

Chapter 1 : A Bibliography of South Asian Agrarian History the AHA GUIDE TO HISTORICAL LITERATURE

Lee *"Local Agrarian Societies in Colonial India Japanese Perspectives"* por Peter Robb con Rakuten Kobo. The first systematic attempt to introduce a full range of Japanese scholarship on the agrarian history of British India.

The Punjab Under Imperialism, Oxford University Press, Considering evidence on agricultural growth and development in rural Punjab, Ali concludes that underdevelopment accompanied rapid growth, because of the concentration of benefits in the hands of a privileged Punjabi military elite. Important in part because of its implications for modern Pakistan. Sugarcane and Sugar in Gorakhpur: The only monograph on sugar production as a social process in north India. Focuses on of power in social relations in commodity production. Essential for studies of commercialization in colonial India. Writings on South Asian History, The best account of a famine in colonial India as reconstructed to represent the perspective of rural people. Excellent anecdotal data on and from folklore sources. Land Systems of British India. An monumental codification of land tenure systems as legal forms institutionalized in British India and explained in evolutionary terms. Basic for studies of land tenure and a perfect example of colonial discourse producing scientific justifications for its own political and legal products. Agrarian Urban Economy and social change: Adds good data but no argument to reconsideration of what constitutes "agrarian" in a highly urbanized and commercial economy of western India. Presents the kind of data that will enrich future studies of politics and cultural history. An Indian Rural Economy: The fullest monograph on the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, credit, central place, transportation, and political components of a regional economy in South Asia during the late colonial and early national period. Generates as full an understanding of what "rural" means historically in India as we have; this necessarily includes towns and cities in the rural landscape. Political Institutions and Political Change Essays on politics in late colonial Madras Presidency. Formative contributions to what became called "The Cambridge School" of Indian political historiography. Concentrates on the local bases of nationalist politics in agrarian power relations. The South Indian Economy: No overarching argument, but the central theme is commodity production and all chapters are very substantial. Agricultural trends in India, Output, Availability, and Productivity. University of Pennsylvania Press, Seminal study of agricultural price trends in relation to output and productivity. Serves as a basis for all subsequent work on commercialization, peasant responsiveness to prices, and productivity effects. Economy, Social Structure, and Politics, Cambridge University Press, The most sophisticated attempt to understand a regional political economy in relation to its economic context in the British Empire. It considers regions of greater Bengal comparatively and property to argue the basis of political power shifted from property to debt relations, generating regional divergences that help to account for diverging political trends. Peasant Labour and Colonial Capital: Rural Bengal since Excellent and concise account of capitalism in agrarian India. Agrarian Impasse in Bengal: Historical argumentation for the dynamics of immobility and poverty in Bangladesh today. Excellent connections here between politics, social organization, inequality, and investment in development. Critical for historians of agriculture and development. Of Peasants, Migrants and Paupers: Historically informed sociology of rural labor relations, mobility, and living conditions. Grounded in field work and archival research. A model for historical interactions with social science technique and of labor studies that will inform understandings of agrarian subcultures. University of California Press, Historically supported sociological reconstruction of the changing relations of agrarian production during the rise of commercial agriculture and private property rights. Provides an alternative to classic theoretical formulations by Chayanov and Lenin by focusing on power in the production process in addition to the distribution of benefits and household differentiation. Land and social change in east Nepal: A study of Hindu-tribal relations. An ethnography of one district, focusing on relations of power surrounding land. Rural Credit in Western India: U Cal Press, Classic account of credit problems and laws in Bombay Presidency and the rise of cooperative credit policies and societies in the part of India where they have had the greatest influence. Centers on official documents and policy formulations. British Rule and the Indian Economy, A small monographic summary of debates about the impact of the British empire on the Indian economy. Excellent for

