

Chapter-I

INTRODUCTION-

After the death of Shivaji fourth in 1883, Yeshavantrao Ghatage, the son of Jaisingrao Ghatage the chief of Kagal was adopted by Anandibai the queen of Kolhapur as Shahu. He came to power as the ruler of Kolhapur state on 2nd April, 1894. At the time of coronation ceremony he delivered a speech to the people " It is our earnest desire that our subjects should always be happy and contented, that their welfare should increase from day to day and that our state should go on prospering in all respects.¹" In his regin he undertook various reforms in the filed of agriculture, industries, education and trade. He also tried to establish social equality for the prosperity of the state. In this introductory chapter a brief summary of agricultural, industrial and commercial policies of Chhatrapati Shahu would be analysed.

Geography of the Kolhapur State :

The Kolhapur State lay between East longitude $70^{\circ} 44' 11''$ and $73^{\circ} 43' 16''$ and north latitude $17^{\circ} 10' 45''$ and $15^{\circ} 50' 20''$. It was bounded on the east by Patwardhan states of Miraj, Sangli and Chikodi sub-division of Belgaum district of Bombay province, on the west by Ratnagiri district, on the north by Warna river.² There are various rivers such as Kasari, Kumbhi, Bhogavati and Panchaganga which flow through Radhanagari, Panhala, Karvir and Bavada talukas in the western part, and Alte and Shriol in the eastern part. The Dudhaganga and Vedganga rivers flow through Bhudargad taluka. All the

above-mentioned rivers originate from Sahyadri ranges. The western portion of Kolhapur State is mountainous rugged and more than half of area consisted of hills. Some of the hills are as high as 900 mts. above the mean sea level⁴. The arable land in the western zone in the Kolhapur State particularly in Panhala, Bhudargad has been very limited. The soil of this area is laterite and red clay. In Alte, Karvir, Radhanagari etc., the land is found brownish, and well drained. The eastern division consisting of Alte, Shirol and Gadhinglaj Petha and outline sub-division of Raibag, Katkol and Ichalkaranji⁵ are rather flat and possess black rich soil.

Administrative divisions :

Kolhapur State proper consisted of Karvir, Panhala , Alte, Shirol, Bhudargad, Gadhinglaj Petha, Raibag, Katkol , Chanwad and Radhanagari mahals including eight feudatory estates.⁶

Season and Crops :

For the purpose of describing season and crops the territory of Kolhapur State was usually divided into two parts, viz. the western and eastern. In 1894-95 the monsoon began early but in Bhudargad some crops like wheat, gram and tobacco were damaged. Diseases damaged cotton and tur crops⁷. Due to want of rain crops were damaged except the Bhudargad and Panhala taluka⁸. The condition of crops was fairly good till 1898.⁹ Due to heavy rain in the year 1899 the crop of jawari,

bajari and rice was damaged in Bhudargad and by crop disease in Karvir. Generally the rainy season was favourable to all the crops throughout territory¹⁰. In 1899-1900 the condition of crops was normal¹¹. From 1901 to 1905 the condition of crops was generally good¹². Due to insufficient rain the condition of crops was bad in 1905-06 excepting the western division. In the next year the Panhala and Bhudargad taluka the crops were damaged because of rain¹³. In 1912-13 due to heavy rain Kharip and rabbi crops were not in good condition¹⁴. In the next year the condition of crops was not good due to heavy rain and the cotton was ruined because of heat. In 1914-15 the total rainfall was much above average than the last ten or fifteen years and the next year Kharip and rabbi season was satisfactory¹⁵. At the time of harvest rain fell and the standing crops were damaged in 1917-18¹⁶. In the year 1918-19 the slight famine spread in the east part of Alte and Shirol and also in Raibag and Katkol¹⁷. The condition of jawari, paddy and tobacco was better than the vari, tur and gram crops¹⁸. In 1920-21 and 1921-22 the condition of crops was satisfactory excepting paddy and wheat in 1921-22¹⁹. It can thus be seen that the condition of the crop depended upon the time and quantity of monsoon rain.

Survey and Settlement of Land :

The work of survey and settlement of land was done by the officials during the period of Chhatrapati Shahu. In 1895-96 eleven measurers and four classers did the work of

survey under the supervision of Vishnu Parshuram a surveyor in Shirol and Ajara taluka²⁰. The work of revision of survey was done in the Ajara, Shirol and the Raibag Mahal and the work²¹ was in progress in Alte petha in 1896-97. In 1897-98 work could not be done into any Khalsa or inam village but the revised rates of assessment were announced to the rayat of Shirol petha. Moreover operation of settlement and survey were²² carried in the Gadhinglaj and Panhala petha. In the next year the work of survey and settlement was introduced into two Dumala villages namely soundatti and Konavade which was under Raibag and Bhudargad respectively. The revision survey²³ continued in Gadhinglaj and Panhala taluka. During the year of 1899-1900 original survey not to be introduced but the work of revised survey was in progress in Gadhinglaj and Katkol²⁴. In the next year the work of revision of survey was started in Karvir²⁵ and the work , was completed in Gadhinglaj and Katkol. The work of classification and measurement of land was partly completed which was continued in the some villages of Karvir petha. An amount of rupees forty four thousand two hundred twenty eight were expended for above purpose. The work of revision of survey was also in progress in Karvir and Bhudargad petha²⁶. In 1903-04 the work of classification and measurement was completed in Gadhinglaj peth and partly completed in the Karvir and Bhudargad petha. The revision survey was in progress in²⁷ Karvir, Bhudargad and Karvir petha. The work of original survey and settlement introduced Wadi-charan, a Dumala village which was under Panhala taluka. The work of classification and

revision of survey in some of the villages in Bhudargad and Karvir petha continued.²⁸ In the year 1905-06 the work of original survey was taken by Karvir, Alte, Gadhinglaj and Bhudargad. The remaining work of revision of survey was done at the close of last year.²⁹ The revised survey was extended to almost the whole of the Kolhapur State in 1907-08. From the year 1909-10 to the year 1911-12, all lands in the Kolhapur State proper had been remeasured and classified.³⁰ The land in the village of Mumewadi of Ajara taluka was measured in 1912-13.³¹ In 1913-14 the work of revised survey had been extended to almost the whole of Kolhapur State excepting the Bavada Jahagir.³² Similarly like the previous year the work of revision of survey was extended till the year of 1922.

