Chapter V

Services
CHAPTER V
SERVICES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the services provided by Rajarshi in Kolhapur state and their development have been studied considering their economic importance.

Services consist basically education, health, public utilities and financial services etc. Until there is no development of such basic services in a region, there is not any possibility of economic as well as comprehensive development of inhabitants of such region. Rajarshi knew this fact and so before 100 years, in order to develop the Kolhapur state, he started developing these basic services on a large scale. It is important that, at that time, by providing educational and health services, Rajarshi invested in and utilized human resources.

5.2 EDUCATION

Knowledge is called as the third eye. The basic role of education is to move from physical to culture. Eating to satisfy one's own hunger is physical, while sharing your bread is culture. The physical thinks about self while culture considers others. The culture which struggles for other's welfare is the best culture. In order to secure and safeguard such culture, education is necessary. In brief, education is life and life is education. Social development and social change occur due to education. Education is the chief means of development of human life. Education is compared with Akrod because like Akrod the one generation plants it while the next generation taste its fruits.

5.3 EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE BEFORE RAJARSHI'S REIGN

Kolhapur state was much backward in the sphere of education before Rajarshi assumed reins of Govt. "On the introduction of British management the grossest ignorance pervaded all classes. Few of Sardars could sign their names and many of Govt. scribes were unable
to compose a common letter."¹ This throws light on the conditions of education of persons from Royal family, then what about the common man? In 1854, Graham had noted in his report that, "the entire principality containing 446156 inhabitants, a portion of only 400 was returned as being under tuition"² It means, at that time, only 0.09 % people were literate. It shows very black picture of educational backwardness. But, later on it started improving.

When Rajarshi took charge of Govt., only 2.80 % people were literate.³ The rate of literacy in backward class people was very low. In 1894, out of the total literate population 79.1 % were Brahmins, 8.6 % Marathas, 1.5% Kunbis, 7.5% Muslims and from Jain and Lingayat 10.6% people were literate.⁴ It means education was not spread up in backward classes and it was due to prevailing social conditions. In this regard, Rajarshi had said that, "formerly education was so difficult a job for us that even the Maharaja of Satara (Pratapsinha Maharaja) had to take lessons at midnight. What of others then?⁵ It shows how Brahmins were against the education of backward classes. In this regard British policies were also not so supporting. Referring to this, Shri. A. B. Latthe, while inaugurating Jain Boarding in 1904 said, "British imperial power has not yet changed their policy. As a result those who need no encouragement are, by getting it, reaching to the top order (peak) and those who need it, fail to access it and due to lack of understanding on their part of the importance of education, are lagging behind day by day.⁶ "In the traditional Indian society of Rajarshi's time more than 90 % of population was illiterate and ignorant."⁷

This shows prevailing situation and negative attitude about education. In such a situation Rajarshi had put forth his educational thoughts and accordingly carried out educational policies and programmes. Rajarshi's contribution in the education sector is really great. Several researchers have done research on this. Here, the researcher has adopted economic approach and, if necessary, social approach while studying Rajarshi's educational work.
5.4 MAIN EDUCATIONAL THOUGHTS OF RAJARSHI

We have studied Rajarshi's thoughts regarding commerce and industry, as also agricultural education in respective chapters. Besides this, Rajarshi had expressed his ideas and thoughts about primary and higher education, education for backward classes, etc. in various speeches.

In order to explain the important place of education in every economy or society, in 1917 in Khamgaon, addressing the Maratha Shikshan Parishad as president, Rajarshi had stated, that - I am of the strong opinion that we sustain only on education. History states that, without education no nation has progressed. The nation will never produce warriors and braves, whose citizens are illiterate. So Hindustan needs free and compulsory education.-*8

Explaining the increasing importance of education in defence sector Rajarshi stated that - Modern warfare is in dire need of education. Every soldier has to read the books of warfare. This also brings forth the problem of education again. If the Marathas get education they will become great warriors. Presently, wartime artillery must consist the soldiers having good knowledge of mathematics. - *9 In the same address, putting forth the importance of agricultural education he stated, education for peasants is of utmost importance. Explaining the need of education in every movement, Maharaj said that - large population is involved in agriculture and so we need education there too. There is no movement, which need no education. Today agriculture is becoming systematic and in order to achieve success, one must read and understand books on it - *10

In 1920, while inaugurating the Udaji Maratha Boarding in Nashik, Rajarshi put forth his insistence for primary and secondary educaton, and said, "free and compulsory primary education is the only invigorating tonic that will enable the lower classes to throw off this incubus of the past (the

* as above
I have commenced free and compulsory education in my state and I have no doubt that the next generation will be a literate generation"...... He explained further that, "While I lay great stress on primary education I have not neglected higher and collegiate education. My state is smaller than such districts as Satara or Belgaum and yet there are seven high schools in existence and two more will commence their life very soon. At the top of this all there is a full fledged college."11

"You will no doubt understand that my efforts after education are motivated solely because I am most anxious to give self-Government as early as possible to my subjects. If all my subjects had reached the literary test of vernacular third, I would have very cheerfully handed over to them the responsibilities of Government and retired on pension sufficient to maintain myself. The whole burden of peace, order and good Government rests on my shoulders today. The subjects are responsible for the due payment of the revenue. In future the responsibility to pay tax and administer the revenue will belong to the subjects. But my subjects must be partially if not wholly fit to take such a responsibility. In other words, I believe that the entire population must have reached the stage of primary education before a section of it is provided with advanced education."12

While explaining the thoughts and the policy for the education of weak and backward class people Rajarshi stated, "My principle has been to take care of the weak among my subjects more than strong. Their condition has from the first appealed to me personally and it has been the one aim of my administration to do my level best to cure the evil. With this end in view, I have been labouring hard for the last twenty – five years. I have been offering them special facilities to learn"13

Every individual in society should try to educate other illiterate and thus whole society will become literate which will result in social progress. Stressing this view, Rajarshi said that to achieve desired goal in present conditions, the primary duty is to educate society and to mentally prepare all the people. This is the only and only way to solve an important
problem. So every society should strive for welfare of each individual. I am following the system of education for educating people in different societies and henceforth I want to continue with the same one.\textsuperscript{14}

Considering Rajarshi's view about education, it is clear that he underscored the importance of education by saying that there is no development without education. He not only stated his philosophy but actively implemented it like a born statesman king in his own state as well as outside. Rajarshi's all efforts in the sphere of education are reviewed in the following section.

5.5 \textbf{EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF RAJARSHI}

At the time when Rajarshi assumed power, the responsibility of department of education was with the Educational Inspector, who had limited responsibility of the department. Rajarshi, on 28\textsuperscript{th} Sept, 1895, changed the designation of Deputy Educational Inspector as Educational Inspector, Kolhapur and made him responsible for the education of all the boys and girls in the Karveer region. As the responsibility increased, his salary was also increased to Rs.275.\textsuperscript{15} Rajarshi created this designation with the view that a person, if given this responsibility, will work efficiently and with interest. Moreover, Rajarshi set up "Educational Reforms Committee" in the first year of his reign for surveying the educational conditions and suggesting appropriate measures for the educational development of the state.\textsuperscript{16} Rajarshi implemented his educational policy during his tenure on the basis of recommendations made by this committee. An important part of it was the boarding movement (hostels) initiated by Rajarshi. Rajarshi had also adopted the formula of 'school at every village' from 1912-13 with a view to raise the literacy rate. The responsibility of running these schools was given to the representatives of that caste having majority in the village so that maximum children will come to school. An independent committee was also set up under the chairmanship of Pirajirao Ghatage, the Jahagirdar of Kagal Senior.\textsuperscript{17} Rajarshi had realised the role of education right from the beginning of his
reign in the development of a nation, in bringing about social change, in increasing the participation of people from different castes in local administration and in improving economic conditions of every family in the society.

Therefore, Rajarshi adopted following main practical measures while implementing his educational policy.18

A) Increasing the spread of education among the backward classes.
B) Establishing separate student's hostel in Kolhapur city for the members of different backward classes in the state and
C) Starting new 'Education Systems' and the administration of the state.

5.5.1 PRIMARY EDUCATION

Rajarshi had provided most attention to primary education in his educational policy because he was of the view that development of the society can be achieved immediately by providing primary education to many than by providing higher education to a handful people. Taking inspiration from Rajarshi, some feudators had also taken positive steps for the spread of primary education in their feudatories. In 1907-08, primary education was made free by the Jahagir of Vishalgad in his Jahagir. In Bawda Jahagir the scholars belonging to the Jahagir alone were exempted from fees in the primary schools, while in Ichalkaranji Jahagir fees for the first four standards were abolished for one year as an experiment.19 However, not much success was achieved by these feudatories. In this respect, the A.R.K.S. of 1912-13 states that the result was not satisfactory. The situation continued until 1915-16. The report of 1915-16 states that the attendance of school going children was not on the increase as would be expected owing to the ignorance of the populace.20 In the meantime, recognizing this situation, Rajarshi, as a strategy, had set up a committee in 1912-13 with the objective of making primary education free in the state. According to the A.R.K.S. of 1913-14, however, the report of the committee, though ready, was not yet out.21 It was because of the outbreak of World War (I) that Rajarshi could not
implement this policy of free primary education owing to financial problems. It is however clear that Rajarshi had thought of making primary education free and compulsory from even before 1912-13. In this respect, a notification issued by Rajarshi in June 1912 for sending children to school is self-revealing. According to this notification, all the parents were asked to send their children to school within the 30 days from the publication of the list of eligible children. Those who want to appeal against this notification were required to do it within the same duration. If the children were not sent to schools within the seven days from the specified date, the Head Master of the school was supposed to inform the names of such children and their parents to Mamledar. Mamledar would then issue summons for parents of these children, hear their statement and if it was not reasonable, he was asked to charge a fine of one rupee per month for each child until these children came to school. Further, the children were allowed to remain in home for 15 days in case of need, for agricultural work or any other important work. If the children were found irregular in their attendance and if the parents were responsible, then a fine of two annas in former case and of one rupee in the latter was to be charged. Rajarshi had taken care that this rule will not be exploitative for the ordinary people. In this way, Rajarshi had made the education compulsory in the state from 1912. Later, on 25th July 1917, he declared through a Govt. Resolution that primary education will be made free and compulsory in Kolhapur state from the forthcoming ‘Ganesh Chaturthi’. Apart from the current expenditure of Education Deptt., Rs.20000 from Devsthan Fund and Rs.80000 from the treasury of Darbar, together an extra sum of Rs.100000 was sanctioned. The unspent amount from this was to be used for opening training college, constructing school building, and for purchasing educational material for the schools. This indicates the care that Rajarshi had taken for spending the amount assigned to Education Deptt. on only education and not on any other sector. The extra amount of Rs.1 lakh directed towards education, though appears low today, was a huge sum during that period when a primary teacher used to get a salary of Rs.9 only per month. Later, Rajarshi published it on 21st
Sept. 1917 that free and compulsory primary education was to be made applicable to Kolhapur state only except feudatories because he had given them some autonomy. The Act was also not made compulsory for girls due to lack of funds resulting from the huge expenditure of state on Radhanagari Dam since 1909.\(^{24}\) However, these reasons appear to be superficial because the amount of expenditure on female education was far less than the expenditure on male education during the entire reign of Rajarshi. It was perhaps because of the opposition to female education emanating from the then prevailing orthodox social system.

Rajarshi had requested Maharaj of Baroda Shri. Sayajirao Gaikwad, through a letter, to send an experienced person to Kolhapur for guidance so that the policy of free and compulsory primary education can be implemented effectively. The order with regard to the compulsory primary education published in Kolhapur State Gazette on 29\(^{th}\) Sept. 1917 had the following main provisions.\(^{25}\)

1) The Act was applicable to entire Kolhapur State

2) The Act was applicable to children within the age group of 7 to 14.

3) An exemption was given to parents for not sending their children to school in some exceptional cases and the rules in this respect were laid down.

4) Parents were required to send their eligible children (within the age group of 7 to 14) to school within 30 days from the date of publication of the list of eligible children.

5) A fine of Rs.1 per month was to be charged on those parents who fail to send their children to school within seven days from the specified date and if the reasons are not appropriate.

6) If the forfeited parents still fail to send their children to school, the fine could be raised from Rs.1 and up to Rs.5.

7) If the fine was not paid, it was to be recovered as per the land revenue rule by confiscating movable assets.

Later, Rajarshi created an independent department on 21\(^{st}\) Jan. 1918 under his supervision for the free and compulsory education.\(^{26}\) This gives an idea as to how keenly Rajarshi was interested in free and
compulsory primary education. The first free and compulsory primary school was opened by Rajarshi at Chikhali, Peta Karvir, on 4th March 1918. Rajarshi did not stop only by making primary education free and compulsory, but he issued an ordinance on 15th March 1918 for providing quality education in such schools, for which English knowing teachers were to be appointed according to the merit in the pre-appointment examination and higher pay than the starting pay of the then teachers was to be offered to them. Accordingly, meritorious teachers were selected in the schools. Further, Rajarshi ordered on 25th March 1918 to utilize the unspent amount from the budget of primary education for providing education upto matriculation to poor students from all the castes. For the inspection of primary schools, the state was divided into four sections and inspectors were appointed for each so that they will function smoothly. For the growth of these schools, Rajarshi had issued an ordinance on 23rd Nov. 1918, for starting primary schools at places like village temples, rest houses, etc. and for repairing the primary schools in bad conditions immediately. Because of the strict policy of Rajarshi, parents were required to send their children to schools without any excuse. As a result, farmer community started complaining that the agricultural work was remaining pending. As a remedy, Rajarshi permitted children of farmers to attend school for 2 hours either in morning or evening and work in their farms for remaining hours. Consequently, farmers had no complaints in sending their children to schools. Rajarshi said, when the Governor of Mumbai, Sir George Lloyd visited Kolhapur by the end of 1919, expressing his thoughts about primary education, "At present the money collected from all classes goes to support institutions for the benefit only of the intellectual classes. But I am for encouraging first such institutions as will be useful to all, and with this object I have recently introduced the measure of free and compulsory education. That is essential for progress in every branch, industrial, commercial, etc. Instead of applying their energy to institutions for secondary and higher education, educational bodies should, I think, work hard for the spread of free primary education." In this way, Rajarshi appears to have made efforts for the
growth of free and compulsory primary education. The information regarding number of primary schools providing compulsory education, the expenditure on them, the number of villages having such schools, the number of students, etc. is given in table No.5.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table No. 5.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION OF FREE AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE KOLHAPUR STATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary Schools</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs.)</th>
<th>Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917-18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918-19</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>4631</td>
<td>5986</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919-20</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>5389</td>
<td>12859</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>6362</td>
<td>24702</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source - A.R.K.S. 1918-19 (p.45), 1919-20(p.49), 1920-21 (p.49)

Table No. 5.1 shows that in 1917-18 the No. of free and compulsory primary school was 27. In 1920-21 with the rise of 143 in it, it reached to 170. Considering the No. of students it shows that in 1918-19 in all 4631 students were taking free and compulsory education. In 1920-21 with the rise by 37.39% the No. reached to 6362. The table also shows that the average expenditure was increasing consistently. In 1918-19 nearly Rs.63.01 were spent on each school. There was rise in this expenditure in 1919-20, and 1920-21 to Rs.98.92 and Rs.145.31 respectively. The rise was due to rise of salaries of teachers and expenditure on furniture. Compared to the No. of villages having free and compulsory schools in 1918-19, there was 70% increase in the number of such villages in 1920-21. It is clear that due to the policy-implemented by Rajarshi of free and compulsory education, there was enormous rise in primary education. According to Dr. V.B. Ghuge, in 1917-18 there were 27 schools providing free primary education with 1296 students. The No. of schools increased to 420 and students to 22007 in 1921-22. 33

Famous educationalist Dr.D.C.Pawate has written in his autobiography that, the Government of Bombay state which included Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Sindh had granted the sum in the budget for primary education, which was very less than the sum granted in the budget for Karveer state by Chh. Shahu for compulsory primary
education. Karveer state had allotted Rs.1,20,000 in 1917, but for the same purpose Bombay Government had allotted only Rs.1,00,000 in 1930.  

"In Maharashtra education was made compulsory and free in 1948." In Marathwada this policy was started in 1960. This shows how early Rajarshi had identified the need of primary education.

According to article 45 of our constitution state Governments had to enact law of free and compulsory education prior to 1960. Still we have not enacted such a law throughout the country. It is to be considered while evaluating Rajarshi's contribution. "Even the then Governor of Bombay, George Lloyd was so impressed by Rajarshi's novel experiments of free and compulsory Universal Primary Education that he later on introduced it in the whole of the Bombay Presidency."

Rajarshi had spent Rs.82988 on 352 primary schools in 1917-18, which was apart from the sum from court treasury and devasthan fund. There was increase in expenditure in 1921-22 on 529 schools up to Rs.148125 (Table No. 5.6). It means there was rise in No.of primary schools by 51.14% and by 78.49% in expenditure.

5.5.2 EDUCATION CESS

Rajarshi was spending more and more for the spread of free and compulsory primary education. But there was stress on state treasury due to Radhanagari Dam, I\textsuperscript{st} World War, contagious diseases (epidemics) etc. This resulted in inability to spend on large scale for the primary education and it was not convincing for Rajarshi to stop it. To solve the problem, he implemented the idea of educational cess since 1918. Like an economist, which he was not by training, Rajarshi had implemented the progressive educational cess system and eased the strain of increasing expenditure on primary education.