teaching, as an introduction to the field, and for situating India in comparative context. Peasants and Imperial Rule: Agriculture and Agrarian Society in the Bombay Presidency, The last monograph by a scholar who was seminal in formulating debates about the effects of imperial policies and influence on rural economy and society in Western India. Presents clear summation of the debates and evidence. Writings on South Asian History and Society, Argues for clear relation between systems of property power and formations of social conflict that generated the politics of antagonism between Hindus and Muslims in Bengal. Presents a strong case for the primacy of material subordination and conflict in this process. The most important work on land reform politics in Bengal, showing its entanglement with imperial and national disputations. Connections between land and other political issues are established meticulously. A collection of documents showing disputes over policy options and their intellectual bases in Britain, conflicts pertaining to the Company and its Charter renewals, and the link between policy debates and empirical evidence concerning Indian economic development. Demonstrates the foundation of development discourse in India and indicates its role in development debates concerning the modern Third World. The most useful collection of articles produced in the s on the agrarian history of colonial India. Contains many classics that have been reprinted repeatedly. A descriptive account of sharecropping and struggles involving tenants, most importantly the Tebhaga movement. Proceeds from premise that revolts are resistance to dependency. Peasant Struggles in India. Valuable source book of essays documenting the vast array of conflicts involving farmers, tenants, landowners, tribals, and the state in British India and since independence. Fundamental for understanding the intellectual and empirical basis of Subaltern Studies and related historiographic trends. Contains material on every region. Peasant Movements in India, A monograph that puts peasant uprisings at the heart of Indian politics in the late colonial and early nationalist period. Valuable primarily for its vast listing of movements and references to documents and secondary work. Annotated bibliography on the economic history of India A. The annotations are skimpy, but this bibliography is valuable for gathering citations on a great many subjects, including economic aspects of agrarian history. Its inclusion of pre- colonial material is useful. But it is very out of date, as work has accumulated quickly in the last two decades. Useful for older research and official documents. Studies in Famine, Disease, and Society. An excellent collection that includes several articles of critical importance for agrarian social and economic history. Aggregate, large scale studies are complemented with regional studies. Old issues surrounding famine causation are displaced here by newer concerns for the social impact of famine, seasonal mortality, and interactions between inequality, disease, and life expectancy. Bombay Peasants and the Indian Nationalist Movement, A clearly argued, small monograph that presents a new view of agrarian politics at work in the nationalist movement. Demonstrates that rural interests were mobilized against colonialism in direct proportion to their involvement with the commercial economy and the economic benefits of commercialization. Shows the extent to which opposition to taxes rather than opposition to British rule motivated politicized farmers who rallied behind Gandhi and the Indian National Congress. From Zamindar to ballot box: Classic study of the change in agrarian North India from a political system sustained by landlord property rights to one sustained by vote banks and electioneering. Focuses on shifting power relations surrounding the zamindars during and after the abolition of zamindari property rights. A political anthropology grounded in historical data and argumentation. Kin, Clan, Raja and Rule:

Chapter 2 : History of agriculture in the Indian subcontinent - Wikipedia

*Local Agrarian Societies in Colonial India; Japanese Perspectives [Peter Robb, Kaoru Sugihara, Haruka Yanagisawa] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Topics covered are analysis of late 18th century records on south India and north Bengal, detailed study of economy during late colonial period.*

