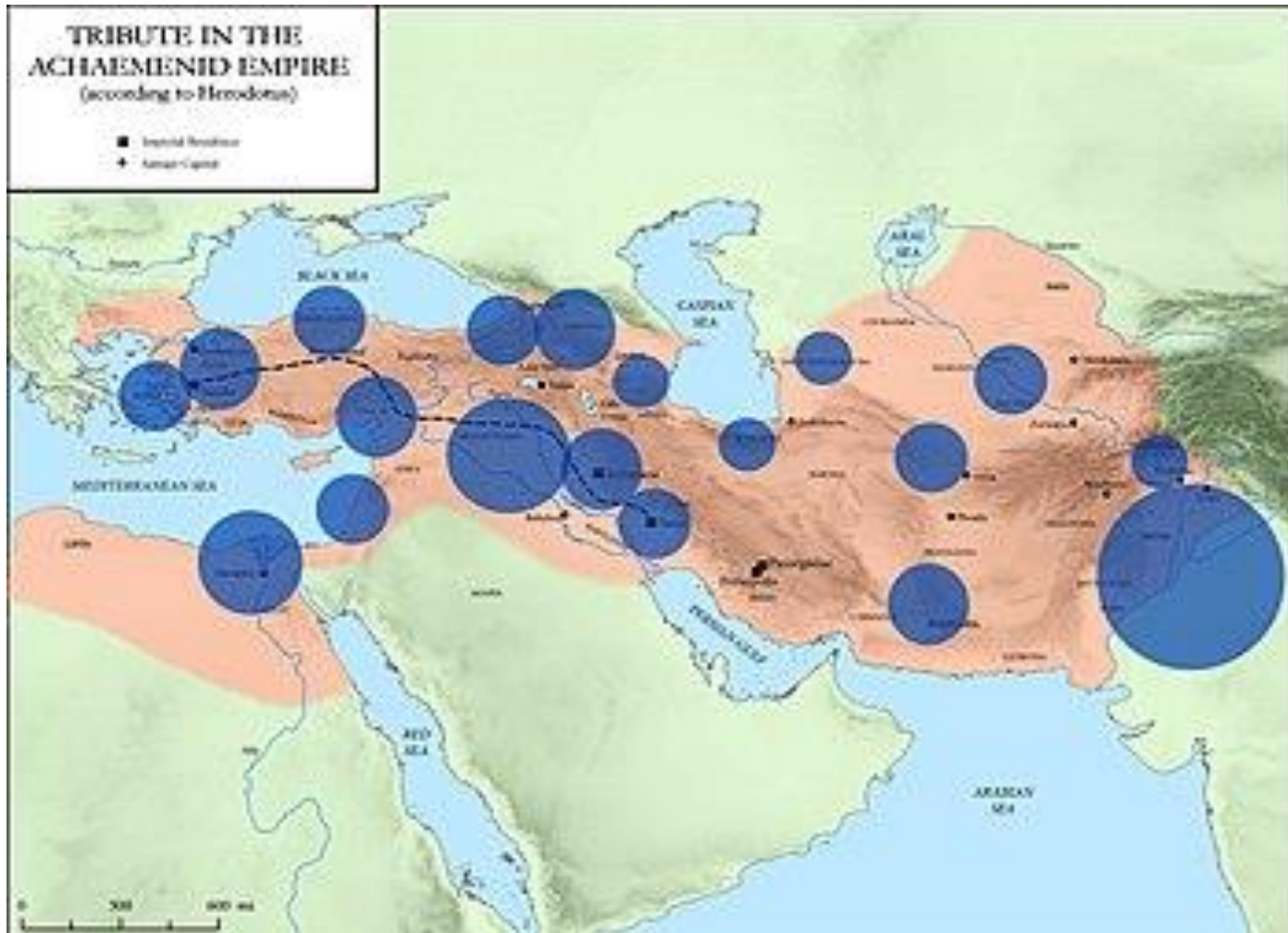


Some Issues in Indian Economic History

Land and People, State and Taxes

From the two Indian Provinces



Tribute was about 8300 kg or 8.3 tons of gold annually amounting to 32% of Persian State revenues

India

India does not have statistical records of the same sort as Western Europe, China or Japan, and there is consequently a wide range of views. A good deal of discussion has hinged on the year 1600, for which Moreland estimated 100 million, Davis (1951) 125 million, Habib (1982) around 145 million (a range of 140–150). Virtually all of these estimates are based on an assessment of the productive capacity of the cultivated area (see Raychaudhuri and Habib, 1982), so there is an interdependence between what one assumes about demographic and economic performance. I took an average of the Davis and Habib estimate for 1600. For the year 0, I used the estimates of Durand.