While implementing the system of educational cess Rajarshi passed a Government order on 23\textsuperscript{rd} February, 1918. He wanted that, "in view of rising Government expenditure due to increase in prices as a result of conditions of war and of the extreme necessity of making people
educated as early as possible an additional annual tax of Rupee one per every household be collected for the implementation of free and compulsory primary education scheme in the state. Later, Rajarshi issued another order on 25 March, 1918, which stated that, "as the Government has to incur heavy expenditure on the implementation of the scheme of free and compulsory primary education in the landed estates / areas of different categories of Sardars, Jahagirdars and Inamadors, an additional education cess, according to a specific scale be levied on them and be collected from the fasii year 1328 by the Revenue Department and be utilized only for the educational purposes."

On March 27th, 1918 Rajarshi had issued an important Government order and elected Shri. Raobahaddur Dongare as educational inspector. He was also authorized to collect the cess for next fasii year. The cess rates for different income groups were decided in the following manner:

I) Money lenders, the pleaders and the Doctors will pay the cess according to the following scale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Annual Gain</th>
<th>Rate of Education Cess Per Rupee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Rs. 100 and above</td>
<td>6 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Rs. 1000 and above</td>
<td>9 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Rs. 10000 and above</td>
<td>1 Annas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II) The higher – paid officers of the state will pay the cess according to the following scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Monthly Salary</th>
<th>Rate of Education Cess Per Annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Rs. 100 and above</td>
<td>Rs. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Rs. 200 and above</td>
<td>Rs. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Rs. 400 and above</td>
<td>Rs. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Rs. 600 and above</td>
<td>Rs. 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Again on 21st September, 1918, Rajarshi had issued another Government ordinance regarding educational cess. Accordingly, it was declared that, in Karveer, for the villages having municipal council, the cess rate would be 8 annas for each house, while for other villages it would be 1 rupee for each house.
This shows that while implementing progressive educational cess Rajarshi had advocated it with the consideration that rich people, to some extent, had to take responsibility of poors. The statistical data regarding education cess after the implementation of the policy of free and compulsory primary education is given in Table No. 5.2

**Table No. 5.2**  
**STATISTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATION CESS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Calculated Amount</th>
<th>Actual Receipts</th>
<th>Outstanding Amount</th>
<th>Liable Persons*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918-19</td>
<td>31874</td>
<td>22463</td>
<td>9411</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919-20</td>
<td>56981</td>
<td>32017</td>
<td>24964</td>
<td>2738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>54140</td>
<td>33492</td>
<td>20648</td>
<td>2539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-22</td>
<td>20008</td>
<td>16101</td>
<td>3907</td>
<td>1564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>163003</strong></td>
<td><strong>104073</strong></td>
<td><strong>58930</strong></td>
<td><strong>8835</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* includes state servants, doctors and vaidya, pleaders, sawkars.

**Source:** A.R.K.S. 1918-19 (p.39), 1919-20 (p.43), 1920-21 (p.44), 1921-22 (p.45)

Table No.5.2 shows that the total calculated amount and actual receipt of education cess registered a continuous increase during 1918-19 to 1920-21. This increase is found to be 69.86% and 49.10% respectively in 1920-21 as compared to that in 1918-19. In 1921-22, however, the calculated amount declined by Rs.34132 and actual receipt by Rs.17391 over that in 1920-21, while the figure of liable persons declined by 38.40% for the same period. The reason for the decline appears to be that "the practice in vague in connection with the collection of cess every year was to make a demand at the beginning of the year for the amount of cess on the calculations based on those of the previous year and later on to settle the accounts duly after verifying the same. However, in 1921-22, the Huzur was pleased to direct that the cess in Jamabandi for 1331 fasli (i.e. 1921-22) be collected in 1332 fasli (i.e. 1922-23) and in pursuance of this order arrangement was made for the collection of the same. Thus, at the beginning of year 1921-22, the amount of difference that was found due after settling the accounts for 1330 fasli (i.e. 1920-21) was collected and as the demand for cess for the year 1921-22 was yet to be made, an
abnormal decrease in demand, receipts and number of persons liable to be taxed was reported.42

As far as the outstanding amount is concerned, it was 29.52% of total calculated amount in 1918-19, which increased to 43.81% and 38.13% in 1919-20 and 1920-21 respectively. The possible reason for this increase could be that of occurrence of famine and rising prices of food grains during that period. Later, a fall of 9.99% was registered in outstanding amount in 1921-22 as compared to that in 1918-19, and the amount finally reached to 19.53%.

For the entire period of 1918-19 to 1921-22, it appears that from 8835 liable persons, with an average of Rs.11.77, a total of Rs.104073 were collected. It means, of the total calculated amount (Rs.163003), 63.85% amount was actually collected, while the remaining 36.15% was an outstanding amount.

5.5.3 SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Rajarshi once said in his speech that though he has laid more stress on primary education, he has not neglected secondary and higher education. This statement of Rajarshi was actually true. This is because not only the Rajaram College was operational during that period, but the number of secondary schools which was 11 in 1893-94 more than doubled and became 24 in 1921-22 (Table No.5.6) Rajarshi kept encouraging and helping students for taking secondary and higher education either within the state or outside the state and spent increasing amounts for the same.

RAJARAM COLLEGE

In 1851, an English medium school was established in Kolhapur by the state. In 1867, it was given the status of secondary school. Later, with further development it became Rajaram College in 1880. It is important to note here that though the college was established before the beginning of Rajarshi’s reign, it actually developed and became famous during his reign. Before Rajarshi assumed reins of Govt., the college was run on the basis of annuities from state and feudatories. However, the feudators
stopped giving annuities after Rajarshi came to power. Despite the request made by Darbar and Mumbai Govt., feudators refused to provide economic help any further. As a result the state had to shoulder the burden of college's expenditure. Rajarshi without any fear kept the college running. The then library of Rajaram College was developed by Rajarshi, which even today boasts of having the rare books in the country.

The extent of majority class students was very low in this college at the time when Rajarshi assumed reins of Govt. It however increased considerably with the efforts of Rajarshi. In 1893-94, of the total students of this college, 90.10% were Brahmins and only 9.90% were non-Brahmins (Maratha, Muslim, Jain and others). These figures changed as 48.80% and 57.20% respectively in the later period. This indicates the revolutionary change brought about by Rajarshi for the education of non-brahmin students.

Students in this college were provided drawing education, physical education as also agricultural education with the experiments being carried out in the model farm adjoined to it. A Sardar class was also operational in Rajaram College. In 1896-97, a course on agricultural science was started in Rajaram Highschool, and the students taking secondary education in this school were being examined by the Agricultural College of Pune. In 1906-07, a agricultural course and a demonstration farm was attached to this school. One more important feature of Rajaram College was that the education fee charged in this college was far less than the fee charged in other colleges of Bombay Presidency. An arrangement of hostel was also made for the students near the Rajaram College. Rajarshi had banned tying cattle near the college building for keeping the environment and health of students good. Further, students behaving mannerlessly were also rusticated from the college.

In this way, Rajarshi appears to have provided maximum encouragement for higher education. However, the backward students were not benefiting to the expected extent and therefore, Rajarshi made the education free and compulsory form 1917 so that maximum number of
backward students could access primary education. Rajarshi’s role behind this was that of “no cake for a few until all are served with bread.” However, considering the increasing expenditure on primary education, Rajarshi, as a remedy, decided to close Rajaram College and direct the funds towards primary education. For this he issued an order, in which he informed people in the following manner. “Primary education has been made free and compulsory in the Kolhapur state and this will necessarily entail a very heavy expenditure, both initial and recurring, the state is already spending about 6% of its revenue on education. Having regard to the present finances of the state, it is not possible to meet the new demand, and all round retrenchment, as well as new taxation, have to be resorted to. It is a paramount duty of an enlightened state to provide primary education for its subject leaving the higher University education to be almost exclusively paid for by those who want it.

The Rajaram College is a second grade college and the expenditure on it is very heavy. Speaking from a revenue point of view the state is smaller than many of the British districts and so cannot bear the burden of maintaining even a second grade college. Lately the attendance of students in the college is rapidly falling, owing to New Colleges having been started at Dharwar and Poona. So the cost per head of students has proportionately risen. The heavy cost of maintaining a college starves primary education. It is therefore, found necessary, in the interest of education of masses, to abolish the Rajaram College. It is hereby ordered that the college be abolished from 1st June, 1918.

The said order has mentioned that nearly 6% of state’s revenue was being spent on education. The present researcher has tested this percentage in different ways, which is given in the following table No.5.3.
Table No 5.3  
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE KOLHAPUR STATE  
(Rupees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Kolhapur State Proper</th>
<th>Kolhapur State (Including All Feudatories)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education Expenditure Shows in The Original Education Deptt.</td>
<td>Education Expenditure Shows in The Original Education Deptt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917-18</td>
<td>164087 (1.70%)</td>
<td>180000 (1.39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893-94 to 1917-18 A</td>
<td>3240911 (2.35%)*</td>
<td>325567 (1.84%)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ Average of 1893-94 to 1917-18

* Figure shows excluding the year 1911-12

Note - In brackets ( ) figure shows the percentage of total receipts
Source - A.R.K.S. 1893-94 to 1917-18 (Consecutive Enclosures related to receipt and expenditure of all feudatories and estates of the Kolhapur state)

The amount of educational expenditure as percentage of revenue of Kolhapur proper and of entire Kolhapur state as given in original section of education in A.R.K.S. and in the budget of Kolhapur state is presented in the table.

From the table No.5.3, it appears that the educational expenditure as percentage of revenue of Kolhapur proper and of whole Kolhapur state was 1.70% and 1.39% respectively, as given in the original education section in A.R.K.S. These figures as given in the budget of Kolhapur state
were 1.51% and 1.53% respectively. The average education expenditure during 1893-94 to 1917-18 as percentage of average receipts of Kolhapur proper (excluding the year of 1911-12) and whole Kolhapur state was 2.35% and 1.84% respectively as given in the original section of education in the A.R.K.S. The same figures as given in the budget were 1.79% and 0.17% respectively. The decrease in the latter figure is unexplainable.

Even though the above information is available, it is possible that other criteria might have been used with regard to educational expenditure, which the researcher could not have used in his study. This is because several mistakes have been committed even in original record. As a result, the figure of educational expenditure referred by Rajarshi in the order appears high than the one revealed by the above data.

The decision of abolishing Rajaram College taken by Rajarshi was opposed by several highly placed people. However, this decision of Rajarshi was right on the one hand and wrong on the other. Because, from one point the number of students of the college was very low. It was 61 in 1893-94, and with the rise of 112 in it, reached to 173 in 1921-22. Among these students, majority were from high income strata and therefore, the decision of Rajarshi appears right. From the other point of view, the decision could have been proved wrong because the eminent personalities like Late Yashwantrao Chavan (former Chief Minister of Maharashtra) would not have been produced by this college, had Rajarshi closed it. It should be noted here that even though nearly 6% of State's total revenue was spent on education, it was inadequate and for the development of grass root level people in the society it was necessary to provide primary education.

Even then Rajarshi's decision was continued to be opposed and a possibility emerged that it could be opposed by Bombay University. Another disadvantage of the decision was that it could have proved detrimental to the existence of hostels built by Rajarshi for students of different castes. As a result, Rajarshi adopted an alternative way and on 1st June 1919, he handed over the Rajaram College and Highschool to
Rajaram College, Kolhapur -1880
Arya representative committee of Uttar Pradesh for 5 years.\textsuperscript{50} Rajarshi agreed to provide a grant of Rs.20,000 to the committee for running the College and Highschool. Later, owing to the efforts of Rajarshi the college was given the first grade status in 1920, which the college has still maintained. Recently in 2003-04 NAAC has given ‘A’ grade to this college after evaluation and the credit of this, to some extent, can be passed on to Rajarshi because the college still survives on the developments made by Rajarshi at that time.

5.6 VARIOUS SCHOOLS

Rajarshi had started so many other schools with primary, secondary and higher education. Among them were included agricultural school, industrial school, training school and religious school. Various Schools established by Rajarshi were as follows,

5.6.1 INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

I) Jaysingrao Ghatage Technical Institute –

This institute was established in 1887 in revered memory of the late Jaysingrao alias Abasaheb Ghatage, Chief of Kagal (Sr.) and the Regent of Kolhapur. The state used to pay for the whole expenditure of the institution. In Rajarshi’s reign it achieved glorious position. The institution had the arrangement of giving engineering and industrial education. Nearly 40 to 45 students, who passed in the fourth class exam, were admitted in it. Some students were also given scholarships. In this institution, subjects like 1) carpentry 2) brass and iron working 3) drawing 4) metal turning 5) operating simple engines 6) electric coating 7) weaving etc. were taught. This institution played important role in the industrial progress of the state. Today, whatever industrial development has taken place in Udyamnagar or Kolhapur, it is indirectly because of this institution. In 1900-01 in all 37 students were taking education and the total expenditure was Rs.3750. These figures rose to 44 students and Rs.7226 in 1921-22.\textsuperscript{81} It means that in 1900-01 the average expense per student was Rs.101.35, which increased to Rs.184.23 with an increase of Rs. 82.88 (82.04 %).
II) Rajaram Industrial School

Kolhapur State had a group of people called Jinagar, and Rajarshi was aware that most of them were artists. For supplementing their skills with proper education and utilizing it for industrial development, Rajarshi had started hostel and industrial school for these students in August 1920.

"His Highness had generously given them a specious building in Kolhapur worth more than Rs.30000 to be used as boarding house for the students of the community as a show room of the various Industrial School. His Highness had also given a yearly pecuniary grant for the upkeep of the boarding house and hand promised to offer an equal quota to the fund raised for the desired uses."\(^5^2\)

Later the school was named as Rajaram Industrial school.

5.6.2 AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

The King Edward Agriculture Institute.

This institute was established in 1912 in the state with the objective of providing agricultural education to people and of carrying out agricultural experiments. The detailed information regarding this institute is given in Chapter No. III.

5.6.3 TRAINING SCHOOLS

I) Patil School

During Rajarshi’s time, Patil was the chief administrator of the village. However, this Patil was unable to look after the administration because of his illiteracy and therefore, Kulkarnis, who were subordinates to this Patil, were looking after the administration. Kulkarnis used to take all the decisions as favourable to them and therefore it was unjust for the backward categories. Rajarshi thus recognized that an illiterate and ignorant Patil of a village won’t be able to perform his duties properly and therefore, he decided to open Delhi Darbar Memorial "Patil School" in Kolhapur City for the Patil’s in memory of the famous Darbar held at Delhi on 12\(^{th}\) December 1911. In this school education related with budget of the village, related examples, civil disputes health in the village, duties of
the Patil, history of Kolhapur state, geography, administration, etc. was to be provided. Examination was to be conducted on the above syllabus and the eligible candidates were to be appointed as the Patil of the village. It was made public through a notification.  

Rajarshi, by sanctioning a Govt. Resolution on 2nd Feb. 1912, permitted to allot Rs. 540 per year from the state's budget for this school. Later, from 15th May 1912, this school started functioning on regular basis. With the objective that maximum number of students can take education in this school and for creating interest among them, Rajarshi informed people through a Govt. notice on 3rd Sept. 1912 that free education will be provided in this school for 1 year. Following information is given in the A.R.K.S. of 1913-14 regarding Patil School. "This is a special school opened in 1912 to impart instructions to the sons of hereditary village officers in accordance with the provision of Vatan Act. The principal object of this institution is to benefit the Patil for the efficient discharge of his duties and to make him independent of the Kulkarni who always takes advantage of his illiteracy and uses him as a tool in his hand. The school teaches such subjects as are of special importance to the Patil." 

In this way, Rajarshi destroyed the monopoly of Kulkarni in the administration by establishing Patil School in the state. This benefited the villages in the state to a great extent.

In this respect, Rajarshi took next important step by issuing an order on 2nd August 1913. The order allowed Maratha candidates to appear for the Kulkarni examination and thus made the Marathas fit for this work in case of necessity of utilizing their services.

II) Teacher's Training Center

Rajarshi, with a view to increase literacy rate in the state not only raised the number of schools and students, but he was also aware that educational development of a student will not be achieved with an expected speed unless a teacher is trained. Therefore, Rajarshi had kept the teacher's training centre, established in 1867, running and made improvements in it. It implies that the D.Ed. / B.Ed. colleges now opened
Throughout the country for providing training to teachers were first started in Kolhapur state.

From 1867 to 1894-95, only 202 teachers were trained from this teachers training centre. This gives an idea about the condition of the teachers training centre in the state. As a remedy, "Rajarshi issued a special order in 1911 for teachers who were untrained and not qualified. The order was, "All teachers in Kolhapur principality who were not passed Teacher Training Certificate course, or who were not passed vernacular final examination or any one University examination, such teachers must pass vernacular final examination within the period of two years. If any teacher failed to do so he would not get any promotion." Nearly 20 teachers were trained during 6 months in this "Teachers Training Institute". Further, a notification was issued by Rajarshi that the 20 teachers participating in this institute will be provided 6 months leave with half pay. In the training classes, teachers were trained on the subjects like Arithmetics, Marathi, language, Balbodh and Modi script writing, method of teaching and its principles, schools management and submitting reports and periods of teaching lessons etc. It appears from the A.R.K.S. of 1912-13 that Rajarshi had appointed a committee for the evaluation of this training class. After evaluation, the committee recommended for the continuation of the class to the Darbar because in the current year 15 out of 17 teachers were passed. Therefore, Rajarshi extended the tenure of this class to another 5 years.