Neolithic[edit] In the period of the Neolithic revolution , roughly BCE, agriculture was far from the dominant mode of support for human societies. Jarrige notes the similarities between Neolithic sites from eastern Mesopotamia and the western Indus valley, which are evidence of a "cultural continuum" between those sites. Murphy details the spread of cultivated rice from India into South-east Asia: The relative isolation of this area and the early development of rice farming imply that it was developed indigenously Chopani-Mando and Mahagara are located on the upper reaches of the Ganges drainage system and it is likely that migrants from this area spread rice farming down the Ganges valley into the fertile plains of Bengal , and beyond into south-east Asia. These are the Deccan Plateau and an area within the modern states of Orissa and Bihar. Within the Deccan the ashmound tradition developed c. This is characterised by large mounds of burn cattle dung and other materials. The people of the ashmound tradition grew millets and pulses, some of which were domesticated in this part of India, for example, *Brachiaria ramosa* , *Setaria verticillata* , *Vigna radiata* and *Macrotyloma uniflorum*. In the east of India Neolithic people grew rice and pulses, as well as keeping cattle, sheep and goat. By BCE a distinct agriculture focused on summer crops, including *Vigna* and *Panicum milliaceum* was developed. Vedic period and Iron Age India Gupta finds it likely that summer monsoons may have been longer and may have contained moisture in excess than required for normal food production. In the later Vedic texts c. Farmers plowed the soil Cow dung provided fertilizer, and irrigation was practiced The Mauryan Empire â€” BCE categorised soils and made meteorological observations for agricultural use. The greater part of the soil, moreover, is under irrigation, and consequently bears two crops in the course of the year. In addition to cereals, there grows throughout India much millet. Since there is a double rainfall [i. Early Common Era â€” High Middle Ages â€” CE [edit] The Tamil people cultivated a wide range of crops such as rice, sugarcane, millets, black pepper, various grains, coconuts , beans , cotton, plantain , tamarind and sandalwood. Evidence for the use of a draw bar for sugar-milling appears at Delhi in , but may date back earlier, and was mainly used in the northern Indian subcontinent. Geared sugar rolling mills later appeared in Mughal India , using the principle of rollers as well as worm gearing , by the 17th century. By the midth century, Indian cultivators begun to extensively grow two new crops from the Americas , maize and tobacco. The civil administration was organized in a hierarchical manner on the basis of merit, with promotions based on performance. He replaced the tribute system, previously common in India and used by Tokugawa Japan at the time, with a monetary tax system based on a uniform currency. Bengali peasants rapidly learned techniques of mulberry cultivation and sericulture , establishing Bengal Subah as a major silk-producing region of the world. Cultivation of tobacco , introduced by the Portuguese spread rapidly. Coffee had been imported from Abyssinia and became a popular beverage in aristocratic circles by the end of the century. Vegetables were cultivated mainly in the vicinity of towns. New species of fruit, such as the pineapple , papaya , and cashew nut , also were introduced by the Portuguese. The quality of mango and citrus fruits was greatly improved. According to evidence cited by the economic historians Immanuel Wallerstein , Irfan Habib , Percival Spear , and Ashok Desai , per-capita agricultural output and standards of consumption in 17th-century Mughal India was on-par with or higher than in 17th-century Europe and early 20th-century British India. A number of irrigation canals are located on the Sutlej river. Few Indian commercial cropsâ€”such as Cotton, indica, opium, wheat, and riceâ€”made it to the global market under the British Raj in India. Roy comments on the Influence of the world wars on the Indian agricultural system: From to , the annual growth rate of all crop output was 0. There were significant regional and intercrop differences, however, nonfood crops doing better than food crops. Among food crops, by far the most important source of stagnation was rice. Bengal had below-average growth rates in both food and nonfood crop output, whereas Punjab and Madras were the least stagnant regions. In the interwar period, population growth accelerated

while food output decelerated, leading to declining availability of food per head. The crisis was most acute in Bengal, where food output declined at an annual rate of about 0. The British regime in India did supply the irrigation works but rarely on the scale required. Community effort and private investment soared as market for irrigation developed. Agricultural prices of some commodities rose to about three times between This report contains data of agricultural production in about villages in the area around Chennai in the years to A series of articles in The Hindu newspaper in the early s authored by researchers at The Centre for Policy Studies [1] led by Shri Dharampal highlight the impressive production statistics of Indian farmers of that era. Special programmes were undertaken to improve food and cash crops supply. The reforms also contributed to a rise in suicides by indebted farmers in India following crop failures e. Various studies identify the important factors as the withdrawal of government support, insufficient or risky credit systems, the difficulty of farming semi-arid regions, poor agricultural income, absence of alternative income opportunities, a downturn in the urban economy which forced non-farmers into farming, and the absence of suitable counseling services. Various institutions for agriculture related research in India were organised under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research est. Other organisations such as the National Dairy Development Board est.