Table B-6. Alternative Estimates of India's Population, 0-1820 A.D.
(million)

<i>Year</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>1600</i>	<i>1700</i>	<i>1820</i>
Clark (1967)	70	70	79	100	200	190
McEvedy & Jones (1978)	34	77	100	130	160	200
Biraben (1979)	46	40	95	145	175	194
Durand (1974)	75	75	112.5	n.a.	180 ^a	n.a.
Maddison	55	75	110	135	165	209

a) 1750.

Table B-18. **World GDP, 20 Countries and Regional Totals, 0-1998 A.D.**
(million 1990 international \$)

<i>Year</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>1600</i>	<i>1700</i>	<i>1820</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>1913</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1998</i>
Austria			1 414	2 093	2 483	4 104	8 419	23 451	25 702	85 227	152 712
Belgium			1 225	1 561	2 288	4 529	13 746	32 347	47 190	118 516	198 249
Denmark			443	569	727	1 471	3 782	11 670	29 654	70 032	117 319
Finland			136	215	255	913	1 999	6 389	17 051	51 724	94 421
France			10 912	15 559	21 180	38 434	72 100	144 489	220 492	683 965	1 150 080
Germany			8 112	12 432	13 410	26 349	71 429	237 332	265 354	944 755	1 460 069
Italy			11 550	14 410	14 630	22 535	41 814	95 487	164 957	582 713	1 022 776
Netherlands			716	2 052	4 009	4 288	9 952	24 955	60 642	175 791	317 517
Norway			192	304	450	1 071	2 485	6 119	17 838	44 544	104 860
Sweden			382	626	1 231	3 098	6 927	17 403	47 269	109 794	165 385
Switzerland			482	880	1 253	2 342	5 867	16 483	42 545	117 251	152 345
United Kingdom			2 815	6 007	10 709	36 232	100 179	224 618	347 850	675 941	1 108 568
12 Countries Total			38 379	56 708	72 625	145 366	338 699	840 743	1 286 544	3 660 253	6 044 301
Portugal			632	850	1 708	3 175	4 338	7 467	17 615	63 397	128 877
Spain			4 744	7 416	7 893	12 975	22 295	45 686	66 792	304 220	560 138
Other			590	981	1 169	2 206	4 891	12 478	30 600	105 910	227 300
Total Western Europe	11 115	10 165	44 345	65 955	83 395	163 722	370 223	906 374	1 401 551	4 133 780	6 960 616
Japan	1 200	3 188	7 700	9 620	15 390	20 739	25 393	71 653	160 966	1 242 932	2 581 576
China	26 820	26 550	61 800	96 000	82 800	228 600	189 740	241 344	239 903	740 048	3 873 352
India	33 750	33 750	60 500	74 250	90 750	111 417	134 882	204 241	222 222	494 832	1 702 712
Other Asia	16 470	18 630	31 301	36 725	40 567	50 486	72 173	146 999	362 578	1 398 587	4 376 931
Total Asia (excluding Japan)	77 040	78 930	153 601	206 975	214 117	390 503	396 795	592 584	824 703	2 633 467	9 952 995
Africa	7 013	13 723	18 400	22 000	24 400	31 010	40 172	72 948	194 569	529 185	1 039 408
World	102 536	116 790	247 116	329 417	371 369	694 442	1 101 369	2 704 782	5 336 101	16 059 180	33 725 635

Estimated domestic Indian cotton consumption, production and Imports & Exports with Britain

Year	Cotton consumption (m yds)	Domestic production(m yds)	Domestic production (1871=100)	Imports from Britain(m yds)	Exports to Britain (pieces)
1600	946	946	72.4	0	
1650	876	876	67.1	0	
1700	970	970	74.3	0	868,095
1750	1,098	1,098	84	0	701,485
1801	1,178	1,178	90.2	0	1,037,440
1811	1,076	1,075	82.3	1	691,640
1821	1,046	1,026	78.6	20	758,397
1831	1,139	1,101	84.3	38	287,814
1841	1,407	1,266	97	141	
1851	1,722	1,374	105.2	348	
1861	1,989	1,475	112.9	514	
1871	2,099	1,306	100	793	