Assessment of Land :

Chhatrapati Shahu announced revised assessment on land in the Kolhapur state like revised survey and settlement. There are various documents relating to revised assessment, rates of old assessment and the Akarbands also the Utras which was given by Kulkarni the village accountant. Though the Government revised the rates of assessment for the prosperity of state, the rayat could not complain, against Government. During the period of 1904-1922, there was an increase of 22.8 % in the budget of the land revenue. The work of revised survey of land was completed in 1905-06 and the rates of land assessment was increased by 3 % over the previous year.³³ These new assessment

continued in 1901, 1903-04 the land tax was charged in the villages of Alte peth and in Gadhinglaj respectively. Similarly from 1905-06 new assessment was charged in Karvir and Bhudargad.³⁴ The following table shows the old and new rates of assessment of various pethas and mahals of Kolhaput State.

Y e a r	Name of taluka Or Pethas	Land revenue as per old rates of assessment.	Land revenue as per new rates of assess-ment.	More	per- cent age inc- rea- se	Per- cent- age dec- rea- se
1897-98	Shirol	152279	101570	39291	25.8%	--
1998-99	Raibag	53306	67232	13926	26.12%	--
1898-99	Soundatti (Raibag)	8850.8	8685.8	--	--	1.86%
1898-99	Konawade (Bhudargad)	1323.10	1921.8	597.14	45.12%	--
1904-05	Panhala (186 - villages)	187936	220953	33017	17.5%	--

An unpublished document of the year of 1916 shows the survey numbers, total area of land, total amount of assessment which was charged on land of the Kasaba Savangon of peth Alte. For the sixteen acres and guntas twenty four an amount of rupees ³⁵ eightynine was charged. For the nine, ten, nine, fourteen and eighteen acres of land the Government charged an amount of

rupees forty seven, sixty three, fifty eight, fifty nine and
³⁶
 ninty five as revenue respectively.

Cultivable and Cultivable Waste Land :

Chhatrapati Shahu tried to bring waste land under cultivation by giving various facilities to the rayat for the development of agriculture. In his regin cultivable land increased every year. The minimum and maximum cultivable land was one lakh forty two thousand eight hundred ten and seventeen lakh thirty six thousand five hundred seventy eight acres in 1896-97 and 1920-21 respectively³⁷. The minimum and maximum cultivable waste land was acres one lakh forty nine thousand two hundred seventy nine and three lakh three thousand one hundred twenty in the year 1898-99 and 1919-20³⁸ respectively.

Area Under Principal Crops :

The cultivators were produced various crops such as jawari, bajari, wheat, rice and the staple foods like tur, gram, etc. The cash crops were also cultivated by the farmers. With the help of Governmental facilities cultivators increased their bagayat. The area under principal crops under Kolhapur state has been briefly analysed here. After study of the area under jawari from the administrative reports of this period it can be seen that the acreage of jawari varies³⁹ from two lakh nineteen thousand forty five in 1919-20 to three lakh twenty-two thousand two hundred forty seven in 1901-02. The minimum and maximum

area of bajari crops was acres twenty seven thousand one hundred thirty two and seventy eight thousand three hundred thirty in 1918-19 and 1916-17 respectively.⁴⁰ The acreage of rice crop varies from one lakh forty nine thousand eight hundred ninty nine and one lakh ninty eight thousand nine hundred fifty in 1918-19 and 1913-14 respectively.⁴¹ In 1900-1901 the area of wheat crop was acres three thousand seven hundred fourteen and in 1916-17 it was acres nineteen thousand seven hundred ten.⁴² The lowest and highest area of tur crops was acres twenty three thousand five hundred ten and forty three thousand five hundred seventy five during Shahu's reign.⁴³ The minimum area of gram was acres twelve thousand six hundred and the maximum area was acres twenty eight thousand eight hundred forty eight.⁴⁴ The area under sugarcane crop increased from twelve thousand one hundred forty three in 1901-02 to thirty five thousand thirty acres in 1916-17.⁴⁵ The acreage of turmeric varies from two thousand nine hundred fifty five in 1895-96 to three thousand seven hundred thirty two acres in 1898-99.⁴⁶ The area under tobacco crop was increased year by year in the period of Chhatrapati Shahu.⁴⁷ Similarly like the other crops the minimum and maximum area of cotton crop was twelve thousand seven hundred sixty four and fifty six thousand six hundred acres in 1899-1900 and 1914-15 respectively.⁴⁸ During the period under study the area of cash crops was increased and cultivators tried to cultivate in a largen numbers.

Boundry Disputes and Injuries to Boundry Marks :

In the village disputes between the villages the Government played an important role to solve the disputes. In 1906-07 a dispute relating to boundry arose between the villagers of Shirgur in the Kolhapur state and the villagers of Kudubi which was under Bombay presidency. The dispute was settled. There were ninty nine cases connected with boundry marks mention. The Government collected an amount of rupees four hundred and five as fine⁴⁹. One pending boundry dispute case was settled which arose between village Savarde in Panhala petha and Mangle of Walva taluka in 1912-13. The Government collected an amount of six hundred thirty two as fine on behalf of concerned persons⁵⁰. The maximum cases of boundry disputes pending in 1921-22 was sixteen⁵¹. The minimum and maximum number of cases connected with injuries to boundry marks was thirty eight and six hundred twenty two in the year 1918-19 and 1908-09 respectively. Three hundred ninty three cases were solved out of four hundred one connected with injuries to boundry marks.⁵² The Government collected rupees nine hundred sixty six as fine.⁵³ The minimum and the maximum amount was collected as fine connected with boundry disputes and injuries to boundry marks in 1918-19 and 1909-10. It was rupees two hundred seventy five and two thousand seven hundred thirty three respectively.⁵⁴ The Government inspected various boundaries and most of which were found in good order in various villages.