Overall, it appears from the above analysis that Rajarshi had taken positive steps for both those taking and giving education by providing the students with the trained teachers.

5.6.4 RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

Satya Shodhak School / Purohit School

After Vedokta Controversy, Rajarshi established this school in order to break the dominance of bramhans in priesthood. On 11th Jan. 1911, Rajarshi established "Satya Shodhak Society" in the state following the path of Mahatma Jotirao Phule. Further, the "Satya Shodhak School"
was established in Kolhapur in July 1915 by Rajarshi with a view to provide priesthood education to non-bramhan people so as to make them fit for the same. Shri.Vitthal Ramji Done, a person from Dhangar community, was appointed as the teacher of this school. There were 20 students on the role at the end of the year in this school and it received Rs.480 during the year (1913-14) as state help. Students from extreme places of Gujrat and Maharashtra were attracted towards this school. Rajarshi, through this school, made an attempt to provide right of priesthood to all the people in this world not on the basis of caste but merit. It proves that Rajarshi wanted to create single religious platform for the people from all the communities.

In this Purohit school established by Rajarshi, a religious book titled "Gharcha Purohit" was published under the guidance of Shri.Bhaskar Rao Jadhav and Shri.Haribhau Chavan. In the year 1913, in all 5000 religious activities (of them 1500 in Kolhapur) were carried out by the non-bramhan priests of this school. It was on this basis that "Shri.Shivaji Kshatriya Vaidic Vidyalaya" was established in Kolhapur later on 6th July 1920. This Vidyalay had two courses, one with 3 years and another with 5 years. The persons completing the 3 years course was awarded the degree of "Vaidic Purohit" and one completing 5 years course was awarded "Vedmurti"

5.6.5 MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS

I) Yuvraj School

In 1909, on the proposals of C.H.Candy and Mr.C.D. Shroff, Rajarshi established a new school known as "Yuvraj School". Rajarshi in his childhood had completed his administration related education under the guidance of Shri.S.M.Frazer in Rajkumar (Prince) college at Rajkot, where he faced with some good and some bad experiences. Therefore, he took a decision to start Yuvraj School in his own state, because he wanted the today's Yuvraj (Prince), who will become a king tomorrow, to get an idea about the problems of the subjects while taking education so that he will become a king oriented towards the welfare of his subjects.
Yuvraj schools were also known as the Sardar schools. Along with the Yuvraj, sons of Sardars, Jahagirdars were also provided the education of administration as also of language, science, agriculture, industry etc. Rajarshi had laid the example of a best Rajkumar (Prince) College before the world by setting up the Yuvraj College in Kolhapur.

II) Infantry School

We have dealt with the thoughts of Rajarshi with regard to soldier's education. Rajarshi was of the view that every soldier should be educated, with the effect that defense force will become strong, otherwise they won't be able to handle modern weapons and defense technology. Recognizing that a strong defence policy will only keep the independence of a country in tact, Rajarshi had run an Infantry School in the state.

Apart from the above schools, Rajarshi had run other schools in the state like Talathi training school, Scout movement, a institute like Deval Club encouraging art, Sanskrit College, Urdu school, and night schools for the working men. In this respect, an example can be cited of Shri Rambhau Sabnis, who was running 'Free Night English School' in Kolhapur. Inspired by his work, Rajarshi had provided him with a grant of Rs.7 per month for light and other sundry expenses. Further, Rajarshi had also provided three classes of Rajaram Colledge, furniture, and other material to this school. One more important feature of Rajarshi's education policy was that he, recognizing the importance of English, had given more stress on opening English medium schools. In 1910-11, 23 schools were providing English education in the state. During Rajarshi's reign, the number of students taking English education was also increasing. In 1908-09, 1384 students were taking English education in the state. This number increased by 35 (3.68%) to 1435 in 1910-11.

In this way, Rajarshi had made the Kolhapur State a 'motherland of Education' by setting up different schools during his reign, benefiting the students not only from Maharashtra but also from whole India, with the process continuing even today.
5.7 BOARDING / HOSTEL MOVEMENT IN THE KOLHAPUR STATE

Rajarshi had set up “Educational Reforms Committee” in the first year of his reign with a view to know the educational condition of the state. On the basis of this committee’s useful educational survey of the state, Rajarshi had undertaken the boarding movement (hostels for students) for the immediate spread of education.

Rajarshi established a hostel near Rajaram College and High School in 1896-97 for the students of all the castes and religions and also started a grant to this hostel from the Darbar. However, most of the students in this hostel were bramhans, who were not ready to adjust backward caste students among them. Consequently, the non-bramhan students left this hostel and it thus became a habitation for bramhan students only. It was realized by Rajarshi. Further, a student called P.C. Patil from Maratha caste described how humiliating treatment was given to backward caste students in the hostel mess. At the same time, mess charges were raised from Rs.5 to Rs.7 with the effect that middle class people started to stop the education of their children because of the unaffordability of mess charges. As a remedy, Rajarshi initially kept some students in his palace and provided them with all the facilities, however it located for a brief period for the students. Therefore, Rajarshi took an important decision of setting up separate hostels for the different caste students, for which he provided all kind of help from Darbar and also offered his private buildings and land and economic help. During Rajarshi’s reign, discrimination was not only prevalent between the castes, but within the backward castes also. Therefore, Rajarshi established different hostels with the help of representatives of the concerned caste. In this respect, Rajarshi had consulted Justice Ranade, Patriot Gokhale, and also the then Director of Education E.Giles. The main objective of this hostel movement was to provide education to people from all the strata of society. The information regarding the hostels started by Rajarshi during his reign is given below.
1) Victoria Maratha Boarding House (Establishment: 18th April 1901)

This hostel was established for the maratha caste students, but other caste students were also admitted in it. Rajarshi had donated the spacious land in the vicinity of New Palace at Kolhapur. "Rajarshi also gave a substantial endowment of Rs.47000, sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.550, provided a landed income of Rs.2000 a year and made arrangement for grant of scholarships to the inmates of the hostel."\(^{69}\) The famous agricultural expert Shri. Rao Bahhaddur Dr. P.C. Patil was the first student of this hostel.

2) Digambar Jain Boarding (Establishment: 9th Aug. 1905)

Rajarshi established this boarding for the jain students with the help of Mumbai's merchant Shri.Manikchand Hirachand, who financed all the expenditure of the building. Rajarshi provided the land on Choufala Ground situated in front of Maratha Boarding despite the stiff opposition for this boarding. Further, "for proper maintenance of this boarding Rajarshi contributed Rs.2000 towards the fund of the boarding, sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.300 and particularly extended to it all facilities which the marathas enjoyed in the state schools."\(^{70}\)

It appears from the A.R.K.S. of 1912-13 that the annual grant given to this boarding was raised to Rs.350.\(^{71}\) In the meantime, a department known as 'Shravikashram' was started, adjoined to this boarding in 1908-09 for the education and housing of girls from Jain community.

At the time of inauguration of this boarding, Rajarshi said, "in this small city, it is very gratifying to see the sister institutions of the Marathas and Jains established side by side and I trust that with mutual love and co-operation they will advance hand in hand in path of progress."\(^{72}\) Karmveer Bhaurao Patil, the Founder of "Rayat Shikshan Sanstha" was the student of this Boarding.

3) Muslim Boarding (Establishment: 15th Nov. 1906)

Rajarshi instituted "The Mohamedam Education Society' with the help of muslim leaders so as to educate the muslim community in the
state. As part of it, Rajarshi started Muslim boarding in 1906, for which he provided the right place in Dasara Chowk and an annual grant of Rs.250. According to the A.R.K.S. of 1921-22, the annual grant was reduced to Rs.50 because, in the meantime, Rajarshi had raised the income of this society from different ways. Rajarshi had provided donation of Rs.5500 for the building fund of this boarding and also annual income of Rs.6745 from fixed assets. Further, a donation of Rs.4000 was given for the building. Moreover, an order was issued on 11th Oct. 1919 for providing as much teak wood as required for the building of the boarding. Before this, with a view to provide economic help to this boarding, Rajarshi had issued an order on 28th June 1919 that from the annual income of Shri. Hazarat Pir in Kasaba Rukadi and Peta Hatkanangale, the amount left after keeping Rs.500 for the annual fair of Hazarat Pir and repairment of Darga, should be sent to secretary of Shri. King Edward Mohamedon Education Society.

In this way, Rajarshi appears to have established and facilitated the development of Muslim Boarding in Kolhapur.

4) Veerashaiv Lingayat Students Hostel. (Establishment – June 1907)

Lingayat society was much backward in the sphere of education and therefore, by establishing this hostel in 1907, Rajarshi made the arrangement for the housing of lingayat students. Rajarshi had sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.250 for this hostel. Further, land was provided to this hostel near the western bank of Rankala. In 1911, Rajarshi had granted freeship to 6 students of this hostel. Respected B.D. Jatti, Patriot Ratnappa Kumbhar, Ranglar D.C. Pavate, all were the students of this hostel.

5) Miss Clarke Students Hostel / Untouchable Students Hostel. (Establishment : 14th Feb. 1908)

On the inspiration of Rajarshi, this hostel was established in 1908 by those people working for the spread of education among the untouchables. Initially, this hostel was started with 7 students in the Ekweri temple premises in Raviwar Peth. Later, Rajarshi provided a building of 25 rooms to this hostel and a monthly grant of Rs.25.
hostel was given the name as 'Miss Clarke Hostel' because Miss. Violet Clarke, daughter of the then Governor of Mumbai had collected Rs.5000 for this hostel by organizing a dance programme.

6) Daiwadnya Boarding (Establishment - 24th Dec. 1908)

Rajarshi established this boarding in 1908 with a view to encourage education among goldsmith community. For this boarding, he provided a place in Mangalwar Peth, and another one in Gangawesh as a permanent income earning source. Moreover, he also provided an annual grant of Rs.80 to this boarding. Further, scholarships were also started for the higher education of students of this boarding.

7) Shri.Namdev Boarding (Establishment: 2nd April 1911)

This boarding was established in 1911 for the education of students from weaver's community. A donation of Rs.25000 was provided for the building of this boarding and an annual grant of Rs.50 by Rajarshi. Further, 25 students of this boarding were offered freeships for high school education by Rajarshi in 1917.

8) Panchal Bramhan Hostel (Establishment - 1912)

This hostel was started by Rajarshi in 1912 for the panchal bramhan students. He had sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.100 and kept a fixed deposit of Rs.5000 in the name of this hostel, interest from which was to be utilized for the expenses of this hostel. Further, he also provided place and Rs.1000 for the building of the hostel. Later in 1916, Rajarshi granted freeships to 25 students of this hostel, as he did for students of Namdev and Lingayat boardings. It should be noted here that Rajarshi, while providing education to backward caste students, did not neglect the students of upper castes. This shows the greatness of Rajarshi.

9) Shrimati Saraswatibai Gaud Saraswat Bramhan Students Hostel (Establishment: 20th May 1915)

This hostel was established by Rajarshi in 1919 with the aim of encouraging the students of gaud saraswat bramhan community. Rajarshi provided place for this hostel in Dasara Chowk and an annual grant of Rs.50. The name of Shrimati Saraswatibai Latkar was given to this
hostel because she provided a donation of Rs.10000 for the same. Among the students of this hostel are included great educational expert Dr. J.P. Naik, language expert Dr.V.M. Kulkarni. etc.

10) Indian Christian Hostel (Establishment: 7th June 1915)

For the establishment of this hostel, Rajarshi provided 34 acres and 25 gunthas land near Shahu Mill. However, this hostel did not make much progress in the subsequent period.

11) Ravbahaddur Raghunath Vyankaji Sabnis Chandrasenly Kayastha Prabhu Hostel (Establishment 1915)

Rajarshi established this hostel in 1915 for the educational development of students of Kayastha Prabhu community. For the establishment of this hostel, a place was provided in Dasara Chowk along with a donation of Rs.6000 and an annual grant of Rs.50. Respected persons like Shri. Ram Ganesh Gadkari, Prabodhakar Thakare, Madhav Gadkari, Ravindra Sabnis, etc were the students of this hostel.

12) Aarya Samaj Gurukul (Establishment: 1918)

On the inspiration of Rajarshi, first branch of Aarya Samaj was opened in Kolhapur on 18th March 1918. Further, “Aarya Samaj Gurukul”, primary and secondary schools were also started. For this, Rajarshi provided 15 acre land near Padmala and buildings worth Rs.60000. Later, on 15th May 1918, Rajarshi sanctioned a total of Rs.5000 for aarya samaj school and Rs.2000 for Gurukul. Shri. K.L. More, Member of Parliament, was the student of this Gurukul.

13) Dhor-Chambhar Boarding (Establishment: 1st January 1913)

This boarding was established by Rajarshi in the year 1919 with a view to provide education to the students of untouchable communities like dhor and chambhar. Rajarshi provided a building in Bindu Chowk and donation of Rs.1000 for the establishment of this boarding. An annual grant of Rs.225 was also sanctioned towards this boarding. Later this boarding was named as ‘Shrimati Indumati Vidyarthi Vasatigrah’ after
Rajarshi's daughter-in-law. M.L.A.s like Shri. V.G. Pol, M.L. Vatkar, Sonawane, etc. all were students of this boarding.

14) Shri. Prince Shivaji Maratha Boarding House (Establishment: 1st July 1920)

Recognising the enthusiasm of maratha students and that they were begging for their education, Rajarshi established this boarding in 1920 for them. Rajarshi provided the building of Kothi School alongwith a donation of Rs.7000 and a land of 7 acres in Shivaji Peth for this boarding. M.L.A. Balasaheb Desai, Dutta Deshmukh and also Krantiveer Nagnathanna Naikawadi were all the students of this boarding.

15) Nabhik Students Hostel (Establishment: 24th July 1921)

With the objective of encouraging education of students from barber community, this hostel was established by Rajarshi in 1921. For this hostel, a place was kept in Rankala Wesh and an annual grant of Rs.150 was also sanctioned. The registration fee of this hostel was also exempted. Recently, this hostel has been renamed as "Shri. Sena Vidyarthi Vasatigrah". An expert and researcher on Rajarshi Shri. K.G. Suryawanshi is the student of this hostel.

Apart from the above hostels, other backward caste hostels established by Rajarshi in the State include Arya Samaj Gurukul Boarding (1918), Vaishya Boarding (1918), Shri. Devang Boarding (1920), Shivaji Vaidic Vidyalaya Boarding. (1920), Somwanshiy Aaryakhatriy Boarding (1920), Sutar Boarding (1921) and Bhori Community Boarding (1921). Rajarshi started 23 hostings for different communities in his state. For the establishment of all these hostings, Rajarshi provided land and also economic and other kinds of help, and created a network of boarding houses in Kolhapur. Further, it is to be noted here that, for the efficient working of these hostings and for keeping their balance sheets sound, Rajarshi issued an order on 18th July 1919 making it mandatory for all the hostings to get registered otherwise stand ready to lose economic assistance from the Darbar. In this way, Rajarshi did not leave any scope for malpractices in the administration of hostings. Rajarshi was proud of the boarding houses in the state and expressed it in the
inauguration ceremony of Udaji Marathi Hostel in Nashik on 15th April 1920. He said that, as the British Parliament is called as 'Mother of Parliaments' by British and other people, Kolhapur has also come to be known as "Mother of Boarding Houses".94

If we consider the total number of students staying in all the above boarding in the state, it was 239 in 1915-16, which increased by 53 (22%) to 292 in 1921-22.95 It should however be noted that although Rajarshi opened different boardings for different castes, students were allowed to take admission in the boardings of other than their castes. Further, by establishing these boarding in the vicinity of each other, Rajarshi had maintained unity among students. Another important thing was that Rajarshi did not stop by establishing boardings only, but he made efforts for the placement of the students from these boardings, which becomes clear from the content of a letter written by Rajarshi to Major Harrison. In the letter, "Rajarshi requested major Harrison of the Political Department, Bombay to help Mr. P. N. Mane of Bombay Veterinary College, Bombay for getting employment in the Sawantwadi state as he was a past student of "Victoria Maratha Boarding Institute" of Kolhapur and had completed his veterinary college education with the help received from His Highness."96

5.8 RAJARSHI'S EDUCATIONAL WORK OUTSIDE THE STATE

Rajarshi's educational foresight was not limited to the state only, but it was spread throughout the country and it becomes clear form the help that he provided to the educational institutes located outside state. Following are the names of such institutes and the amount of donation provided by Rajarshi.97

A) Pune-
1. Nutan Marathi Vidyalay (Donation Rs.2000)
2. Maratha Free Boarding House (Donation Rs.1000)
3. Shivaji Maratha Highschool (Donation Rs.25000)
4. Chh. Maratha Boarding House (Annual Grant Rs.1000)
5. Shivaji school (Donation Rs. 10000 and Annual Grant Rs.5000)
6. Chh. Tarabai Boarding school (Donation Rs.22,000)

B) Nashik -
1. Udaji Maratha Boarding (Donation Rs.15000, Grant Rs.4200 and other material)
2. Sant Senaji Nabhik Boarding (Donation Rs.5000)
3. Depressed Class Boarding (Donation Rs.5000)

C) Ahmadnagar -
1. Chh. IVth Shivaji Maratha Boarding House (Donation Rs.3500 and Annual Grant Rs.1000)

D) Nagpur -
1. Depressed Classes Boarding House (Donation Rs.5000)

E) Pandharpur -
1. Maratha Vidyas Prasarak Samaj Boarding House
2. Untouchable Students Hostel

F) Karachi -
1. Karachi Maratha Education Society

G) Mumbai -
1. Sheth Hirachand Gumanaji Jain Boarding (Donation to library Rs.1000)

Apart from these donations and subsidies given to majority community, Rajarshi had provided considerable economic assistance to "Deccan Education Society, Pune", whose president was Rajarshi himself and to "Hindu Vishvavidyalaya" of Banaras on the request of Madan Mohan Malviya. Further, a sum of Rs.5000 was being handed over to Sir Ramaswami Mudiyar for awarding a poor student every year with "Dr. T.S. Nayar Memorial Scholarship" in memory of famous non-bramhan leader Dr. T.S. Nayar of Madras.

