



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

VOLUME - 10 | ISSUE - 3 | DECEMBER - 2020



AN EVALUATION OF NAYAKARA SYSTEM DURING VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE - A HISTORICAL VIEW

Dr. Nivedita Swamy

Assistant Professor Govt. First, Grade College Kamlapur.

ABSTRACT

The Vijayanagar give due significance to the common organization. The organization that existed in the areas was known as the "Nayankara framework". It was like that of feudalism in Europe. Under the Nayankara framework, all land was claimed by the rulers. He dispersed the grounds to his commanders. They worked under his influence and went about as primitive rulers. This regulatory framework prospered during the time of the Vijayanagar rulers. Under the framework, the majority of the land was disseminated among the Nayaks (landowners). They lived with pageantry and pomp and fabricated fortresses for their insurance. They acknowledged the incomparability of the Vijayanagar rulers and went about as their defenders. The normal thought is that Nayakas under Vijayanagara Empire were exceptionally persuasive in political and military units of the state. They were arbiters between the ruler and the subjects. However, there was no substantial thought in regards to the term Nayaka. There were heterogeneous perspectives. There were no consistent assessment with respect to whom ought to be called as Nayaka? The current article reveals an insight into various perspectives communicated by the different researchers in regards to the Nayakatana framework under Vijayanagara Empire. This paper contains solid scholastic conversation among Indian researchers and unfamiliar researchers which opens the door for groundbreaking thoughts.



KEYWORDS: Captain, Nayaka, Nayakatana, Amaranayaka, Mandaleshwaras.

INTRODUCTION

Nayakas play had a significant influence in the authoritative example of the Vijayanagara Empire. The normal discernment is that Nayakas were extremely compelling in political and military units of the state. In Kannada talking regions this new authoritative framework was presented by the Vijayanagara rulers overall and Tuluva administrations ruler Shri Krishnadevaraya specifically. In his standard it has arrived at its high watermark. The Nayaks who got the grounds from the ruler, conveyed them to the occupants for development. Thus, the Nayaks consistently gathered land charges from occupants. How much the assessment was extremely high. Nuniz, in his record referenced that the Nayaks gathered a 10th of the absolute pay as land charge. They gathered the duty by a self-assertive strategy. No compassion was displayed to them. The Nayaks gave half of the income to the focal government. The Nayaks involved the rest of the sum for organization, the military, and different foundations. Thus, the leaders of Vijayanagar got seventy lakhs of Varagans from the Nayaks. The leaders of Vijayanagar burned through the majority of the pay on their lavish life.

The Vijayanagara Empire takes its name 'City of Victory' from its capital. It is arranged on the banks of River Tungabhadra. Its leaders more than three centuries guaranteed an all inclusive power 'to run the huge world under a solitary umbrella'- and they likewise more unobtrusiveness, alluded to themselves as the leaders of Karnataka. The Vijayanagara rulers appeared to have the feeling that the realm laid out in the fourteenth century, resuscitated a prior all inclusive power in Karnataka that of the Chalukyas of Badami and furthermore took on their symbol 'Varaha' or 'Hog.

BENEFITS OF NAYANKARA SYSTEM

Under this framework, the support of the military was shared with the Nayaks. Nayaks kept a standing armed force. The military comprised of the customary divisions of infantry, cavalry and elephant. They helped the Vijayanagar rulers with the military at the hour of the outer danger. Specifically, the achievement and disappointment of the Vijayanagar ruler relied upon the productivity of the military sent by the Nayaks.. They introduced gold decorations and costly things as gifts to the ruler at the hour of sanctuary celebrations and the birth day elements of individuals from the illustrious family. They used to introduce gold coins worth fifteen lakhs Varagans to the Vijayanagar ruler at a standard Deepavali work. They additionally gave every one of the essential things to the imperial family. The Nayaks who delighted in gigantic powers kept up with peace and lawfulness in their domains. Hoodlums were seriously rebuffed. Separate power was utilized to manage hoodlums. Due consideration was paid to the advancement of agribusiness. Water system offices were gotten to the next level. Different eries, kulams, and wells were worked all through the realm. They were consistently kept up with. With the end goal of extending flooded woods they were annihilated. For the most part, the Nayaks delivered praiseworthy administrations to acquire the enthusiasm for the ruler. On specific events, they were respected by the rulers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

It is well established reality that the investigation of Nayaka was generally a topic of exploration for the Historians now and again. The esearchers have as of now called attention to that Nayakas assumed a critical part in the political and military arrangement of vijayanagara Empire. However, based on the contemporary engravings and different archives an examination on Nayaka is done subjectively and quantitatively. Albeit the researchers have not yet reached at agreement about the relationship of the Nayaka with the lord, family foundation and monetary freedom. There is no agreement among researchers even on such essential focuses as the meaning of Nayakas to be specific who ought to be distinguished as Nayaka. By and large, it is seen that the individuals who suffixed the honoric title of nayaka to their own names have been considered as Nayaka. In this foundation it is recognized that in history could track down more Nayakas than the engravings. Is it conceivable to have so many Nayakas in the Vijayanagara realm? What were their job and obligations in the organization.

VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE - NAYANKARA SYSTEM

Vijayanagar rulers gave due significance to common organization. The organization which existed in the territories was called as 'Nayankara framework'. It was like that of feudalism in Europe. As indicated by the framework, all the land were claimed by the rulers. He disseminated the grounds to his commanders. They worked under his influence and went about as primitive rulers. This authoritative framework thrived during the time of Vijayanagar rulers. In view of the framework the majority of the terrains were disseminated among the Nayaks (land masters). They lived with ceremony and show and built fortresses for their assurance. They acknowledged the incomparability of the Vijayanagar rulers and went about as their defenders. The Nayaks who got the terrains from the ruler, appropriated them to the occupants for development. Thus the Nayaks gathered land charge consistently from the inhabitants. How much expense was extremely high. Nuniz, in his record referenced that the Nayaks gathered one 10th of the all out income as land charge. They gathered the assessment by subjective strategy. No compassion was presented to them. The Nayaks gave half of the income to focal government. Rest of the sum was used by the Nayaks for organization, military and

other beneficent works. As needs be, the Vijayanagar rulers got seventy lakhs of Varagans from the Nayaks. Vijayanagar rulers spent the significant bits of the income for their rich life.

As per this framework, the support of armed force was depended in the possession of Nayaks. Nayaks kept a standing armed force. The military comprised of the conventional divisions of infantry, cavalry and Elephantry. They helped the Vijayanagar rulers with armed force at the hour of outside danger. Especially, the achievement and disappointment of the Vijayanagar ruler relied upon the effectiveness of the military sent by the Nayaks. Using the military, the Vijayanagar rulers crushed the Muslims in a few fights for instance, Vijayanagar ruler Krishnadevaraya attacked Raichur fortress with the assistance of Nayak army. This framework kept up with cheerful relations between the Rayas and Nayaks. The Nayaks helped the Vijayanagar rulers when they were in trouble. They introduced gold adornments and exorbitant articles as gift to the ruler at the hour of sanctuary celebrations and birthday elements of the individuals from regal family. They used to introduce gold coins worth fifteen lakhs Varagans to the Vijayanagar ruler at a conventional Deepavali work. They likewise gave all necessary products expected to the imperial family.

They Nayaks who delighted in tremendous powers kept up with the rule of law in their regions. They rebuffed the lawbreakers harshly. Separate power was used to manage the lawbreakers. Sufficient consideration was paid for the advancement of agribusiness. Irrigational offices were gotten to the next level. Different eries, kulams and well were built all around the realm. They were kept up with consistently. So as to expand water system timberlands were annihilated. By and large, the Nayaks delivered praiseworthy administrations to get the enthusiasm for the ruler. On specific events, they were regarded by the rulers. However the Nayaks acted autonomously, there existed political and regulatory relations between the middle and the area. The Nayaks partook in the privileges to send two delegates to the court of Vijayanagar ruler. Among them, one individual controlled the Nayak armed force positioned at the capital. The other individual engaged with the exercises connected with Nayaks. As the framework worked successfully, the Vijayanagar ruler broadened the Nayankara framework all through the domain. Therefore the quantity of Nayaks expanded extensively, Nuniz, in his record referenced that there were multiple hundred Nayaks in the Vijayanagar Empire. The engravings and scholarly confirmations demonstrated that the Nayaks framework prospered under the Vijayanagar rule. Not at all like the lead representatives, the Nayaks worked freely. They did different valuable works for the government assistance of individuals. Irrigational offices were expanded to advance development. Peace and lawfulness was authorized. Workmanship and design were created. Various appealing sanctuaries were developed. New urban areas were established. To put it plainly, they safeguarded Hindu religion and culture. The Nayankara framework prospered till the decrease of Vijayanagar Empire. Different reasons were ascribed for its decay. For the most part because of inner competition and unfamiliar intrusion, the Nayankara framework shriveled away.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The accommodation of organization the Vijayanagar Empire was partitioned into areas or Rajyas. The territories were additionally partitioned into Valanadu or Kottam. Kottams were again separated into Nadu or Chimai. Nadu contained specific conventional towns or Gramams. Town was known as Isthalam. Customary organization prospered in the towns. The focal government didn't meddle in the inside organization of the towns. Nattavar cared for its organization. Another neighborhood body was Nadu. It cared for the overall organization Sabha and Ur. Notwithstanding the above neighborhood bodies, there were isolated panels. They took care of the overall interest of individuals in the towns.