Land Revenue Officials :

At the time of harvest the hereditary and Governmental officials collected land revenue from the cultivators. Mamledars collected revenue from their mahals with the help of competent authorities. The Patil as a village headman collected the land revenue from cultivators. The chief revenue minister controlled all of them.

Land Revenue : Demand, Collection and Remission :

With the help of administrative reports from the year 1894-95 to the year 1921-22 the amount of money demanded and the amount actually collected as land revenue and the remission in land revenue were collected and they are put in the following table the total demand of land revenue for the initial year 1894-95 was rupees eleven lakh fifty eight thousand nine hundred seventy three. In the next six years this amount, by and large, remained constant; sometimes it was even less than the initial year. The same constancy can also be observed in the amount of land revenue actually collected. This amount was the same or even less than the amount in the initial year for the next twelve years i.e. upto 1905-06. After the year 1906 to 07 the amount of land revenue actually collected remained constant around rupees thirteen lakh. The highest amount of land revenue actually collected was rupees fourteen lakh three thousand seven hundred eightyfour in the year 1908-09, followed by rupees thirteen lakh nintyone thousand twentyeight in the year 1919-20. Thus, the table shows that

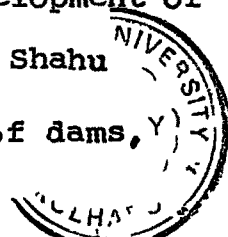
though the total demand of land revenue actually doubled in the period, the actual collection varied from rupees one lakh sixtyfour thousand six hundred seventytwo in the 1899-1900 to rupees fourteen lakh three thousand sevenhundred eightyfour in the year 1908-09. The actual collection shows the variation of around rupees four lakh.

The Kolhapur Government under Shahu Chhatrapati gave remission in land revenue due to failure of crops. The amounts of remission, obviously differ from year to year, the highest amount of remission during the period was rupees seventyfour thousand three hundred sixtyone in the year 1914-15, and the minimum was an amount of rupees seven hundred eightyeight in the year 1897-98.⁵⁵ During the period, 1906 to 1912 no amount has been shown as a remission in land revenue.

The table shows the difference between total demand and total collection in every year. Some of the difference between the two was removed by giving remission, but the major amount of difference might have remained as arrears in the land revenue.

Irrigation :

Chhatrapati Shahu in one of his speeches stated that " Kolhapur state will give liberal assistance for carrying on research in making a better plough, better mot " on which depends the progress of every farmer."⁵⁶ For the development of agriculture and the prosperity of state Chhatrapati Shahu announced various policies such as construction of dams,



wells, and tanks and implemented them in practice.

Wells and Budkis :

Water from wells and budkis was utilised for the bagayat crops. The first reference about the wells occurs in the year of 1906-07. In this year there were five thousand four hundred eighty four and the next year five thousand five hundred sixty three wells in the Kolhapur State.⁵⁷ The number of the wells increased from five thousand four hundred eighty four in 1906-07 to ten thousand nine hundred thirty in 1921-22.⁵⁸ The budkis supplied water to the crops seasonally. The number of budkis also rose from seven hundred seven in 1907-08 to one thousand three hundred forty seven in 1912-13.⁵⁹ The number of wells and budkis increased from 11.9 thousand in 1909-10 to 12.0 thousand in 1915-16 and further to 12.8 thousand in 1920-21.

Minor Water Works :

Chhatrapati Shahu got repaired old tanks at Kalamba, Vadinage, Sarood, Sonavade, Atigre, Bhedasgaon, Nigave, Kotoli, Aboo, Katkol, Banoor etc. He also started the construction work of new tanks at Shahapur, Bambavade and Vadgagaon in 1896-97.⁶⁰

In 1899-1900 the tanks were constructed at Jyotiba and Satve in Alte and Shirol and others in Bhudargad, Alte, Raibag and Panhala taluka.⁶¹ About three lakhs persons worked on minor water

works and an amount of rupees forty thousand was spent.⁶² The construction of tanks was continued in the year 1901-02. He also improved the Kalamba tank bund, at Kolhapur, and Kaleshwar tank at Shirol. The catchment area of Rankala tank was

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utilised for one hundred seventeen acres of land.

Radhanagari Dam :

Chhatrapati Shahu appointed an officer to work out an irrigation scheme in 1901-02.⁶⁵ In April 1907 he appointed an Engineer for the survey of two tanks on Bhogavati and Dudhaganga river.⁶⁶ Shri Vichare formulated the scheme of Laxmi tank and report submitted to Kolhapur Darbar in 1909-10. The work of Radhanagari Dam began in the same year.⁶⁷ The place fixed for the construction of dam was at Fejivade. The dam was to be built in masonry and an acres of twenty thousand land was to be irrigated. From 1909-10 to 1916-17 an amount of rupees one thousand three hundred two and point two were spent.⁶⁸ The average of the total number of labourers who worked on the dam from 1911-12 to 1916-17 was two thousand seven hundred yearly.⁶⁹ Due to first world war the work of dam had to be stopped, till 1917, but again it was started in 1919. The remaining work of Radhanagari dam worked by his son Chhatrapati Rajaram. With the help of water from wells, dams and rivers, seventy nine thousand eight hundred sixty acres of land was irrigated, out of which thirty nine thousand eight hundred forty, two hundred thirty two and thirty nine thousand seven hundred eighty three acres in 1915-16 respectively.⁷¹ The following table shows that the total number of bagayat land and land irrigated by the water of wells, rivers and tanks.⁷²

