



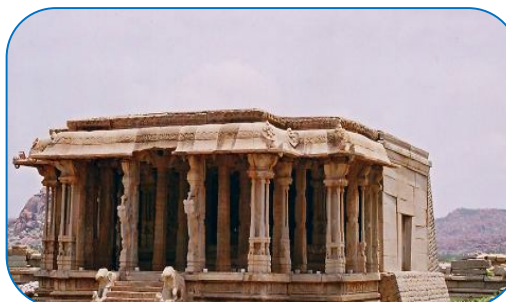
## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DURING VIJAYANAGAR RULE IN KARNATAKA

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### ABSTRACT :

*The Vijayanagar Kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka who had a place with a group of five siblings. The productive organization of the Vijayanagar rulers giving amazing force on business, exchange, industry and art brought about the increment of abundance and ensuing general monetary success of individuals. The Merchants and brokers of this period send out their merchandise to outside nations and imported the products, they need for their business the traded products included pepper, ginger, cinnamon cardomon, Myrobalan, valuable stones gold and silver rundown of vehicles utilized for transport motivations behind the wares. They were the "Kavadis" head-loads, packhorses, pack-bullocks, asses Barbosa likewise sees that products were conveyed through bison, bulls, asses and ponis. The engravings and scholarly works of this period proof a few exchange organizations which included Pekkandru, Virabanajigas, Nakaramu, Paradesi. Catchphrases: Kavadis, Pack ponies, head – load Nakaramu, Commerce, Trade, Craft.*



**KEYWORDS :** *Vijayanagar Kingdom , increment of abundance , packhorses, pack-bullocks .*

### INTRODUCTION :

The Vijayanagar Period in the History of India overall and in south India specific has an exceptional spot. Inferable from the Muslim onslaughts, the realm of the kakatiyas in Andhra locale fell and turbulent Conditions won for at some point in 1323 A.D. with the assistance of the Surviving Kakatiya commanders, the Nayakas of Musunuru could recapture portions of Andhra country from the Muslim Conquerors of Delhi Sultanate.<sup>1</sup> The Nayakas of Musunuru and their replacement, the Reddis of the Kondavidu restored to an impressive degree the pristine brilliance of the Hinduism Like shrewd, a little realm was established in 1336 by two siblings Harihararaya and Bukkaraya in Karnataka area with Capital of Vijayanagar on the bank of the stream Tungabhadra. The realm developed into a considerable domain and going on for just about three Centuries as the predominant force in South India.

The wellsprings of Vijayanagar domain history incorporate records of unfamiliar voyagers, nearby vernacular writing, archeological unearthings and so on Various unfamiliar explorers have left a clear record of the wonder of Vijayanagar. We come to know from these sources that Vijaynagar was probably the most extravagant realm of those occasions. Ibn Batuta has left record of Harihara-I and Bahamani realm in his work Rehla. Other unfamiliar explorers included Venetian voyager Nicolo de Conti, Persian explorer Abdur Razzak and the Portuguese voyager Domingo Paes, who left important records on the financial states of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Among neighborhood works, the Amuktamalyada of Krishna Deva Raya gives subtleties of political thoughts and the commonwealth of Vijayanagar domain. Allasani Peddan's Manucharitam gives record of social condition particularly position arrangement of Vijaynagar domain Muduravijayam of Gangadevi gives record of Kampana's victory of Madurai during the rule of Bukka I. Gangadasa Pralappa Vilasam of Gangadhara gives record of the attack of the Vijaynagar city by the Bahamanis and the Gajapatis of Orissa after the passing of Deva Raya II. Saluvabhyudayam of Rajanatha Dindima gives record of chronicled commendation of Saluva administration.

### **The Condition of Trade and Commerce :**

The effective organization of the Vijayanagar rulers giving incredible stimulus on exchange and Commerce and its Prosperity relies generally upon its business. The records of the outsiders give a few looks at its different exchange the Vijayanagar Period. Other than offices for simple vehicle to outer and interior give a force to exchange, while harbors, either normal or counterfeit empowers unfamiliar exchange and great and safe streets, stream courses supports the development of inside and outside exchange.

### **Society and Economy under Vijaynagara Empire**

The realm was administered by four traditions. For example Sangama line, Saluva Dynasty, Tuluva line, and Aravidu tradition. The leaders of Vijayanagar Empire dedicated themselves to the development of horticulture and fabricated urban areas and capitals with grand structures. The various parts of Society and Economy under Vijaynagara Empire are contained in stories of unfamiliar explorers, engravings, and writing. The ascent of Vijayanagar Empire was joined by the decrease of Delhi Sultanate. The realm was administered by four administrations. For example Sangama administration, Saluva line, Tuluva line, and Aravidu line. The leaders of Vijayanagar Empire gave themselves to the development of horticulture, and assembled urban communities and capitals with radiant structures. The various parts of Society and Economy under Vijaynagara Empire are contained in stories of unfamiliar voyagers, engravings, and writing.