The individuals served in the nearby bodies were chosen by Kudavolai framework as existed in the Chola time frame. They were chosen in a popularity based way. The town was isolated into various wards or Variyams or Kudambu for the compelling execution of plans. Each ward contained an extensive number of houses. The wards and chose agents differs from one town to another in view of the size and populace.

As per the Kudavolai arrangement of political decision, the names of the qualified up-and-comers were composed on palm leaves and put in a pot (Kudam) and rearranged. A little kid was coordinated to take out the palm leaves. The people, whose palm leaves were gotten by the kid were pronounced chosen. Typically, thirty applicants were chosen by this framework. The chosen delegates took care of the organization of different Variyams like Eri Variyam, Thotta Variyam, Pancha Variyam, Ponvariyaam and Kezhani Variyam. The individuals from the Variyams were called as a Vriyapperumakkal.

These Sabhas met every so often in the veranda of a town sanctuary, or under the shadow of the tree or on the bank of a tank. They passed goals relating to the advancement of the towns. These goals were recorded on the dividers of the sanctuaries. These Sabhas had specific abilities and obligations. It regularized the land freedoms of the occupants, improved irrigational offices, kept up with peace and lawfulness, safeguarded individuals, directed celebrations and gathered duties. The Sabhas delivered worthy administrations to individuals at the hour of starvation and intrusion. It granted prizes to the people who delivered commendable administrations. The individuals from the Sabhas were not paid for their administrations. The town gave due regard to them.

The Vijayanagar rulers during their organization in the Ayyangar framework rather than conventional nearby organization in the towns. As per the new framework the organization of the town was depended in the hand of a board which comprised of twelve individuals. The individuals from the advisory group were called Ayyangars. They were Karnam, headman, Talaiyari, Prohita, goldsmith, close kanchi metal forger, craftsman, Kuyavan, Vanna, Navithan and Chakilee. Among them Karnam, headman and Talaiyari were significant. The ruler assigned them. Karnam took care of the land income account. He kept a register. It contained all subtleties relating to the town including the peaceful grounds, wells, eries, channels, and so on he kept in touch with headman. The headman gathered expense from individuals and dispatched to the public authority. Thalaiyari was endowed with kaval obligation. individuals called Talaiyari as Vetti. The normal took care of the obligations of the town Sabha. Lands were given to them as pay rates. The public authority took distinct fascination for the advancement of Ayyangar framework. Thus, the conventional nearby bodies debilitated.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

In the old time frame, conventional nearby bodies and sanctuary delighted in tremendous powers. It gave terrains to Brahmins and gathered assessment from individuals. This framework reached a conclusion during the Vijayanagar organization. They presented revolutionary changes in nearby organization. They selected Thalayari and town head to care for crafted by the nearby bodies. Vijayanagar ruler found a way essential ways to promote the new framework (Ayyangar System). Consequently, the conventional neighborhood bodies, for example, Sabha, Ur and Nadu lost their significance.

METHODOLOGY

As per the Kudavolai political decision framework, the names of qualified competitors were composed on palm leaves and put in a pot and rearranged. A little child was requested to take out the palm edges. Individuals whose palm leaves were gathered by the kid were announced chosen. Regularly, this framework chose thirty competitors. The chosen delegates managed the organization of different Variyam like Eri Variyam, Thotta Variyam, Pancha Variyam, Ponvariyaam, and Kezhani Variyam. The individuals from the Variyams were called Vriyapperumakkal. These sabhas were at times found in the display of a town sanctuary, or under the shade of a tree or on the edge of a tank. They passed goals with respect to the improvement of the towns. These goals were recorded on the dividers of the sanctuaries. These Sabhas had specific abilities and obligations. He regularized inhabitant land freedoms, further developed water system offices, kept up with peace and lawfulness, safeguarded individuals, held celebrations, and gathered duties. The Sabhas delivered exemplary administrations to individuals in the midst of starvation and attack. He granted compensations to the people who

delivered commendable assistance. Individuals from the Sabhas were not paid for their administrations. Individuals gave them due regard.