Further, Rajarshi, before his death, had agreed to Shri. Punjabrao Deshmukh in Amarawati to donate Rs.8000 for each class of English School. This donation was respectfully given to Shri. Panjabrao by Rajarshi's son Shri. Rajaram Chattrapati. This is an indication as to how much importance Rajarshi used to give to English education.
From all the above analysis, it is seen that Rajarshi had a broad approach towards education and therefore, he has been described by Shri. Bhagat R. T. as “Shikshan Maharshi Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj”

5.9 EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj was deadly against the principal of the survival of the fittest in the social field. In his paddock he had seen the strong horses eating all the grass, leaving the weak ones uncared for. That explains his educational policy to take care of the weak among the subjects more than the strong.99 Rajarshi endeavoured a lot during his reign for the education of backward class people. The boarding movement in the state was a part of his efforts. Rajarshi had given permanency to backward category like Mahar and Chambhar schools in the State. However, he took an important decision for the education of backward classes only in 1911. On 20th May 1911, he took the decision of exempting education fee of 15% for backward students in the schools in the state. However, as Rajarshi realized that this decision is benefiting only the students from educated classes, he laid a condition that half of the 15% students enjoying the exemption should be educationally backward.100 This decision of Rajarshi led to a substantial increase in the number of backward students taking education. Rajarshi had been devising various schemes for the education of backward students, as their parents were unable to educate them. As part of it, Rajarshi had devised various scholarships for backward students. Further, in order to provide the untouchable students with free books, slates and other educational material, etc., Rajarshi had ordered on 7th April 1914 to spend Rs.2500 from the State’s education cess.101 As it was economically not possible for the backward category students to come to cities for education, Rajarshi had followed a policy of ‘school for every village’ in the state since 1913. Such schools were also required to be conducted by a person of the caste to which the majority of the villagers belong. Class and status discrimination was prevalent on large scale in the state during Rajarshi’s time. Untouchable students were not given fair treatment in schools.
Therefore, Rajarshi had opened separate schools for the untouchables. However, as he realized that opening separate schools will not end the discrimination in the society, he issued a revolutionary order on 26th December 1918, according to which it was made mandatory to have a single school in a village for the students of all the castes and status. Feudatories were however excepted from this order. A detailed order in this respect was issued by Rajarshi on 15th January 1919, which is as follows: 'It is observed by the Huzur that untouchables and touchables are treated differently in school department. Untouchable students are not allowed to enter in the compound of school department's building. State buildings are not meant for private use and therefore, nobody has the right to treat untouchables humiliatingly, instead they are supposed to be taken care of in every respect. Educational institutes are meant for poor people and therefore, poorest among poor untouchables are supposed to be treated on equal footing. As they pay taxes, why should they be treated badly? It is the heartiest desire of the Huzur that untouchables be treated with more care and respect than touchables in those private or Govt. schools, which receive state help in the form of either grant, or building or playground etc. This is because touchable people can easily find a break in the field of education, while same is difficult for the untouchables.

If the untouchables are not treated equally, either the principal or the teacher will be answerable and the private school will have to lose the state help.

The role of Rajarshi towards the education of untouchables is clearly reflected in the above order.

As a result of these efforts of Rajarshi for the education of untouchables, the number of untouchable schools and students taking education in them increased substantially. The number of schools and students was 5 and 168 respectively in 1893-94, 6 and 796 in 1900-01, 22 and 613 in 1910-11, 27 and 750 in 1917-18 and 19 and 600 in 1918-19. Some untouchable students were also taking education in other schools. The reason for the decline in number of untouchable schools and of
students in 1918-19 was that Rajarshi had started following the policy of one school for everybody and closing untouchable schools. At the beginning of Rajarshi’s reign in 1894, of the 79 students in Rajaram College, 6 were backward, this figure increased to 28 out of 102 students in 1919, and to 100 out of 265 students in 1921-22. It means the percentage of backward students in Rajaram College increased from 7.59% in 1894 to 37.74% in 1921-22. If we consider total number of students in all the schools in state (except feudatories), it is observed that in all 10844 students were taking education in the state, of them 8088 were non-brahmhan, 234 untouchables, while 2522 were Brahmans. In 1921, of the total students of 25911, 21027 were non brahman, 2162 were untouchables and 2722 were brahman.\textsuperscript{108} (The total number of students is found to be 27830, however, from the sum of non-brahman, untouchable and brahman students it comes to 25911, which the researcher has used here). Comparing the figures in 1921-22 with that in 1893-94, it is observed that the number of non- brahman students increased by 159.97%, of untouchable students by a huge 823.93% and of brahman students by small 7.93%. It appears from the above comparison that the small increase in the number of brahman students was the result of the fact that almost entire brahman community was literate when Rajarshi assumed power, while the substantial increase in the number of non- brahman and untouchable students can be attributed to the various efforts and measures adopted by Rajarshi.

In conclusion, consequent upon the boarding movement initiated by Rajarshi and his efforts in the sphere of education, Kolhapur state produced some eminent personalities like first Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri.Yashwantrao Chavan, Vice-president of India Shri.B.D.Jatti, the founder of “Rayat Shikshan Sanstha” Shri.Karmveer Bhaurao Patil, Dr.P.C.Patil, Shri.Yashwantrao Mohite, Dr.J.P.Naik etc.

5.10 FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE KOLHAPUR STATE

Rajarshi had also done remarkable work in the sphere of female education. In a society, where there was a stiff opposition to the education of backward and untouchable people, better we do not imagine the
approach of the society towards female education. "People believed that to educate girls is a sin. There was child marriage system in our society. The Parda (Burkha) System was also a difficulty in the women education. In short, it had become the problem." In such a situation, Rajarshi's contribution for the female education was a revolutionary step. He undertook this work because he believed that educating women is equivalent to education of the whole family.

Discussions were always held between Rajarshi, Tophkhane and Shri.Bhaskar Rao Jadhav about female education. Rajarshi was of the view that contemporary girls should be provided the education, which has power of understanding good-bad, right-wrong, and if such education is provided by teachers with good character, then girls will not become reckless. From this, we get an idea about Rajarshi's approach towards female education and his views about how a teacher should be? More importantly, Rajarshi had made the beginning of female education from his own family. He had started giving education to Shrimati Indumati Ranisaheb, his widow daughter-in-law. The fact that Rajarshi was encouraging her for education is visible in some of the letters that the former sent to latter.

During first 4 to 5 years of his reign, Rajarshi had established girls schools in the backward region like Bhudargad near Sahyadri. Following a request made by people for girls school during his tour of Gadchinglaj region, Rajarshi had immediately ordered for the establishment of the same. Rajarshi appointed Mrs.Rakhamabai Kelavkar as the 'Lady Superintendent' of female education for Kolhapur on 1st Sept. 1895. She was the first Indian Lady Superintendent. Rajarshi had followed the policy of encouraging girls from backward castes for education in the state. On 4th Oct. 1907, Rajarshi had permitted to spend Rs.96 per annum for starting a separate school for girls from Chambhar and Dhor community. Further, a female servant was appointed for bringing girls of chambhar and other untouchable communities to schools. Rajarshi had also exempted female students of Rajaram College from all the fees. Rajarshi was adopting different measures for educating as many girls in
the state as possible. One such measure was that he awarded those teachers admitting girls in boys schools and for this Rajarshi spent Rs.245 in 1914 and Rs.320 in 1915.\textsuperscript{111} Rajarshi had started scholarships both for the girls in the state and from outside the state. He had also provided help of Rs.500 to 'Women's Hostel' located outside the state at Hingane. Though Rajarshi encouraged for education of girls, he had kept them outside the ambit of Act of free and compulsory primary education of 1917. Earlier researchers have attributed this to scarcity of funds in the state's treasury, which is not reasonable because the amount spent on female education during Rajarshi's entire reign was far less than the one spent on male education (Table No.5.6). Rajarshi had made special arrangement for providing education to his widow daughter-in-law at Sontali, but he appears not to have made serious attempts for the spread of female education in majority community.\textsuperscript{112} However, he had issued following order on 8\textsuperscript{th} Oct. 1919 for the education of adult females of the backward community, who had the desire for taking it. There is no 'Parda System' in backward classes. So women having desire for education from backward community can apply to Meharban Appasaheb and Mamasahesb Surve, who will then make the arrangement of boarding and lodging for them.\textsuperscript{113} It thus appears that the seeds of programmes of adult education being implemented now for making India 100% literate were sown by Rajarshi during his reign. Rajarshi had sent many intelligent girls in the state for taking higher education not only outside state, but also outside country on the cost of Darbar. Miss.Krishanabai Kelavkar is the best example.

On 15\textsuperscript{th} June 1920, Rajarshi had appointed Shri.Ramchandra Babacharya Panditrao for collecting information about good things that were followed in the famous schools located in big cities outside state, so that such things can be replicated in girls schools in the state. Table No.5.6 provides statistical information about female education during Rajarshi's reign.

One important thing comes out from the above analysis that the welfare state in India had to wait for 35 to 40 years after independence for
providing education up to 10th standard free to girls, while Rajarshi provided this facility in 1919 to the girls in the state taking college education. It thus reflects the foresight of Rajarshi with regard to female education.\textsuperscript{114}

5.11 **SCHOLARSHIP AND STUDENT ASSISTANCE**

As Rajarshi undertook the boarding movement for the education of weak and untouchable students, he also made efforts in the form of scholarships and other facilities so as to provide for the daily educational expenses of the state students and also of the out-state students. Information in this regard is given below.

Rajarshi's sight for the educational development was all India pervasive, which becomes clear from the request made by Rajarshi in his letter dated 6th Nov. 1898 to an officer in Japan, through which he had obtained the permission of 33% exemption in the passenger fare of students traveling to Japan by ships.\textsuperscript{115} This exemption had benefited many students in the whole country.

The A.R.K.S of 1901-02 mentions that Rajarshi had provided economic help of Rs.2000 to an intelligent student of Rajaram College Shankar Balaji Dhawale for going to England for Indian Civil Service examination.\textsuperscript{116} Further, Rajarshi during his Europe tour, had met many students of Kolhapur state and other states in England and had encouraged them.

Two students of the state, B.P. Jagtap and S.G. Marathe, were being given scholarship of Rs.10 each. However, when Rajarshi realized that this amount is not adequate to meet their educational expenses, he ordered on 5th Feb. 1906 to provide an extra scholarship of Rs.10 to them from the income of Victoria Maratha Boarding's Inam land. In the January of the same year, a scholarship of Rs.10 was started to a Brahman student called Vasudev Sadashiv Bhide. Further, Rajarshi had granted Rs.15 per month 'through a special case to a hard working student Bapu Balwantrao Bhosale of Art school in Pune on 16th June 1908 even though no such provision was there in Govt. rules.\textsuperscript{117} In the same year, Rajarshi had offered a scholarship of Rs.10 to a student called Ganpat Martand Mane of Jingar Community for his mechanical engineering, by issuing an
order on 12th April 1909. It appears from the A.R.K.S. of 1909-10 that total of 33 scholarships worth Rs.102 were being given to the students of Rajaram High School. "Besides these 5 scholarships were maintained by the pant. Amatya of Bavda for the benefit of the students from his Jahagir. Rs.450 were paid to the Deccan Association Poona as a state grant as well as 14 students were sent out to different educational institution in Bombay and other places for learning some useful arts. One of these was a girl learning in the female Training Collage Poona. The total expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs.1949."  

In 1910-11, "15 students were sent out to different educational institutions in Bombay, Poona and other places. Of these one was a girl learning in the Female Training College Poona, one was sent to the Madras Arts School in the training course. The total expenditure incurred on this amounted to Rs.1844." On 28th Oct. 1911, Rajarshi had sanctioned an educational scholarship to a student called Vitthal Santram Waingade.

A student called Shri. Narayan Maruti Chavan was offered a scholarship of Rs.25 per month for his education in Grant Medical College at Mumbai by Rajarshi on 12th March 1912. "Further Rajarshi, deposited a sum of Rs.2400 in the treasury of Bhavnagar state in 1913, in order to award scholarships in the name of H.H. Laxmibai Ranisaheb to the girl students from that state." 

Rajarshi had also provided a sum of Rs.1500 as economic help free of interest to an intelligent student called Ramchandra Dhondo Shelke on 10th May 1914 for his agricultural education in America. Besides, Rajarshi had ordered on 20th June 1914 for giving in all 12 scholarships ranging from Rs.6 to Rs.1 on merit to the students learning in Nurses Class and Ward Boys Class of Albert Edward Hospital. More importantly, most of this amount was supposed to be spent for girls. A scholarship of Rs.8 per month was offered by Rajarshi on 6th July 1915 to a backward caste student called Tukaram Mang for his education. Further, it was asked to report as to whether it should be continued after one year or not. It means Rajarshi, along with giving scholarships to students, was also concerned about the progress made by them in
education. A student called Bapurao Shirodkar had received an advance of Rs.3000 from Rajarshi in the year 1908-09 for his medical education in England. Further, Rajarshi started scholarships of Rs.8 each to 10 untouchable students for 3 month period on 25th June 1919. On the same day, Rajarshi had sanctioned scholarship of Rs.25 per month to a L.L.B. student Dnyanu Balwant Mali. Rajarshi also sent some lady students to Bombay in 1919-20 for higher education and their expenses were borne by the Darbar. Rajarshi had also provided economic assistance to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, when the latter went for university education to London. On 26th May 1920, Rajarshi provided Rs.2700 each to three students, viz. 1) Dadu Ishwara Kolase 2) Hanmant Tatya Patil and 3) Bali Laxman Jadhav, who were travelling to America for their education. Of them, the student called Kolase was given the amount as donation, while other two were given it free of interest. Later in 1920, Rajarshi had ordered to give Rs.2000 to Sitaram Ravji Tavade for his education in America. In the year 1921, Rajarshi had sanctioned a scholarship of Rs.16 per month for two years to a Christian lady called Miss Unikabai Damiel Baker for her education in Training College of Pune. Further, a donation of Rs.500 was provided to Namdev Eknath Navale for his higher education on 26th April 1921. A scholarship of Rs.15 per month was also offered to Ramakant T. Kamble on 16th October 1921 for his medical education at Hyderabad. Later, on 12th December, 1921, a scholarship of Rs.25 per month was sanctioned by Darbar to a student called Madhav Khanderao Bagal, taking education in J.J. School of Arts (Molding Class) at Mumbai. The A.R.K.S. of 1921-22 reports that, "Two Sakwarbai Rani Saheb scholarships of Rs.3 and 2, tenable for one year, were awarded to girls of std. V. The Ahilyabai scholarship of Rs.6, tenable for one year, was granted to married girl, whose husband was studying in the Rajaram High School or College. Kamalabai Owalekar scholarship of Rs.3 was offered to a girl of standard V. Besides these, a prize of Rs.8 known as Mrs. Parr's prize was awarded to a girl scoring the highest number of marks in std. V. The waller prize of Rs.15 is granted to a girl of std. V securing the highest number of marks in Mathematics. In addition to these, 3 prizes of Rs.40, 15 and 12 known as Radhabai Akkasheb
Maharaj prize, Mrs. Shirgavkar and Miss Shirgavkar prize respectively were awarded to girls of std. V. Two prizes of Rs.40 each were awarded to the first two girls of std. IV.¹²³

Besides, Rajarshi had started a scholarship of Rs.3 per month to the poor students of Jaysingrao Ghatage Technical Institute. Rajarshi, with a view to encourage female education, provided economic help to Miss Krishnabai Kelavkar for taking education in Grant Medical College of Mumbai, as also the scholarship reserved for Indian women’s for her higher education abroad. Further, in order to encourage education of intelligent girls, Rajarshi had started 5 scholarship of Rs.40 each for the girls of Std. IV securing maximum number of marks in the final examination, on the occasion of marriage of Akkasaheb Maharaj. In order to encourage education of untouchable students, Rajarshi had kept promissory notes of Rs.10000, from the interest of which 8 scholarship of Rs.5 each were started for them. Special thing was that 3 scholarships of Rs.5 were reserved for girls. In case eligible girls are not available in the state, it was ordered to offer the scholarship to girls outside state.¹²⁴ One more important scheme encouraging education of poor students was that of providing the salary of a person employed in Govt. job, in case he dies, to his family (anticipation of family pension) until his son becomes mature and completes the education.¹²⁵ This underlines the humanitarian approach of Rajarshi towards education. Rajarshi had also sanctioned a scholarship of Rs.10 to a student Ramchandra Dattatraye Mahajan taking engineering education at Pune. Rajarshi had sent 5 girls from the state for education to ‘Saint Columbo Girls Highschool in Mumbai’ for two years on the cost of Darbar and had also provided a donation of Rs.500 to this Highschool. Rajarshi, along with girls in the state, had also provided scholarships to out-state girls. He had provided scholarships to some girls of Gujrat and kept a deposit of Rs.2400 in the treasury of Bhavnagar, interest of which was to be used for giving scholarships in the name of ‘Maharani Laxmibai Chhatrapati’ to girls there.¹²⁶

In this way, Rajarshi provided scholarships on the basis of merit to students from all the communities without any discrimination, as also to girls for encouraging their education. Along with the scholarships, Rajarshi
also provided economic assistance to students going outside state for education and while doing this he had not only considered students of the state but also students from outside state also. Another important feature of Rajarshi's policy was that he encouraged the students for education as well as he had carried out certain schemes for teachers. The A.R.K.S. of 1915-16 shows that Rajarshi had raised the monthly payment of primary teachers from Rs.7 to Rs.9. On May 24, 1917, the teachers, working in Government aided schools in villages, were given rewards of Rs.1011 as most of children were passed. This was part of teacher encouragement policy. In the same way, the teachers who had admitted girls in boys schools were also given rewards. The 1921-22 A.R.K.S. shows that those teachers who had worked extra were given extra pay for which Rajarshi had allotted nearly Rs.17000. At the same time those teachers who had misbehaved were punished. In Rukadi a teacher was fined equal to two months salary for his misconduct in 1904.

