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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# AN ANALYSIS ON ARMED, INCOME AND OFFICIAL MANAGEMENT DURING BRITISH TIME (1819- 1947) IN MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

The present communication deals with the review of Armed, Income and Management administration. Armed administration identifies equally the technique and systems use by armed department, agencies, and armed involved in the management of the armed forces. It describes the process that take position inside armed organizations exterior of combat, mainly in organization armed personnel, their training, and services they are provided with as part of their armed service. Income Administration. The task of reforming the civil administration was a prolonged one, and in due course the systems adopted by the presidency as a whole came to apply to the Poona district as well. In a few respects, however, the problems of Poona administration were solved in a manner which indicated the lines of organization for the rest of the presidency. In the matter of land reform it is needless to say that the system of income-farming which had raised its head again during the closing years of the Peshwa rule was finally superseded. Management or Administration. As with income so with justice, a new body of judges having their seats of office in comparatively bigger centres of population was set up. In the initial stages, pending the development of a common civil and criminal law by the British power as a whole, these judges of the Company were assisted by local custom and the authority of Hindu law in regulating the method and measure of justice suitable to each case It is only recently that steps are being taken to rejuvenate what, in Indian conditions, was at once a more democratic, surer and cheaper way of ensuring justice in the common disputes of the village people than the more elaborate and rigid system of modern courts.

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## INTRODUCTION

The British Indian Army was raised to protect the factories of nation East India Company. Following the autumn of French Pondicherry in 1793, this was divided into Presidency armies of Bengal, Madras and urban center in 1795. The Dutch trained the Nair Brigade, the armed of Travancore. Throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857–58, some units of the Bengal Native army unit and Cavalry revolted against nation East India Company. The rebels received less support than they'd expected from members of the urban center and Madras Armies. Variety of atrocities occurred, among them the blockade of Cawnpore. The mutiny ultimately failing as a result of lack of resources and coordination among the rebels. Reprisals by the victorious British Army, assisted by Sikh and Afghan regulars and irregulars, were unmerciful. The British dominion Following the Indian Mutiny, British rule Asian

nation was organized beneath nation dominion, created from areas directly administered by the UK and princely states beneath the dominion of nation Crown. Beneath terms of treaties with the Crown, these princely states were allowed some native autonomy in exchange for cover and illustration in world affairs by the UK. The dominion enclosed contemporary Asian nation, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. After 1857, the Presidency Armies were abolished in favor of a reconstituted British Indian Army beneath the management of nation Crown and also the Viceroy. Several units were disbanded or organized, and new units of Sikhs, Gurkhas, and irregular horsemen were introduced. the bulk of the Madras Native army unit and Cavalry had their category compositions modified to North Indian tribes, thought of additional "martial" than the darker, shorter "thambis" World Health Organization created up the bulk of the Madras Presidency Army. Indian sepoy were illegal from serving as officers or within the artillery corps. Recruiting targeted additional on Sikhs and Gurkhas, whom nation viewed as loyal. New caste-based and religion-based regiments were fashioned. Nation Indian Army consisted of members of all the foremost non secular teams in India:

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Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, and Muslims. The amount of Sikhs within the army grew steady with time as British commanders came to believe they were additional loyal and martial, an impact bolstered by their conduct throughout the Indian Mutiny. The Sikhs, for his or her half, aligned with nation to stop an improvement of Mughals rule; Sikhs had been persecuted beneath the Mughals Empire.

**Elphinstones Policy:** Elphinstones proceeded to outline a policy for the Collector to follow. Both the principles and the mode of operation indicated by Elphinstone are very revealing. He directed the pointed attention of the Collector to the great importance of attending to the following objects:

- To restore order in the country;
- To prevent the income from being turned to hostile purposes;
- To guard and please the people;
- To improve upon and not to alter altogether the then existing system of government.

With a view to giving effect to the last mentioned requirement, Elphinstone, through his own agents as also through friendly elements among the experienced officers of the old government tried to study the laws, customs and procedure that were followed in the best days of the Peshwa government. We owe to this enlightened effort on the part of the Commissioner of the Deccan the valuable "Report on the Territories Conquered from the Peshwas," which contains practically the only authentic account of the system of administration under the Peshwas that we now possess. The Collector was also directed to secure the co-operation of experienced numbers of the local population in his task of administration. This was done by appointing a number of local people to responsible posts under the Collector.

**Treatment of Vested Interests:** In the transformation, of the old system of administration as it prevailed under the Peshwas to the new one organized on a predominantly equalitarian basis, the treatment meted out by the British Government to the old vested interests is interesting. While it was the policy of Elphinstone to recognize the saranjamdars as liberally as possible, the rules for recognition, which were framed in 1818, are a study as much in administrative caution as in political sagacity. All the saranjams, it was declared, were to be judged on their merits. Subject to this general reservation, they were classed into three categories. All saranjams created before 1751, that is to say, before the authority of Shivajis successors virtually passed into the hands of the Peshwas, were to be continued indefinitely, or, in other words, they were to be hereditary so long as their holders continued to be loyal to Government.