### **Economic Conditions**

The Vijayanagar Empire was one of the most extravagant state then, at that point known to the world. A few unfamiliar explorers, who visited the realm during the fifteenth and sixteenth Centuries, have left sparkling records of its magnificence and abundance.

1. Farming: It was in a prospering condition. It was the arrangement of rulers to energize horticulture in the various pieces of the domain and to increment agrarian creation by an astute water system strategy. Nuniz, the Portuguese voyager, talks about the development of a dam and the unearthing of channels.
2. Businesses: The horticultural abundance was enhanced. by various businesses, the most significant of which were materials, mining and metallurgy. Another significant industry was perfumery.
3. Ventures and specialties were directed by organizations.
4. It was normal practice for individuals of a similar exchange to live in very much the same quarter of the city.
5. Abdur Razzak, the Persian representative and voyager, comments: 'The merchants of each different organization or specialty have their shops near another'. Exchange There was thriving inland, beach front, and abroad exchange which was a significant wellspring of general flourishing. The realm, as indicated by Abdur Razzak, had 300 seaports.
6. The main business region on the West coast was Malabar, with its significant port of Cannanore. It had business relations with the islands of the Indian Ocean, Burma, the Malay Archipelago, and China in the East, and Arabia, Persia, South Africa, Abyssinia and Portugal on the West.
7. Among the fares, the primary things were fabric, flavors, rice, iron, saltpeter, sugar, and so on The primary imports comprised of ponies, elephants, pearls, copper, coral, mercury, China silks and velvets.

8. Boats were utilized for beach front and abroad exchange. Vijayanagar had its own boats; the craft of boat building was known, however we couldn't say whether maritime boats were assembled.

9. Barbosa, another Portuguese voyager, says that South India got its boats worked in the Maldiv Islands.

The Empire was partitioned for regulatory purposes into a few regions, for example, rajya, mandala and chavadi, which again was sub-separated into venthe-A regional division higher than a nadu, nadu-A regional division higher than a town, sima-A bit of land involving a few fields town and sthala-A regional division higher than a parru, which was again higher than a nadu. As per H. Krishna Shastri, the domain was partitioned into six territories. Every territory was under an emissary, nayaka or naik, who may be an individual from the imperial house or a powerful honorable of the State, or a few descendents of the old decision families. Every emissary practiced common, military and legal forces inside his ward, however he was needed to submit customary records of the pay and uses of his charge to the focal government and render it military guide in the midst of hardship. Further he was obligated to serious discipline by the ruler in the event that he end up being a backstabber or abused individuals, and his home could be seized to the state in the event that he made default in sending 33% of his pay to the lord. However the naik were serious in raising income from individuals, they were not unaware of the helpful work like the consolation of agribusiness, the ranch of new towns, insurance of religion and erection of sanctuaries and different structures.

#### **VIJAYNAGAR SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS: Literature:**

The Vijaynagar Empire has shockingly splendid social and imaginative accomplishments. Under the sovereign's benefactor the absolute best bits of written works were delivered in Sanskrit, Telegu, Tamil and Kannada. Sayana, the renowned reporter of the Vedas and his sibling, Madhava thrived during the beginning of Vikaynagar rule and were profoundly connected to the state. The rule of Krishna Deva Raya denoted the beginning of new time in the scholarly history of South India. Himself a researcher, an artist and writer, he assembles artists, scholars and strict instructors whom he respected with grand gifts of land and cash. He composed the showstopper, Amuktamalyada, in Telegu, in the prologue to which he alludes to five Sanskrit works composed by him. This book isn't simply of strict interest yet in addition incredible authentic significance for the rule of Krishna Deva Raya. In his court prospered the 'Astadiggajas', the eight elephants of the groups of four (popular artists) who upheld the universe of Telegu writings. His artist laureate, Peddana given the title 'Andharakavitapitamaha (granddad of Telugu verse) partook in a wide standing and stood firm on a high footing among Telegu journalists. Indeed, even the leaders of Aravidu line belittled writers and strict educators and Telegu writing prospered under them with built up energy. There were additionally creators among the negligible bosses and family members of the sovereigns. Chips away at music, moving, dramatization, language structure rationale reasoning and so forth got support from the sovereigns and their clergymen. In short the Vijaynagar Empire was' blend of South Indian culture.

#### **The position of the Empire:**

The Vijayanagar rulers reinforced their situation in South India and combined their realm. The domain comprised of chiefly three locales like Karnataka, Tamil and Telugu Countries overall and whole South India specifically. It obtained flourishing as a result of the rich assets of incomes through agrarian grounds, streams, backwoods and mines of minerals and furthermore Tributes from feudatories.<sup>2</sup> Therefore the motivation behind the current paper is to zero in on the exchange and exchange organizations of the Period – an examination.