In this way Rajarshi had tried to encourage teachers to teach to the best of their capacity. Because he knew that if the teacher is satisfied, he will teach students properly and with his full capacity. Another important point is that if we compare the amount of scholarships with the salary of primary teachers, it is observed that Rajarshi had given scholarships worth two to three times the salary of a primary teacher to some students for their education. This clearly shows that the student was at center in the educational policy implemented by Rajarshi because the amounts of scholarships given then to students are not given today.

5.11.1 EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS

During Rajarshi's reign, people from different castes had kept some amount, personally or collectively, as a fund on interest in the treasury of Darbar for the educational expenditure of their respective castes. The interest income was being used for boarding expenses, library expenses and for giving scholarships and other economic help to the students of their respective castes. Rajarshi had encouraged for the collection of such funds. Statistical information regarding the names of main funds, year of their establishment, amount deposited and the interest offered by Darbar, etc. is given in table No. 5.4.
Table No.5.4
MAJOR EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS IN THE KOLHAPUR STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of The Endowment Fund</th>
<th>Establish Year</th>
<th>Amount of Deposit (Rupesses)</th>
<th>Rate of Interest (%)</th>
<th>Amount of Interest Paid by the Darbar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Martha Education Society Fund</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B. M. Jain Fund</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Veerashiv Lingayat Fund</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>3151</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maharaja Shrivnagar Fund</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mrs. Ramsbai Shrigavkar Fund</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Edward Mahomedan Fund</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>King Edward Memorial Fund</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>34749</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Poor Boy's Library Fund</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Kayastha Prabhu Boarding Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ahamadali Polomaster Fund</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Raosaheb R. R. Shirsongkar Fund</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mrs. Kamalabai Bagal Jaysingrao Ghatage Prize</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mrs. Jankibai Sabnis Fund</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Panchal Boarding Institute Fund</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Prince Shilaji Free Maratha Boarding Fund</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 79162

Note: The above maintained endowment funds amount is collected majorly in A.R.K.S. 1918-19 but some endowment funds (Sr. No 1,2,3,6,8,9,15,16) amounts showing different in various A.R.K.S. Source: A.R.K.S. 1912-13 (p. 17), 1913-14 (p. 22), 1914-15 (p. 14), 1915-16 (p. 15), 1916-17 (p. 14), 1917-18 (p. 14), 1918-19 (p. 14), 1919-20 (p. 21), 1920-21 (p. 15), 1921-22 (p. 19).
It can be seen from the table No 5.4 that there were 16 main Education Endowment funds, among them King Edwards Education Society Fund, Maratha Education Society Fund, S.M. Jain Fund and Prince Shivaji free Maratha Boarding Fund had greater amounts. The total amount of all these funds deposited in the Darbar treasury was Rs.9182 on the average interest of 7%. The interest rate of different funds and the amount actually paid by the Darbar are found to have differences. There are two reasons for this 1) In case of some funds, different amounts are shown in different years. However it remains unexplained why there are variations in interest amount with the same funds.

Apart from the above funds, scholarships were given to students from the amount of state fund. Besides the scholarships paid from the state funds, there were several educational endowment funds, of which the Darbar was a trustee. They amounted to Rs.161600 in all, which was invested in G.P. notes of 3.5% loan. The interest realized thereon was spent for giving scholarships, prizes, medals and c., the award of which was regulated by sets of rules of different funds. The names of these funds and the amount deposited in Darbar treasury are as follows:

1) Alfred Scholarship (Rs.52,000)
2) Bhikajipant Gokhale Scholarship (Rs.1500)
3) Jaysingrao Ghatage Scholarship (by Mr. T. M. Marathe) (Rs.1500)
4) Waller Prize and Medal (Rs.900)
5) Krishnaji Bachaji Sovani Prize (Rs.1500)
6) Rajaram Schoplaship (Rs.21000)
7) Chhatre Memorial Prize (Rs.500)
8) Jaysingrao Ghatage Scholarship (Rs.1500)
9) Ferguson Scholarship (Rs.20000)
10) Jaysingrao Ghatage Technical School Fund (Rs.26900)
11) Mrs. Parr Fund (Rs.300)
12) Ghorpade Fellowship and Lectureship (Rs.15000)
13) Jahagirdar School Fund (Rs.18500)
14) Shri. Radhabai Ghatage Prize Fund (Rs.500)
Darbar had given an interest of Rs.2115 to all these Educational Endowment funds in 1900-01, which increased to Rs.5463 in 1910-11 and declined to Rs.3268 in 1919-20. There are however fluctuations in this amount of interest. The interest income given at the rate of 3½% comes to Rs.5656, compared to which actual amount paid is less. It means either the Darbar had not paid entire amount of interest income or there is a possibility of a loan being taken on these funds, due to which the Darbar had not paid the entire amount of interest.

5.12 ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIES

Rajarshi, during his reign, had provided encouragement, alongwith education, to libraries also where knowledge is stocked. He had also made arrangement of reading rooms near the libraries so that students and others can study there. There were in all 14 libraries in the state in 1893-94. This number increased to 15 in 1901-02 and to 19 in 1910-11, However declined to 14 in 1921-22. The decline was the result of closure of some libraries in feudatories. All these libraries were situated at places like Kolhapur, Gadhinglaj, Kagal, Panhala, Gaganbawda, Hatkanangale, Shirol, Gargoti, as also Malkapur, Ichalkaranji, Mahagaon, Ajre, Kapshi and Uttur, etc. These libraries were largely used by pleaders, students, traders and other persons in the state. Among these libraries, Native General Library of Kolhapur (now Karveer Nagar Wachan Mandir), established on 15th June 1850 was the oldest and biggest library. Rajarshi was patron of this library. Alongwith this library, libraries at Kagal and Gadhinglaj were registered in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. The Native General Library used to receive a grant of Rs.100 from Kolhapur Municipality. Through these libraries, newspapers, periodicals, subscribers as also other books were being made available to the readers, for which they were required to pay negligible fee. For poor students, a poor boys library was in operation in Kolhapur. A scheme was also in service, through which the interest income of library fund formed for ordinary poor students was being used for providing books to students in schools and colleges.
Along with the libraries in the state, Rajarshi had also provided a donation of Rs.1000 to the library of Jain Boarding, Mumbai in 1900. Further an annual grant of Rs.250 was started from 1909-10 onwards to the Ferris Medical Library\(^{136}\) and a sum of Rs.366 was provided to Law Library in the year 1913-14.\(^{137}\)

### 5.13 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES

Apart from the above schemes, Rajarshi had carried out some educational experiments in the state. Among them are included "School Judge Method" and "Vatani Teacher Scheme".

For the observation of schools in the state, Rajarshi started a School Judge Method with the Patil of the village as its member. In this method, the Patil was assigned with the functions like sending the report about the working of the school to educational officer, recommending improvements and encouraging backward students for attending schools, etc.

Besides, Rajarshi had started a scheme called vatani teachers scheme in 1913 in the state. In this scheme, teachers were given vatans instead of salary for their teaching work. However this scheme of Rajarshi failed because nobody showed interest in implementing this scheme realising that the heirs (i.e. children) of the vatani teachers may not have the eligibility of a teacher, the scheme was put to an end in 1916 and teachers were started to be paid their salary. It appears from the above example that Rajarshi did not act as a dictator to continue with his wrong decisions, instead he abandoned them and adopted the ones benefiting the people in the state.

Many private schools side by side with Govt. schools were functional in the state during Rajarshi's reign. They were started on the inspiration of Rajarshi. Among them were mainly included Harihar Vidyalaya (1897), Irvin Christian School (1915), Vidyapeeth High School (1917) and New High School (1921). These schools were being provided with economic help by Rajarshi. On 23\(^{rd}\) Jan 1918, Rajarshi had ordered to allot a total of Rs.5000 in the next budget, Rs.3000 as economic help and Rs.2000 for the meal expenses of 30 students, for the two private schools in Kerle and Kolhapur each.\(^{138}\)
5.14 EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF KOLHAPUR STATE

An attempt can be made to describe the educational progress of Kolhapur State with the help of statistical data. Accordingly, it is found that there were 198 villages having school facility in 1893-94. This figure increased to 301 villages in 1910-11 and further to 476 villages in 1921-22. It means, an increase of 140% was registered in the number of villages having school facility during 1893-94 to 1921-22. This increase was primarily the result of the policy of "school at every village" implemented by Rajarshi and the decision of free and compulsory primary education.

The progress in Rajarshi's education work can be seen in terms of the number of students as percentage of states total population, which first declined from 1.62 in 1893-94 to 1.43 in 1900-01 because of plague and famine and then increased to 1.99% in 1911-12. After making the primary education free and compulsory, it further increased to 3.73%.

Table No.5.5 presents information about the increase in literacy of male and females during Rajarshi's reign.

Table No. 5.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Literate Persons</th>
<th>Illiterate Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male (N.A.)</td>
<td>Female (N.A.)</td>
<td>Total 913131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>913131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>460874</td>
<td>449137</td>
<td>910011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>424435</td>
<td>409006</td>
<td>833441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>428543</td>
<td>405183</td>
<td>833726</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: * - Patil P.C - Regional Survey of Economic Resources, India, Kolhapur, 1950,(P.221)
"$" - Jadhav B.V. - Census of 1901 Kohapur and S.M.C. States, Vyankateshwar Press Kolhapur, 1903 (p.63).
Census of India, Bombay Presidency 1901(p.114), 1911 (p.125), 1921 (p.106).
It can be seen from the table No. 5.5 that only 2.89% population was literate before Rajarshi assumed power, that is, in 1891. Literacy rate among male population was 5.60%, while among female population, it was only 0.11%.

In the year 1901, 4.06% of the total population was literate (an increase of 1.17% over that in 1891). The male literacy rate was 7.75% (an increase of 2.15% over that in 1891) while the female literacy rate was 0.27% (an increase of 0.16 over that in 1891).

A slight increase took place in literacy rate in 1911. In this year, 4.12% people in total population were literate (an increase of only 0.06% over that in 1901). During this period, Kolhapur State suffered an attack of plague due to which many schools were kept closed for some months, while others for entire year. As a result literacy rate did not record any considerable increase. In case of male population, 7.63% male were literate in 1911 (a decrease of 0.12% over that in 1901), and in the case of female population 0.48% female were literate (a decrease of 0.21% over that 1901).

A huge increase was recorded in the literacy rate in the year 1921. Literacy rate more than doubled in 1921 as compared to that in 1911. Of the total population, 8.58% population was literate in 1921 (an increase of 4.46% over that in 1911). Among the male population, 15.07% males were literate (an increase of 7.44% over that in 1911), while among female population, the literacy rate was 1.69% (an increase of 1.21% over that in 1911). The considerable increase in literacy rate during this period can be attributed to the policy of 'school at every village' and the decision of free and compulsory primary
education implemented by Rajarshi. The literacy rate recorded an increase of 5.69% in 1921 as compared to the literacy rate in 1891. During the same period, male literacy rate registered an increase of 9.47%, while female literacy rate registered an increase of only 1.58%. The female literacy rate, however, increased by more than 14 times in 1921 over that in 1891.

If we look at the literate thousand population, it is observed that 28.88 people were literate per thousand population in 1891. Among the males, this rate was 56 per thousand, while among females, it was only 1 per thousand. In 1921, the literacy rate per thousand population increased by 56.88 to 85.76. In case of male population, it went up by 94.77 to 150.77 per thousand and in case of females, the literacy rate per thousand increased by 15.99 to 16.99 in 1921.

5.15 **OVERALL EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE**

Statistical information in detail regarding the number of primary, secondary, college and special schools, number of students per year in them, their total income and expenditure etc. is given in table No.5.6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary School</th>
<th>Secondary School</th>
<th>College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boy's School</td>
<td>Girl's School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of</td>
<td>No. of</td>
<td>Income (Rs.)</td>
<td>Expenditure (Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-04</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>11042</td>
<td>12651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-93</td>
<td>1791091</td>
<td>131461</td>
<td>64350</td>
</tr>
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<td>55557</td>
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</tr>
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<td>61227</td>
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<td>54216</td>
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<td>31813209</td>
<td>70988</td>
<td>1674</td>
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<td>88890</td>
<td>1597</td>
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<td>88890</td>
<td>1573</td>
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<td>71332</td>
<td>1648</td>
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<td>88288</td>
<td>1433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-19</td>
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<td>78373</td>
<td>1655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-20</td>
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<td>79807</td>
<td>1533</td>
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<tr>
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<td>85357</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
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<td>1899-22</td>
<td>49828853</td>
<td>133700</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
<th>Income (Rs.)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>2203</td>
<td>12234</td>
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<td>12252</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>18970</td>
<td>11275</td>
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<td>1899-08</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2203</td>
<td>11275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-09</td>
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<td>11275</td>
</tr>
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<td>11275</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>2203</td>
<td>11275</td>
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<td>1899-12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13708</td>
<td>11275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>18970</td>
<td>11275</td>
</tr>
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<td>19</td>
<td>2203</td>
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<td>11275</td>
</tr>
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<td>2203</td>
<td>11275</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>1899-21</td>
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<td>11275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18970</td>
<td>11275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Expenditure on school buildings cannot include (Kolhapur proper - Rs. 3142)
Note: In original source we have found Rajaram College and High School jointly but here the researcher has divided it into two parts
Source: The General Administration Reports of The Kolhapur State 1893-94 to 1922-23
## Table 6.6

**EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Special School</th>
<th>Overall Condition of Kolhapur State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Schools</td>
<td>No. of Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893-94</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894-95</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
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<td>1895-96</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896-97</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897-98</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898-99</td>
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<td>53</td>
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<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-01</td>
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<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-02</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>1906-07</td>
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<td>1907-08</td>
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<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918-19</td>
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<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919-20</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1920-21</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1921-22</td>
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<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CGR | 21 | 1.45 | 2.88 | 1.79 | 7.60 | 92.40 | 11
It can be seen from the Table No. 5.6 that among educational institutes in the state during Rajarshi's reign are included primary schools, secondary schools, colleges and special schools.

I) Primary Schools

There were primary boy's and primary girl's schools in the state.

A) Boys Schools

An increasing trend is observed in the number of boys schools during Rajarshi's reign. The compound growth rate for the number of boys schools is found to be 3.06%. Further, on comparing the average of last three years with that of first three years, an increase of 111.42% is observed in the number of boys schools. The compound growth rate for the number of students in these schools works out to be 1.89%, while the comparison of average of last three years with that of first three years indicates an increase of 73.85% in the number of students. As far as the income from fees and fines is concerned, its average of last three years has recorded an increase of 49.74% over the average of first three years. The same figure for the expenditure comes to 68.41%. During Rajarshi's reign, annual average expenditure in boys schools was Rs. 65962, with the total expenditure of Rs. 1846925.

B) Girls Schools

The average number of girls schools during Rajarshi's reign was 31, with no major fluctuations. The number has changed between 24 (1899-1900) to 36 (1909-10). The compound growth rate for the number of girls schools works out to be 0.92%, while the comparison of average of last three years with that of first three years indicates an increase of 15%. As far as the number of girl students is concerned, compound growth rate of 1.49% is observed, while the average of last three years has recorded an increase of 27.51% over the average of first three years. As far as income is concerned, it was zero in all the years except Rs. 3 in the first year and Rs. 1 in 1894-95. It means education for girls was free in the state right from the beginning of Rajarshi's reign. In case of expenditure, it was Rs. 10951 in annual
average terms. Further, fluctuations in expenditure have taken place in
the range of Rs.6426 (1903-04) to Rs.14425 (1921-22). On comparing
the average expenditure of first three years with that of last three
years, an increase of 43.68% is observed. The total expenditure on
girls schools during Rajarshi's reign was Rs.306630

II) Secondary Schools

During Rajarshi's reign, an increasing trend is observed in
the number of secondary schools; with the compound growth rate of
3.99% and an increase of 118.75% on comparison of average of last
three years with that of first three years. As far as the income of these
schools is concerned, its average of last three years has registered a
decline of 48.20% over that of first three years. In case of expenditure,
it is found that annual average expenditure on secondary schools was
Rs.43798, with the fluctuations ranging in between Rs.32632 (1903-
04) and Rs.58835 (1921-22). On comparing the average expenditure
of first three years with that of last three years, an increase of 18.91%
is observed. The total expenditure on secondary schools during
Rajarshi's reign was Rs.1226348.

