Chapter I

Introduction & Review of Literature
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Economic history is the one branch of economics, which has, to some extent, remained neglected. In this thesis, the researcher has tried to critically evaluate the economic policies and programmes of Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (1894 to 1922), who brought the Kolhapur state in focus on the map of India. The researcher has attempted a critical study of economic policies and programmes implemented by Rajarshi during his reign and presented a detail analysis of the same in this thesis.

1.2 THE CHOICE OF THE TOPIC

There are various reasons for choosing this topic for study. The most important reason for choosing this subject emerges from the fact that no researcher has so far attempted to examine and document the economic thoughts of Rajarshi as reflected in his economic policies and programmes. Therefore, this study makes an attempt to present the economic thoughts of Rajarshi, in the form of an economic model similar to the ones, which have been accepted in the literature on development economics.

The second reason for choosing this subject for study is that there hasn’t been any significant and substantial research done in the area of economic history in Shivaji University, Kolhapur, at least in the Department of Economics. Therefore one of the objectives of this study is to initiate a branch of research in ‘Economic History’ in this university.

Many writers and researchers have written on the social and political thought of Rajarshi. However, no critical documentation and examination of Rajarshi’s economic thoughts as reflected in his economic policies and programmes has been attempted so far. Most of the researcher’s writing on Rajarshi are biographical, historical, political and of a social nature. There are two books on his socio-economic policies,
which narrate, in an informative manner, Rajarshi's economic policies and programmes i.e. 1) Ghuge V.B. "Chhatrapati Shahu's Socialist Economic Policies (1894-1922), Z.P. Publication, Kolhapur 1975. 2) Kulkarni Meena and Kulkarni B.S. "Shri Shahu Chhatrapatinche Arthkaran," Gaurinandan Publication, Kolhapur, 1975. Therefore, it is strongly felt that more systematic scrutiny of his economic policies and programmes will definitely throw light on some important factors, which contributed towards the socio-economic development of the region under his rule.

1.3 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The subject of research falls in the domain of 'economic history'. Therefore it is quite natural that methods of historical studies have been adopted. The entire data is secondary, collected from sources like-

1) Books on History
2) Kolhapur State Records
3) Biographies of Rajarshi
4) Academic dissertations and theses on Rajarshi
5) ‘Research Papers’ and ‘Research Articles’ related to the Kolhapur State and Rajarshi’s economic policies and programmes published in various journals and souvenirs.
6) Papers collected by Shahu Research Center, Shivaji University, Kolhapur and published in VIII Volumes under the title "Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati Papers," IXth volume is in press, the editors being Dr.A.G.Pawar (1st volume), Dr.Vilas Sangave and Dr.B.D. Khane (IIrd to IVth volumes) and Dr.Vilas Sangave (Vth to IXth).

The above-mentioned secondary sources of information and data have been used and whenever necessary the secondary data collected has been examined with appropriate analytical methods. Further, necessary information and data have been collected through direct interviews of experts on the subject. Elaborate and well-structured interview of the present Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has been conducted.
1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of this research work are:

1) To document in a chronological way data in respect of economic policies and programmes of Rajarshi.
2) To classify these economic policies and programmes by economic sectors.
3) To organize all such data in a manner as to post-facto theories about the model of economic development that Rajarshi had in mind.
4) To trace the major influences, which shaped the economic policies and programmes of Rajarshi.

1.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

There are some limitations of this study. These are as follows,

1) The period chosen for the study starts with the Rajarshi assuming power in 1894 upto his death in 1922.
2) The literature, which is related to this subject but published after 2004 is not covered under this study.
3) As far as the reference books are concerned, they are spread all over India. Therefore, the researcher has tried his best to collect as much information as possible from these places by using modern methods of contact.

Lastly, while researching this subject of “Economic Policies and Programmes of Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj,” Rajarshi’s social, political and religious thoughts have also been briefly examined to the extent the same influenced his economic policies and programmes.

1.6 NATURE OF THE STUDY

In discussion with experts researcher came across two different approaches to presentation of statistical data. According to Prof. (Dr.) V.S.
Kadam, former Head, Department of History, Shivaji University, Kolhapur
one must present data separately for Kolhapur proper and all Feudatories
(Jahagir)® and Estates, whereas another senior Historian and an expert in
Rajarshi’s studies Prof. (Dr.) B. D. Khane, maintains that for analytical
purposes, in historical perspective it is more pragmatic to club such
economic1 data to arrive at meaningful conclusions. The latter approach is
adopted in this study.

In the present work, all the data collected is for entire Kolhapur
state, that is both Kolhapur proper and feudatories. This is because even
though all the feudatories had the right to take the decisions, the final and
supreme authority was Rajarshi’s for the entire Kolhapur state. Moreover,
the policies implemented by Rajarshi in the state had their influence,
direct or indirect, over feudatories. Feudators also used to give tributes to
Rajarshi. Therefore, the information is collected together for the entire
Kolhapur State under the control of Rajarshi. Wherever the statistical data
of the feudatories is not available, data of Kolhapur state (proper) only is
used for analysis.

In the records of the princely state offices, there are a large number
of places where information in respect of a particular variable given in two
different sources is different and unfortunately no explanation of such
differences could be traced in the available documents. In such cases
researcher has relied on the statistical data given in the main section.

The statistical tables given in this study are derived by the
researcher from the scattered data in various Administration Reports
(A.R.K.S.) of the Kolhapur state.

On 21st April 1919, Rajarshi was honoured with the title "Rajarshi"
by “Kurmi Kshatriya Community” of Kanpur. In present study, Rajarshi
Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has been referred to as only “Rajarshi”.

® An assignment by Govt., of lands or revenues. It is military or personal – for the maintenance
of a body of troops for the public service, or for the support of an individual or a family. A
Jahagir is not as an Inam, altogether a freehold. (Molesworth’s – Marathi – English Dictionary,
Although the amount of expenditure incurred on different programmes of economic development during Rajarshi's reign seems low, following information can be generated by comparing the value of rupee then and now.

In Rajarshi's time (1915-16) primary teacher was paid a monthly salary of Rs.9. Further, the wage rate per day of skilled labourers like mason, carpenter, goldsmith, etc. was 79 paise, whereas that of an unskilled labourer was 38 paise. The rates of articles of daily consumption per kg. were as follows: rice (7 paise), jawar (11 paise), bajari (millet) (10 paise). The average for all the above things comes to Rs.1.85.

The values for the same variables (2006) are as follows: primary teacher - (Rs.8800 per month), skilled labourer - (Rs.150 per day), unskilled labourer (Rs.60 per day), rice - (Rs.9 per kg.), jawari - (Rs.8 per kg.) and bajari - (Rs.6 per kg.).

On the basis of the above information it has been observed that, in case of primary school teachers monthly salary that they received to date (2006) is 977.77 times more than what they received during Rajarshi's reign. Similarly in case of skilled and unskilled labour the wage rate has increased by 189.87 and 157.89 times respectively. The price rise in case of foodgrains like rice, jawar, and bajri has been by 128.57, 72.73 and 60 times respectively. Taking into consideration the average of all the above units comparing the price rise during the Rajarshi's reign to date it comes to 264.47 times more. This means that the value of Rs.1 during Rajarshi's reign has increased to Rs.264.47.

1.7 PROFILE OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE

Today, Kolhapur, because of its different features, is not only known to all India but also to the entire world. Before we move to the research subject proper, it would be in the fitness of the things to have an understanding of the history of Kolhapur city. Here such an attempt is made.
There are several legends about the evolution of the name Kolhapur. Few important among them are as follows.

In the past, even before the arrival of 'Aarya' and 'Dravid' into India, the people living in this place were known to be 'Kolha' meaning fox in English, because of the logo on their flag. As majority of the people living in this region were Kolhe people, this region came to be known as 'Kolhapur'.

There is one more legend about this name 'Kolhapur'. According to that, a monster called 'Kolha' had full control over this region. To remember this incidence, this region was given the name of Kolhapur and the hill where the monster was killed became popular by the name of goddess Mahalaxmi's friend. (i.e. Tramboli Hill or Temblai Hill)

The 1854 Grahams Report mentions about state of Karveer that, according to Pooranas, this tract of country was originally called "Karweer" from the goddess Maha Luxoomee using her mace (Kur) in lifting this her favored retreat from the waters of the great deluge and it afterwards received the name of "Kolhapur" from domain "Kole" who on a hill in the vicinity of the present capital."¹ Kolhapur means Kumbhar (potter). It is also said that Kolhapur was native place of Kumbhar (potter) and therefore it has come to be known as Kolhapur. According to one more legend, two monsters, Kolhasur and his son Karveer, were killed by goddess Mahalaxmi and therefore this place is called Kolhapur or Karveer.

In this way different explanations have been put forward to explain the evolution of name Kolhapur.