Y e a r	Total bagayat acres land	By wells irrigated land acres	Total acres irrigated by rivers	Total acres irrigated by tanks.
1918-19	30041	20887	8893	261
1919-20	30195	21021	8933	241
1920-21	<u>23319</u>	<u>17284</u>	<u>5863</u>	<u>172</u> ⁹

Tea, Coffee and Cardmom Plantation :

Chhatrapati Shahu undertook a new plan for the cultivation of tea plantation. He planted tea in the village shelap of Bhudargad peth and also in Panhala peth. The minimum and the maximum acres of tea plantation in the Kolhapur state was one acres and twenty guntas in 1907-08 and eleven acres and twenty one guntas in 1916-1922 respectively.⁷³

In the village of Pendhkhale of Panhala peth the Government planted the coffee firstly and also planted in Bhudargad peth. Like the tea and coffee plantation the Kolhapur Government planted the cardmom in Panhala and Bhudargad petha. The area under coffee plantation in the intial year 1893-94 was acres fourteen and it increased to sixteen acres fourteen guntas in the 1898-99. There after the area under coffee plantation every year remained around fourteen acres till 1906-07. After in 1910-11 there seems a very sharp reduction in the area under coffee plantation from 1910-11 to the year

1921-22 the area under coffee remained fix namely four acres eighteen guntas. The production of coffee shows variations in this period. Surprisingly when only four acres were under coffee the production was highest i.e. nine hundred eighteen pounds.

The figures regarding tea plantation are available only from the year 1905-06 when twenty three pounds of tea was produced. From 1907-08 to 1921-22 the area under tea plantation increased from one acre twenty guntas to eleven acres twenty one guntas. The highest production of tea in the period was seven hundred sixtyeight pounds in 1917-18.

Cardmom was raised along with coffee from the initial year 1893-94. The area under cardmom was initially one acre and remained the same till 1907-08. In the year 1912-13 the area under cardmom increased upto one are twenty two guntas and till 1917-18 the area remained same. The following table show the area, production and income of tea ,coffee and cardamom plantation.

Encouragement to Cultivators :

For the development of agriculture and agriculturists Chhatrapati Shahu provided various facilities such as Tagai and loans, seeds agricultural implements etc. He established agricultural model farm, institutes and also exhibited arranged agricultural exhibitions in various villages in Kolhapur State. He stated in his speech. "Cultivator should avoide the

hereditary, traditional and old agricultural methods of cultivation. They should also accept the new systems in large scale. For the development of agriculture modern implements are necessary. The Kolhapur Sansthan is ready to help to the cultivators in various ways.

Loans and Tagai :

The Government provided loans and tagai to farmer ,
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 indebted farmers at a moderate rate. Loans were also given from the funds.

King Edward Agricultural Institute :

King Edward Agricultural institute was established in 1912 for agricultural purposes. Chhatrapati Shahu gave a grant of five thousand rupees for the fund. A new Museum was opened and modern agricultural implements were kept in it. The institute also supplied fertilizers to the farmer free of charge. One demonstrator was appointed and he visited Gadhinglaj for exhibiting trial of iron plough.⁷⁶ In 1914-15 seeds were distributed to the farmers of Shirol taluka for trial.⁷⁷ In 1915-16 the office of the institute was removed from city to Sontali. Demonstrator gave instructions to rayat about jaggary in this year.⁷⁸ Lectures were delivered to the farmers and pamphlets named " Shetki Ani Shetakari " were distributed among the rayat freely. The institute decided to send a few students to the agricultural school at Loni-Kalbhor and Jambhul etc. and their expenses were borne by the institution.⁷⁹ One

The following table shows the loans and tagai given by
Chhatrapati Shahu.

The figures for the years, 1894-95 to 1904-05,
were not available.

Year	Rupees given as advance.	Rupees given as loans.
1905-06	13,000	--
1906-07	12,500	26,768
1907-08	23,000	--
1908-09	--	--
1909-10	--	--
1910-11	1,100	--
1911-12	--	81,925
1912-13	--	--
1913-14	90	--
1914-15	--	--
1915-16	--	--
1916-17	1,250	--
1917-18	--	--
1918-19	--	--
1919-20	2,000	--
1920-21	2,570	--
1921-22	--	--

student was sent and maintained in the agriculture college at
⁸⁰
 Poona by the institute.

Agricultural Exhibition and Model Farm :

For promotion of agriculture, Chhatrapati Shahu arranged exhibitions in various villages. A cattle exhibition was
⁸¹
 arranged in Chinchli fair in 1896. An agricultural exhibition was exhibited by the Jain Parishad in 1909. In this exhibition agricultural production, implements, sample of handloom cloths were kept. A big agricultural exhibition was arranged in the month of April 1914. In the inauguration function Chhatrapati
⁸²
 Shahu said. This is first exhibition exhibited in the Kolhapur state. This exhibition effected on cultivators and their cultivation methods, he hoped." The exhibition was divided into three department viz. cattle, agriculture, art and industrial. Dr. Herold Mann, the principal of Agriculture college of Poona, visited the exhibition, at Kolhapur. In 1919-20 agricultural exhibition exhibited under the presidentship of Appasaheb
⁸³
 Kagalkar.

Agricultural Farm :

The subject of agricultural science was introduced in Rajaram high school and students were prepared for high school
⁸⁴
 agricultural examination. The agricultural training and model
⁸⁵
 farm was attached to Rajaram High School. An average amount of rupees one thousand was expended on model farm per year. Groundnut was purchased from America and sown in the farm.