Chapter 3 : Gaurang Sahay's Perspectives: Changing pattern of Agrarian structure in India: A Preliminary

The first systematic attempt to introduce a full range of Japanese scholarship on the agrarian history of British India to the English-language reader. Suggests the fundamental importance of an Asian comparative perspective for the understanding of Indian history.

The Making of Empire - by Durba Ghosh Excerpt Introduction The image of a European man and a native woman living in familial harmony has long been an enduring vision of colonial societies. In early colonial British India, creolization, conjugality, and cooperation between men and women of different cultural backgrounds created the image of a golden age in which racial hierarchies and boundaries were unimportant. By many accounts, the ideal eighteenth-century East India Company man was one who learned local languages, participated in native customs, such as hooka-smoking, and lived intimately and had a family with a local woman. A collaborative Raj was phased out by a coercive Raj, and native female companions were replaced by the influx of white women from Europe. By , when Indian soldiers rose up against their British masters and gave Britons cause to establish more rigid racial hierarchies, an age of many kinds of partnership between Britons and those they ruled on the Indian subcontinent came to an abrupt end. Sex and the Family in Colonial India goes beyond this conventional narrative about the progressive racializing of British colonialism on the Indian subcontinent to closely examine the familial dynamics of interracial sexual contact for native women and European men who participated in these relationships. Comprised of European fathers, indigenous mothers, and their mixed-race children, such colonial families formed a constitutive part of Anglo-Indian colonial society in its formative years, endangering the whiteness of British rule, and potentially undermining its political authority. Multi-ethnic and interracial, these families were crucial grounds on which racial and gender hierarchies were built and consolidated, giving rise to the hierarchies of colonial settlements. At various times, European men and native women expressed unease about their social and racial status. These anxieties merged with the concerns over social propriety of early colonial settlements and their governments. By examining what sorts of social, racial, and class borders native women and European men crossed when they became involved with one another, and what kinds of racial, class, and gender hierarchies structured their experiences, this study argues that interracial sexual relationships were a crucial and constitutive part of early colonial state formation and governance in British India, laying the foundations for the colonial social order. During these early years of British colonialism, from to , the English East India Company expanded its dominions and consolidated its authority on the Indian subcontinent through military conquest and by subsidiary alliances with local leaders. By relying on local trading and banking networks for much of the eighteenth century, the British succeeded by insinuating themselves as another actor in the fragmented political situation of India. The transition from the East India Company as a commercial enterprise to a government charged with collecting revenues and managing judicial systems of the Indian subcontinent produced growing anxieties about how to regulate expansion. Interactions between British officials and local traders, merchants and informers became suspect to charges of corruption. Simultaneously, the domestic and private living arrangements of East India Company servants and their local female companions were linked with the rise of British political authority in India. Accusation of various types of corruption "moral, social and political" gave rise to disciplinary regimes that regulated the proximity between Britons and indigenous subjects. In spite of the image that men who participated in interracial sex were socially enlightened and cosmopolitan, European men often kept these relationships secret, revealing them only in final wills and testaments. In India, as in other British colonies, the gender order of the family, with a father as a patriarch who was both legally and financially responsible for the females, servants, and children of the household, was an ideal that was mapped onto early colonial institutions of governance in India and the ways in which these institutions were conceived and managed. In the process of structuring and limiting their fiscal responsibilities, colonial fathers and officials showed the ways in which patriarchal authority within the family was a process that was reinforced by institutions of governance, such as courts, the military, and the church. For many men, taking responsibility for familial obligations was repaid by greater political and legal legitimacy. In spite of

archival efforts to render them invisible, native women were represented in various ways by themselves and by others in hundreds of archival documents, such as final testaments, court records, church registers, and family papers. More important, in spite of the ways in which the state and its archives attempted to suppress the subjecthood and agency of these nameless women, many women were able to avail themselves of the limited benefits that participating in interracial conjugal relationships offered. At relatively elite levels, women inherited property, managed large households, and showed that they were literate and politically savvy. At less elite levels, women who provided sexual and domestic labor to rank-and-file soldiers and lower-ranking Europeans were drawn into negotiations with colonial institutions by seeking financial restitution for their work. Present in the various contact zones of the Anglo-Indian colonial encounter — European households, judicial courts, military cantonments, local palaces, churches, orphanages — native women were key figures of early colonial society. By enabling indigenous women to become visible, this study demonstrates how intimately involved the Company and its various employees and institutions were in the lives of these marginal subjects of early Anglo-Indian colonial settlements and the ways in which these subjects were drawn into the workings of the nascent colonial state on the Indian subcontinent.