In the seventeenth century, the Hindavi or Maratha Empire was established by Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Later on, how this separate state called Kolhapur came into existence and its related information is given below in short.
1.7.1 THE HISTORY OF BIRTH OF KOLHAPUR STATE

Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj died on 3rd April 1680 at Raigad. After his death, his elder son Sambhaji assumed reins of Government. However, he was caught by Aurangjeb and was brutally killed later. Sambhaji's wife Yesubai and son Shivaji were imprisoned by Aurangjeb. This Shivaji was also called by people as 'Shahu'. After the death of Sambhaji, Maratha Empire started fighting with Mughal emperors under the leadership of Shivaji Maharaja's younger son Shri Rajaram Maharaj. However, Rajaram died in March 1700. The widow wife of Rajaram, Maharani Tarabai continued the freedom fight. She was daring and gave a tough fight to Aurangjeb. She became the terminator of the Mughal efforts to vanquish Maratha Kingdom. Despite several attempts, Aurangjeb was not able to destroy the Maratha Empire. Aurangjeb finally died because of depression on 20th February 1701 in Ahmadnagar. Aurangjeb's son Azamshah tried new ideas to tame the successful march of Tarabai. He tried to divide the Marathas, for which he released Shahu (son of Sambhaji) to enable him to take over Maratha empire as a representative of Delhi's Badshah and kept his mother (Sambhaji's wife) and wife under his watch in the Mughal Darbar as a guarantee. Shahu's release created the question of heirship rights over Maratha empire and led to the cold war among Marathas. In the meantime, Shahu declared on 12th January, 1708 that he was the Chattrapati (owner) of Maratha empire and made Satara as his capital. In counter reply, Tarabai took shelter at Panhala and made her innocent son Shivaji as the Chattrapati. This Shivaji is the first Chattrapati of Kolhapur Empire and also the Shivaji first. Later in 1710, state revolution took place at Panhala and Tarabai was

\[ \text{\textsuperscript{9}} \text{ This brief note is based on material from:} \]
\[ 1) \text{ Latthe A. B. - Memoirs of His Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of}\]
\[ \text{Kolhapur, (Vol. I), Time Press, Bombay, 1924, (pp. 1 to 22).} \]
\[ 2) \text{ Keer Dhananjay - Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati - Ek Samajkrantikarak Raja,} \]
\[ \text{Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1979, (pp.1 to 12).} \]
\[ 3) \text{ Suryawanshi K. G. - Rajarshi Shahu Raja Va Manus, Thokal Prakashan, Pune,} \]
\[ \text{1984, (pp.1 to 21).} \]
dethroned and the son of Rajaram's second wife Rajasabai called Sambhaji was made the Chhatrapati of Panhala. Sambhaji continued to oppose Shahu. Finally, an agreement (treaty) was reached on 26th April 1731, according to which Shahu was made to accept the freedom of the Kolhapur State. In this way, though the Kolhapur state was established during Sambhaji's reign, it appears to have been established by Maharani Tarabai. This is the past of Kolhapur State.

Later, Sambhaji died without heir in 1760, while in the mean time Shahu also came to an end. In this way the heritage of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to an end. After Sambhaji's death, Rani (queen) Jijabai adopted a boy from the Khanavatkar family and made him the Chhatrapati on 27th September 1762 as Shivaji II. Shivaji II shifted his capital from Panhala to Kolhapur. Later, many things changed upto 1812 and as per a treaty signed with Britishers, Kolhapur lost its freedom and became a vassal state controlled by Britishers. Shivaji II died in 1813 and his son Sambhaji or Abasaheb succeeded him. However, Sambhaji was assassinated in July, 1812 by a person called Sambhajirao Mohite for the money and wealth. After Abasaheb, Shahaji or Buvasaheb assumed reins in 1821 itself. However, he died on 29th November, 1829 on the way while going to the fair at Tuljapur. Then, the elder son of Abasaheb called Babasaheb assumed reins at the age of 8. So, representative council of Britishers used to run the Government. Babasaheb had a younger brother called Chimasheb. Elder queen Saibai had a wish that Chimasheb should be made the Chhatrapati of Kolhapur because she nourished him after the death of his mother. In this, tensions erupted between Saibai and the mother of Babasaheb for the powers. However, in this conflict Saibai and Dinkarrao Gaikwad who was helping her got punished and she died in the botheration so created. In the meantime, Britishers terminated the representative council and appointed Major Douglas Graham as political superintendent of Kolhapur in 1845. During this entire episode, Babasaheb Maharaj was surviving on the salary of Rs. 80000 per annum because of his attachment to Britishers. Finally in 1863, Britishers allowed him to assume the reins of Government. However, Babasaheb died on 4th
August 1866. Babasaheb had adopted Nagojirao renamed as Rajaram. At that time he was 16 years old, so Britishers ran the Government with the help of a representative council established under the chairmanship of Anderson, an administrator of Britishers. Rajaram was intelligent and education loving. However, he died of sickness when he was 20 on 30th November, 1870 in a city of Laurence in Italy on his way back from his visit to England. He died without heir. So his elder wife of 11 years adopted a son called Narayanrao of Dinkarrao, who was from Savardekar branch of Bhosale's on 23rd October, 1871. However, because of his ill health he was unable to rule. Therefore, Britishers appointed Mahadev Vasudev Barve on 9th June, 1871 as a karbhari of Kolhapur state. However, tensions emerged between him and Narayanrao or Shivaji IV who was adopted by the wife of Rajaram. Lately, Abasaheb Ghatge was appointed as the Regent of Kolhapur in March 1882. In the meantime Shivaji IV was suffering from psychological disease and therefore Britishers kept him at Ahamadnagar. Shivaji IV was assassinated there by English officer called Green. The British policy exonerated him without any charge. After the death of Shivaji IV, on 17th March 1884, queen Anandibai adopted Yashwantrao legally and renamed him as ‘Shahu’, who then changed the future of Kolhapur State. That is what made him to be remembered whenever one talks of Kolhapur.

1.7.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE

The area of Kolhapur state over which Shri Shahu ruled extended between 17° 1' 45" and 15 50' 20" north attitude and 74° 44' 11" and 73° 44' 16" east Longitude. Including the outlying districts of Raibag and Katkol in the east and South-East, the state has an area of 2493 square miles and in 1881 had a population of 8,00,000 with a yearly revenue of Rs.3088340. In 1925-26, its approximate gross revenue was 91 lakhs.

The territory enjoys a temperate climate throughout the year, and is not subject to the extremes of cold or heat. It has an average rainfall of about 40 inches and the undulating country in which it is situated is about 2000 feet above the sea level. Kolhapur state doesn't have the same
rainfall throughout. Difference in the rainfall is observed with Shirol and Alate region recording 500 mm rainfall while Bawda records 6000 mm.  

1.7.3 BOUNDARIES

Rajarshi Shahu's Karveer State was bounded on the north by the Varana river, which, for about sixty-six miles from Prachitgad to its meeting with the Krishna two miles south of Sangli, separates Kolhapur from the Walva sub-division of Satara. On the east it was bounded by the rivers Krishna and Dudhganga, the Patwardhan states of Miraj and Sangli and the Chikodi sub-division of Belgaum, on the south by Belgaum, on the west by the Sahyadris which separate it from Sawantwadi and Radhanagari.

Kolhapur State has geographical differences. To the west of Kolhapur state, Sahyadri lines are located where the rivers passing near from the Kolhapur city like Kasari, Kumbhi, Tulsi, Bhogavati and Panchaganga have their origin. As a result, Kolhapur is gifted with flat and fertile land area. The other two rivers Dudhganga and Vedganga flow through the Bhudargad taluka.

1.7.4 ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE

Rajarshi acquired academic and administrative education and assumed reins of Government on 22nd April 1894 at the age of 20. Rajarshi had to face many difficulties while ruling. He was only the Raja de jure and it was the political agent of British Government who was the ruler de facto. During that period, British, Parsi and Brahman people held offices of higher status. Rajarshi had to obey the orders of Governor. Mr. A. B. Latthe had explained the difficulties of Rajarshi during that period in following words, "Shahu Maharaj found in 1894 that the prestige of Kolhapur was reduced to a very low level..... A long series of years under Regency or Council rule had given rise to ambitions, fortified by precedents, which rendered the position of the Prince still more weak. Bereft of many of the powers and dignities of a first class Indian prince, the Maharaja found himself surrounded by an oligarchy accustomed to
look upon power as its natural monopoly and expecting a continuance of
the same domination in Kolhapur affairs even under the Maharaj. The
political agent was for about two generations the 'virtual autocrat of
Kolhapur and the change from the direct, headship of the state to the
position of political Agent in a State of which the Maharaj desired to be the
de facto as he was de jure ruler was a difficult one.9

During 1894 to 1895, until Rajarshi assumed power, the
administration of the Kolhapur state was looked after by an 'Administrative
Council' consisting of Deewan, Revenue officer and Chief Judge.

The council was terminated by Rajarshi in 1895 and he took
powers in his hand. To help him in the administration, Huzur Karyalaya
(Huzur office) was created and Huzur Chitnis was appointed as its chief
official. All the orders of Rajarshi were signed by Huzur chitnis before they
were sent:10 Rajarshi's administration was divided in three main
departments. 1) General Department, 2) Revenue Department and
3) Judicial Department. Three departments were headed by diwan,
revenue officer (Sarsubhe) and chief judge respectively. A special officer
called 'Inspector of Orders' was appointed to see the implementation of
the orders issued by Rajarshi.11 In any respect the rule was that direct
orders of Huzur were to be implemented only after written statement.12 All
the three departments had been given clear orders that each servant has
to make his / her sign in a neat and understandable manner.13 A single
language was to be used until a work / project is completed.14 For the
smooth and timely working of all the departments, Rajarshi had issued an
order that information regarding any subject if asked has to be sent to the
seniors within time, failing which a fine Rs.2 will be charged to that
servant.15 Rajarshi also paid attention to the punctuality of servants. Fines
were charged for those failing to do their assigned work. Further, limits
were put on the visits of officers so as to keep rising expenditure under
check. State experienced scarcity of paper in 1917 owing to World War Ist.
Consequently paper prices were rising. Following this, Rajarshi issued an
order requiring all the offices in the Karveer region to use the paper
economically and office chiefs were required to see that cost of paper is
kept within limit.16
Thus, from the very start Rajarshi developed himself from head and heart in the administrative work of the state. Rajarshi, only two months after assuming power made a confident statement. He said, "I am glad to say that I am going on well with my office work. There are many cases of the council's time waiting for final disposal, say about 600 of which 250 are special appeals. I dispose of about 6 every day in addition to the current work and at this rate I think I shall clear up all the arrears in a few months". This shows about the speed with which Rajarshi decided to work.