Agricultural implements were purchased like plough hand and chaffcutter and used. Various fertilizers were utilised and potato of Belgaum was cultivated.

Victoria Memorial Fund :

After the death of Queen Victoria, Victoria Memorial Fund was raised for reducing the farmers indebttness. Chhatrapati Shahu made liberal donations to it in 1912-13.

Famine Relief Policies :

In the years 1896-97 and 1918-19 famine spread in Kolhapur state. Chhatrapati Shahu attacked famine by different measures like water supply plans, construction and repairs of dams, bridges and roads, supplying tagai and loans, opening cheap grain shops giving wages in cash and grass to animals. The famine allowances were given to poor persons in the Kolhapur State.

Development of Industries :

In 1894 there was hardly any industry worth the name in existance in Kolhapur state, hence Chhatrapati Shahu ordered a comprehensive and industrial survey of his state covering rural and urban areas, agriculture, means of transport, small scale and cotton industries including agro industries etc. In his speech he stated economic that the prosperity of a country depends upon industrialization, co-operative industries, and co-operative marketing. In all these measures Kolhapur state

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would be prepared to extend all types of assistance. Under his reign many industries were established and developed.

Shri Shahu Spinning Mills :

Shahu spinning mill played a vital role in the development of industrialization in the Kolhapur state. It was registered in 1905-06 and the work of buildings and the fitting⁹¹ of machineries was completed in 1909-10. Chhatrapati Shahu had invested large amount of Darbar Fund. He gave land and a water⁹² tank free of charge. The mill was started in February 1909 and out of ten thousand shares five thousand four hundred eighty three shares were sold out till the march of 1911. The number of spindles of yarn and workers were respectively eleven thousand three hundred eighty eight and two hundred seventeen⁹³ in 1910-11. In 1911-12 the total value of out turn was rupees five lakh fifty two thousand one hundred ten and the next year⁹⁴ sixty lakh eight hundred seventy one. Owing to the shortage of funds, the mill was closed in November 1913 and it was reopened the year 1918-19. It produced one thousand eight hundred seventy⁹⁵ three yarns, each of four hundred pounds. In the next year, the total number two thousand three hundred thirty four yarns was⁹⁶ produced. However the production of yarns was reduced to⁹⁷ thirty four in 1920-21.

Weaving Industries :

Shahu loom factory was started at Raibag and Chhatrapati Shahu was granted an amount of rupees six thousand as advance

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 as capital. In the year 1909-10 weavers went away, to Mudhol and Mahalingpur due to disputes that grose among them. Chhatrapati Shahu attracted the weavers giving liberal concessions for their settlement at Raibag permanently.⁹⁹ He also provided, capital culturable land and the lodging facilities to two hundred fifty weavers. "Shri Shahu weavers Association" was established at Raibag. The weavers produced goods of silk and cotton in 1910-11, amounting to rupees two thousand nine hundred ninty one. An amount of rupees two thousand three hundred twenty five was distributed among the labours as wages and association sold various varieties of cloths amounting to rupees one lakh one hundred seventy four. Two hundred labours worked on fifty handlooms. The net profit of association was rupees one hundred eighty six.¹⁰⁰ One hundred sixty weavers worked under the supervision of association in 1912-13.¹⁰¹ Chhatrapati Shahu had made valuable concessions such as free rayatava land, and capital free of interest for their trade.¹⁰² One hundred fifty men and women were working. The weaving factory also worked with the help of ten labours and it produced goods amounting to rupees ninty five thousand two hundred at Ichalkaranji.¹⁰³

Ginning Factory :

There were two cotton ginning factories working in Shriol taluka, one at Chinchali and another at Shriol road.¹⁰⁴ Laxuman Babaji Koregaonkar established ginning factory at Gadhinglaj. This factory worked for four months with the help of fifty labours. Chhatrapati Shahu gave two acres of land on the

condition of paying nazarana to Darbar. He also prohibited the permission to open the same factory in Gadhinglaj for a period of ten years.¹⁰⁵ The ginning factory which was at Chinchali was closed during the year of 1911-12 due to shortage of cotton. The Shirol factory worked for eight days¹⁰⁶ only and the total number of labours was twenty. Five factories were working out of which two were at Kolhapur and one each at Chinchali, Gadhinglaj and Shirol road factory worked for four¹⁰⁷ month. One ginning factory was newly started at Gadhinglaj but two factories were closed which were working at Kolhapur¹⁰⁸ in 1918-19. Six ginning factories were working in Kolhapur¹⁰⁹ state at the time of Shahu's death.

Yuvraj Rajaram Oil Mill :

Messers Shirgaonkar brothers had started oil mill at Kolhapur in 1912-13 with capital of one lakh rupees. An amount of rupees seventy five thousand was spent for purchasing the machinery and erection of building. Chhatrapati Shahu gave concessions to the development of the mill which was the first¹¹⁰ of its, kind in the Kolhapur state. The proprietor had added ginning, groundnut and grinding mill to oil mill. The oil mill¹¹¹ worked only seven months in 1916-17 and it was working six months till 1922.

Groundnut Crushing Factories :

There were eleven groundnut factories working in the Kolhapur state out of which ten at Shahupuri and one at¹¹² Gadhinglaj in the season only. Due to want of sufficient work

the number of mills decreased from eleven to seven till 1915.16. There were six groundnut crushing factories, which worked in the season only in 1918-19. In the next year only two factories
113
were worked for four months..

Grinding Mills :

Two grinding mills newly started in Kolhapur city. There
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were five grinding mills out of four at Kolhapur and one at
115
Shahupuri working throughout year in 1912-13. The next year
one mill was started at Gadhinglaj. The number of mills
116
increased from five to ten. In 1920-21 and 1921-22 the number
of mills was seven and nine in the Kolhapur state respectively.