I From , when the East India Company was first founded until about , the Company was primarily a trading company chartered by the English monarch to conduct trade in India. Between and , the Mughal empire was in continual crisis. Along with deterring the expansion of French influence in south India, in the north, successive British military victories over native rulers, such as the nawab of Bengal, the nawabs of Awadh, and the Mughal emperor, enabled the East India Company to incorporate more territories under their influence. In this period of expansion, the East India Company established its government in India in piecemeal fashion. Many of its military and political activities were conducted by Englishmen who took up an orientalized lifestyle with great appreciation and admiration for local customs and traditions; this lifestyle enabled many British officials to establish the social bonds necessary for successful diplomacy. A famine in —, which wiped out an estimated one-fifth of the population of Bengal, further exacerbated popular and parliamentary allegations that Company officials were mismanaging British affairs in India. The following year, Warren Hastings, governor of Bengal, was named governor-general of all of India and he was expected to form policy in consultation with the Supreme Council, a group of civil servants charged with protecting parliamentary and Company interests in India. Despite these reforms, charges continued to circulate back to England that Company rule in India was corrupt and despotic. As Edmund Burke argued repeatedly in Parliament in the impeachment hearings against Warren Hastings, the first governor-general of India, British affairs in India had taken a dangerous turn and threatened not only the British constitution but British ideals about morality, justice, and sovereignty. Salaries were raised so that no official would be vulnerable to bribery and civil servants were prohibited from engaging in private trade. The civil apparatus of the Company was cordoned off from the commercial establishment so that civil servants, charged with collecting taxes, adjudicating disputes, and managing local administrative tasks, would not be affected by commercial transactions. The Cornwallis prohibitions on admitting mixed-race subjects to the civil service and to the military was seen to be a sign of the times. Instead of depending on a mixed-race elite to manage colonial affairs, the expulsion of these elites from the Company civil service served as a reminder that people of mixed races were seen as colonial subjects whose loyalty was compromised. What the Cornwallis reforms did was to crystallize existing anxieties about interracial sex that had existed in Anglo-Indian colonial society throughout the late eighteenth century and to create legislation to formalize an end of all forms of Anglo-Indian social intimacy. While the Cornwallis and Wellesley reforms of the late eighteenth century were an administrative injunction against interracial relationships and mixed-race children, other developments are often attributed to the decline in Anglo-Indian intimacies. Although these men exhibited eighteenth-century Company masculine ideals — they learned local languages, they wore local dress and they bedded local women — they were always intimately aware of clarifying their class and racial status to their white peers within the colonial settlement and to their families in Britain. Likewise, the wills and letters of more ordinary British men show the ways in which they were determined to maintain respectability among other Europeans, in spite of their sexual and cultural practices across racial lines. Although sending children to Britain was a way of severing the ties of the child from his or her native mother,