When Shahu became the ruler the territory of Kolhapur was divided into petas (taluka) and mahals (taluka level administrative division) for administrative purposes. Following petas and mahals were included in the Kolhapur State – 1) Karveer 2) Panhala 3) Alate (Hatkanagale), 4) Shirol, 5) Bhudargad, 6) Gadhinglaj 7) Raibag, 8) Katkol, 9) Chanwad and 10) Radhanagari. Further, following Jahagiris were also part of Kolhapur as per the treaty of 1862 : 1) Kapashi, 2) Vishalgad, 3) Bawda, 4) Ichalkaranji, 5) Kagal (Senior and Junior), 6) Jahagiries of Himmat Bahaddar and Sarlashkar. The Torgal Jahagir was also the part of Kolhapur state. All the chiefs of these feudatories had exercised independent jurisdiction but His Highness Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was the supreme and final authority in the state.

Rajarshi took several revolutionary decisions during his reign, facilitating the development of untouchable and backward people in the state. Few decisions of them are as follow:

1. Recognising that people from the backward society were not able to get adequate education, due to which they were lagging in their development, Rajarshi issued an order on 26th July 1902 keeping 50% reservation in Government jobs.
2. On September 1911 watani lands of Mahar people were converted into rayatava. Backward students were also given exemption in education fees.
3. Primary education was made free and compulsory in 1917.
4. The Balutedari system in the state was scrapped on 22\textsuperscript{nd} February 1918.

5. An order was issued on 26\textsuperscript{th} June 1918 stating that Mahar people should not be forced to do work and their land should be transferred to their name.

6. An order was issued on 27\textsuperscript{th} July 1918 for ending the slavery of untouchables and for giving them the right for human freedom.

7. On 8\textsuperscript{th} August 1918, an order was issued for giving preference to untouchables in Government and general departments.

8. An order was issued on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 1919 to the department of medicine and service for giving equal treatment to untouchables.

9. A legislation was enacted on 2\textsuperscript{nd} August 1919 offering protection to women against harassment and divorce.

10. On 30\textsuperscript{th} September 1919, the separate schools of untouchables were closed and their children were given admission in general schools.

11. All the public and Government places in the state were opened for the untouchables on 8\textsuperscript{th} October 1919.

12. An order banning 'Vethbigari' was published in Karveer Gazetteer on 13\textsuperscript{th} and 15\textsuperscript{th} May 1920 and rigorous punishment was ordered for those infringing the order.

The fact that the Rajarshi was progressive in his thought can also be seen in the way he handled the administration of the Kolhapur State.

1.7.5 **ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE**

A Review of Kolhapur State at the beginning of Rajarshi's reign can be made in the following manner.\textsuperscript{20}

Even though several rivers were flowing through the state, agricultural development of the state was far less than the potential owing to the scant irrigation facilities in the state and dry rivers during summer.

Of the 1449.9 thousand acres of cultivable area, only 1294.2 thousand acres land (89\%) was actually under cultivation. The land was mostly used for the low price crops like jwari, bajri, vari and rice, etc, while
a small portion was used for crops like groundnut, sugarcane, tobacco, etc. Of the total cultivated land, only 2.7% was provided with irrigation with the help of rivers, tanks and wells and that too for few months only. In 1891, of the total population of the state (i.e. 913.1 thousand), 801.0 thousand (i.e. 88%) people were living in rural areas and were dependent on agriculture and other traditional industries. 26.6 thousand (2.8%) people were literate, of which 1 thousand were women. It means the literacy rate in the state was extremely low. People didn't even have access to primary education. Most of the people used to take the help of Kulkarni and savkar in the village. However, Kulkarni and savkar both were interested in becoming rich by exploiting the people in the village. At that time, total 2946 savkars were there in the Kolhapur state and the amount of loan given by them to farmers was as high as Rs.10834.4 thousands.

Kolhapur State, during that period, had three main institutions viz., Rajaram Mahavidyalay, Rajaram Vidyalay and a Mission Highschool ran on subsidy, providing higher and secondary education in the state. Moreover, “Jaysingrao Ghatge Technical Institute” and other 221 primary and secondary schools were in operation in the state. Further, some schools providing special education were also in operation. However, most of them were deficient in the availability of infrastructure. During that period, people from the highest strata were mostly in the jobs in the state. Of the total population of Kolhapur, 75% was dependent on agriculture, 8% on small household industries, 3.5% on the services sector and the remaining population was engaged in trade, transport, construction, etc.

From industrial point of view, the state didn't have textile/weaving, sugar production, oil industry, technical engineering and other such important industries. Further, their development without state help was not possible. As far as the transportation facilities necessary for industry and trade are concerned, the railway was started in 1891, but the roads connecting to railway stations were not developed fully. Roads were not constructed in rural sector as also in several important commercial villages. An important trade centre like Shirol was connected by roads to
nearby villages like Nasalanpur, Hupari and Rendal. Villages like Vadgaon, Kodoli, etc., were not connected to Kolhapur. The conditions of roads were also very bad in Bhudargad taluka.

From the above information, it appears that the economic conditions of the state were not so good at the beginning of Rajarshi's reign.

1.8 A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON RAJARSHI

Rajarshi was born on 26th July 1874, at Laxmi Nivas Palace, Bawda, Kolhapur. However, Govt. of Maharashtra, on advice of an expert group has officially declared 26th June 1874 as Rajarshi's birth date. Rajarshi's mother Radhabai died when he was 3 years of age. His father Jaysingrao or Abasaheb Ghatge was the chief of Kagal (Senior). Rajarshi's name in the childhood was Yashawantrao or Babasaheb. His father provided great service to Kolhapur state during 1882 to 1886. During the same period, Yashwantrao (Rajarshi) of 9 1/2 years of age was adopted by wife of Shivaji IV Anandibai on 17th March, 1884. Yashwantrao was named Shahu, who is no other than the Rajarshi Chh. Shahu Maharaj, Kolhapur state. Abasaheb made special arrangement for Rajarshi's education. "Mr. K. B. Gokhale, a man of experience and fully trusted by Abasaheb was appointed as tutor to the Maharaja while Mr. K.B.Gokhale continued as tutor of Bapusaheb, later on Governor in council appointed Mr. P.S.V. Fitz Gerald Esq. C.S. as a tutor to his highness, who was the 4th Assistant to the political agent In Kathewar. In the childhood, Rajarshi was considered as shy and not so intelligent. As he grew, Abasaheb wanted to send Rajarshi to foreign for education, but he changed his decision and sent Rajarshi to Rajkot in January, 1886 for education. In the meantime, Rajarshi's father Shri. Abasaheb Ghatge died on 20th March 1886." Rajarshi never drank alcohol in his life, as he knew it caused the death of his father. While taking education at Rajkot, Rajarshi did his first welfare deed, that is, he inaugurated the railway work in the Kolhapur State on 2nd May 1888.
education in the year 1889. The time at Rajkot was not so good for Rajarshi as it began with his father's death and ended with humiliating behaviour of principal C. S. Candy, even the environment of Rajkot didn't suit Rajarshi.

Later Rajarshi entered in the education era of Dharwad, which proved highly useful. On 22nd May, 1889, British Governor appointed Stuart Mitford Frazer as Rajarshi's guardian, teacher and guide. During that period, his salary was as high as Rs. 1000 per mensem. He, along with Rajarshi, also had the responsibility of teaching Rajarshi's brother Bapusaheb and Kunwar Sahib of Bhawanagar. Rajarshi was taking education successfully along with his colleagues at Dharwad. The fact that Rajarshi's education and health did improve to a considerable extent at Dharwad was made out in the report sent by Mr. Frazer to Karveer Darbar about the improvement in the prince's education. At the age of 15, Rajarshi's height was 5 feet 9 inches and weight was 197 pound. Rajarshi made three tours during his education era at Dharwad (1889-1893). In the mean time, Rajarshi got married to Laxmibai, daughter of Gunajirao Khanwilkar of Baroda on 1st April, 1891. The total marriage expenses were as high as Rs.1 Lakh, 44 thousand. First tour of Rajarshi was to northern India during 16th November to 28th December, 1890. During this tour he visited places like Nashik, Jabalpur, Allahabad, Banaras, Calcutta, Darjiling, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer etc. Rajarshi's next tour was to South India during 5th November to 24th December, 1891, in which he visited places like Bijapur, Hyderabad, Madras, Pondichery, Tanjore, Tuticorin, Colombo, Candy, Newara, Eliya, etc. Later, Rajarshi made second tour to Northern India during 28th October to 24th December, 1892. The state's A.R.K.S. mentions following objectives behind the above tours. "The knowledge of the different parts of Northern and Southern India acquired during the last two year's travels having produced a beneficial effect on the opening mind of his Highness, it was arranged that His Highness should travel the remaining parts of India namely, Rajputana, the Punjab and Sind during the winter vacation."
Rajarshi made his third northern tour during 28th October, 1892 to 24th December, 1892, in which he visited main places like Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Ulwar, Bharatpur, Deeg, Mathura, Brindaban, Saharampur, Haridwar, Amritsar, Peshawar, Lahore, Multan, Sakkar, Hyderabad, Sajawal and Karachi, etc. After completing his education at Dharwad, Rajarshi assumed reins of Government on 2nd April, 1894, before which he took practical training of administration from his teacher Mr. Frazer. After this, Rajarshi made a tour of entire state and got a view of overall situation of the state. During this tour, he visited villages like Hatkanangle, Ichalkaranji, Shirol, Kurundwad, Nipani, Gadhinglaj, Ajra, Dhangarmola, Gargoti, Waki, Dajipur, Malkapur and Amba, etc.