III) College

Rajaram College was in operation during Rajarshi's reign.
On an average 97 students per year were taking education in
Rajaram College with fluctuations taking place in between 22 (1899-
1900) and 195 (1913-14). The compound growth rate in the number
of students works out to be 3.82%. On comparing the average of last
three years with that of first three years, an increase of 123.41% is
observed in the number of students. As far as the income from fees
and fines is concerned, the college received Rs.4460 annually. The
average expenditure on the other hand was Rs.19652. The income
received by Rajaram College was comparatively good than the
income of other schools. An increase of 104.32% is observed in the
average income of last three years over that of first three years. As
far as expenditure is concerned, total expenditure on Rajaram
College during Rajarshi's reign was Rs.550243 and it indicates an
increase of 45.87% on comparing the average of last three years with that of first three years.

IV) Training Schools

Certain training schools were in operation in the state during Rajarshi's reign. Their number was 3 in 1893-94, and doubled to 6 in 1921-22. On an average, 65 students were taking education in these schools every year. The compound growth rate of number of students is found to be 1.45%, while an increase of 30.19% is recorded in the average of last three years over that of first three years. As far as the expenditure on these training schools is concerned, it was Rs.10982 in annual average terms, and Rs.307509 in total. If we compare the average expenditure of last three years with that of first three years, a huge increase of 133.70% is recorded.

In this way, Rajarshi appears to have spent mostly on primary schools and least on training schools because the number of training schools' was lowest. However, if we consider the increase drawn on the comparison of average of last three years with that of first three years, it is the expenditure on training college, which has recorded maximum increase, while that on secondary schools has recorded minimum. It is found that, of the total expenditure on education made during Rajarshi's reign, nearly 50.82% was made on primary boys and girls schools on an average, 28.94% was made on secondary schools, 12.98% on colleges and 7.26% on special schools.

V) Overall Educational Condition of The Kolhapur State

If we consider the overall educational condition of Kolhapur state during Rajarshi's reign, it is found that there were 310 schools in annual average terms. The number of schools has fluctuated because of the severe calamities like plague and famine during Rajarshi's reign. The fluctuations have taken place in between 201 (1901-02) and 560 (1921-22). The number of schools appears to have increased by 4.05% in 1896-97 over that in 1895-96 because
of the creation of 2 vernacular pay schools and 7 aided indigenous schools, whereas it declined during 1897-98 to 1899-1900 because of lack of sufficient attendance resulting from famine and plague. Even in the year 1901-02, owing to prevalence of plague in almost all parts of the principality, schools remained closed for few months as well as whole year. In the year 1906-07, there was an increase of 40 schools, 2 under A. V. schools, 6 under vernacular day schools and 32 under aided schools. The number of schools, however, declined by 13.35% in 1918-19 over that in 1917-18. If we look at the reasons for this decline, it is found that 2 schools were handed over, out and out to the management of the local aarya samaj. Some indigenous schools of the Kagal (senior) Jahagir were converted by the Jahagirdar into free and compulsory primary education schools and placed under the charge of the Karbhari. Some schools in the state were closed for lack of students. In 1919-20 also, the number of schools declined by 6.04% as compared to that in 1918-19 owing to the closure of separate untouchable schools by Rajarshi. The number of schools were increased to a great extent in 1920-21 and 1921-22. This increase was 46.62% and 22.81% respectively over the respective previous years. This increase in the number of schools was the result of establishment of some private schools in the state on the inspiration of Rajarshi and increase in the number of free and compulsory primary schools. The compound growth rate of number of schools in the state is found to be 2.88%, while on the comparison of average of last three years with that of first three years, an increase of 56.99 % is observed.

As far as the number of students in the schools is concerned, it has fluctuated alongwith the fluctuations in the number of schools in all the years except 1915-16 and 1919-20. In 1915-16, the number of schools increased by 4 over the previous year, but the number of students registered a decline of 16.83% due to prevalence of plague. In the year 1919-20, the number of
schools and students moved in the opposite direction owing to the closure of separate untouchable schools and more emphasis on free and compulsory primary education. The compound growth rate of number of students works out to be 1.79%, while an increase of 56.99% is observed on the comparison of average number of students during last three years with that in first three years. During Rajarshi’s reign, in annual average terms 14751 students were taking education in 310 schools in the state.

If we consider the income from all the schools, it is found to be Rs.21198 in annual average terms. A decreasing trend is seen in the income from all the schools. The fluctuations in number of schools and students seems to have affected the income of the schools. The comparison of average income of last three years with that of first three years indicates a decrease of 42.84%.

As far as the expenditure on schools is concerned, it is found to have declined during 1901-02 to 1905-06 because of the prevalence of plague. In 1906-07, the expenditure in almost all of the schools increased due to the payment of grain compensation and grants made in aided schools. The decrease in expenditure registered in 1919-20 is attributed to the fall in the number of schools during the year. The expenditure of schools increased in 1920-21 and 1921-22 over their previous years by 4.55% and 66.75% respectively. Following are the main reasons for this increase.141

1) There was a considerable increase in the number of teaching staff in view of the rise in the number of schools. The pay of qualified teachers was also raised to a certain extent.

ii) Quite a big sum was spent to meet the expenses incurred in connection with the school leaving examination held at the Kolhapur center

iii) The maintenance expenditure of boarding houses and boarding schools was quite high.
Further, the increase in expenditure on free and compulsory primary education has also caused increase in expenditure of schools. If we consider the total expenditure on education, it is seen that there was considerable increase of 55.36% in the average of last three years over that in first three years. In this way, Rajarshi had spent an average amount of Rs.151345 on schools, which is greater than the average income of schools by 628.11%.

If we consider the expenditure on male and female education, it appears to have fluctuated alongwith the fluctuations in total expenditure.

In case of expenditure on female education, it is observed that an average sum of Rs.11509 was spent on it every year. An increase of 21.20% is seen in the average expenditure of last three years over that of first three years.

As far as the expenditure on male education is concerned, it was Rs.139836 in annual average terms during the entire period. It recorded an increase of 58.26% in terms of comparison of average of last three years with that of first three years.

During Rajarshi's entire reign, of the total expenditure on education, 92.40% was made on male education, while only 7.60% on female education. If we look at the expenditure per student during Rajarshi's reign, it is found to be Rs.10.57 in annual average terms. Though this amount seems low today, it was high at the prices then prevailing. The expenditure per student was found to have fluctuated in between Rs.8.42 (1920-21) and Rs.14.30 (1901-02).

From the analysis of available statistical data, following main observations can be made.
1) Rajarshi had laid more emphasis on primary education and spent more on it.
2) The expenditure on schools is more than six times the income from them.
3) The number of schools and students have registered a considerable increase during Rajarshi's reign.
4) Expenditure on female education is negligible when compared to expenditure on male education.
5.16 HEALTH

Rajarshi appears to have provided utmost attention towards the health facilities in the state because he was aware that good health of people will raise their efficiency in work and thus help in speeding up development of the state. Different epidemic occurred in the state during Rajarshi's reign. e.g. plague in 1896-97, influenza in 1918-19, as also the epidemic of cholera occurring intermittently in the state. Rajarshi appears to have adopted anti-epidemic measures from time to time and succeeded in reducing the severity of these epidemics to a great extent. Moreover, Rajarshi had started several dispensaries in the state for the poor people. More importantly, Rajarshi not only took care of the people's health, but also of the health of the cattle in the state, almost on par with human beings. The information pertaining to the health facilities provided by Rajarshi in the state is as follows.

5.16.1 Plague

Rajarshi had to face major difficulties just after two years from the beginning of his reign. These were the famine of 1896-97 and the accompanying epidemic of plague. During that period, plague had caused havoc in Mumbai and Pune region and Rajarshi was trying to prevent it from spreading to Kolhapur.

As part of his efforts, Rajarshi had opened a 'Quarantine Camp' at Shirol Road Station from 20th February 1897. In this camp a person coming from Mumbai and Pune in Kolhapur state had to live for 3 days, during which he was checked and allowed to travel in only if he / she was proved non-infected. On 22nd October 1897, Rajarshi, through an order, appealed to the people for painting their homes from inside and outside with lime and to keep clean the surrounding area, so as to prevent the spread of plague to the state. Despite these efforts, plague did spread to the state. Therefore, Rajarshi issued an order on 22nd December 1897 appealing the servants in the state to actively participate in the expedition of preventing the spread of plague and that those who will fail in their work will be required to forfeit ¼th of their monthly salary to the Special Health Office. As Rajarshi came to know about a person, detected as plague
infected in the quarantine camp, he extended the period of camp from 10 days to 20 days from 26th September 1898. All the feudataries had started camps in their feudatories as a precaution even though the spread of plague was relatively less. Rajarshi had also created observation camps at the main entrances of state so as to prevent spread of plague in the state. Among them were included camps at Shirol Road (2nd March, 1897), Kini (15th July, 1897), Dajipur (15th November, 1897), Raibag (1st November, 1897) and Katkol (11th January, 1898), etc. While entering the Kolhapur state, people were given certificates as uninfected through these camps, also the clothes and other material of passengers were disinfected with the help of Hospital Assistants. People in these camps were not permitted to leave the camp area. Darbar had arranged for the clean food articles at reasonable price near these camps. Further, a large supply of clothes and blankets as well as utensils and pots of all sizes were kept at the disposal of the camp establishment for being temporarily given to passengers who needed them. During 1897-98, Darbar had incurred expenses equal to Rs.22390 on anti-plague arrangement like temporary establishments, medicines, conservancy food charges, contingency and camp equipments etc.143 As an anti-plague measure, Rajarshi had divided Kolhapur in small compact blocks on 26th August 1899 and appointed a supervisor for each so as to plan the preventive policy systematically. Despite these efforts, till 31st May 1899, 11 villages in Shirol peta, 8 villages in Gadhinglaj peta and 1 village in Alte peta, together 18 villages were affected by plague. In the year 1898-99, the total cost on anti-plague measures including the cost of erection of huts was Rs.52161.144 In order to speed up the anti-plague work, Rajarshi had connected Kolhapur palace, Panhala palace and the office of British representatives with telephone in November 1899 as well as a special hospital was opened near Kottirth for treating plague infected people, which Rajarshi used to visit intermittently.145 As the plague continued to spread, Rajarshi, through an order issued on 2nd January 1900, ordered people to settle outside their villages so that they will not be infected. In order to enable the people in erecting huts outside village, all the required
material was provided by the state at a negligible fee and free to poor people. As people left, their homes were disinfected by the Darbar or by the owners. Further, an arrangement was made for people to keep their wealth, ornaments, important documents, etc. in the taluka treasury and observers were appointed for protecting the homes of people so that they will be carefree. As the epidemic of plague came under control, people were permitted to return back to their homes on 27th March, 1900, some time before the beginning of rainy season. Rajarshi had allowed appointment of 50 temporary policemen on 10th Feb. 1903 so as to implement the anti-plague measures actively. People had many prejudices in their mind about plague and therefore infected people kept themselves hidden and the relatives were also helping in this respect. In order to detect such infected and hidden people, awards ranging from Rs.5 to Rs.15 were announced. Further, the officers in the villages were given strict warning that they should follow the orders and implement them, otherwise they will not be paid. In fact, some employees were punished by not paying their salaries, some were suspended temporarily and this proved as a lesson to others. This helped in implementing the anti-plague measures systematically. Postmen were also not sent to the affected areas.

Inoculation was started to tackle the problem of plague, but initially it did not prove successful because of the several prejudices of the people which prevented them from getting vaccinated. Next to evacuation, inoculation is the only remedy against plague. Recognizing this, Rajarshi devised a plan. With a view to popularise inoculation, His Highness, “the Chhatrapati Maharaja got himself and his whole family including kumars inoculated and was pleased to offer to each low paid servant of the state and the wife and children of such servant the sum of 8 annas inducement to submit to the inoculation. Unless well organised efforts are made to encourage inoculation and introduce the remedy even in distant villages there is hardly any hope of stamping out the fell disease.”

"His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb encouraged inoculation by sanctioning 3 days special leave to state servants and a
reward of 8 annas per head to menial servants as well as members of their families who got themselves inoculated, and annas 4 to non servants. His Highness set an example by getting himself inoculated with all his household staff ——— Inoculation proved effective in reducing the number of attacks and deaths by plague and the epidemic soon subsided ——— Most of the men in the Kolhapur Infantry got themselves inoculated with the result that the infantry was immune while in the adjoining village of Bavda at a distance of ¼ of a mile or so people were dying in number ——— They had similar experience at the central jail. The convicts in the jail submitted to the operation. But the under trial prisoners refused to do so and plague broke out among the latter. All the inoculated prisoners were immune

Rajarshi even issued an order on 4th Oct 1907 whereby it was declared that those prisoners who get themselves inoculated will have less imprisonment by 2 months. Despite this many prisoners didn’t get inoculated. The inoculation operation had been implemented in the entire Kolhapur state including all feudatories. As a positive effect of this operation, the number of deaths by plague in the state declined considerably. The order issued by Rajarshi on 12th Feb.1906 on humanitarian ground, proved important. Accordingly, in case a servant working in the state dies of plague, then his wife and children will get subsistence until the latter becomes mature.

The information pertaining to the number of people dying of plague is given in table No. 5.7
Table No. 5.7
SUMMARY OF PLAGUE CASES AND DEATHS IN THE KOLHAPUR STATE FROM NOVEMBER 1896 TO 19TH DECEMBER 1908.
(Actual Numbers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total from November 1896 to 28th May 1897</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 29th May 1897 to 27th May 1898</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 28th May 1898 to 26th May 1899</td>
<td>1054</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 27th May 1899 to 2nd June 1900</td>
<td>4420</td>
<td>3354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 3rd June 1900 to 31st May 1901</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 1st June 1901 to 31st May 1902</td>
<td>25428</td>
<td>19747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 1st June 1902 to 31st May 1903</td>
<td>20198</td>
<td>16423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 1st June 1903 to 27th May 1904</td>
<td>28086</td>
<td>21154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 28th May 1904 to 2nd June 1905</td>
<td>17302</td>
<td>13520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 3rd June 1905 to 1st June 1906</td>
<td>8163</td>
<td>5979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 2nd June 1906 to 1st June 1907</td>
<td>10900</td>
<td>8100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 2nd June 1907 to 31st May 1908</td>
<td>30809</td>
<td>23928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>147744</td>
<td>113291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 1st June 1908 to 5th December 1908</td>
<td>1123</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 6th December 1908 to 12th December 1908</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from 13th December 1908 to 19th December 1908</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>148942</td>
<td>114143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note – In the original document the figures for total and grand total are 113681 and 14533 respectively but the actual (calculated) total is 113291, which therefore grand total changes to 114143.


After 1910-11, however, the number of deaths reported due to plague declined owing to inoculation operation and other preventive measures implemented in the state. It is clear from the following data.152

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911-12</td>
<td>2085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914-15</td>
<td>3364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-22</td>
<td>2305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rajarshi adopted following relief measures against plague:
1) Organization of quarantine camps / observation camps in the various parts of the state.
2) Supply of health facilities free to the people and award scheme to raise the response to inoculation.
3) Supply of hut material free of cost to people and an arrangement was made to provide huts to the workers instead of wages. Further, a sanitation campaign was implemented in Kolhapur and surrounding region by the Nagarpalika and Darbar of Kolhapur.

4) Pamphlets giving information about plague and preventive measures were distributed among people.

5) Fairs in all the places of state were stopped to prevent the spread of plague.

6) Uncleanliness was prohibited at public places. e.g. washing of utensils and cloths in tanks was prohibited.

Through all the above measures, Rajarshi made a successful attempt to prevent the spread of plague in the state.

5.16.2 INFLUENZA

As the epidemic of plague started disappearing, another epidemic of influenza attacked the Kolhapur state in 1919. Influenza epidemic first appeared in the city of Kolhapur and in the districts, in July 1919 and remained till September. Its first appearance was in a mild catarrhal form. However, the second attack of influenza was severe and pneumonic in nature. It appeared in the beginning of October and lasted till the middle of November.

Rajarshi was in Mumbai, when the epidemic of influenza entered Kolhapur. Therefore, the responsibility of dealing with it rested on the respected personalities like Tophkhane in the Darbar. During that period, Shri.S.V.Sohoni collected many volunteers in the Vidyapeeth (presently known as Vidyapeeth highschool) building for helping the patients. These volunteers were provided education of Homeopathic medicines by doctor Shri.Haribhau Patwardhan and of Ayurvedic remedies by state's Doctor Shri.Yashwantravji Gune, as also required Homeopathic and Ayurvedic medicines were given to them. In the meantime, Shri.Tophkhane informed Rajarshi about the epidemic through telegram and demanded preventive means like bedpans, feeding cups, enema, rubber bags for warming etc. and also expressed request for Rajarshi's return. Without any delay,
Rajarshi sent all the demanded material on the very next day to Kolhapur with Dr. Karkhanis and he himself returned back immediately. Till then, 'Influenza Volunteer Council' was established in Vidyapeeth in Kolhapur. Rajarshi got all the information about the epidemic and preventive measures adopted from the University and ordered to supply all the Govt. vehicles as required by organiser Shri. Tophkhane, Influenza Volunteer Council and Vidyapeeth. Further, as a next step it was ordered to distribute all the milk remained after giving to Royal family free to the affected people. As the quantity of milk was large, it was ordered to be converted in to curd, butter and ghee and distribute among the affected people. Rajarshi also encouraged the volunteers. The volunteers too worked hard. Every day, 5 to 25 volunteers were infected by influenza, to be replaced by new ones. Shri. Tophkhane has mentioned that these volunteers were working hard in the summer with only tea being provided to them and no food articles. Following the example set by Rajarshi, the traders from the state provided sacks of sago and sugar. Rajarshi tried to control the epidemic through all ways.