Export of Bullion to India, by EIC (1708–1810)

Years	Bullion (£)	Average per Annum
1708/9-1733/4	12,189,147	420,315
1734/5-1759/60	15,239,115	586,119
1760/1-1765/6	842,381	140,396
1766/7-1771/2	968,289	161,381
1772/3-1775/6	72,911	18,227
1776/7-1784/5	156,106	17,345
1785/6-1792/3	4,476,207	559,525
1793/4-1809/10	8,988,165	528,715

Hindu Canonical Land Taxes

- Bhishma instructs Yudhishtira in the *Mahabharata* that:
- "*With a sixth part, upon fair calculation, of the yield of the soil as his tribute,, a king should fill his treasure*" [Ganguli 2003 Volume VIII :156]
- Manu states in his *Laws* that: "A fiftieth part of [the increments on] cattle and gold may be taken by the king, and *the eighth, sixth, or twelfth part of the crops*" [1886: Chapter VII, verse 130]

Hindu Canonical Land Taxes

- Kautilya in his *Arthashastra* says the king's taxes are: "The taxes that are fixed [pindakara], taxes that are paid in the form of one-sixth of the produce" [shadbhaga]"
- During 629-645 AD, the Chinese Buddhist monk Hiuen Tsang travelled through India and commented that: "The king's tenants pay one-sixth of the produce as rent"

Hindu Canonical Land Taxes

- Alberuni writing about Hindu peasants around 1017-1030 AD says:
- “With regard to that which he earns by crops or from cattle...pays him one-sixth of the income in recognition of the protection which he affords to the subjects, their property, and their families.”

Abul Fazl 1556-1605 states:

- “Throughout the whole extent of Hindustan where at all times so many enlightened monarchs have reigned, one-sixth of the produce was exacted...”

Islamic Canonical Land Taxes for Muslims

- Al-Qadrawi states the Islamic case based on the Hadiths (sayings of the Prophet):
- **Al-Bukhari** : 'A **one-tenth** due is obligatory on that which is watered by the sky or springs or that which is not watered at all, and a **half-tenth** is obligatory on that which is watered by carried water.
- **Muslim** : 'On that which rivers and clouds water, there is **one-tenth** due, and that which is watered by water carried by camels, there is a **one-half tenth**.'

Land tax on non-Muslims

- *Al-Hidayah*, the 12th century *Hanafi* manual of guidance:
- "The author of traditional Islamic *fiqh*, *Hidaya*, lays down that the *Kharaj* to be paid by the *Dhimmis* amounted to one-half the produce of the land, while the Muslims were to pay a tenth called '*usher*' and '*zakat*.'" "

Land tax on non-Muslims.