Rajarshi had four children in his married life. His first daughter was born on 10th March, 1894 and she was named Radhabai alias Akkasaheb Maharaj. Second daughter born on 23rd May, 1895, named Aaubai, who did not survive. The third child of Rajarshi came as a boy, born on 31st July, 1897 and was named as Rajaram alias Abasaheb Maharaj. Second son of Rajarshi born on 15th April, 1899, was named as Prince Shivaji.

On 14th May, 1902, Rajarshi went to England for the coronation ceremony of King Edward VIIth. During this visit, Rajarshi travelled to many countries in Europe and returned back to Kolhapur safely on 31st August, 1902. Later, on 14th September, 1902, Rajarshi’s adoptive mother Anandibai Ranisaheb died. Recognising that Rajarshi has ruled the state efficiently, British Government raised the erstwhile limit given to Rajarshi from 19 guns of salute to 21 guns salute on 1st January 1909. During the World War I, Rajarshi gave war loan of Rs. 1934617 to British Govt. from Kolhapur state. While Rajarshi was ruling the state without any difficulty, his younger son Shri. Shivaji Maharaj died in an accident due to which Rajarshi felt very sad. However, he continued with his work and finally because of health problems this great democratic king died on 6th May, 1922 in Mumbai.
1.9 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature makes an attempt to review the available literature related to Rajarshi in the form of biographies, books, volumes, and Ph.D. theses, articles, research papers, etc. published up to 2004. Review of literature is the primary base of any research work. It clarifies the basic concepts and is helpful to plan future research work. Review of literature not only gives information about the research so far done on Rajarshi, but it also helps a new researcher in giving proper direction to his research. Therefore this chapter forms an important part of this study.

While reviewing the literature on Rajarshi, the available literature is divided into different sections and under each section Rajarshi's economic work is reviewed. These sections are as below.

1) Infrastructure  2) Agriculture  3) Co-operation
4) Industry  5) Trade  6) Education
7) Health  8) Public Finance  9) Famine
10) Labour  11) Miscellaneous

1.9.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

Rajarshi, during his reign of 28 years, developed region's basic facilities i.e. infrastructural facilities in the state under public works department. Several writers have written on Rajarshi's work in the development of state's infrastructure which can be reviewed in the following manner.42

The principal infrastructural facilities developed by Rajarshi in the state include road development, railway development, irrigation facilities, etc. By developing these facilities, Rajarshi wanted to develop agriculture, industry and trade in the state. Rajarshi constructed kaccha and pakka roads, spread across the rural sector and connecting to the urban sector for helping the transportation of raw and finished good in the state. Rajarshi, during his entire reign, constructed roads equivalent to 185 miles. As a supplement to road development, Rajarshi inaugurated railway in the year 1891, even before he became the ruler of the state
because he knew that doors of development will be opened with the help of railways. Railways facilitated development of trade in the state as it became possible to import and export raw material and finished goods faster. Recognising the agricultural dependence of the state economy and to solve the problem of water supply in the state, Rajarshi developed several irrigation facilities in the state. Rajarshi constructed new tanks at several places. Existing tanks were repaired. Of all these irrigation facilities, the most important one was that of Radhanagari dam. Rajarshi undertook this ambitious project even though state did not have that much economic strength. Many people got employment on this project work. Unfortunately, the work of Radhanagari dam was stopped in 1917 during World War I because of financial problems. Later on it was completed by Rajarshi’s son Rajaram Maharaj.

Ghuge V. B., in his book “Chhatrapati Shahu’s Socialist Economic Policies (1894 to 1922)” has provided proper examination of Rajarshi’s work on road development, railway development and irrigation. Rajarshi built 185.4 miles of kaccha and pacca roads in the state during his reign. (p.84). According to the author, during Rajarshi’s reign Kolhapur state railways net earnings were increased by 315.6% in 1922 over 1894. (p.86.A). Rajarshi constructed an ambitious “Radhanagari Dam” which became useful to change Kolhapur’s agriculture (Green Revolution). Rajarshi also constructed and renewed many wells and tanks in the state.

Kulkarni Meena & Kulakarni B.S. in their book titled “Shri Shahu Chattrapatinche Arthkaran”, have given information about Radhanagari Dam and also about the construction work and statistical data of expenses. Rajarshi constructed several tanks and wells in the state. In 1919-20 well-irrigated area was 21021 acres, river-irrigated area was 8933 acres, while tank-irrigated area was 241 acres (p.53). Rajarshi inaugurated railway work on 3rd May, 1888 for the growth of trade in the state. During famine period, Rajarshi undertook construction work of roads and provided employment to many people.
Pansare Govind,\textsuperscript{45} in his article titled "Rajarshi Shahu : Aarthik Dhoran Aani Vichar", has written that Kolhapur state had very inadequate roads in the beginning of Rajarshi's reign. The existing roads were from outside and went outside the state. However, Rajarshi created a net of roads in the state. Before Rajarshi's reign, the state had 72.4 miles of roads per thousand square miles of area. This ratio increased to 129.9 miles in 1922 (p.629). Rajarshi had started construction of railways from 1888 in the state.

Patil J.F.,\textsuperscript{46} in his article titled "Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj An Organizer With A Foresight" has written about the strategy of development and other economic works of Rajarshi. According to the author, Rajarshi's foresight is reflected in the decision to link Kolhapur to the main railway route in 1888, for he believed such a step would open doors of progress for Kolhapur. Accordingly, Rajarshi built the railway route of 47 K.M. from Kolhapur to Miraj in 1888. It was completed in 1891 with a total cost of Rs. 23 lakh, which in present situation will come around Rs. 300 crores (p.15). Rajarshi built some lakes in the state for agricultural development. Hundred year back Rajarshi did think of generating electricity from Radhanagari dam for rural electrification.

Sangave Vilas and Khane B. D.,\textsuperscript{47} edited volume No. IV (New Government Policies) by compiling 241 selected documents related to the new programmes completed by state during 1900 to 1905. According to these documents, a separate irrigation department was instituted in 1902 to tackle the problem of famine. An irrigation survey was conducted and accordingly irrigation facilities were developed.

Satham D. N.,\textsuperscript{48} in his book "Aadhunik Bhagirath Rajarshi Shahu" has provided information about the Radhanagari dam, constructed by Rajarshi with the objective of developing agriculture and tackling the problem of famine. This book states that Ravbahaddur Bajirao Amrutrao Vichare was the architect behind the construction of Radhanagari dam. The scheme was given permission by an ordinance No. 390/1908/date 22-09-1908. An important thing to be noted here is that the dam was constructed with the
help of labourers only without any help from machinery. A scheme of power generation from this dam was also devised at that time.

Suryawanshi G. S.,\textsuperscript{49} in his book "Rajarshi Shahu Aani Samaj Prabodhan" has presented thoroughly the personality and work of Rajarshi. As per the book, he surveyed industries and water resources in the state and started works like road and dam construction and irrigation facilities etc. All these programmes made industrial and agricultural revolution possible in the state.

1.9.2 \textbf{AGRICULTURE}

Recognising the importance of agriculture, Rajarshi tried to develop it right from the beginning of his reign. Rajarshi's efforts towards agricultural development during his reign can be reviewed briefly in the following manner.\textsuperscript{50}

Rajarshi was aware that the entire state, either directly or indirectly, was dependent on agriculture. Therefore, he encouraged and helped farmers in the state for agricultural development. "Victoria Memorial Fund" was created to provide loans to farmers. Keeping in mind the importance of water in agricultural development, Rajarshi first came out with an irrigation survey of state and accordingly constructed several tanks and wells in the state as also embarked on the project of Radhanagari Dam, which helped in bringing about green revolution in the state. Rajarshi opposed the traditional way of doing agriculture and therefore he carried out several experiments of modernization of agriculture, a part of which was the successful experiments of cultivation of tea, coffee, cardamom, etc. For agricultural education, "The King Edward Agricultural Institute" was started in 1912. Rajarshi also encouraged farmers in the state for large farming.

Darekar S. V.,\textsuperscript{51} in his article titled "Shahu Chhatrapatinche Arthkaran Sheti, Udyog Va Vyapar." writes about four reasons for traditional farming of farmers, as understood by Rajarshi at that time. These are, 1) Illiteracy of farmers 2) Scarcity of capital 3) Fragmentation of land and
4) Unorganised farmers etc. The writer also writes about different experiments carried out by Rajarshi in the farming of tea and coffee and the agricultural exhibition arranged by Rajarshi at Chinchli village. Rajarshi set up a museum of modern equipments used in agriculture. Some credit societies were also established by Rajarshi to provide loans for agricultural activities and marketing.

Ghuge V. B., in an article titled "Chhatrapati Shahu’s Revolutionary Ideas and Policies" has led stress on Rajarshi’s economic policies and work. This article is based on the same author’s two books 1) Rajarshi Shahu : A Model Ruler and 2) Chh. Shahu’s Socialist Economic Policies. Rajarshi was aware of the fact that 80% of the people were dependent on agriculture directly or indirectly, therefore, he tried to develop agricultural sector in the state. He started implementing different schemes for agricultural development. These include irrigation facilities, agricultural education and training, loans to the farmers at concessional rate of interest, exploitation of forest wealth, etc.

