CONCLUSION
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We come to the conclusion while working on the prescribed topic of this research work, ‘A Study of Movement of Prices in Rajasthan during the 19th Century’ that the prices of various commodities varied from year to year in Rajasthan. In the first chapter of the present thesis, I have highlighted geographical condition of Rajasthan, geographical and historical background of Jaipur, in which we found that, geographically the state of Rajasthan was very important and had touched its boundaries to the neighboring country on the North West side by Pakistan. The boundaries of the state also touched the various other Indian states viz, Punjab, U. P., Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. So, it was one of the important states for the purpose of trade and commerce. Moreover, we also looked after about the topography, the Aravilli hills, its drainage system, canal system, its climate, types of soil, and its deserts.

In the second chapter of the thesis, I found the various agricultural products in Rajasthan and through my survey from different records I got information about the kharif and rabi crops in the various villages and their total production per year. Thus in the present work I took major food crops viz, wheat, gram, jowar, barley, rice, bajra etc. and cash crops viz, opium, tobacco, indigo, sugarcane, cotton. Then the different means of irrigation were studied. Irrigation was through the various means viz, kachha and pucca wells, talabs, nadi, tanks, ponds and nalas. These means were mainly prevalent during the period under review. The water from baoli etc.were used for both the drinking
as well as for irrigation purposes. Oxen, charas etc. were used in the rural areas for pulling water from the wells. The state had also spent funds for the construction of various tanks and damedes etc. for the public welfare. In the 19th century, there was great impact of British on the irrigation of Rajasthan because of introduction of new techniques of irrigation. We also noticed about some famines and their causes viz, failure of monsoons, impact of hail, frost, locusts etc.

In the conclusion of the third chapter i.e., ‘Movement of Prices of food crops’, it is concluded that the movement of prices of different food crops and agricultural products in pargana Sawai Jaipur does not provide any secular trend. There was a considerable fluctuation in the level of prices but a picture of overall rise in the prices is slightly emerged.

In the fourth chapter, ‘The Price Movement of Agricultural products other than food crops’, it is concluded there was a considerable fluctuation in the level of prices. Products like oil, gur, pulses of mung, and mung deshi and maida have shown decline in their prices over the years spanning from 1818-1859 A.D. But in some items, prices neither rose nor declined. In case of sugar, the prices have shown steep rise during 1854 and 1858 in the pargana Sawai Jaipur. We have also analyzed the trend of prices of agricultural products other than food crops in pargana Sawai Jaipur, during the period of five decades (from 1818-1859 A.D.). This period can be divided into two phases:

(1) First phase of fluctuation.
(2) Second phase of stability.

In our fifth chapter, ‘Usage of Currency (Coinage) during the period under review’ we found that the cost of silver rupee was more costlier than copper takas during 1835 and 1852 but after 1857-58 the price of silver rupee declined slightly and ultimately the silver rupee was equal to 19 copper takas because of the disturbing conditions in the country.

In the final chapter, ‘Land Settlement of the area during the Study period’ we come across that various settlements like lata, lata batai were popular in eastern Rajasthan. The lata system was interlinked with the Batai system. The other settlements viz, Muqta or Muqta as system of revenue assessment were also prevalent. The revenue officials used to collect revenue as jinsi from the village individuals. Moreover Ijara that was fixed revenue realized from a zamindar or cultivator was also practiced. We found that the revenue was paid both in cash and kind.

The economy of Rajasthan during the 19th century, like any other was affected to great extent by price mechanism and reacted sensitively to market trends and relations. Thus it is imperative to study the structure and movement of prices and their impact on the society in general and economy in particular.