such traffic in children created ties between families in Britain to families on the Indian subcontinent, putting children borne of different mothers under the same patrilineal roof. Such was the case of William Makepeace Thackeray who was raised in the same household as Amelia, the illegitimate daughter of his father, Richmond, who had been a district collector in Sylhet, and an unnamed native woman. University of California Press, , ch. Routledge, , pp. Cambridge University Press, Awadh and the Punjab, " Delhi: University of California Press, , chs. Awadh, the British and the Mughals Delhi: Cambridge University Press, , chs. Bayly, Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: Booklovers, for conflicts over local control in Hyderabad. Penguin, , pp. University of California Press, Breckenridge and Peter van der Veer, eds. University of Pennsylvania Press, , p. Cambridge University Press, , pp. University of Michigan, , ch. Oxford University Press, , pp. The trial went from until when Hastings was eventually acquitted. Oxford University Press, See also Kate Teltscher, India Inscribed: European and British Writing on India, " Delhi: Oxford University Press, , ch. University of Chicago Press, , ch. The British Experience Manchester: Manchester University Press, , ch. Imperial Attitudes and Policies, " New York: Brill, , reprint , ch. Spivak, A Critique of Postcolonial Reason: Toward a History of the Vanishing Present Cambridge: Harvard University Press, , pp. Curzon, , ch. Ghosh, Social Condition of the British Community, ch. Breckenridge and Peter van der veer, eds. University of Pennsylvania Press, See foreword by James Lunt, pp. Prostitution in Colonial Bengal New York: Monthly Review Press, , pp. Polity Press, , pp. Rutgers University Press, Great Britain, " Hamden, CT: Hybridity in Theory, Culture and Race London: British Encounters with Indigenous Peoples, " Philadelphia: Ghosh, Social Condition of the British Community.

Chapter 4 : Local agrarian societies in colonial India: Japanese perspectives - CORE

Oku «*Local Agrarian Societies in Colonial India Japanese Perspectives*» Peter Robb Rakuten Kobo ile. The first systematic attempt to introduce a full range of Japanese scholarship on the agrarian history of British India.

Changing pattern of Agrarian structure in India: A Preliminary Note [Citation: Sahay, Changing pattern of Agrarian structure in India: A Preliminary Note , Unpublished] The term agrarian structure denotes a framework of social relationships in which all agricultural activities such as production, marketing and consumption are carried out. The institution or the framework of social relationships determines how and by whom land is cultivated, what kind of crops can be produced and for what purpose, how food and agricultural incomes can be distributed, and in what way or in what terms the agrarian sector is linked to the rest of economy or society. Agrarian structure or its various dimensions and dynamics such as land reforms, Green Revolution and agriculture labour have been the major concerns of Indian social scientists, particularly sociologists and social anthropologists. They have tried to understand and analyse them in different forms by using different concepts right from the time of independence. To present a systematic and detailed picture of the Indian agrarian structure and its various dynamics it has been proposed to divide the trajectory of the problem into three phases: Agrarian Structure during the Pre-colonial Period The discourses on the pre-colonial Indian agrarian structure are quite homogenous in terms of the ideas and lessons that they provide. The main concepts which were developed and used to understand the pre-colonial Indian agrarian structure are: Asiatic Mode of Production Karl Marx and 3. Prebendal Patrimonialism Max Weber. The concepts are, more or less similar, similar to each other in terms of their contents and meanings. They bring out following features of the pre-colonial Indian agrarian structure: Absence of private property in land Possession and use of land on communal basis State or king as the absolute owner of land Torrid climatic environment State controlled irrigation or public hydraulic works Division of agrarian society into self-sufficient, autonomous and isolated village communities or village as idyllic little republics All kinds of relationships organized around the institution of caste or, to put in different words, caste system as the basis of self-sustaining and self-producing Indian village communities Surplus labour as tribute to the despotic king Absence of classes leading to servile social equality Absence of hereditary nobility General slavery or exploitation of the people directly by the despotic state or king without any relationship of dependence and exchange at the lower levels and juridical restraints These structural features made Indian society, which was overwhelmingly agrarian, ever static and historyless. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. However, historical research by Indian scholars, particularly in post-independent India, has convincingly contested this orientalist understanding of Indian socio-economic structure, and proved that Everyone had no equal rights over land or land produce. The village did not hold its land in common. Common were its officials and servants Neale The land rights could even be purchased and sold. The agrarian society was internally differentiated in terms of class, and was unstable and not self-sufficient Habib There was a sizeable population who worked as labourer Dharma Kumar The authorities discriminated between the different sections of landowners while fixing the revenue demands. The large landowners were required to pay less Dharma Kumar Pre-colonial agrarian relations were also not free of conflicts and tensions Habib ; Moore ; Dhanagare Most important noteworthy measures with far reaching consequences are following: The Royat was a tenant of the state, responsible for paying revenue directly to the state treasury, and could not be evicted as long as he paid his revenue. Though an individual cultivator in a village was made owner of the land, the villagers were asked to pay the revenue collectively. A member of the dominant family of the village was generally given the responsibility of collecting the revenue. These measures brought about major changes in the agrarian structure. The most significant ones are following: The demand of raw material in British industries and the manifold increase in the land revenue compelled the peasantry to shift to cash crops Blyn One obvious consequence of this shift in cropping patterns was a significant increase in the vulnerability of local population to famines Kumar ; Sen Zamindary, Ryotwari, or Mahalwari Dhanagare In the past the professional moneylenders generally did not evict the peasant from his land but made him tenant if he did not