Ingale J. S. and Shinde M. N., have discussed in their research paper titled "Rajarshi Shahu Maharajanchya Vicharanche Aarthic, Samajik Vicharvantanchya Vicharanshi Sadharmya", how Rajarshi’s economic and social thoughts resemble very much with accepted modern thoughts. Rajarshi used to describe importance of agriculture by citing the example of vaidik period in which a king and his minister used to plough the land once in a year. Further Rajarshi used to say that agriculture work is not inferior and bad. As such according to him economic and social development depends a great deal on agriculture. These views of Rajarshi show the importance assigned to physical work by him and this is similar to the views of Adam Smith, Ricardo and Karl Marx as reflected in their Labour Theory of Value (p. 72). Rajarshi was of the view that by sowing one seed into land thousand seeds can be had. This view of Rajarshi exactly resembles with that of naturalists like Turgo, Mirabu and Quesnay etc. (p.72).
Keer Dhananjay\textsuperscript{55} has written a biography of Rajarshi, titled as "Shahu Chhatrapati – A Royal Revolutionary". It tries to throw some light on the economic thoughts and reforms of Rajarshi. The book refers to the efforts of Rajarshi's brother Bapusaheb Ghatage in the construction of Radhanagari dam. The 'Green Revolution' that took place in Kolhapur state was the result of the emphasis given by Rajarshi to both agriculture and co-operation coupled with this dam.

Kulkarni Meena and Kulkarni B.S.,\textsuperscript{56} have, in their book titled, "Shri Shahu Chhatrapatinche Arthkarani", studied some aspects of agriculture. Rajarshi knew that for agricultural development farmers must be provided education and therefore he concentrated on literacy. Recognising the importance of agriculture, he sent his children to Allahabad for agricultural education. During his Europe visit he compared Indian agriculture with that of Italy and tried to bring agricultural technology from there to India. For solving the problem of water scarcity, he implemented the scheme of Radhanagari dam, along with other small irrigation schemes. Rajarshi created a separate cell for agricultural experiments. He made different experiments of crop cultivation. Rajarshi also gave priority to activities allied to agriculture. The book also incorporates statistical data regarding the loans provided to farmers by Rajarshi.

Pansare Govind,\textsuperscript{57} in his article titled "Rajarshi Shahu : Aarthik Dhoran Aani Vichar", has tried to present critical analysis of Rajarshi's economic thoughts and work. The land under cultivation increased from 1294196 acres in 1893-94 to 1426535 acres in 1921-22. Rajarshi made all the inams in the state indivisible by passing legislation in 1913 so as to prevent sub division of land, which was responsible for low agricultural production. Rajarshi also supplemented agriculture with irrigation, education, exhibitions and modernization.

Pansare Govind,\textsuperscript{58} in his book "Rajarshi Shahu Vasa Aani Varsa", has presented the progressive thoughts of Rajarshi in a comprehensive way. He showed that Rajarshi strongly opposed the fragmentation of land and
made all the Inami lands indivisible. He also emphasized development of irrigation facilities in the state and also emphasized the need for the use of modern technology in agriculture.

Sangave Vilas and Khane B.D., in their volume No. IV (New Government Policies) edited by compiling 241 selected documents related to the new programmes implemented by the state during 1900 to 1905, which included programmes of agricultural development, have mentioned about the experiments of cultivation of tea, coffee, cotton, fibre yarn, etc. carried out by Rajarshi.

Sangave Vilas, in his edited volume No. V (Foundation of Development Projects and Rise of Sedition) has compiled 333 selected documents of 1906 to 1909. These documents, to some extent, throw light on Rajarshi's economic programmes. Rajarshi took up the dam construction project on Bhogavati river where 2000 people were employed. Referring to this project Rajarshi said "My life's work will have been done when I complete this project." (p.6) Rajarshi continued his policy of encouraging cultivation of tea, coffee, cardomom, devkapus, fibre yarns etc. and made cultivation arrangements at Panhala.

In his volume No VII (Implementation of Socio – Political Schemes), Dr. Sangave has compiled 385 selected documents of Rajarshi's reign during 1914 to 1917. Some of these documents are related with Rajarshi's economic work. According to these documents, an industrial and agricultural exhibition was arranged for the first time at Khasbag maidan Kolhapur from 8th to 16th April 1914. Nearly 30,000 people including farmers, industrialist, students, took the advantage of exhibition. During this period, Rajarshi continued with his earlier cultivation experiments of tea, coffee, and combodia cotton in agriculture.

Suryawanshi M. H., in his article titled "Chh. Shahu : Bhartatil Kalyankari Arthashastrache Aadyapravartak", has shown how Rajarshi tried to develop agriculture on scientific base. For agricultural development, Radhanagari Dam was constructed, various exhibitions
were arranged, "The King Edward Agricultural Institute" was established in 1912, etc.

Thomabare P.G., in his article titled "Chh: Shahunci Aarthic Kshestrati Thoravi", has stated that Rajarshi tripled state expenditure on agriculture to develop agricultural economy in the state.(p.222).

Yedekar Shyam, in his book titled, "Rajarshi Shahu Chattrapatinchi Bhashane", has edited some selected speeches delivered by Rajarshi at different functions during his reign. Rajarshi, in one of his speeches, presented his thoughts about questions of Indian agriculture and its development. In the speech, Rajarshi said that more than 80 % of India's population was dependent on agriculture, while Kolhapur state was entirely agriculture dependent. He mentioned four drawbacks of Indian farmers. They were 1) illiteracy, 2) his want of means to get cheap capital, 3) his smallness of holdings and 4) his want of organization in the disposal of his produce. (p.23).

1.9.3 CO-OPERATION

Rajarshi's attempts towards co-operative movement in the state can be reviewed in the following manner.

Rajarshi sowed the seeds of co-operation so as to help the agriculture and industry in the state. In 1912, he made the co-operative legislation applicable to the entire state including feudatories and thereafter co-operative movement flourished in the state. The evolution of co-operative movement spread in Maharashtra today dates back to Rajarshi's era.

Keer Dhananjay, has written a biography of Rajarshi titled as "Shahu Chhatrapati – A Royal Revolutionary". It throws some light on the economic thoughts and reforms of Rajarshi. Following the Co-operative Credit Society's Act of 1904, Kolhapur state also enacted a similar legislation on 15th July, 1912. Bhaskarrao Jadhav was the first to start "Kolhapur Urban Co-operative Credit Society Ltd." in 1913.
Kulkarni Meena and Kulkarni B.S., while explaining Rajarshi’s work related to co-operation in their book, have written that Rajarshi advised farmers to start co-operative credit societies. He also suggested some kind of co-operative effort in selling agricultural produce. It is because of Rajarshi that the co-operative movement, today, has flourished in the entire state of Maharashtra. In the year 1917-18, the number of members of the co-operative institutions in the state were 777 and working capital was Rs.103348, the respective figures increased to 1275 and Rs. 379941 in 1919-20 (p.42). A co-operative godown was opened in the state in 1818 taking inspiration from Rajarshi. (p.41)

Patil J. F. stated that Rajarshi initiated co-operative movement in the state in order to develop industry, trade, agriculture and banking sector in the state. “Rajarshi believed that co-operation was the most effective instrument of material welfare of the common masses.” (p.17)

Sangave Vilas, in his volume No. VI (Initiation of Socio-Economic Movement), has compiled 303 selected documents of 1910 to 1913 period. Some of these documents are related with Rajarshi’s efforts in co-operative movement. According to these documents, Rajarshi enacted co-operative legislation in 1912 in the state (including all feudatories). Further, the co-operative societies Act was made applicable to Kolhapur proper from 1st June, 1913, as also the registration fee and stamp duty were exempted for co-operative societies.

Suryawanshi M. H. mentioned in his article that, in 1902. Rajarshi saw co-operative movement in his Europe tour. He was aware of the benefits of co-operative movement and therefore, he passed a co-operative legislation in the state.

Jadhav B. B., has studied some selected speeches of Rajarshi in his book “Rajarshi Shri Shahu Maharajanchi Bhashane”. Rajarshi underscored the importance of co-operative industrialisation in his presidential speech delivered at the opening ceremony of “Rajaram Industrial School's Boarding House and Show-Room” at Kolhapur on 15th August 1920.
Yedekar Shyam mentions that Rajarshi, speaking in front of uneducated workers, advised them to set up co-operative credit societies because they were uneducated and the co-operative credit societies will prove to be the schools for them. Rajarshi also cited the example of England.

1.9.4 INDUSTRY

Industrial progress made during Rajarshi's reign can be reviewed in the following manner.

Rajarshi knew it very well that though the economic development of the country depends on agricultural development, it won't speed up and become complete without industrial development. Therefore, Rajarshi paid attention to the industrial development in the state. After becoming ruler, Rajarshi made efforts for industrial development in the state. After becoming ruler, Rajarshi made industrial survey in 1895 and practiced industrial policy accordingly. Rajarshi inspired and helped small and big industries in all parts of the state and while doing this he followed policy of industrial decentralisation. More importantly, he practiced the policy of protection in case of some industries in the state. Shahupuri Market was started with a view to provide fair market to the industrial products. Further, for the transportation of raw material and finished goods, he developed railways and roads in the state. An arrangement for industrial education was made by running "Jaysingrao Ghatage Technical Institute", as also by setting up Rajaram industrial school. It was because of favourable policy of Rajarshi that Kolhapur state saw the development of Shahu mill, paper mill, oil industries, etc. Rajarshi's work in the industrial sphere stands behind the industrial progress of Kolhapur today.