Wood Distillation Factory :

The factory was started on 3rd January 1920 at Radhanagari. After the work of eighty five days, it produced one thousand bags of char-coal. The coal was sold at the rate of rupees forty per ton. The factory produced liquid ; it also separated pyroligneous acid and tar. Two barrels tar, which was about one thousand two hundred pounds, were sent to Kolhapur to be sold by auction. The products were sent to
117
Mysore in the exhibition and it got silver medal. The factory worked seventy two days and turn out was one hundred twelve pounds per day. Two barrels of ' Stockholm tar ' were sold by
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auction at rate of rupees one hundred seven. In 1921-22, the factory worked for eighty four days and it supplied charcoal of two qualities to Kolhapur electric supply company by contract

at the rate of rupees twenty eight and twenty four per tonne
¹¹⁹
 respectively.

Shri Shivaji Maharaj Saw Mill :

Darbar and a company of Ichalkaranji had newly started
 the saw mill named Shri Shivaji Maharaj Saw Mill at Shahupuri¹²⁰
 in 1912-13. Due to insufficient work the mill was closed in
 1916-17.

Other Industries :

In the Kolhapur state the work of manufacture of Catechu,
 Stringent substance with much tannen from bark wood or fruits
 the production of hirda crops, roshan oil silk farm and soda
¹²¹
 water factory, were continued with the help of Government.

A) Manufacture of Catechu :

In the village shengaon a few miles from Gargoti, a small
 factory started for manufacturing the catechu in 1895-96.
 Chhatrapati Shahu thought that if the work of manufacturing were
 started in the state and it would be success, then other more
 industries would be opened in the villages near jungle and
 the problem of unemployment of concern villagers would be
¹²²
 solved.

B) Hirda Collection :

Hirda, the most important forest produce, was collected
 by Kolhapur Government because of its importance and market in
 the European countries. In 1903-04 and 1904-05 the total
 collection of hirda crops was Khandis twenty five thousand six

hundred sixty four and two thousand nine hundred fifty four by the Government respectively. The sale rate of hirda was higher than that of the year of 1903-04¹²³. The total income decreased from rupees one lakh eighty seven thousand seven hundred seventy two and to twenty seven thousand eight hundred ninety nine. In the next year eighteen thousand three hundred thirty two Khandis was collected. The Government received an amount of rupees one lakh fifty two thousand one hundred ninty four¹²⁴ as income from hirda. Chhatrapati Shahu constructed murum roads in his state for collection and the transportation of hirda by bullock carts to Kolhapur railway station. For storing hirda produce, the Government also opened hundred's of hirda depots in forest. This activity provided employment to large number of persons for over five months from the middle of November to March.¹²⁵

C) Roshan Oil :

Chhatrapati Shahu began to experiment the manufacture of ral, and roshan oil from Ganjan grass. In 1899-1900 in the two places tried would be taken and twenty four seers of oil was manufacture. The price of per seer was rupees two and annas eight.¹²⁶ In the next year the production was one hundred seers. For the production of oil the expenditure was an amount rupees two hundred sixty six. And the Government received an amount of rupees four hundred sixty seven as income.¹²⁷ In 1903-04 and 1904-05 the total seers of oil produced was in numbers seventy

five and one hundred thirty three respectively. The Bombay merchants offered the rates which was from rupees two and annas eight to rupees two and annas ten per ¹²⁸seer. In 1905-06 an amount of rupees eleven hundred was received as net profit by Government. Due to failure of rain, work could not be carried ¹²⁹on a large scale. For the development of above mentioned work the Government made a separate agreements with Shri K.G.Apte and Yusuf Bohiri.

D) Sericulture Industry :

The sericultural industry newly started under the supervision of state. A trained people had been engaged and the Government sanctioned an amount of rupees five thousand as initial expenses. Various malbar trees had been planted for the breeding of the silk worm at Valiwadi in Bhudargad taluka. At ¹³⁰Radhanagari in an area of seventeen acres, malbari trees were planted. The area of silk farm had also raised at Radhanagari. ¹³¹

E) The sugar manufacturing factory which was at Shahupuri ¹³²made a good progress in 1909-10.

Generally, the principal manufactures were weaving cotton, oil pressing, pottery, manufacture of sugar and jagaree in the Kolhapur State.

Technical Education :

For the development of industry, the Government started Jaysingrao Ghatge technical school. There were carpentry smithy

and drawing departments in it. The minimum and the maximum
¹³³
 students in technical school was in numbers thirty two in year
 1898-99 and sixty seven in year 1894-95. In 1914-15, only one
 student had taken the drawing education. The expenditure on the
 technical education rose from rupees one thousand eight hundred
 forty two in the year of 1897-98 to rupees six thousand seven
¹³⁴
 hundred ninty eight in 1920-21 respectively.

Trade and Commerce :

Like the development of industries, Chhatrapati Shahu gave
 encouragement to the traders and the merchants for the
 development of trade and commerce by giving various facilities
 in the Kolhapur state. In this speech of 1917 he stated 'Today
 we could not take ' part in trade and commerce. In the twenth
 century the progress of state is depended upon trade and the
 concern movement. Realy trade is a religion of foreign
 countries. If we could not daired doing a trade, our movements
¹³⁵
 would be meaningless and brightless."

Establishment of Trading Centres :

There were various trade centres and market towns such as
¹³⁶
 Karvir, Sangrul, Panhala, Kodoli, Male , Sarud, Alte, Wadgaon,
 Gadhinglaj and Malkapur, Kapshi, Mahagaon, Murgud, Uttur.
 Chhatrapati Shahu established new trading centres for the
 development of trade and commerce.