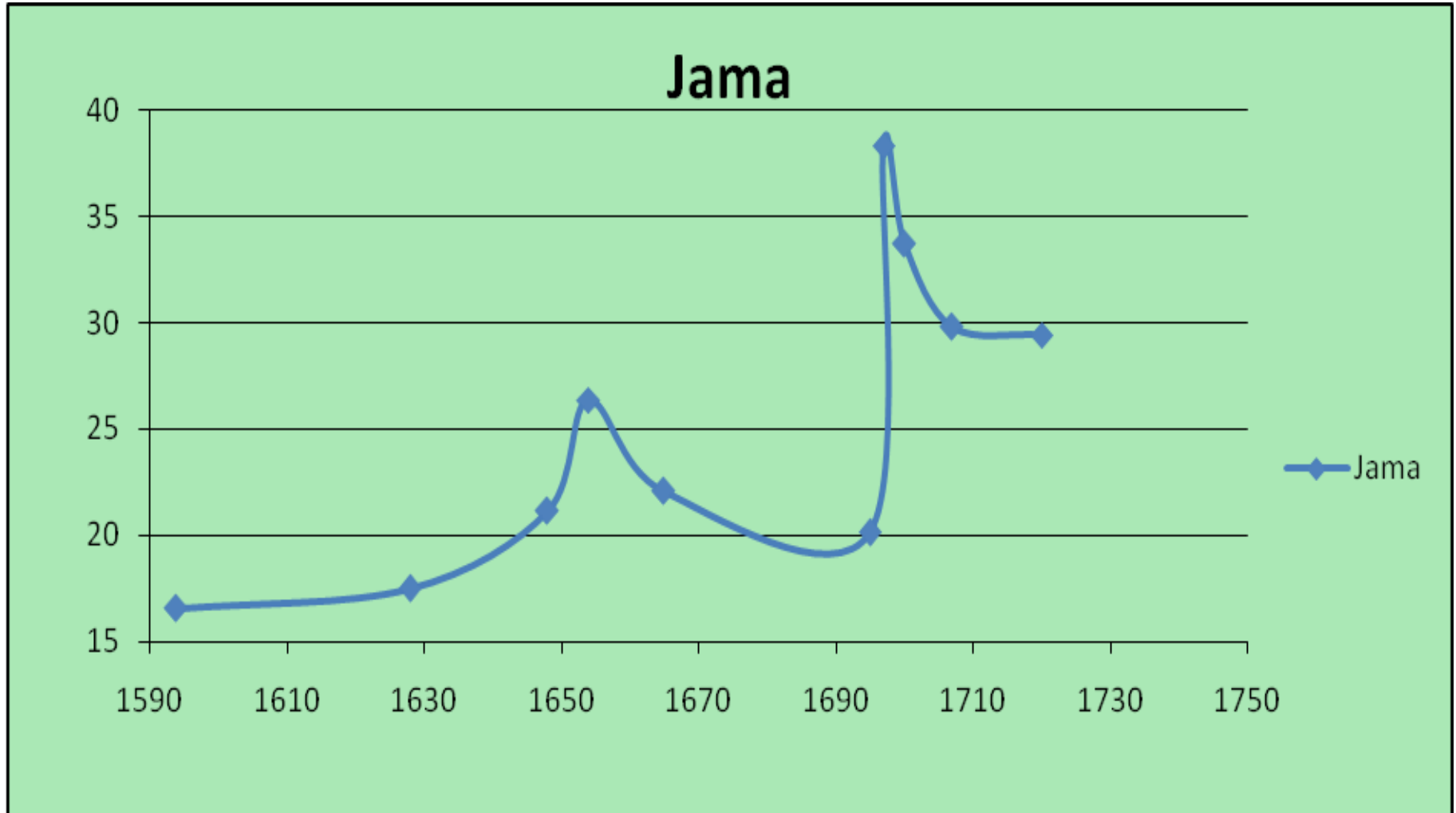
- The religious scholar & priest Qazi Mohammed A'la stated:
- “First, the established custom of kings, past and present, in most territories is that they take half the produce from the subjects [*Zimmis*], and by other cesses and imposts take [something] out of the other half as well.”
- [Quoted in Irfan Habib 2014:18].
-

TAX RATES AS % OF CROP VALUES, AGRA PROVINCE (based on Abu Fazl)

Rabi Crops	Output Value	Tax	Tax/Output	Kharif Crops	Output Value	Tax	Tax/Output
	Rs per bigha		%		Rs per bigha		%
Wheat	155.52	67.08	43.13	Mung	139.50	49.50	35.48
Barley	103.44	49.08	47.56	Maash	124.00	40.24	32.45
Gram	82.80	44.02	53.16	Moth	61.92	29.08	46.96
Lentil	75.60	29.08	38.47	Jowar	103.50	44.72	43.21
Arzan	48.25	24.38	50.53	Shamakh	48.24	15.68	32.50
Mustard	96.84	33.60	34.70	Kodron	90.72	31.32	34.52
Peas	63.48	31.32	49.34	Sesamum	120.00	44.72	37.27
Fenugreek	116.40	44.72	38.40	Bajra	64.60	31.32	48.48
				Lobiya	93.00	31.32	33.68

REVENUE COLLECTION (in Crores) BY THE MUGHALS

Source: Sarkar [1901: xxxi]



LAND TAX COLLECTION BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

5-year average from	Land Revenue Rs Crores	Total Revenues Rs Crores	LR /Total Revenue %
1792	4.07	8.08	50.33
1797	4.13	9.82	42.02
1802	4.53	14.15	31.99
1807	5.08	16.03	31.68
1812	9.02	17.23	52.33
1817	13.26	20.04	66.17
1822	13.57	21.94	61.83
1827	13.11	21.53	60.90
1832	11.94	20.95	57.00
1837	12.38	20.97	59.05
1842	13.43	24.05	55.85
1847	14.95	26.66	56.06
1852	16.18	29.21	55.40
1857	17.11		