"Seven centers were made in the city of Kolhapur to supply medicines to the poor and needy sufferers, free of charge. The Darbar was pleased to sanction Rs. 1000 for purchasing medicines for the Albert Edward Hospital and for the mofussil dispensaries during the epidemic.

Besides this a sum of Rs. 2000 was also spent from the medicinal charges fund of this institution, and this sum coupled with the cordial co-operation of the municipality and the volunteer organization of the public succeeded, to a great extent, in mitigating the severity of the epidemic. His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja generously supplied the volunteer organization with milk, sago, rice, fruits, sugar and other articles of diet for the use of the poor and helpless patients.

The total number of deaths from Influenza in the whole state was 9156." 

Apart from these epidemics others like cholera, malarial fever, small pox, also made their appearance in the state. Among these, cholera was caused by scarcity of good drinking water and failure of sufficient and
timely rain in the state. The deaths reported due to cholera in the state were as follows:155

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901-02</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>1905-06</td>
<td>1109</td>
<td>1906-07</td>
<td>4232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909-10</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1911-12</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1912-13</td>
<td>1194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913-14</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1914-15</td>
<td>1323</td>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the cholera of 1909 was caused by uncleanliness in the fair of Chinchli, Rajarshi ordered in April 1909 to keep the area clean in the fair of Jotiba so as to avoid the repetition of Chinchli episode.

Rajarshi adopted following remedial measures to prevent the epidemic of cholera.

**Preventive Measures for Cholera**

1) Maraht pamphlets giving information about the care to be taken in food, water etc were distributed among people.

2) Hand bills of curative treatments were largely distributed through out the city and the districts.

3) Water with potassium per magnet mixed in it was supplied to people.

4) Extra medicines were purchased and distributed among people by the state.

The information regarding the dispensaries started by Rajarshi in the state to provide health facilities to people is given below.

1) **Albert Edward Hospital**

Albert Edward Hospital was started even before the beginning of Rajarshi’s reign. The foundation laying ceremony of the building of this hospital was done on 9th March 1881 and the work was completed in 1884 with the total expenditure of Rs.3 lakhs. This hospital is none other than the present Chh.Pramiaraje Rugnalaya of Kolhapur.
This was the only hospital in the Kolhapur state during Rajarshi's reign. It gave accommodation to about a hundred in patients. "A contagious Diseases Ward had been attached to the Hospital. There was also separate arrangement for the treatment and accommodation of persons of both sexes suffering from mental diseases. The male and female in-patients had got their separate wards. Lately, an Anti – Rabic treatment center had been opened in the A. E. Hospital where Anti – Rabic treatment was given free. A Child – Welfare Association Center had been opened and attached to this Hospital. Milk was distributed gratis at this center to children of the poor, and free advice regarding the health of children was given to the parents here, under direction of the Darbar Surgeon."\textsuperscript{156} From 1\textsuperscript{st} April 1905, a nurses class was started in this hospital, in which admissions were given on merit and 6 scholarships of Rs.6 each were offered by the Darbar. The intention was to provide fair and good treatment to patients in the state with the help of trained nurses. It appears from the A.R.K.S of 1905-06 that a pathological museum was operational in this Hospital with 106 specimens in it.\textsuperscript{157} Later, Mr. Raghunath Waman Bapat, Hospital Assistant in the Albert Edward Hospital Kolhapur had started a monthly medical journal called "The Hospital Assistant" from January 1906, which treated subjects useful for an Hospital Assistant. The journal being worthy of patronage, 14 copies of it were subscribed by the state for distribution amongst all the dispensaries in the state.\textsuperscript{158} In 1909-10, a course of 20 English lectures was organized in the Hospital for providing information regarding first aid to people. It also appears from the A.R.K.S. of 1910-11 that, "A course on medical lectures on Ambulance was arranged as last year in the Albert Edward Hospital to give instructions to the public on first aid, Home-nursing, Hygiene and treatment of some important diseases. Rajarshi was graciously pleased to sanction Rs.200 per year for the required expenses. The necessary articles were to be soon ordered to start the course immediately."\textsuperscript{159} Ferris Medical Library was also attached to this hospital. In this way, this hospital continued its progress during Rajarshi's reign.
Mr. L. Robertson, member of the Legislative Council of Bombay Presidency, visited the A. E. Hospital on the 5th of 1914 April and the remA.R.K.S. made by him were as follows:

"His Highness the Maharajasaheb very kindly took me to the Albert Edwrd Hospital in the morning and we were shown round by Dr.Tengshe and Dr.Krishnabai. Every thing was in good order and the patients well looked after. There is a wide field of usefulness for the Indian nurses who are being trained under Dr.Krishnabai.

His Highness the Maharajasaheb Holkar of Indore visited the A. E. Hospital on 18th April 1914 and His Highness secretary has written to the following effect.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore was very pleased to see the A. E. Hospital, which is quite upto date in every way and reflects great credit on those who run it. It is an institution of which the Kolhapur state may be proud of."160

2) Leper Asylum

During Rajarshi's reign, leper patients superstitiously used to stay in holy place of Narsobawadi in Kolhapur state. However they had to suffer a lot as also there was a fear that the disease will spread to others because of congestion at this place. Therefore, Rajarshi wanted to open a separate hospital for the leper patients. Accordingly, "a leper Asylum was newly opened at Kolhapur in honor of the Diamond Jubilee of Her most gracious majesty the late Queen Empress of India in the month of August 1901. The number of lepers on the 31st March 1902 was 97 of whom 62 were men and 35 women. They were all fed by the state. For some days they were provided with cooked food. But having discovered that the arrangement entailed unnecessary inconvenience and was also not liked by the lepers, the Darbar resolved to give them each a doll of corn every day. The total expenditure incurred during the years was Rs.2295."161

In 1905-06, in all 117 patients were under treatment in this Asylum. Darbar had incurred total expenditure of Rs.5253 on the medicines and clothes of the patients.162 The A.R.K.S. of 1909-10 reports that nearly 66% of the total patients of the Asylum were from Kolhapur territory and
the rest belonged to British districts. As there was a possibility of infection to Kolhapur city owing to increasing number of patients, the Asylum was shifted in 1910-11 from the former building near Unchgaon and lodged in a Dharmshala near the Anuskura Ghat about 35 miles distant from Kolhapur. In this year patients treated in the Asylum were only 51 (20 males, 31 females). The fact that British Govt. started such leper Asylums at every district was responsible for the fall in number of patients in this year. The lepers belonging to the British territory left this place and joined the asylum near their homes. In 1910-11, the expenditure of this Asylum was Rs.3722, which became Rs.5648 in 1909-10. The decrease in expenditure was the result of lepers of British territory having left the Asylum. The number of leper patients taking treatment in this Asylum in 1915-16 was 62 (29 males, 33 females) and total expenditure incurred on them during the year was Rs.3005. The figures of leper patients and total expenditure changed to 54 (25 male, 29 female) and Rs.4725 respectively in 1921-22. The rise in expenditure was only apparent in view of the fact that most of the bills of the last year were paid during this year.

In this way, the important problem of leper patients was being solved by Rajarshi by establishing the leper Asylum in the state. Rajarshi had also provided economic assistance for the treatment of leper patients in feudatories.

5) Ahilyabai Deshi Davakhana

Rajarshi recognizing the importance of native medical science and in order to encourage it established a native hospital called Ahilyabai Deshi Davakhana in the memory of his grand - grand mother on 15th Oct.1896. The working of this hospital was under control of experienced native physician Abaji Shamji Aradhye. The hospital started becoming popular right from its inception because of fair treatment and immediate relief to patients. In the year 1997-98, 44.67 patients every day and total of 16267 patients were treated in this hospital. In 1897-98, sum of Rs.1005 was spent on medicines and other things in this hospital. In 1900-01, in all 26115 patients were treated in this hospital, which means
71.54 patients everyday. This gives an idea about how well this hospital was run. In 1900-01, the total expenditure of the hospital was Rs.1677. In 1904-05, total of 24933 patients were treated (68.30 patients per day). The total expenditure of the hospital was Rs.1153 during this year. In 1910-11, everyday 66.96 patients were being checked and in all 24444 patients were given treatment in this hospital. The total expenditure of the hospital during 1910-11 was Rs. 1407. In 1915-16, in all 25733 patients were offered treatment (70.50 patients every day) and the total expenditure of the hospital was Rs.1203.

Thus, it appears that the number of patients treated every day in this hospital did not fall below 65 except the year of 1897-98. This clearly reflects the importance and popularity of the hospital.

4) Sakwarbai Yunani Davakhana

In 1901, Sakwarbai Yunani Davakhana was started in Kolhapur on the same lines of Ahilyabai Deshi Davakhana. This hospital had spent Rs.1108 on treating 36.35 patients per day and a total of 26115 patients in the year 1900-01. However, the number of patients treated in this hospital declined later on. The A.R.K.S. of 1904-05 states that the Sakwarbai Yunani Davakhana was transferred to Hatkalangale during the previous year, for want of sufficient number of patients.

5) Tryumbuli Sanatorium / Claude Hill Sanitorium

There was no arrangement for treating T. B. patients in the state during Rajarshi's reign and it was also beyond the capacity of the patients to go out of state for the treatment in view of their number and conditions.

To make up this deficiency and to provide open air treatment to T.B. patients, Rajarshi started to build this sanatorium near Tryumbuli Hill in 1916-17. During this year 16 T. B. cases were admitted in this sanatorium. The A.R.K.S. of 1917-18 states that "In addition to Rs.2500 received during the year 1916, Rs.2000 were granted and received from the Kolhapur municipality for the construction of the building: Of these Rs.3000 were expended and Rs.1500 deposited in the Urban Co-operative Society, Kolhapur as fixed deposit, the interest of which was to go to cover the medicinal expenses of the institution." Recognising the
growing use of this sanatorium for the people, Rajarshi ordered municipality on 9th June 1921 to provide an extra grant of Rs.2000. It appears from the A.R.K.S. of 1921-22 that the sanatorium building was erected on a most pleasant and beautiful site of the Tryumboli Hill situated in the east of the city. Later the sanatorium was renamed as Claude Hill Sanatorium.

6) Homeopathic Dispensary

The A.R.K.S. of 1905-06 documents that Rajarshi had started Homeopathic Dispensary in the state for providing access to medicines to poor people during the epidemics like plague and cholera. More importantly, this Homeopathic Dispensary was the first public homeopathic hospital in the country. Dr. V.S. Tengshe had the charge of this hospital in 1905-06.

From the available statistics, it appears that this hospital treated 124.21 patients every day, with a total number of patients of 45339 during 1905-06 and the total maintenance charge of this hospital including expenses on medicines and other things, was Rs.4092. The expenditure of the hospital was Rs.6735 in 1908-09 and Rs.2834 in 1909-10. The fall in expenditure was the result of no expenditure being made on the purchase of medicines during 1909-10. Further, two Homeopathic Magazines were subscribed for the use of the dispensary. During 1910-11, the total number of patients treated in this hospital was 16780 with an average of 45.97 per day. And the total expenses amounted to Rs.1989. In 1915-16, the total number of patients declined to 12813 with an average of 35.10 per day and total expenditure to Rs.1917.

It appears from the above statistical information that the number of patients and total expenses of the hospital increased during epidemic of plague, while during other years they showed declining trend.

7) Shahu Chhatrapati Aryaushadi Karkhana

The permission for starting this karkhana (factory) was granted on 25th Feb.1915 to the practicing vaidya, i.e. Mr. Yashwantrao Gune, of Kolhapur under the patronage of Kolhapur state for manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines under the name of “Shri Shahu Chhatrapati
Aryaushadi Karkhana” at Kolhapur. This plant was sanctioned with a view to give encouragement to the native Indian system of medicine and also because this plant was to work under the personal guidance of Mr. Chinto Vaman alias Bapu Gune, the eminent vaidya, i.e. Doctor, of Kolhapur.\textsuperscript{170}

8) American Mission:

During Rajarshi’s reign, an institute like American Mission had been performing several social works. Dr. Wanless working at Miraj was also part of this institute and he was very close to Rajarshi. The A.R.K.S. of 1909-10 states that Rajarshi was pleased to handover to the American Mission of Presbyterian Church, the Kavla Bungalow and the old Military hospital with their out houses after putting them in repairs at cost of Rs.5000. However, Rajarshi had laid some conditions and one of them was to utilise the building for establishing a hospital for women and children or an eye hospital. It was from this that American Mission started an eye hospital. The detail information regarding help provided by Rajarshi to American Mission in the matter of rendering health facilities is provided in the A.R.K.S of 1912-13, which is as follows,\textsuperscript{171}

1) A free gift of the old military hospital with out-houses for opening an Eye – Hospital.

2) Rs.4000 for putting the building in repairs.

3) Rs.3000 gift to the hospital as state help at its starting.

4) Rs.6973 and 12 annas for building an upto date operating room in the hospital.

5) Rs.3000, state contribution towards the maternity ward in the hospital to be named “King George V. Coronation Ward” in commemoration of the grand Imperial Darbar at Delhi.

6) Rs.5000 subscription towards the hospital.

Total Rs.21973 and 12 annas.

Rajarshi, during his reign, had also run an Infantry Hospital for the wounded soldiers of State’s military. Apart from the state dispensaries there were also several private Allopathic and Homeopathic dispensaries and practitioners in the state during Rajarshi’s reign. The economically better off patients used to take treatment in these private dispensaries. One Lunatic Asylum was also operational in the state during that period.
9) **Eye Hospital**

Rajarshi had started "The Mission Eye Hospital" with the help of American Mission on 1st March 1911 for solving eye related problems of people. During the same month, 310 out-door patients were treated in this hospital, as reported in the A.R.K.S of 1910-11. This hospital was run by American Mission.

**5.16.3 VACCINATION**

In order to reduce the number of patients suffering from small pox, found in larger number then, Rajarshi had carried out vaccination through different centers. For this Rajarshi had started separate vaccination Deptt. with 1 inspector, under whom more than 10 vaccinators were appointed for vaccination. These vaccinators used to travel throughout state and vaccinate children, and revaccinate if required. For this, these vaccinators had to put lot of efforts. The A.R.K.S of 1914-15 reports about these vaccinators that "taking into consideration the troubles and heavy duties, the vaccinators have to perform in the hilly parts of the country and in all seasons, His Highness was pleased to sanction Rs.8 as horse allowances to all vaccinators."173

The more important thing was that Rajarshi, along with the human vaccination, had also started animal vaccination centers in the state, which mainly were located at Kolhapur city, Gadhinglaj, Shirol, Ichalkaranji, Kagal, Alte, Vishalgad, Ajra, Panhala, etc.

The statistical information regarding human vaccination during Rajarshi’s reign is given in table No.5.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Vaccinated Persons</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Successful</td>
<td>Unsuccessful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894-95</td>
<td>30599</td>
<td>29852</td>
<td>747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904-05</td>
<td>24918</td>
<td>24426</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-11</td>
<td>21031</td>
<td>21015</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>26236</td>
<td>28143</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-22</td>
<td>24428</td>
<td>24418</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: A.R.K.S. 1894 -95 (p.127), 1904 - 05 (p.57), 1910 -11 (p.48), 1915 - 16 (p.42), 1921-22 (p.49).*
From the table No. 5.8 it appears that the number of vaccinated persons had fluctuated as per the requirement of vaccination during Rajarshi's reign. The important thing is that the extent of successful vaccinations increased in succession, while unsuccessful vaccinations declined. In the year, 1894-95, percentage of the unsuccessful vaccination in the total vaccinations was 2.44%, which declined substantially by 2.40% and remained at just 0.04% in 1921-22. This clearly indicates the level of success achieved in the matter of vaccination during Rajarshi's reign, for which the possibility of new contemporary techniques being used by Rajarshi cannot be denied. This also shows how careful Rajarshi was about prevention of epidemics.

Looking at the cost of vaccination, it was Rs. 8317 in 1915-16, which means Rs. 0.29 per person were spent on vaccination. The vaccination expenditure was Rs. 7610, at Rs. 0.31 per person in 1921-22.

In this way Rajarshi appears to have tried to make available health facilities to as many people as possible in the state. He had also taken several important decisions regarding health facilities. Rajarshi, in his letter to the editor of Bombay Gazette written on 24th June 1896 regarding the administrative reforms in the state, said, "a sum of Rs. 1140 has been granted to increase the number of hospital assistants as the present one is insufficient to administer medicine to the public, who simply crowd at the dispensaries to get themselves cured without any charges." Later on 25th Nov. 1916, Rajarshi visited the 'Hospital Assistant Training Class' operated by Dr. Wanless and Dr. Vail at Miraj and praised their efforts. He gave permission for taking the diploma holders of this class in to the service of the state. He had also asked to send some good students from the state to Miraj for taking training under Dr. Wanless. All these efforts of Rajarshi reflect his positive approach so as to provide health facilities from skilled hospital assistants to maximum number of people and to
improve their health conditions. Rajarshi took keen interest in the health of the population because he believed that labour productivity is a function of health. He, therefore, started a number of dispensaries in the state along with great encouragement and sponsorship for physical exercise, gymnastics, wrestling and sports. The 'Shahu Khasbag' ground is one of the best examples of this approach.