MANAGEMENT IN NAYANKARA SYSTEM

For the accommodation of the organization, the Vijayanagar Empire was isolated into territories or Rajyas. The territories were partitioned into Valanadu or Kottam. Kottams were again separated into Nadu or Chimai. Nadu contained specific conventional people groups or Gramams. Town was known as Isthalam. Conventional organization prospered in the towns. The focal government didn't meddle in the interior organization of the towns. Nattavar dealt with his organization. Nearby bodies prospered during the rules of Kumarakampana, Harihara II, and Devaraya II. Among the nearby bodies "Sabha" involved a significant spot. Sabhas controlled the Brahmadhana and Devadhana towns gave to the Brahmins. So a large portion of the Sabha individuals were Brahmins. The neighborhood body responsible for the organization of common towns was Urs. Another neighborhood body was Nadu. He cared for the overall Sabha and Ur organization. Notwithstanding the previously mentioned nearby bodies, there were isolated boards of trustees. They took care of the overall interest of individuals of the town.

The boss gathered assessments from individuals and transmitted them to the public authority. Thalayiari was depended with the obligation of kaval. The called Talaiyari as Vetti. The normal dealt with the obligations of the Sabha town. Land was given to them as wages. The public authority was exceptionally inspired by the advancement of the Ayyangar framework. Accordingly, the customary neighborhood bodies were debilitated Local organization thrived in the Chola time frame and started to decrease during the rule of the Vijayanagar rulers. It lost its significance in the sixteenth century. Different reasons were credited for its decay. The presentation of the Nayankara framework in the territory and the Ayyangar framework in the towns by the Vijayanagar.

CONCLUSION:

In the antiquated period, customary nearby bodies and sanctuaries delighted in gigantic powers. He gave land to the Brahmins and gathered duties from individuals. This framework reached a conclusion during the Vijayan organization of agar. They presented extremist changes in the neighborhood organization. Thalayiari and the town boss were named to deal with crafted by the neighborhood organizations. The leader of Vijayanagar went to the vital lengths to advocate the new framework Therefore, customary nearby living beings, for example, Sabha, Ur and Nadu lost their significance. The rulers and sanctuary specialists kept gold, valuable stones, pearls, and so forth in royal residences and sanctuaries. Because of continuous Muslim intrusions, the rulers were crushed and the sanctuaries plundered. They likewise annihilated sanctuaries, castles, and ladies. Subsequently, they lost their significance. It was a hopeless misfortune for sanctuaries and nearby offices. With its decrease, nearby bodies, for example, Sabha, Ur and Nadu lost their financial significance. Confronted with the present circumstance, nobody ventured forward to safeguard the interests of neighborhood organizations. The leaders of Vijayanagar during their organization in the Ayyangar framework rather than the customary nearby organization in the towns. Under the new framework, the town organization was in the possession of a twelve-part board of trustees. The individuals from the board of trustees were called Ayyangars. They were Karnam, Chieftain, Talaiyari, Prohita, Goldsmith, close by Kanchi Blacksmith, Carpenter, Kuyavan, Vanna, Navithan, and Chakilee. Among them, Karnam, the clan leader and Talaiyari were significant. The ruler named them. Karnam dealt with the land income account. He kept a record. It contained every one of the subtleties connected with the town, including brushing lands, wells, eries, waterways, and so forth He stayed in touch with the chief.

REFERENCES

- ❖ Howes, Jennifer *The Courts of Pre-colonial South India: Material Culture and Kingship*.
- ❖ ridges, Elizabeth J. "Vijayanagara Empire". In Dalziel, N.; MacKenzie, J. M. *The Encyclopedia of Empire*.

-
- ❖ ilmartin, David; Lawrence, Bruce B. *Beyond Turk and Hindu: Rethinking Religious Identities in Islamicate South Asia*
 - ❖ Ayyangar, Krishnaswami *Sources of Vijayanagar History*. Alpha Editions
 - ❖ Dr.B. S. Chandrababu, and Dr.L. Thilagavathi *Woman, Her History and Her Struggle for Emancipation*. Bharathi Puthakalayam.
 - ❖ Mahalingam, T.V *Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar*.
 - ❖ Wagoner, Phillip B. "Sultan among Hindu Kings: Dress, Titles, and the Islamicization of Hindu Culture at Vijayanagara