pay back the debt, whereas the landlords evicted him from the land and made him landless. Thus tenancy and landlessness grew significantly. Bhattacharya ; Bailey Agrarian Structure in Post-colonial India Independence from the colonial rule marked the beginning of a new phase in the history of agrarian structure. The main objective of the Indian state was to transform the stagnant and backward economy and to make sure that the benefits of transformation and growth were not monopolized by a particular section of the society. Keeping this in background the govt. Significant ones are following: The citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood; The ownership and control of the resources of the community are so distributed as to subserve the common good; The operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and other means of production to the common detriment. Land reforms measures were among the most significant efforts of the state to achieve these goals. A large number of legislations were passed by the state governments over a short period of time. The actual implementation of these legislations and their impact on the agrarian structure is, however, an entirely different story. Most of these legislations had loopholes that allowed the landlords to tamper with the land records, evicting their tenants, and using other means to escape the legislations. Joshi ; Radhakrishnan Despite overall failure, land reforms succeeded in weakening the hold of absentee landlords over rural society and assisted in the emergence of a class of substantial peasants and petty landlords as the dominant political and economic group. Bell However, it was only in rare cases that the landless, most of whom belonged to class of dalits, received land. The beneficiaries, by and large, belonged to middle level caste groups who traditionally cultivated land as a part of the calling of their castes. Otherwise, the land holding structure continued to be fairly iniquitous. According to the RBI Report , approximately 91 per cent of the credit needs of the cultivators were being met by informal sources of credit. However, the studies showed that much of their credit went to the relatively better off sections of agrarian society and the poor continued to depend on the servile exploitative sources. Thorner ; Oommen ; Jodhaka However, it failed in its objective and resulted in helping only those who were already powerful in the village. The components of the project consisted of providing cheap institutional price incentives, marketing and research facilities. It carried the conviction that agriculture could be peacefully transformed through the quiet working of science and technology without the social costs of mass upheaval and disorder. Frankel The Green Revolution led to a substantial increase at the rate of 3 to 5 per cent per annum in the agricultural production. Byres However, it did not mean same thing to all sections of the agrarian society. While bigger farmers had enough surplus of their own to invest in the new capital-intensive farming, for smaller farmers it meant additional dependence on borrowing, generally from informal sectors. Jodhaka The Green Revolution also resulted into a totally new kind of mobilization of surplus producing farmers who demanded a better deal for the agricultural sector. Dhanagare ; Brass ; Gupta It has been one of the most debated questions in the studies on agrarian change in independent India. It is an almost accepted fact among the scholars that the Green Revolution has made the countryside prosperous in general terms, however, it has also increased economic inequalities in the villages. Bardhan The wages of agricultural labour has gone up but, due to increase in the prices, their purchasing power has gone down. Bagchi; Dhanagare The proportion of agriculture labour to total population increased mainly due to depeasantisation. Aggarwal The Green Revolution also helped in making the agricultural labour free from relations of patronage and institutionalized dependency. Bremman ; Beteille ; Gaugh ; Bhalla Over all, it has been assessed that due to the Green Revolution a smaller class of big peasants established dominance over the larger class of agriculture labour. The changes brought about by the Green revolution and other measures of the govt. Most of the participants in the debate, such as Chattopadhyay a, b , Gough , Banaji , , Harriss and Breman argue that capitalist mode of production indeed is on its way to dominating the agrarian economy of India and most certainly that of the regions which has experienced the Green Revolution. Some others, like Bhaduri a, b , Pradhan Prasad , , N. Chandra and Ranjit Sau , , hold a different view about the nature of agrarian society. They opine that agrarian mode of production in India exhibits some features of capitalism; however, its basic nature is semi-feudal. Basic Readings Bardhan, P. Land, Labour and Rural Poverty: Essays in Development Economics. Studies in Agrarian Social Structure. Economic Gains and Political Costs. Land Reforms in India: Agrarian Reform and Agrarian Reformism: Studies of Peru, Chile, China, and India. The Asiatic Mode of Production: Agrarian