In this way Rajarshi during his entire reign adopted preventive steps against various epidemics that occurred in the state as also opened Govt. hospitals at taluka as well as at city levels. He had also started mobile dispensaries in the state, which visited to rural areas and provided medical facilities on the spot. Despite all these efforts the population of the state seems to have declined by 8.70% during the Rajarshi's reign. This gives an idea as to how severe the epidemics might be that hit the Kolhapur state. One more important step taken by Rajarshi for providing health facilities to the untouchable people during that time, considering the situation, was an order issued in 1919 which to a great extent is self explanatory. It is as below,

"It is observed by His Highness that the untouchables are treated so differently that they are not even allowed to enter the premises of the hospitals. Since Government buildings are not meant for housing sanatoriums, no one has a right to treat untouchables. Charitable Institutions are meant for the poor and therefore, the poorest of the poor the untouchables should be treated on equal footing. His Highness heartily desires that the state medical officers should follow the westerners in this regard, particularly, the American Mission in Miraj. When a patient calls at the door of a hospital, he should be treated like a human being irrespective of whether he is an untouchable or otherwise, examined properly and admitted into the hospital. He should not be treated like an animal and driven out. If any one in the Medical
Department has any objection to this, he is free to resign this post within six weeks from the date of this Ordinance. Such a person, however, will not be entitled to pension.

However, tired an officer may be, it is his duty to entertain a fresh patient. This applies to all cadres of medical servants from the highest officer to the nurses and attendants. This order should be served to the present and prospective employees of the Medical Department and a copy of it be displayed in the hospital, for the information of all concerned.¹⁷⁸

From this, it appears that Rajarshi not only considered and favoured untouchables in the education field, but in other areas also he had taken special care of them. He had reserved 50 % posts for untouchables in Govt. jobs.

Table No 5.9 provides all the information about the number of patients treated in different dispensaries in the state, the expenditure, etc. This information is collected from the following dispensaries.

1) Albert Edward Hospital, Kolhapur 2) Panhala Dispensary
3) Vadgaon Dispensary 4) Shirol Dispensary
5) Gadchinglaj Dispensary 6) Gargoti Dispensary
7) Raibag Dispensary 8) Katkol Dispensary
9) Radhanagari Dispensary 10) Malakapur Dispensary
11) Bavda Dispensary 12) Kagal Dispensary
13) Kapshi Dispensary 14) Ichalkaranji Dispensary
15) Ajra Dispensary 16) Torgal Dispensary

In the year 1914 -15, a new dispensary was started in Torgal feudatory, for the establishment of which Rajashri had sanctioned Rs.500. Further, all the dispensaries were being inspected annually by the Surgeon of Darbar. Rajashri had a strict watch on the working of all the officers.
Graph No.5.2
HUMAN PATIENTS TREATED IN THE KOLHAPUR STATE

Graph showing the number of In-Door and Out-Door patients treated from 1923-94 to 1929-30.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Patients Treated</th>
<th>Results of In- Door Patients</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Discharged</th>
<th>Abandoned</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Remaining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>170032</td>
<td></td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>49 57 80</td>
<td>44928</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>819239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894-95</td>
<td>172041</td>
<td></td>
<td>1711</td>
<td>55 57 70</td>
<td>49901</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>919709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1529</td>
<td>55 57 70</td>
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<td>0.29</td>
<td>929280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892-93</td>
<td>168969</td>
<td></td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>47 146 82</td>
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<td>0.27</td>
<td>938095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-92</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>47 146 82</td>
<td>49380</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>927224</td>
</tr>
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<td>1494</td>
<td>47 146 82</td>
<td>49380</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>927224</td>
</tr>
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<td>61 81 85</td>
<td>49995</td>
<td>0.36</td>
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<td>1701</td>
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<td>904867</td>
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<td>1701</td>
<td>95 257 77</td>
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<td>0.33</td>
<td>904867</td>
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<td>1885-86</td>
<td>106201</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>54 64 64</td>
<td>563441</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>851691</td>
</tr>
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<td>24 52 67</td>
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<td>1718</td>
<td>56 64 28</td>
<td>69335</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>1718</td>
<td>56 64 28</td>
<td>69335</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>833726</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONDITION OF THE HUMAN DISPENSARIES IN THE KOLHAPUR STATE**

It is seen from the table No. 5.9 that both out-door and in-door patients were treated in the dispensaries of the state. During Rajarshi period on an average 147522 (98.92%) out-door patients and 1617 (1.08%) in-door patients were treated annually. The average of last three years for out-door and in-door patients is found to have declined by 21.17% and 18.04% respectively as compared to the average of first three years. Looking at the total number of patients, on an average 149139 patients were given treatment annually. With regard to total number of patients, it appears to have increased during the years of epidemics. For example, epidemics of plague in 1896-97 and of influenza in 1918-19. Overall, there appears to be a decreasing tendency in the total number of patients. On comparing the average of first three years with that of last three years, the total number of patients have declined by 21.13%. In case of in-door patients, a decreasing trend is observed in the numbers of discharged, absent, died and remaining patients. Both positive changes indicate a gradual improvement in health of the people. In case of all these, a comparison of average of last three years with that of first three years reveals a decline of 15.77%, 57.07%, 1.12% and 44.96% respectively. Of the total in-door patients in the state, 83 died on an average every year. The death increased during the years of cholera, influenza and malarial fever. There appear to be mainly two reasons for the fluctuations in number of patients in the dispensaries.

1) The decrease in the attendance of patients was chiefly due to the prevalence of plague in the city as well as in the districts.
2) The number of patients increased due to fever; bowel complaints, respiratory affections as also the diseases like epidemic of measles.

Looking at the total expenditure of these dispensaries, it appears that the annual average expenditure on these dispensaries was Rs 51542. On comparing the average of last three years expenditure with that in first three years, there is an increase of 38.66%. Following are the reasons for the increase and decrease in total expenditure.

1) The expenditure increased due to purchase of new medicines, equipments and some furniture in the various dispensaries as well as A.E. Hospital.
2) The decrease in expenditure was the result of less sundry expenses in some years as well as the balance stocks of medicines during previous years.

As far as the per patient expenditure is concerned, it works out to be 35 paise per year. In the year 1893-94, per patient annual expenditure was 26 paise, which increased to 53 paise in the year 1921-22. It means per patient expenditure more than doubled during these years. During Rajarshi's reign, patient population as percentage of total population was of 18.87% which decreased to 15.02%. In this way, this decrease and the decrease in deaths may be attributed to the efforts made by Rajarshi.

In these dispensaries, patients were charged nominally as per their ability to pay. The A.R.K.S. of 1917-18 states, "The system of charging both out-door and in-door patients continued during the year. Out of the total sum received during the last three years, Rs.7010 were invested in war loan and Rs.1000 in the urban co-operative society, Kolhapur." 177

5.16.4 VETERINARY DISPENSARY

It is also to be noted that Rajarshi was concerned about the health of the livestock also, he had run one veterinary dispensary in the state during his period. The animals treated in the dispensary belonged to people of all classes like Jahagirdars, Sawkars and state officers. It appears from the A.R.K.S of 1893-94 that Mr. S.B Kulkarni, a graduate of the veterinary college Bombay had been given charge of the hospital since its beginning. From the amount of work done in respect of diseased cattle brought to the dispensary, the report states that the institution which was unique in the state and real boon to the ploughman, was making steady progress Animals like bullocks, cows, buffaloes, goats, horses, dog, cats, fowls and others were treated in this dispensary for the diseases like diarrhoea, hoven, indigestion, ticks and lice in cattle, bronchitis, foot – mouth and skin diseases, etc. The important thing was that Rajarshi had carried out a scheme of vaccination for animals. In this dispensary, castration operations were carried out successfully. Many Britishers and other state rulers had visited and appreciated this dispensary.

The available statistical information pertaining to this dispensary for the Rajarshi's reign is given in table No.5.10
Table No. 5.10
CONDITION OF THE VETERINARY DISPENSARY IN THE KOLHAPUR STATE

(Actual figures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Patients Treated</th>
<th>Number of Patients</th>
<th>Total No. of Patients</th>
<th>Total No. of Patients of Total</th>
<th>Total No. of Patients of Total</th>
<th>Total No. of Patients of Total</th>
<th>Total No. of Patients of Total</th>
<th>Total No. of Patients of Total</th>
<th>Total No. of Patients of Total</th>
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<td>388</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>651</td>
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<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
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<td>1016</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>187</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>1903-04</td>
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<td>1125</td>
<td>1206</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1904-05</td>
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<td>1152</td>
<td>526</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>307</td>
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<td>1916-17</td>
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<td>974</td>
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<td>1917-18</td>
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<td>800</td>
<td>823</td>
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<td>1918-19</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>735</td>
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<td>1919-20</td>
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<td>1920-21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>649</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921-22</td>
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Note: in ARKS, in-door and out-door patients are divided into discharged, deceased and remaining patients and the total is given. (The division of out-door patients is however given in very few ARKS.) However, in the years of 1895-97, 1898-99 only in-door patients and in 1899-1900 to 1906-07, the total of out-door patients and its division did not match. Therefore the researcher has taken the sum of out-door patients by adding together its divided categories for the above years.

Source: The General Administration Report of the Kolhapur State 1885 to 1922; for the years 1885-94 to 1906-07, the Production and Distribution section — Agricultural Dept. and for the years 1885-94 to 1896-07, the data is not recorded.
It appears from the table No 5.10 that on an average 1103 animals were given treatment in this dispensary every year. The available statistical data indicates that on an average 68 in-door and 988 out-doors animals were treated every year. Further, of the total patients 6.14% were indoors and 93.59% were out-doors. On comparing the average of last three years with that of first three years, the number of in-door animals registered a decline of 85.78%, while that of out-door animals shows an increase of 4.03%. In case of total number of animals, the average of last three years recorded a decrease of 5.01% over that of first three years. The number of animals treated in the dispensary seems to have increased suddenly in the years of 1895-96, 1897-98, 1903-04, 1906-07 and 1907-08 by 61.01%, 49.11%, 31.20%, 1.20%, 24.23% and 15.32% respectively as compared to their previous year. This was the result of increase in incidence of diseases like cattle plague, foot and mouth diseases, etc. The epidemic of cattle plague used to occur intermittently in the state. The number of animals in the dispensary seems to have declined in the epidemic-free years.

Looking at the data on cured animals, relieved, incurable and died animals, it appears that during Rajarshi's reign, on an average every year 663 animals were cured, 142 relieved; 15 incurable, 18 died and about 187 animals nothing is known. In the case of cured animals and died animals, if we compare the average of last three years with that of first three years the number of cured animals increased considerably by 287.84%, while that of died animals declined by 15.63%. It means, the total number of treated animals declined, as also the number of died animals, while the number of cured animals increased greatly during Rajarshi's reign.

As far as the expenditure on this dispensary is concerned, it appears that the annual average expenditure on the dispensary was Rs.2272 during Rajarshi's reign. In the years of 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1913-14, the expenditure seems to have increased compared to the previous years by 40.40%, 22.55% and 47.58% respectively. It increased in 1894-95 because of the reasons like annual increase in the superintendent's
salary, the purchase of new European medicines, instruments, books, furniture and the feeding of cattle belonging to poor owners, etc. In 1895-96, the reasons were annual increment to the salary of officers, purchase of very good pathological microscope worth Rs.400, etc, while in 1913-14 it was purchase of medicine which caused large increase in expenditure. In those years in which no expenditure was made on medicine and other things, the expenditure on the dispensary showed a decline, e.g. 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, etc. As compared with the first three years annual average expenditure, the public expenditure on animal health increased by 31.70% during the last three years.

As far as the per capita expenditure is concerned, on an average it was Rs.2.60 per year. This expenditure is very high compared to the per capita expenditure on human patients because of the lower number of veterinary patients relative to the assigned expenditure on veterinary dispensary. The per capita expenditure which was Rs.3.24 in 1893-94 increased to Rs.3.92 in 1921-22.

In this way, it is seen that Rajarshi succeeded in reducing the number of died animals and increasing that of cured animals by stepping up the expenditure on veterinary services. It should however be noted that very few animals were brought to this dispensary for treatment inspite of all the arrangement. Consequently, the livestock was found to have declined during Rajarshi’s reign. It was also because of the famines that proved harmful for the livestock. It should also be noted here that Rajarshi had made arrangement of Govt. thattis for keeping the cattle so as to avoid their suffering during famine. The same policy was implemented by him for the sick cattle even before famine years. Rajarshi had informed people through an order on 14th May 1895 that they can leave their sick cattle in veterinary hospital located in front of the Sheribag in Kolhapur and in case it is proved that they (people) are unable to bear the cost of grass, state will offer it free to them henceforth.178

In this way, the efforts made by Rajarshi for improving the health of population, along with those in the sphere of education, were in a sense
an investment in human capital. More importantly, he, human capital creation, took care of the animal health.

5.17 BANKING SERVICE

With a view to provide banking services to the people, Rajarshi applied the Co-operative Act to the whole state in 1917 very facilitating for the establishment of co-operative banks.

As a result, farmers, entrepreneurs, and other people received loans at concessional rates of interest. This helped in the activities of money lenders famous for exploiting poor people. It avoided exorbitant rates of interest and thus facilitated the economy of the state. The detailed information in this respect is given in No. III.

5.18 SERVICES FOR KOLHAPUR CITY

Recognizing the malpractices in the Kolhapur Municipality, the local government had ordered its termination in 1904 and handed over administration to Shri. Bhaskarrao Jadhav. The tenure of Bhaskarrao Jadhav from 1904 to 1920, during which the face of Kolhapur changed. In 1895, that Rajarshi filled up the Kapiltirth tank which was a center of city and harmful for the health of the people. He took on this task notwithstanding the opposition from many people and laid the foundation of health reforms in the city.

Bhaskarrao Jadhav not only made efforts for improving living conditions but also for making the city clean and beautiful. He made improvements in the following main areas during his tenure:

1. Improvement (1) Improvement in the condition of health amenities, etc.
2. Improvement (2) Improvement in the structure of city amenities, etc.

The improvements in the above areas include provision of drinking water, construction of culverts, construction of new pavements, expansion of the width of old roads, migration...
congested area to other spacious areas. Such migration was effected for the people living at Kotirth. Harmful and polluting industries were taken out of city. The death toll had increased during the epidemic of plague and the condition of crematorium was not good. Therefore, the width of the road towards crematorium was increased, sheds were built for the cremation of dead bodies as also for other people for standing during rainy season.

In 1909-10, the Darbar Surgeon was appointed as the sanitary commissioner of the Kolhapur town and was given an allowance of Rs.100 from the municipal funds for the work. He was given the responsibility of looking after and maintaining the cleanliness of different areas like vegetable market, mutton market etc. so that the health problems will not crop up in the city. He also made the microscopic analytical examination of the waters of the various tanks at Kolhapur. Sanitation facilities were also provided at Shahupuri, Panhala, and Gargoti from state's own expenditure. The income of the municipality had also increased considerably during the tenure of Bhaskarro Jadhav. In 1904-05, the total income of Kolhapur municipality from all sources was Rs.89080, while its expenditure was 76999 (86.43%) and net income was Rs.12081 (13.56%). In 1916-17, the total income was Rs.194887, total expenditure was Rs.134957 (69.24%) and therefore net income increased to Rs.59930 (30.75%). It means, during the tenure of Bhaskarro Jadhav, which lasted until 1916-17, the net income of municipality increased by 17.19%.

In this way, Bhaskarro Jadhav brought about the development of city as well as of the municipality. Later in 1920, recognizing that the conditions of municipality have improved, Rajarshi handed it over to elected people's representative with reservation based on caste by issuing an order. The elections of municipality were carried out in 1921 and it became democratic in a true sense.
5.19 CONCLUSION

Following conclusions can be drawn on the basis of educational policies and programmes of Rajarshi.

1) Before implementing educational policies, Rajarshi formed ‘Education Reform Committee and after knowing educational condition of the state from it, he planned and implemented his educational schemes.

2) Rajarshi encouraged for the growth of students and schools like primary schools, colleges, industrial schools, agricultural schools, training schools as also religious schools, etc. Further, a progressive education cess was imposed for meeting the rising expenditure on education.

3) He opened training schools for teachers along with students and recruited teachers, on the basis of merit.

4) He made Kolhapur state ‘a mother of boarding houses’ by setting up boardings for students of different castes and continued this work outside state also.

5) He provided special facilities for the education of backward caste students, both male and female.

6) He encouraged female education, but no expected progress was made in this respect.

7) He provided encouragement to students by giving them different scholarships and economic assistance for education abroad.

8) He encouraged for the growth of libraries and private schools in the state.

9) Less amount was spent on female education than on male education.

Thus, considering the work of Rajarshi in the matter of provision of services, it appear that his efforts towards the human capital formation through investment in education and health along with his efforts for the investment in agriculture, industry and trade, etc. acquires greater significance today than ever before.
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