Shahupuri Peth :

Shahu Maharaj established Shahupuri trading centre near

the Kolhapur railway station by giving facilities like free plots of land and tax subsidies to the merchants and the traders. Many shops and buildings were added and also opened a branch of post and telegraph office at Shahupuri.¹³⁷ The Government also developed new trading centre at chanwad was developed at Gadhingla for jaggery, groundnut and chillies and also at Jaysingpur for tobacco etc.¹³⁸ The traders of Nipani were also attracted by giving promises of facilities, for the development of trade in the Kolhapur State.

Prices of Grains :

Prices of grains varied from place to place according to condition of crops and its value in the Kolhapur state. The important grains such as rice, jawari, wheat, bajari and gram has been analysed. It is necessary to analyse the prices of grains in the year of 1896, 1903, 1913 , and 1921 systematically.

Prices of rice in the Kolhapur State

	Year 1896	Year 1903	Year 1913	Year 1921
Name of the Petha or Mahal	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Karvir	$5\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Panhala	6	10	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Alte	5	8	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-
Shirol	$5\frac{1}{2}$	8	$4\frac{1}{4}$	-
Gadhinglaj	6	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Bhudargad	$6\frac{1}{2}$	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thane Katkol	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3
Raibag	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ajara	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	5	4

The prices of rice, jawari, wheat, negali, bajari and gram have been tabulated. These years 1896, 1903, 1913, and 1921 have been taken as sample years. The table shows that out of the said four years, The year 1903 was the year of prosperity when the prices of all the crops were very cheap and in the year 1921, the prices of all the grains increased sharply perhas because of failure of crops.

Prices of Jawari in Kolhapur State

Name of the Petha or Mahal	Year 1896	Year 1903	Year 1913	Year 1921
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Karvir	7	22	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Panhala	$6\frac{1}{2}$	18	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Alte	9	20	$7\frac{1}{2}$	-
Shriol	9	20	8	-
Gadhinglaj	8	24	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Bhudargad	9	20	6	4
Thane Katkol	9	25	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Raibag	9	28	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Ajara	8	20	7	4

The prices of rice, jawari, wheat, negali, bajari and gram have been tabulated. These years 1896, 1903, 1913, and 1921 have been taken as sample years. These tables show that out of 139 the said four years. The year 1903 was the year of prosperity when the prices of all the crops were very cheap and in the year 1921, the prices of all the grains increased sharply. Perhaps because of failure of crops.

Prices of Wheat

Name of the Petha Or Mahal	Year 1896	Year 1903	Year 1913	Year 1921
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Karvir	5	8	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Panhala	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Alte	5	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$	-
Shirol	5	9	6	-
Gadhinglaj	$5\frac{1}{2}$	10	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Bhudargad	5	8	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Thane Katkol	$5\frac{1}{2}$	12	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Raibag	$5\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	4
Ajara	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	5	2

The prices of rice, jawari, wheat, negali, bajari and gram have been tabulated. These years 1896, 1903, 1913 and 1921 have been taken as sample years. These tables' shows that out of the said four years. The year 1903 was the year of prosperity when the price of all the crops were very cheap and in the year 1921, the prices of all grains increased sharply, perhaps because of failure of crops.

Prices of Nagali

Name of the Petha Or Mahal	Year 1896	Year 1903	Year 1913	Year 1921
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Karvir	-	-	11	4
Panhala	$9\frac{1}{2}$	28	9	6
Alte	-	-	-	-
Shirol	-	24	8	-
Gadhinglaj	10	28	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Bhudargad	13	24	9	9
Thane Katkol	10	-	-	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Raibag	12	34	$9\frac{1}{4}$	4
Ajara	11	22	12	7

The prices of rice, jawari, wheat, nagali, bajari and gram have been tabulated. These years 1896, 1903, 1913 and 1921 have been taken as sample years. These tables shows that out of the said four years. The year 1903 was the year of prosperity when the prices of all the crops were very cheap and in the year 1921. The prices of all grains increased sharply perhaps because of failure of crops.

Prices of Bajari

	Year 1896	Year 1903	Year 1913	Year 1921
Name of the Petha Or Mahal	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Karvir	7	22	$8\frac{1}{2}$	4
Panhala	-	21	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Alte	-	-	-	-
Shirol	10	36	$8\frac{1}{4}$	-
Gadhinglaj	-	-	9	-
Bhudargad	-	-	-	-
Thane Katkol	10	25	$10\frac{1}{2}$	-
Raibag	12	34	10	7
Ajara	-	22	$7\frac{1}{2}$	4

The prices of rice, jawari, wheat, nagali, bajari and gram have been tabulated. These years 1896, 1903, 1913 and 1921 have been taken as sample years. These tables shows that out of said four years. The year 1903 was the year of prosperity when the prices of all the crops were very cheap and in the year 1921, the prices of all grains increased sharply. Perhaps because of failure of crops.

Prices of Gram

	Year 1896	Year 1903	Year 1913	Year 1921
Name of the Petha Or Mahal	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Karvir	$8\frac{1}{4}$	10	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Panhala	$6\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	3
Alte	-	10	7	-
Shirol	7	8	8	-
Gadhinglaj	$6\frac{1}{2}$	9	7	3
Bhudargad	6	8	-	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Thane Katkol	4	8	$7\frac{1}{4}$	-
Raibag	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$8\frac{1}{4}$	4
Ajara	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3

The prices of rice, jawari, wheat, nagali, bajari and gram have been tabulated. These years 1896, 1903, 1913 and 1921 have been taken as sample years. These tables shows that out of said four years. The year 1903 was the year of prosperity when the prices of all the crops were very cheap and in the year 1921 the prices of all grains increased sharply. Perhaps because of failure of crops.