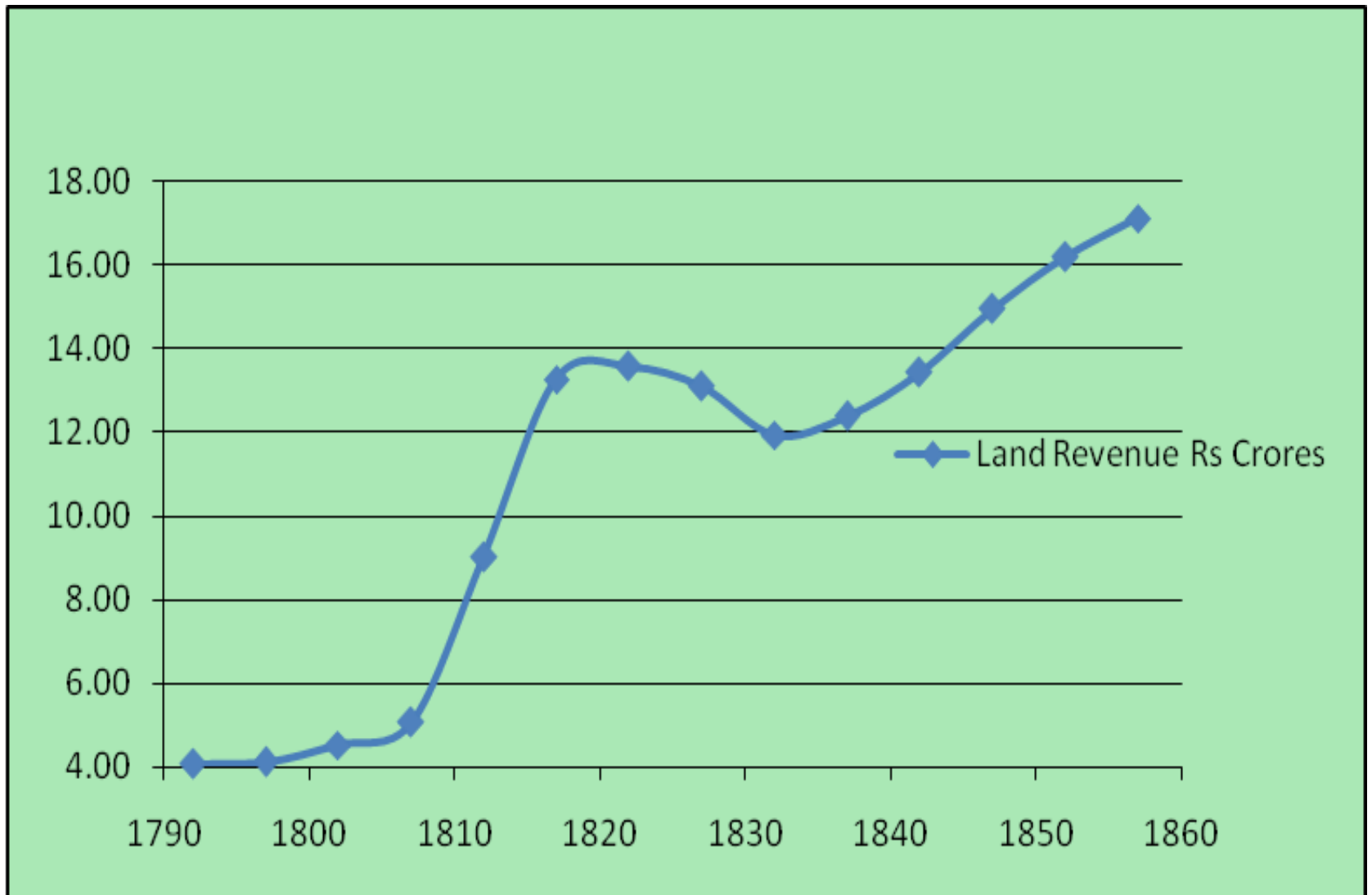
Madras under Company Raj

- Sir Thomas Munro (1830-40):
- “I am, therefore, of the opinion, that in a permanent settlement of the Ceded Districts, the rent of the Government should be about one-third of the gross produce. The present assessment is about 45 per cent.” [Dutt 1960, Vol.1: 97]