Ghuge V. B. has mentioned in his book that Rajarshi promoted joint sector, public and private sector industries in the state for decentralisation of profit and for industrialisation of the state. He also followed the policy of protection in the case of some industries.
Ingale J. S. and Shinde M.N.\textsuperscript{74} have mentioned in their article that the policy of industrial protection followed by Rajarshi in his state resembles with the policy of protection followed by Freidrich List in Germany.

Kulkarni Meena and Kulkarni B. S.\textsuperscript{75} are of the view that Rajarshi while working for the industrial development emphasized all aspects of urban, rural, agriculture-based as also non-agricultural industries. He created industries of all types and generated employment on a large scale. He provided help and inspired people to start industries in the state.

Nalawade M. D.\textsuperscript{76} has mentioned in his Ph.D. thesis titled "Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur: A Social Revolutionary" that Rajarshi during his tour to Europe in 1902 observed the industrial revolution in England and its benefits. He therefore helped public and private industries in the state so as to bring about industrial development on the same lines here in Kolhapur. He started Shahu Mill in Kolhapur to prove that mercantile talent did not belong to Mumbai only.

Pansare Govind\textsuperscript{77} mentioned in his article that Rajarshi was against monopoly as well as capitalism in the factory sector. He was of the view that labourers should have control over the industries. Further, he facilitated industrial decentralization so as to avoid the harmful effects of centralization.

Sangave Vilas\textsuperscript{78} edited 333 documents in volume No. V. Some of these are related to Rajarshi's industrial policy. Rajarshi carried out an industrial survey in 1905 and established "Shahu Mill". The Shahu mill was protected for next 30 years by imposing a ban on establishment of any other such company in the state. Further, Rajarshi helped in the formation of "Shri. Shahu Weavers Association" and "Shri. Rajaram Weavers Association" in August 1908 and January 1909 respectively. Further, Rajarshi provided land and protection to Shri. Korgaonkar in setting up ginning factory at Gadhinglaj.
1.9.5 **TRADE**

Rajarshi's trade related policy can be reviewed in the following way.  

Rajarshi started railway in 1891 even before formally becoming ruler of the state, which was so important for the growth of trade. After becoming ruler of the state, Rajarshi set up Shahupuri market in 1895 near the railway station of Kolhapur, for which he gave several facilities to traders. This gives us an idea about the foresightedness of Rajarshi about trade. Rajarshi used to tell people, while explaining the importance of trade, that "if we do not undertake bold trading activities, all our development efforts will be ineffective and meaningless." Rajarshi established trade centers at Jaysingpur and Gadhinglaj and encouraged small markets at different places in the state.

Ingale J. S. and Shinde M. N. mentioned in their article that Rajarshi also wanted people to get out of traditional business and start modern business. He underscored the economic concept of occupational mobility (p.73). Rajarshi's thoughts on trade appear to resemble with those of mercantilist thinkers of the 14th centuries. The authors have, it seems, wrongly attributed the mercantalist of the 14th century.

Kulkarni Meena and Kulakarni B. S. have mentioned in their book that Rajarshi started railway in the state in 1891. In view of the importance of trade, Rajarshi started several trade centers in the state. He also opened a company called R.B.N. and company for his Yuvraj (Prince). The total import and export of goods in the state in the year 1921-22 was 1349 thousand mounds and 976 thousand mounds respectively (pp. 82, 83)

Latthe A. B. mentioned in his book that Shahupuri market was set up in 1895 and jaggery of Rs. 50 lakhs and groundnut of Rs. 20 lakhs were sent in just one year (p.281). From this, it can be imagined as to what extent the economic condition of the farmers in the state may have improved.
Pansare Govind mentions in his article that while developing trade Rajarshi did not confine his efforts to Kolhapur only, but by setting up trade centers at Jaysingpur and Gadhinglaj, he followed the policy of decentralization of trade. It was the inspiration of Rajarshi, which led to the increase in state's export from Rs.6 Lakh in 1894-95 to 30 lakh in 1921 (p. 630)

Sangave Vilas and Khane B.D. have mentioned in their edited volume No.VI that Shahupuri market was set up in 1895 for the marketing of agricultural goods. Moreover, Rajarshi replaced traditional scales and weights with standard ones by passing legislation. Rajarshi issued an order to provide loans of Rs. 100 to Rs. 5000 to the traders.

1.9.6 EDUCATION

Rajarshi's educational work during his reign can be reviewed in the following manner.

It appears that Rajarshi was more interested in the spread of education than any other work. He gave more importance to education because he knew that development of any country can not take place without education. Therefore, he made primary education free and compulsory in the state in July 1917, also spent most part of total education expenditure on primary education. For his expenditure on education, he passed Education Cess Act in August 1918 and placed the responsibility of education cess on every person in the society. Rajarshi was aware that providing only bookish education to students will not serve any purpose and therefore, with a view to provide practical education to them, he opened schools like "Jaysingrao Ghatage Technical Institute" and "Rajaram Industrial School" in the state. Rajarshi also opened other schools like Patil School, Purohit School, Military School etc. in the state. For the education of poor and untouchable students, Rajarshi appears to have made special efforts because castism was highly prevalent during that time. Discrimination was also prevalent in untouchable and backward castes. As a remedy over this Rajarshi opened nearly 25 hostels for
different castes and made the provision for residence of students. Further, Rajarshi started scholarships for poor and untouchable students. Rajarshi also inspired girls education in the state. More importantly Rajarshi did not keep his education work limited to state only, rather his education work appears to have spread across the state.

Bhagat R. T. has written in his book "Shikshanmaharshi Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj" about the educational work done by Rajarshi during his life time. Most of the educational work of Rajarshi is found critically examined in this book. In 1894, Karveer state had 224 schools in which 14819 thousand students were taking education, while the population of Karveer state was 910000. It means only 1.63% of total population were getting education and the annual cost of education incurred by the state was Rs.70000 only. The condition, however, changed totally in 1921-22. The number of students taking education increased to 27830 and annual cost of education went up to Rs.301583 in 1921-22. In 1918, Rajarshi declared in his speech delivered at Mumbai that the co-operative credit societies established in chals and factories, in which uneducated and illiterate people were working are the real schools for them (p.55). Rajarshi was also interested in womens education and a beginning was made for his daughter-in-law Rani Indumatisaheb. He started scholarships for girls education. He passed an order in 1911 for giving free education to untouchables. He also made primary education free and compulsory by an Act in 1917. For technical education Rajarshi established the "Jaysingrao Ghatage Technical Institute" in 1912. Rajarshi donated Rs. 250 and Rs. 366 for library of Ferris Medical College and library of Law College respectively. In 1918 a law for levying education cess was also passed. Rajarshi also started hostel movement in Kolhapur and he made Kolhapur "The Mother of Boarding Houses." Rajarshi started Patil School, Satyashodhak School and other various types of schools in the state.

The book, however, fails to provide information about overall expenditure on education made by Rajarshi. There are also wide variations in the data of number of students taking education in schools.
Bhagat R. T.\textsuperscript{88} has divided his book in two parts. The first part explains the work done by Rajarshi during his life time and second parts relates to Rajarshi's educational work. The first part does not provide any information about the economic policies and programmes of Rajarshi. The second part is entirely similar to the writer's earlier book titled "Shikshanmaharshi Shahu Maharaj". Therefore this book also fails to provide correct information about expenditure on education and number of students taking education in schools.

Bhosale S. S.\textsuperscript{89} mentioned in his book "Rajarshi Shahu Sandarbh Aani Bhumika" that "Egalitarian Social Justice and Balanced Economic Development" (P.64) was the main theme of Rajarshi's economic policies. Rajarshi started the "Patil School" in the state. There were three main elements of Rajarshi's educational movement

1. Educational help and concession
2. Boarding movement for poor and untouchable students.
3. Encouraging public interest in education. Rajarshi was aware that investment in education means investment in human capital and therefore he made primary education free and compulsory in the state on 24th July 1917 by an order. There after expenditure on education was raised several times and the "Educational Cess Act" was also passed on 16th August, 1918. Rajarshi also took initiative for girls education in the state.

Chougule Saroj D.,\textsuperscript{90} in her article, has discussed educational work of Rajarshi under the title of "Shikshanpremi Shahu Raja." She has reviewed Rajarshi's educational work in literacy language. However, her article does not offer any data related to Rajarshi's educational work.

Devasthali R. M.,\textsuperscript{91} in his article "Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Shikshanvishayak Vichar Aani Karya", has focused on views and work of Rajarshi on education. According to him, Rajarshi was well aware that education can be an effective instrument of desirable economic, social and cultural change. (p.8). This article has also touched upon the views
and work of Rajarshi on primary education. Kolhapur state passed the law on primary education on 25th July 1917 whereby primary education was made free and compulsory in the state. Different scholarships were also given to the students. This article also describes the work of Rajarshi for the education of women. The article maintains that the work of Rajarshi for the education of poor and untouchable students in the form of hostel movement is the most important one. The article also provides some information about professional, industrial and other schools started by Rajarshi.

Ghuge V. B. mentioned in his book that, recognizing the importance of education Rajarshi initiated the students hostel movement in the state. The author in this book has proved wrong the criticism made by Shri A. V. Patwardhan regarding Rajarshis expenditure on private account on education.