Prices of Cloths :

Chhatrapati Shahu established Shahu spinning mill, for the development of trade and to supply varieties of cloths to the persons. The prices of cloth depend upon the quality and length of cloths. The following table shows the prices of cloth used by the poorest classes in July 1919.

W i d t h	L e n g t h	Weighth	Retail prices Rs. Annqs. Paise
48 Inches	38 Yds Dhotees	12 Yds	0-10 0 per pair
"	8	-	4-4-0
"	10	-	7-0-0
"	11	-	7-8-0
"	7	-	4-0-0

Exports and Imports :

Chhatrapati Shahu established various 'Nakas' in the territory of Kolhapur state. He appointed Balaji Modak to study the probable quantities of imports and exports from various places. Trade was directed to Nipani, Daddi, Chiplun, Rajapur, Sangli and Miraj. Grains exported to Jamkhandi, Sangmeshwar and Chiplun. Gurlinga Sangaonkar was a trader imported gram from various places. The Kolhapur Government exported various commodities such as cotton, tobacco, rice, jagree, jawari, wheat, nagali, chillias, tur, turmeric and groundnut. Sugar, stones, leather material, blankets, dying of silks, oil and perfumes

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were also exported to Athani, Poona and Bombay. The goods were exported and imported mainly by railway. From Shirol, Hatkangle, Rukadi and Kolhapur railway station various commodities were exported and imported. Other commodities like coal, tans, cloths, chillies, oils, leather, silk, stones metals, iron and steel also exported and imported from Shirol, Hatkangle, Rukadi and Kolhapur Railway Station.

Import to and Export from Kolhapur Railway Station :

The data regarding the import to and export from the Kolhapur station of different commodities in mannels are available from the year 1910-11 onwards of these commodities grains and pulses, oil seeds and sugar were the prominent that were exported from the Kolhapur station. As regards imports to Kolhapur manufacture cotton grains pulses, provisions, oil, oilseeds, salt, spices, sugar and unwrought wood were the main commodity. All these commodity show increasing trend.

Imports to and Exports from Hatkangle Railway Station :

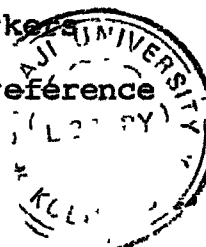
The commodities imported to and exported from Hatkangle have been put in the table form from the year 1910-11 to the year 1921-22. The grains and pulses were more imported to than they were exported from Hatkangle the import of grains and pulses to Hatkangle continued to increase in this period. On the other hand the export of oil seeds from Hatkangle was more than their import, this was because the area around

Hatkangale produced oil seeds insufficient quantity. Similarly the export of sugar exceeded the import of sugar to Hatkangale. Hatkangale received unwrought wood from other places, as the area around Hatkangale had no forest. The salt was imported to Hatkangale from the Konkan region in large bulk. Manufactured cotton was more imported to Hatkangale than it was exported from Hatkangale.

The Hatkangale station was thus gradually developing in to a centre of trade in cotton, grains and sugar.

Labour and Wages :

Skilled labours worked in industry and trading activity. Generally unskilled labour, worked on fields during under Shahu
¹⁴⁴
 the minimum and the maximum unskilled labours were fifty thousand eight hundred seventynine and seventyeight thousand in 1894-95 and 1901-02. The minimum and the maximum total number of skilled labour was twenty thousand two hundred thirtyeight
¹⁴⁵
 and twentysix thousand eight hundred fortyseven respectively. The wages given to labour by owner varied from place to place and according to the work. Skilled labour had received annas
¹⁴⁶
 one paise six per day to rupee one and annas eight per day. The wages of unskilled labour was paise six to annas ten,
¹⁴⁷
 per day. Chhatrapati Shahu tried to develop economical condition of labour . In his speech on 10th Nov., 1918 at Bombay he stated pointed out the necessity of forming unions for the workers
¹⁴⁸
 in the factories and peasants in the farms. He made reference to the Russian co-operative movement .



Encouragement to trade and commerce:

For the development of trade Chhatrapati Shahu built various roads, and established societies, loans to traders and merchants. He developed many roads such as Shirol to Miraj, Panhala to Kolhapur, Kodoli to Kolhapur, Gadhinglaj to Nesari, ¹⁴⁹ Kolhapur to Gaganbavada. The work of railway was completed in 1891 by the assistance of Darbar Fund.

Chhatrapati Shahu sanctioned co-operative act in 1912 for encouragement of co-operative movement. Urban co-operative and Balbhim co-operative societies were established and till 1921-22 there were thirty eight co-operative societies in the ¹⁵⁰ Kolhapur State. Shri Yuvraj, Rajaram and Shivaji started R.B. N. and Company and S.A. Company for trading development. Chhatrapati Shahu advanced an amount of rupees one thousand ¹⁵¹ without interest to urban co-operative society .

For the development of Shahupuri market free land was given to traders, for building the shops. He attracted traders of Nipani by giving them some concession. For the development of trade he announced an amount rupees one hundred to rupees ¹⁵² five thousand as loan on the mortgage of eight annas on gold in 1903. The Government also gave permission to traders to bring and sell commodities. Shri Gurlinga Sangaonkar was trader. He imported gram from various places. The Government gave ¹⁵³ necessary facilities to him in 1919. The Government encouraged and gave necessary facilities to establish co-operative societies, co-operative factories, credit societies and the ¹⁵⁴ co-operative shops.

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Akarband - A written or drawn up estimate preminetly, -
the official statement (of the revenue, land, assessment)
framed at the making of the annual settlement.

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Budkis: A dip or a plunge. A well or gathering hole dug by the brink of a stream.

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- 70) Ibid, 1916-17, p.28
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- 152) Report on General Administration of Kolhapur State,
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- 153) Appendix, 6.
- 154) Jadhav B.B., Opcit, p.116.

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