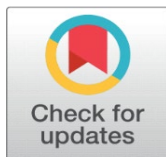
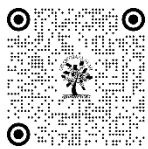


A CRITICAL STUDY OF DESAGATI CLANS OF KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

The decline of royal kingdoms, gave room to political instability, then the people felt insecure. There was a serious question of religion, language, or culture being discarded. A group of families called 'Desgati families' emerged, they stepped forward to preserve these values. The owner of the land was called 'Desai'; the word 'des' in the word Desagati is a Sanskrit word whose meaning is country. The word 'Gati' was added to this word and transformed into Desagati.

The feudal lords who ruled locally belonged to the Desagati family. They lived a life of wealth, court, war, luxury, religion, culture, and literature, which played an important role in giving social contribution. Desgati families, who were at the helm of local administration, became intermediaries between the masses and the government.

When the British government implemented new land tenure in Karnataka, a new class of landowners was created. This class was also composed of upper castes. They are Brahmin, Jain, Kshatriya, Lingayat, Ganiga, and Panchamasali. The Ruddy community became a tribal family.

They are Desai, Nad Gowda, Paymaster, Kulkarni, Patil. They will be recognized as belonging to the Desagati family by the above names. Desagatis existed to benefit from British colonialism. Apart from the work of internal security, judiciary, military organization, and revenue collection, he lived a comfortable life with the income from war tax, commercial tax, and hired local officials like Shekhdar, Karakoon, Havaldar, Desh Kulkarni, and Patil to help him in administration.

Desgati families had to follow the social values such as public welfare, social stability, and protection and punishment of the guilty, which was their main duty.

Keywords: Desagati, Households, British, Desai, Kulkarnis, Tax

1. INTRODUCTION

"If you look at the meaning of the word Desagati, you will find it to be Desai + AyahDeshaya Desai. The part they ruled became Desagati. Desai is from Marathi + Urdu + Kannada as country + Shahi > Desai. Desai means the rulers of the area they live in or the area they rule. "Desaghati" is used as a noun in the Kannada vocabulary. It is introduced as a part of the Sth^{1/4},À region or administration saptanga theory." [1] Desaghati means 'parganavatan' In Parganavatan some clusters of villages were supervised by Desagatis themselves.

2. CONTENT

"Adil Shahi of Vijayanagara, Nizam of Hyderabad and the feudal lords who ruled locally with the permission of the British. Many small desgati, nadgaudaki and other domestic kingdoms arose, whose wealth, court, war, luxury life, religion, culture and literature played an important role in contributing to the society. [2]

"Adil Shahi of Vijayanagara, Nizam of Hyderabad, and the feudal lords who ruled locally with the permission of the British. Many small desgati, nadgaudaki, and other domestic kingdoms arose, whose wealth, court, war, luxury life, religion, culture, and literature played an important role in contributing to the society. The local ruling families became mediators between the common people and the government. They had the authority to collect all kinds of taxes that came under their jurisdiction. [3]

Brahmin, Jain, Kshatriya, Lingayat, Ganiga, Panchamasali. The Reddy community became a tribal family. They are Desai, Nad Gowda, Paymaster, Kulkarni, and Patil. They will be recognized as belonging to the Desagati family by the above names.[4] Their administrative behaviour, social contributions, and literary contributions have gained importance. When the British government introduced new land tenure in northern Karnataka, a new class of landowners was created. This class was also composed of upper castes.

Not only did the peasant system create a large number of landowners, but each peasant was planned to be a master, farmer, and labourer at the same time. These Desagati families included: "Brahmin, Jain, Kshatriya, Lingayat, Ganiga, Panchamasali, and Reddy community representatives were the Desagatis.[5] As they had absolute ownership rights recognized by British law, this class had complete control over the landlords, and they could often be seen oppressing the poor cultivators. . The resulting ownership of land by these desai deprived the lower castes of its traditional produce.[6]

In North Karnataka, the dominance of the upper castes was more decorative and peripheral, but after the change in the land tenure system, their dominance became more comprehensive and robust. In addition, the British provided them with important police and revenue service posts in their eagerness to attract powerful groups to the new territories. The British rulers were quick to recognize that there were real sources of power in the rural areas and turned the situation to their advantage by consolidating the position of the village headman and the Patel or Shanubhoga.[7]

Usually these persons from intelligent families were Were chosen so that the villagers would be in a mood to accept their authority. The Patels or Shanabhogs helped in the administration of the government and collected revenue from the people and submitted it to the government. Acted as mediators with the government. These desgati clans were the representatives of the local government, the area ruled by them was called 'Pargana'. The Pargana was an administrative community centre, and Desai lived in Desai Pargana, who was in charge of its administration. He ruled the area under his control by dividing it into many subdivisions.