Jadhav Ramesh has mentioned about the hostels provided by Rajarshi for poor and untouchable students and the financial help provided to the students for getting education abroad. Rajarshi passed a legislation to make the primary education free and compulsory and he laid more stress on the primary education of boys than the primary education of girls. (p.168)

Keer Dhananjay mentioned in his book that the hostel movement initiated by Rajarshi spread education among vulnerable and backward sections of the society. An important contribution made by Rajarshi in the spread of education relates to a notice of 28th May 1913, which was published in "Kolhapur Gazette" of June 1913. The notice maintained that, "Not withstanding efforts that are being made for the spread of primary education among the backward classes the progress hitherto made has not been satisfactory. "It added, "with a view", "therefore to accelerating the pace. His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajasahab has been pleased to order that every village in the state should have a school conducted by a person of the caste to which the majority of the village belong." (p.224).
Khane B. D., 98 in his Ph.D. thesis titled “Shri Shahu : A Study of Socio-Political Reforms (1894–1922)”, mentioned that, Rajarshi had a direct control over schemes of free education, educational and other cesses. The importance given by Rajarshi to education is reflected in the educational initiatives taken by him. In 1917 he passed the law of free and compulsory education. An education cess legislation was passed in the year 1918. Rajarshi made a provision making it compulsory for the boys to attend the general school. Such a provision was not there for girls. Rajarshi however encouraged womens education in the state and this is clear from the fact that in 1921-22 there were 33 girls schools in which 1918 girls were enrolled. The cost incurred by the state for girls education at that time was Rs.14225. Apart from this, Rajarshi opened 23 hostels for the students from different castes.

There is a variation of Rs.50 in the data of education cess identified by the researcher for the year 1919-1920. (p. 174).

Kulkarni Meena and Kulkarni B.S.96 have mentioned in their book that Rajarshi, recognising the importance of education, made primary education free and compulsory in 1917 in the state. In order to make everyone literate Rajarshi gave special encouragement for the education of untouchables, for which he opened hostels of different castes in the state. He started various scholarships for those taking education. Rajarshi encouraged traders from different castes to set up different education funds. These funds contributed an amount equal to Rs.161600 to the treasury. (p.140). In this way, Rajarshi by investing in education, appears to have invested in the creation of human capital.

Mali Gurubal 97 mentioned in his book that, in 1917 Rajarshi made primary education free and compulsory by passing an Act. He also started hostel movement in the state. It was Rajarshi’s effort that the Rajaram Mahavidyalay got permanent Govt. approval in 1922. Rajarshi also started some private schools to spread the education throughout the state.
Naik T. B., in his book "Chhatrapati Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj", gives a brief biography of Rajarshi along with the Rajarshi's economic and educational work in the state. Rajarshi made the education compulsory since 1916 in the state (p.75). Further the students of Rajaram High School and Rajaram College were given fee exemption in 1894 (p.76). Along with the hostel movement a 'Talathi School' was also started by Rajarshi.

Pawar Jaysingrao, a senior historian of great repute in his book "Rajarshi Shahu Ek Drushtikshep", gives information about the educational work of Rajarshi. Accordingly, it was decided to spend Rs.1 lakh on primary education annually. As a result of the Act of 1917 the number of schools and students increased from 27 and 1296 respectively to 420 and 22007 in 1921-22. The book refers to the hostel movement started by Rajarshi. However, no information is provided about the costs incurred.

Sangave Vilas has collected some documents of Rajarshi's educational work in his edited volumes. It appears from volume No. V. that, Rajarshi also provided help for establishing hostels for muslim, veershaiv, lingayat, daivadnya and badckward students and also in establishing "Yuvraj School".

According to volume No. VI, Rajarshi made an arrangement on 24th November 1911 to provide free education to the students of backward class in the state. An ordinance was issued on 28th May 1913 to start primary school at every village. Further he continued with the hostel movement and set up 'Patil School' in 1912. "The King Edward Agricultural Institute" was set up in 1912 to encourage agricultural education.

According to Vol. No.VIII, Rajarshi passed Education Cess Act on 23rd Feb. 1918 to provide for increasing education expenditure (p. 46). Further, Rajarshi donated Rs.25000 to Shivaji Maratha High School, Pune on 24th October 1919. (p. 575)
Savant K. T.\textsuperscript{101} has stated, in his article titled "Rajarshi Shahu Aani Shikshan : Manavi Guntavnuk", that Rajarshi treated education as human investment and therefore he followed the policy of a school for every village. Rajarshi first devised the scheme of "Inami Teacher" and later on salaried Teachers were appointed when the primary education was made free in the state. In order to provide training facilities to the teachers, Rajarshi opened 'Teacher Training Centres' and 'Patil School'. Considering the increasing expenditure on education, an Education Cess Act was passed on 16\textsuperscript{th} August 1918. Along with the primary education, Rajarshi also tried to develop higher education in the state. He also made girls education free in Rajaram Mahavidyalay. He initiated the hostel movement for the poor and untouchable students so that they would get access to education. He also provided financial help to some libraries.

Suryawanshi G.S.,\textsuperscript{102} in his book titled "Rajarshi Shahu Aani Samajprabodhan", has reviewed thoroughly the personality and work of Rajarshi. In his opinion, Rajarshi recognized the importance of education and started various educational programmes and hostels and also provided financial help. For education of needy, he also encouraged women's education. The absolute expenditure on education increased by 56\%, while in percentage terms education expenditure declined from 5.2\% in 1894 to 3.2\% in 1922. Rajarshi also made arrangements for agricultural and industrial education in the state. The main objectives of Rajarshi's economic policies were reducing inequalities of income and wealth, providing guarantee of minimum wage and employment and making available all the amenities of private sector to the society as a whole. (p.198). In order to achieve these objectives, Rajarshi made primary education free and compulsory.

Topkhane V. D.\textsuperscript{103} was an intimate friend of Rajarshi. He has tried to present the various incidences and conversations with Rajarshi through this book titled as "Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapatinche Antarang". It provides information about how Rajarshi was convinced by the author for not closing the Rajaram College and how various schemes related to the
college were implemented systematically. In this book, one also get information about how the author convinced Rajarshi to send his daughter-in-law to school. The author also encouraged Ranisahab for taking education.

Yedekar Shyam, in his edited book, has given speeches of Rajarshi delivered at inauguration ceremony on Jain Boarding, Kolhapur, foundation laying ceremony of Udoji Maratha Hostel at Nashik and also in Maratha Education conference at Khamgaon. In these speeches, Rajarshi described the extraordinary importance of education. In Rajarshi's view, no country can progress without education. Rajarshi was of the opinion that even the people in the defence sector should be literate. Rajarshi used to say that he has made Kolhapur a mother of boarding houses by initiating hostel movement in the state. Further, Rajarshi expressed his desire to surrender the reign to the majority of people of the state by providing them education up to 3rd standard. He also provided more or less equal attention to the secondary and higher education, as to primary education.

1.9.7 HEALTH

Review of Rajarshi's work in the sphere of health can be made in the following manner.

Rajarshi had recognized the importance of public health in the development of state. He tried to provide maximum public health facilities, for he was aware that efficiency of a person is the result of his health. Rajarshi opened Government Public Health Centre at every taluka, where poor people could get medical treatment. The Albert Edward Hospital, biggest in the state and highly useful for the people, was run by Rajarshi. During that period, lady patients were shy of taking treatment from male doctors. Therefore, Rajarshi started a separate section for women's in the Albert Edward Hospital with lady doctors being appointed in it. Rajarshi started T. B. Sanitarium in Kolhapur with a view to treat T. B. patients in the state itself. Further, to reduce the sufferings of lepers, 'Victoria Lepers Asylum' was established. In order to encourage domestic (Indian) doctors,
Rajarshi set up Ahilyabai Deshi Dawakhana in the state. A Homeopathic Dispensary was also started.

Among the big health hazards that hit the state during Rajarshi's reign are included the epidemic of plague of 1897 and epidemic of influenza of 1918-19. Rajarshi controlled both the epidemics by adopting several measures. People were provided free medicines during the period of the epidemics. A Hospital was started near Kotitirth for treating people suffering from plague. People were provided exemption from paying land revenue so as to ease economic burden on them. Hospitals were made open to untouchable people. More importantly, Rajarshi also opened Veterinary Dispensary in the state. Rajarshi was spending Rs. 75000 on public health every year.¹⁰⁶

1.9.8 PUBLIC FINANCE

Dixit Kamalakar ¹⁰⁷ has written an article titled "Shahu Maharaj Aani Vaidnyanik Drushtikon". In this article he has stated that economic policy decisions taken by Rajarshi were based on scientific approach. It is clear from the fact that Rajarshi rejected the first budget which was deficit budget and sanctioned a new non-deficit budget. The scientific approach of Rajarshi can also be seen from the measures taken by him to prevent and fight plague and famine conditions, different experiments in agriculture, construction of Radhanagari dam, hostel movement etc.

Ghuge V. B.¹⁰⁸ has examined socialist economic policies of Rajarshi in a comprehensive manner. His study reveals that Rajarshi followed interventionist policy. During Rajarshi's reign public productive expenditure increased rapidly inspite of 30.10% fall in tax revenue of the state. Rajarshi also followed progressive tax structure in the state. It is to be noted that the non tax revenue increased by 251.90% during Rajarshi's reign. Rajarshi did raise public debt to finance the development of the state. It is found that the financing method followed by Rajarshi in his state was different from the method given by Hinrich - Musgrave model of tax-structure change during economic development. (p.136)
Nalawade M. D.⁶ has mentioned that agriculture was the major source of income for people and land revenue was the main source for the state’s budget. Public expenditure increased rapidly due to the epidemic of plague. A committee was appointed to suggest measures for reducing administrative expenditure of the state (p.187). As part of it, different tours of Government officers were kept under control and state expenditure was brought down.