Relations and Accumulation: The Cambridge Economic History of India, vol. Peasants and Peasant Societies.

Chapter 5 : Agrarianism - Wikipedia

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Ireland[edit] In the late 19th century, the Irish National Land League aimed to abolish landlordism in Ireland and enable tenant farmers to own the land they worked on. The " Land War " of 1879 led to the Irish Land Acts , ending absentee landlords and ground rent and redistributing land among peasant farmers. It was mostly supported by wealthy farmers in the east of Ireland. They focused more on the poor smallholders of the west, supporting land reclamation , afforestation , social democracy and rates reform. Economic improvement in the s saw farmers vote for other parties and Clann na Talmhan disbanded in Latvia[edit] In Latvia, the Union of Greens and Farmers is supportive of traditional small farms and perceives them as more environmentally friendly than large-scale farming: Nature is threatened by development, while small farms are threatened by large industrial-scale farms. Iuliu Maniu 1872–1927 was a prime minister with an agrarian cabinet from 1918 and briefly in 1920, but the Great Depression made proposed reforms impossible. The communist regime dissolved the party in 1947, but it reformed in 1989 after they fell from power. The reformed party , which also incorporated elements of Christian democracy in its ideology, governed Romania as part of the Romanian Democratic Convention between 1989–1991. The party also monopolized power in Yugoslavia from 1945 to 1990. During the dictatorship of the s, the prime minister was from that party. Ukraine[edit] In Ukraine, the Radical Party of Oleh Lyashko has promised to purify the country of oligarchs "with a pitchfork ". Australian farmers and their spokesman have always considered that life on the land is inherently more virtuous, as well as more healthy, more important and more productive, than life in the towns and cities. The farmers complained that something was wrong with an electoral system which produced parliamentarians who spent money beautifying vampire-cities instead of developing the interior. The goal was to enhance the status of the graziers operators of big sheep ranches and small farmers and justified subsidies for them. The landed gentry and aristocracy ruled Britain at this time. New Zealand never had an aristocracy but its wealthy landowners largely controlled politics before 1840. The Liberal Party set out to change that by a policy it called " populism. That, Sir, shows the real political position of New Zealand. The Liberal government also established the basis of the later welfare state such as old age pensions and developed a system for settling industrial disputes, which was accepted by both employers and trade unions. In 1893, it extended voting rights to women , making New Zealand the first country in the world to do so. The Advances to Settlers Act provided low-interest mortgages, and the agriculture department disseminated information on the best farming methods. The Liberals proclaimed success in forging an egalitarian, anti-monopoly land policy. The policy built up support for the Liberal Party in rural North Island electorates. By 1890, the Liberals were so dominant that there was no longer an organized opposition in Parliament. Agrarianism concentrates on the fundamental goods of the earth, on communities of more limited economic and political scale than in modern society, and on simple living, even when the shift involves questioning the "progressive" character of some recent social and economic developments. Thus, agrarianism is not industrial farming , with its specialization on products and industrial scale.

Chapter 6 : Sex and the Family in Colonial India

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