#### **Economic Prosperity of the Empire:**

The Vijayanagar domain was a densely populated and monetarily well thriving state. The effective organization of the Vijayanagar rules giving incredible force on Commerce, exchange, industry and Craft brought about the expansion of abundance and ensuing general Economic Prosperity of the People. The Hindus established most of the populace albeit, countless muslims and jews traders delighted in cheerful

and agreeable lives under the rulers.<sup>3</sup> Besides in the ports on the ocean – Coasts and in the urban communities of the domain, there were significant quantities of outsiders including Arabs, Persians, Chinese, People from Malaya and individuals from European Nations.

### **ECONOMIC CONDITION OF VIJAYNAGAR EMPIRE:**

It is obvious from unfamiliar records and furthermore different sources that unbounded thriving won in the Vijaynagar Empire. Agribusiness thrived in various pieces of the domain and the state sought after an insightful water system strategy. The main enterprises identified with materials, mining and metallurgy and the most significant of the minor ventures were perfumery. Skilled workers' and traders, societies, had a significant influence in the financial existence of the realm. Land and Income Rights Rice was the staple yield. Both highly contrasting assortment of rice was created from Coromandel to Pulicat. Moreover, cereals like gram and .heartbeats were additionally developed. Flavors (particularly dark pepper) coconut and betel-nuts were other significant things of - creation. Landrevenue was the significant wellspring of state's pay. Pace of income request fluctuated in various pieces of the domain and in a similar territory itself as per the ripeness and territorial area of the land. It was for the most part 116th of the produce, however now and again it was significantly more going up to 114th. Yet, on Brahmanas and sanctuaries it was 1/twentieth to 1/30th individually. It was payable both in real money and kind. We discover references to three significant classes of land residency:

### **Explain the social and economic conditions of Vijayanagara.**

The social and monetary states of Vijayanagara were as per the following: Social Condition:

(I) Respect for Brahmanas: The Brahmanas were incredibly regarded in the province of Vijayanagara. They accomplished an incomparable situation in the state. In any event, when they carried out a wrongdoing, they were not given the discipline of death. They had a devout existence. They were veggie lover. They never contacted meat and wine. They were an ideal and good example for other people.

(ii) Place of Women : The ladies were given a ton of regard in Vijayanagara. They could settle the score advanced education. They had no purdah framework. They were additionally instructed in fighting and expressive arts.

(iii) Several acts of neglect were existed: The general public of Vijayanagara had numerous misbehaviors. The creatures were forfeited to satisfy divine beings and goddesses. The act of sati was extremely well known in the general public. Indeed, even the Telugu ladies were covered alive get-togethers passings of their spouses. Other than there was an evil of prostitution. Deva Raya II had twelve thousand sovereigns. He had hitched 3,000 sovereigns relying on the prerequisite that they would perform sati after his demise.

### **Economic Condition:**

The monetary state of Vijayanagara was prosperous. Its property was ripe. So there was sufficient exchanging movement. The leaders of Vijayanagara had great relations with the Portuguese. There was an exchanging of Arabian ponies. The ocean shorelines of Vijayanagara had many ports. Calicut was a well known ocean port during those days. It was utilized to exchange with Burma, China, Iran, Arabia, Portugal and South Africa. It was utilized to send out material, rice, sugar, iron and flavors. It imported ponies, elephants, copper, silk and precious stone gems. The shippers had set up their exchange habitats. There was a money of gold and silver. It worked with trade of merchandise. Other than the exchange, there was an incredible advancement in industry and horticulture. The primary control of individuals was weaving material, mining of minerals and to plan metal products.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The productive organization of the Vijayanagar rulers giving amazing force on business, exchange,

industry and art brought about the increment of abundance and ensuing general monetary success of individuals. The wellsprings of Vijayanagar domain history incorporate records of unfamiliar voyagers, nearby vernacular writing, archeological unearthings and so on Various unfamiliar explorers have left a clear record of the wonder of Vijayanagar. Ibn Batuta has left record of Harihara-I and Bahamani realm in his work Rehla. Other unfamiliar explorers included Venetian voyager Nicolo de Conti, Persian explorer Abdur Razzak and the Portuguese voyager Domingo Paes, who left important records on the financial states of the Vijayanagar Empire. Allasani Peddan's Manucharitam gives record of social condition particularly position arrangement of Vijaynagar domain Muduravijayam of Gangadevi gives record of Kampana's victory of Madurai during the rule of Bukka I. Gangadasa Pralappa Vilasam of Gangadhara gives record of the attack of the Vijaynagar city by the Bahamanis and the Gajapatis of Orissa after the passing of Deva Raya II. The effective organization of the Vijayanagar rules giving incredible force on Commerce, exchange, industry and Craft brought about the expansion of abundance and ensuing general Economic Prosperity of the People.

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