Yedekar Shyam,⁷ in his book, which is a compilation of Rajarshi’s speeches, has mentioned that Rajarshi, speaking in Maratha Education Conference at Khamgaon on 27th December, 1917, said that his state had given more than Rs.20 lakh to British Government as a war loan and Rs.2 lakh in other forms. (p.10)

1.9.9 FAMINE

The review of famines during Rajarshi’s reign is given below.⁸

Famine hit Kolhapur state five times during Rajarshi’s reign.⁹ As a remedy Rajarshi adopted several measures. Cattle are mostly affected by famine. To solve the problem of fodder, Rajarshi opened forests in the state for grazing to the cattle. People were asked to keep their cattle in thattis (cattle shades) and the cost of grass and medical treatment for cattle was to be borne by the state. In view of the rising foodgrain prices during famine period, fair / cheap foodgrains shops were opened. "Kolhapur Food Supply Association" was established by Darbar in September, 1918. Further, Rajarshi appealed to the local merchants in the state to keep prices of foodgrains low. In order to mitigate the severity of famine by providing employment opportunities to people, Rajarshi started several public works like construction of roads, tanks, etc.
Ghuge V. B.\textsuperscript{114} mentions in his book that three big famines occurred in the state during Rajarshi's reign. To overcome the famines, Rajarshi improved the irrigation facilities in the state, provided employment to people by undertaking public works and also provided tagai and other type of loans to farmers.

Jadhav Ramesh \textsuperscript{115} has written on Rajarshi in great details in his book "Lokraja Shahu Chhatrapati". He has narrated some of the economic policies of Rajarshi in this biography. He has also referred to the field visits of Rajarshi following the famine which occurred in 1896 in the state and the measures adopted by Rajarshi to tackle the famines. These measures include import of foodgrains, development of irrigation facilities, construction of roads and opening of ration shops. Over 10 lakh people died in the famine that affected the entire country in 1899, while no one died in Kolhapur state as a result of the anti-famine programmes organised by great Chh. Shahu. (p.87)

Keer Dhananjay \textsuperscript{116} mentioned that, in order to tackle the problem of famine Shahu suggested to the Govt. that it should take charge of all stocks of foodgrains in British India and give a certain quantity of food to every man. It should provide every region with its staple food, transferring grain and jawar from the Delhi region, bajari to Gujarat and wheat to Delhi" (p.330). Some other measures were also adopted to tackle the problem of famine. Not fully satisfied with these measures Rajarshi started "The Kolhapur Food Supply Association" under the vice presidentship of Bapusaheb Ghatage to provide food grains to the people at concessional rate. Keer's book, however, does not provide any statistical data about Rajarshi's work.

Kulkarni Meena and Kulkarni B.S.\textsuperscript{117} have stated that Rajarshi employed three main measures to tackle the problem of famine.

A) Administrative Measures – Under this, Rajarshi surveyed the famine affected area and created famine department. Famine commissioner was also appointed.
B) Short Term Schemes – Under this, measures like import of foodgrains, cheap grain shops, road construction, famine allowance, etc. are included.

C) Long Term Schemes – Under these, measures like dams and irrigation projects, construction of big roads, loans to farmers, agricultural experiments and education, etc. were adopted.

Apart from the above measures, hermitages were created for poor people in the state during famine period. On all these types of famine relief work, total expenditure of Rs. 633510 was incurred during 1896-97 to 1897-98. (p.186)

Latthe A. B. mentions that in famine period Rajarshi allowed people to send their cattle in Government thatti (cattle shade). Rs.75,000/- were provided as tagai to the people. Old lakes were reconstructed and some new lakes were also constructed to tackle the problem of famine.

Suryawanshi K. G., in his book titled "Rajarshi Shahu - Raja Va Manus", gives the biography of Rajarshi as well as a review of some of the economic works of Rajarshi. In order to tackle the problem of famine of 1896-97 Rajarshi adopted various measures including the import of foodgrains from Mysore state to prevent starvation deaths. These measures prevented people from migrating from their homes in search of livelihood. Further no single starvation death was reported at that time. (p.118)

1.9.10 LABOUR

Rajarshi’s labour policy can be reviewed in the following manner.

Rajarshi had seen industrial revolution in the Europe tour. He also saw labour revolution in Europe and wanted to replicate the same in India. Rajarshi had opposed the monopoly and capitalism right from the beginning and to counter monopoly and capitalist tendencies, Rajarshi wanted workers to form their unions on the lines of the ones in foreign countries and learn to fight for their own rights. In this respect, Rajarshi advised the workers that ‘Strength of a single piece of grass is not great,
but a rope made of these pieces of grass can be used to tame an elephant.\textsuperscript{121} It was Rajarshi's inspiration that helped in setting up 'peoples union' in Mumbai. Rajarshi was also careful about the health and safety of workers.

\textbf{Jadhav Nivas B.\textsuperscript{122}} has discussed Rajarshi's views on labour movement in the context of theoretical background in his research paper under the title of "Rajarshi Shahu Presht Kamgar Chaival : Ek Saidhantik Aadhava". The researcher has tried to provide the analysis of rise of labour unions in the Kolhapur state and theoretical explanation of the same. Karl Marx's "Theory of Revolution" resembles partially with the labour union movement in Kolhapur. It seems that Frank Tanenbom's "Theory of Scientific Technology" does not fit in Kolhapur. However, John Common's "Environment Theory" and Mark Perlman's "Multifactor Theory" entirely fit to the Kolhapur situation. Further Hardman's "Power Theory", Samuel Gompers "Professional Representative Theory", Selig Perlman's "Psychological Theory" are found to be relevant in the evolutionary process of labour unions in Kolhapur.\textsuperscript{(p.106)} Harold Lasky's "Social Relation Theory" is found to be partially relevant in the labour movement of Kolhapur. Mahatma Gandhi's "Labour Welfare Theory" is found to be non relevant.

\textbf{Sangave Vilas},\textsuperscript{123} in his volume No. VIII (Impetus to Social Legislation and Non Bramhin Movement), has compiled 362 selected documents related to Rajarshi's reign during 1918 to 1919. Some of these documents are related with Rajarshi's economic work. According to these documents, Rajarshi in his speech of 10\textsuperscript{th} November, 1918 at Parel, appealed workers to establish labour unions on Western lines. Further, in his Mumbai speech delivered before workers on 24\textsuperscript{th} November, 1918, Rajarshi advised workers to establish their co-operative credit societies.

\textbf{Yedekar Shayam} \textsuperscript{124} mentions that Rajarshi, in his speeches on 10\textsuperscript{th} and 29\textsuperscript{th} November at Mumbai, advised uneducated workers for forming their unions for demanding their rights. Surprisingly, Rajarshi's advice yielded fruits in the form of "Peoples Union", established at Mumbai. Rajarshi used to consider himself as servant, farmer as also a worker. (p.26).
1.9.11 **MISCELLANEOUS**

Bagade Dattatray Rajaram explained in his book that how policies and programmes of Rajarshi resemble with the "Twenty Point Programme" of Indira Gandhi in many respects.

Bhosale S. S. has mentioned in his book that Rajarshi stopped the serf system and traditional hereditary crafts system. Rajarshi reserved 50% posts for the vulnerable sections of the society in the Govt. jobs.

Ghuge V. B. has mentioned that the economic policies of Kolhapur state were different from those of other contemporary developed states like Baroda, Travankore, Mysore and Cochin. This book carries important information about the employment generative effects of ups and downs in public expenditure incurred by Rajarshi in his state. It is observed that there are some variations in the data provided in the tables and the explanations are given following the tables. Some differences are also observed relating to the data provided in the main reference and the book. The author has not given information relating to some years. This, in our opinion, is an important defect. Overall the author has studied Rajarshi's economic thoughts from macro level and made a good attempt to study Rajarshi's socio-economic policies.

Kulkarni Meena and Kulkarni B. S. have also used graphs to show fluctuations in food grain prices and variations in birth and death rate. However, at some places the necessary information is not provided inspite of the availability of such information, e.g. The chapter on "Agriculture and Co-operation (p. 38) doesn't provide any data and information on the expenditure related to the dam and the progress made in that respect. At the end of some chapters various tables are provided, however, without any explanation.

Pawar A. G., in his edited volume I "Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati Papers" (Adoption to Installation), has compiled important papers relating to the Rajarshi's life starting from 1884 when he was adopted to 1894 when he took over as the Head of the state. These papers provide
thorough information about how Rajarshi was adopted, adoption ceremony, education at Rajkot and Dharwar, educational trips etc. During the same period Rajarshi initiated construction of Kolhapur state railway in 1888.

Pawar Jaysigrao has divided his book "Rajarshi Shahu Smarak Granth" in three Parts viz. Shahu's biography, compilation of articles and literature volume. He has mainly written about Rajarshi's thoughts related to education, labour movement, agriculture, industry and trade in the first part. The book also gives us compilation of different papers on different subjects. Further the book also provides the selected ordinances and an orders of Rajarshi's time. We have reviewed it in "Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati Papers"- Vol I to Vol. VIII.

1.10 CONCLUSION

On the basis of this review, we can say that all the books, volumes, biographies and articles on Rajarshi throw some light on the economic policies and programmes followed by him during his reign. However, no book provides full, comprehensive and consistent information of Rajarshi's economic policies and programmes. Most of the books have laid more emphasis on educational work of Rajarshi. Further, there is repetition in many books. Except for the educational work, other economic works of Rajarshi are not explained in detail and depth. Therefore, it becomes necessary to study and present all the economic work including economic aspect of educational work of Rajarshi during his reign.
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