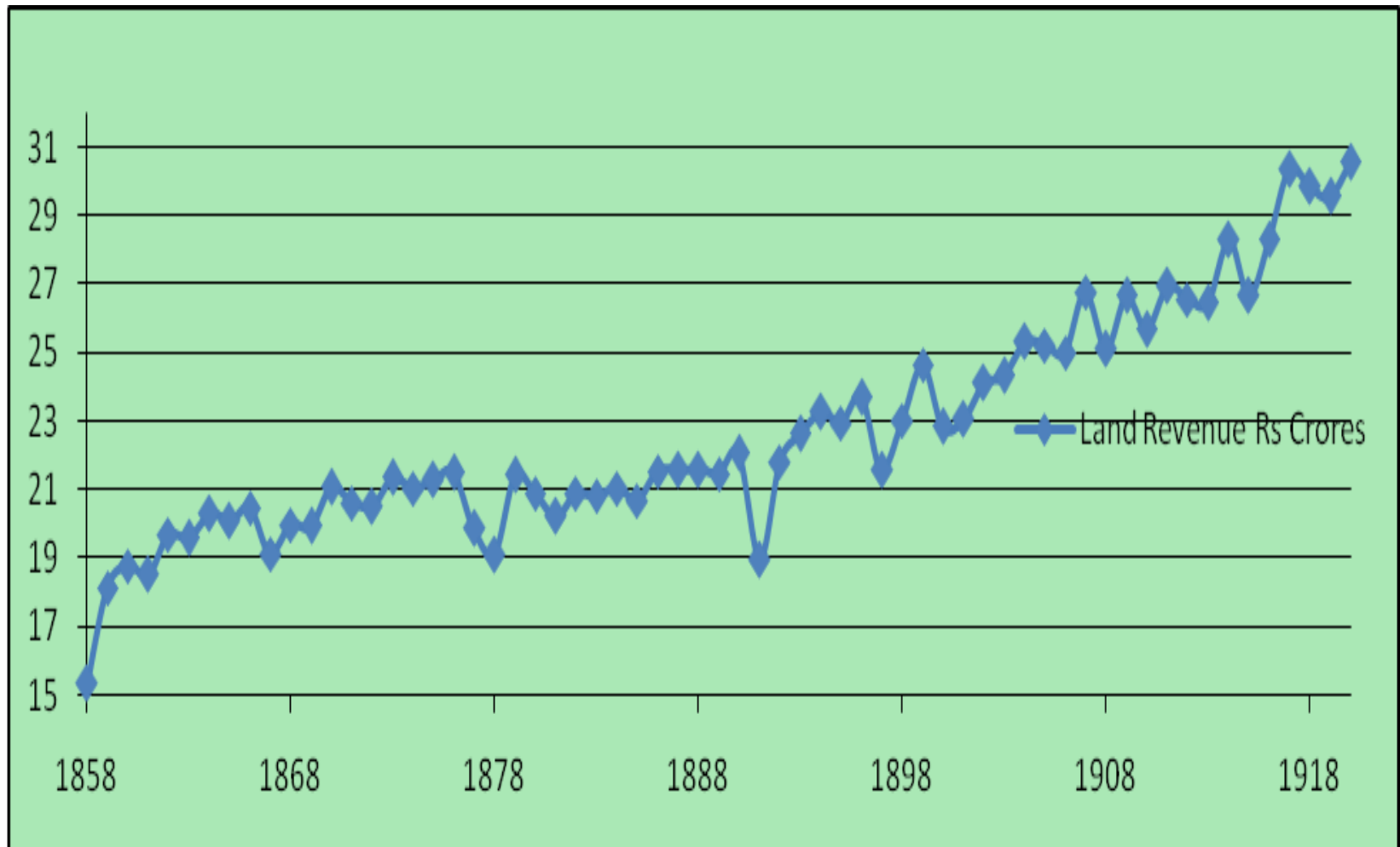
Punjab under Company Raj

- After the British conquest of the Punjab(1849), Governor John Lawrence was more radical:
- “He soon perceived that the demand of one-third the gross produce, payable in money, was oppressive to the peasantry. Within a few years, the Punjab Administration corrected the mistake. *The Land Tax of the Punjab was reduced to one fourth, and then to one-sixth of the gross produce.*”