Saran jams which were created between 1751 and 1796, that is to say, from the commencement of the real rule of the Peshwas till the time of the wavering loyalty of Bajirao II to his engagements with the British, were to be continued unimpaired for two generation, and then in respect of a moiety of their income for one more generation. Last of all came the saranjams created after 1796, that is, during the tottering days of Bajirao rule, and these were to be continued unimpaired during the life-time of their then income bents and then incumbents and then in respect of a moiety for one more generation. This scheme of partial recognition and gradual elimination of saranjams illustrates pointedly (1) the doctrine

of meeting each case on its merits, and (2) that of preferring a gradual extinction of undesirable elements to a revolutionary suppression of them. Loyalty to the new regime was, of course, one of the conditions attached to the continuation of all saranjams.

**Armed Administration:** After the initial effort at consolidation and pacification, the task of reforming the administrative organization was gradually taken in hand. The very elaborate system of intelligence which was operating in the Peshwas regime, at least from the time of Madhav Rao, was kept up and improved. Armed parties were not allowed to move about except under a permit. Wherever valuable property or treasure was traceable to the old State, it was confiscated. The British entertained a fair appreciation of the merits and bona fides of Nana Fadnavis, who, while doing his best to serve the interests of his master, was at the same time a broadminded and dependable negotiator. Those of Nanas friends who have fared unjustly at the hands of Bajirao were in many cases compensated. Armed chiefs, though they had no armed obligations or rights, were for the time being recognized as having a certain exalted civil status. They were freed from civil court proceedings in respect of their own cases, which were to be dealt with by the Governor with an appeal to the Supreme Court, though their direct contact was to be with the Agent to the Sardars in Poona. By making the District Judge also the Agent to the without introducing any non-management process. Even after the termination of their legal privileges in this matter, the District and Sessions Judge, Poona, continued to be the Agent to the Sardars to the last day of the British administration in the district.

**Income Administration:** The task of reforming the civil administration was a prolonged one, and in due course the systems adopted by the presidency as a whole came to apply to the Poona district as well. In a few respects, however, the problems of Poona administration were solved in a manner which indicated the lines of organization for the rest of the presidency. In the matter of land reform it is needless to say that the system of income-farming which had raised its head again during the closing years of the Peshwa rule was finally superseded. In place of the loose and comparatively unsteady organization of the income administration even in the best of days of Maratha rule, a department of income reaching from the presidency headquarters to the most distant village was created. What is more significant to the growth of the system of administration is that income was collected directly from the individual cultivator and not from villages as a whole, as was the prevailing system under the Maratha rule. A direct link between the Government and the individual holder of land was thus established. This was the essence of the famous rayatwari system, which, though it has its roots in the principle of individual assessment accepted by the past regime, was administered in a manner which at once broke the integrity of the village, which had till then been recognized as a unit of income collection. The individual holder was left alone to make his own settlement with the new Government.

**Management Administration:** As with income so with justice, a new body of judges having their seats of office in comparatively bigger centres of population was set up. In the initial stages, pending the development of a common civil and criminal law by the British power as a whole, these judges of the Company were assisted by local custom and the authority of Hindu law in regulating the method and measure of justice

suitable to each case. The panchayat systems, which, though a somewhat haphazard method of adjudication in complicated cases, was a comparatively cheaper, quicker and surer method of getting justice, was allowed to fall into disuse. It has been recognized as a result of later experience that the better organized and more exact system introduced by the British has not been able fully to compensate for the loss of cheapness, quickness and certainly which characterized the earlier system. It is only recently that steps are being taken to rejuvenate what, in Indian conditions, was at once a more democratic, surer and cheaper way of ensuring justice in the common disputes of the village people than the more elaborate and rigid system of modern courts. It is interesting to note the *dakshina*, originally a practice of the Dehades which was continued and adopted by the Peshwas, was substantially left undisturbed by Elphinstone. Part of it was actually utilised by Elphinstone. Part of it was actually utilised for some time in giving presents to learned Brahmins, though the larger part of it was utilised for the establishment of a Sanskrit college.

### Conclusion

The evaluation of this revision deals with armed, Income and Management administration. Armed management identifies both the technique and scheme used by equipped department, agency, and armed involved in the management of the armed forces. It describe the process that obtain position within armed association exterior of battle, mainly in managing armed staff and their preparation, and services they are provided with as part of their armed service. Although the task of reforming the civil administration was a prolonged one yet it was solved through various land reforms through the creation of department of income at lower level that was involved in the direct collation of income. This established a direct link between Government and the individual peasant. Moreover, to solve the problems of income a body of judiciary was also formed. It has been recognized as a result of later experience that the better organized and more exact system introduced by the British has not been able fully to compensate for the loss of cheapness, quickness and certainly which characterized the earlier system.

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