In 1800, some of the desagati who opposed the British government were completely destroyed because Dandoji helped Waghan, and on August 24, 1800, sent a detachment of troops under Lieutenant Colonel Montrosoran of Wellesley to attack the Desai of Tallur and captured his soldiers. "In 1824, Desai Basavalingappa of Jambagi agreed to supply medicine bullets to the rebels including the brave woman Kittur Rani Chennamma, who rebelled against the British. But the Collector of Solapur arrested Basavalingappa Deshmukh and his son. Later it was proved that he had participated in the rebellion they were hanged in Solapur.

Most of the Desagati families were in favour of the British government. Most of these Desagatis had to pay a large amount of revenue.[8] Thus, few desagati survived because of the British policy. Apart from the work of internal security, judiciary, military organization, revenue collection, he lived a comfortable life with the income from war tax, commercial tax and hired local officials like Shekhadar, Karakoona, Havaladar, Desh kulkarni, Patil to help him in administration. They did not receive direct cash salary from the British but in the form of umbali, belonging to the senior branch were Mamale Desais i.e. revenue, Jamabandi who got the power, and belonging to the younger branch Mamale Pattanashetti i.e. city administration development. While the Goudas and Kulkarnis collected four annas of revenue from the land produce, the Desais collected rupee for rupee from the peasant holding permanent land. [9]

They lived a glorious life as peasants. Like all social and economic systems of Palegara type, Desgati system and its glory depended on unequal distribution of wealth. It was inevitable that the rural peasantry should be subservient to the Desai. This is because the peasants used to rely on most of the lands of the Desagati Zamindars to make their living. Along with this, the cattle of the farmers depended on the pastures of the hills under the control of the village. Hence, the farmers were not allowed to speak against the land, if they spoke they would be deprived of these facilities. Every five years in the auction of Desai's own land, the farmers who got land for tillage were obliged to agree to a labour contract. That is, anything related to Desai.

The hard work was to be done without any pay. If they did not work, they had to pay twenty rupees to the desai along with the annual debt collection. The villages under the rule of Desagatis were called 'Chavarat' villages. From these villages every year they had control over the local trade, davas danya, agriculture, agriculture and economy. By this they were exploiting the common people by taking high taxes from the people. Desagatis, Nadkaranika, Mamale Desai, Mamale Pattanashetti used to levy revenue on Inam lands for goods like coconut, sugar, jaggery etc. and for handicraft workers on betel nut, leaves, tobacco, oil products.

He used to take the prize money every year, besides marriage in the house, Mayya who came for auspicious deeds.[10] If the programs were held in the house of Desagatis, all the work in their house had to be done by the people of the town. Common people had to do hard work in Desai's fields and houses. Things like judicial decisions were on the national level. The British government was empowered to impose a fine of five hundred rupees and six months imprisonment. A

person seeking justice must first apply to the desgati, then the decision of the desgati in the litigation is final. "In parts of southern Maharashtra and northern Karnataka, the Desai and the vassals became politically important. Adil Shahis, Marathas, Peshwas were in the central administrative position.

While the vassals and chieftains ruled, the local Desai, Deshmukh, Nad Gowda and Jahgirdars looked after the administration as wage earners." In the background, these kingdoms have been carrying out their administrative formula through several kings from time to time. Apart from Jahgirdars, Inamdars, Desai, Sardesai, Muthalik Desai, all those with nicknames like Deshpande, Potanis etc. are found to have played an important role in the all-round development of their country families with their luxurious life.

3. CONCLUSION

It was their main duty that the desgati families were required to follow the social values such as governance, public welfare, social stability, protection and punishment for the guilty in a way that did not harm the social values. Due to this Desagati clans have acquired their own uniqueness. Judgment, punishment of the guilty, decisions of rulership are unilateral, again final decisions with consensus, are also seen here by rulership. Not only Karnataka but also Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and even Kashmir have developed such local government divisions with their own stability.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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