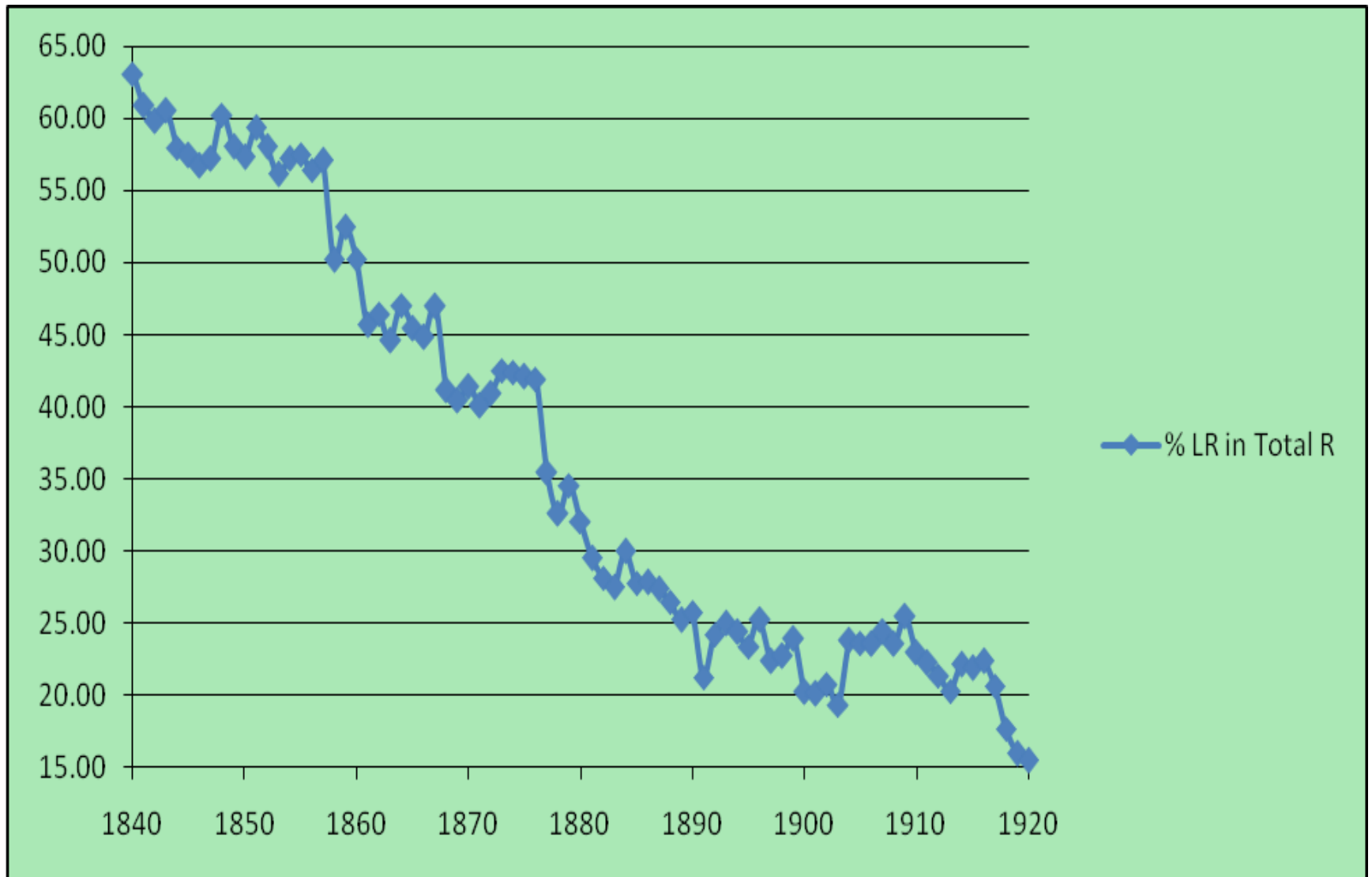
LAND REVENUE - THE COMPANY RAJ



LAND REVENUE - BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE



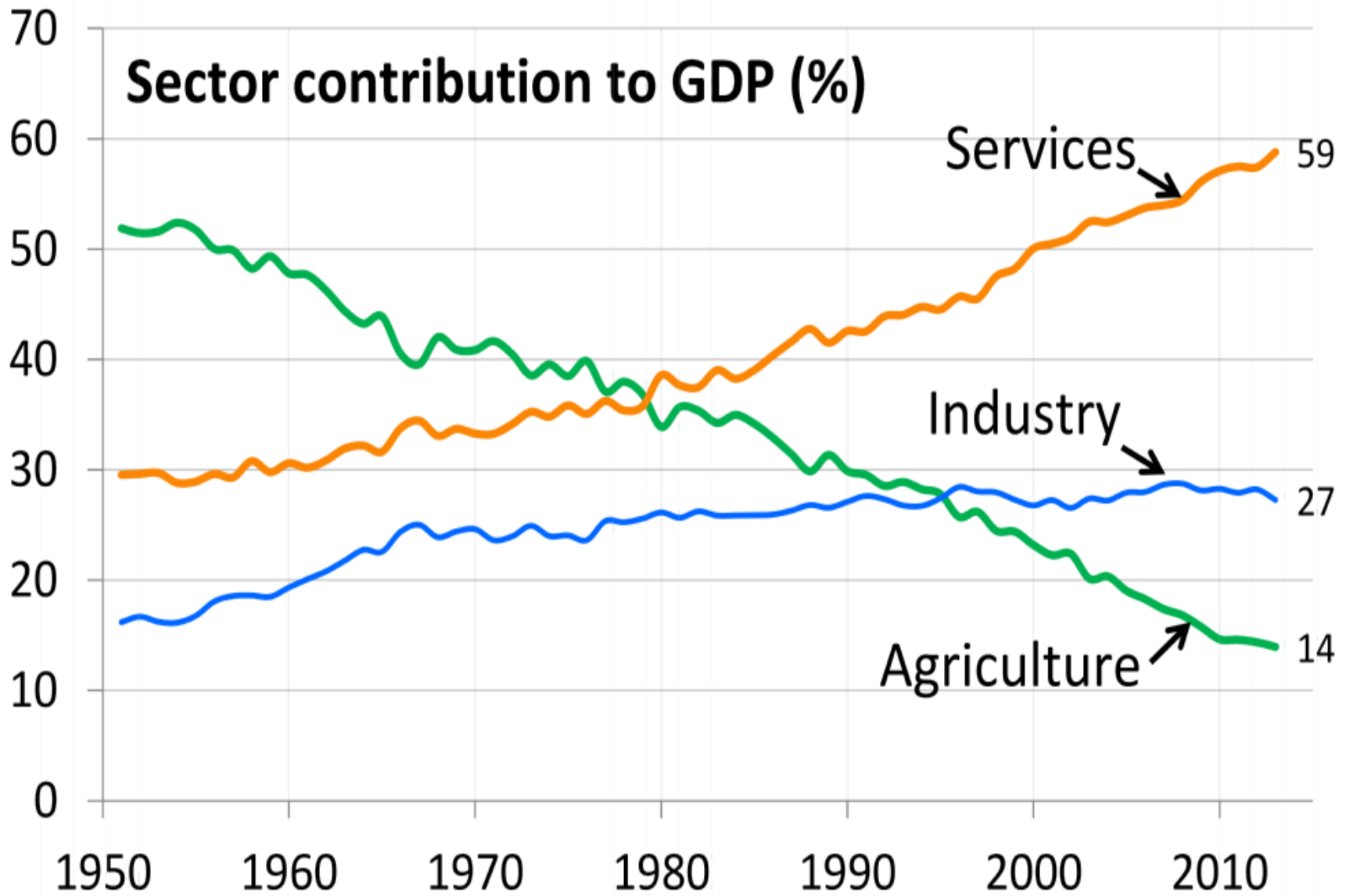
LAND REVENUE AS % OF TOTAL REVENUE



LAND REVENUE RATIO TO GROSS OUTPUT

Year	Land Revenue Rs Crores	LR % of Agricultural Output
1900-1	26.3	5
1921-2	34.7	3
1931-2	33.0	5
1937-8	26.6	4
1940-1	27.6	3
1946-7	31.3	2

Sector contribution to GDP (%)



Employment by Sector (%)

2009-10

