

Chapter : III

INDUSTRIES

Shahu Chhatrapati had not only, started some industries in the Kolhapur State but by beginning the construction of Radhanagari dam he laid down, the foundation of agro industrial growth of the Kolhapur State. A beginning of industrial growth was made by Shri Shahu Chhatrapati. It is intended to study in this chapter. The areas of expansion in industrial growth under Rajaram Maharaj.

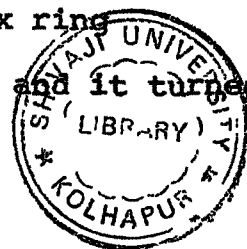
Shri Shahu Spinning and Weaving Mill :

With a capital outlay of fifteen lakh rupees, the merchants of Kolhapur and Goa in 1905-06 started a Joint Stock Company, to start a spinning mill. Shahu had invested a large funds in the spinning mill and had given land and a water tank free of cost. The spinning work of the mill was continued till 1928. It was Chhatrapati Rajaram who added weaving department to it for producing cloth. He spent rupees five lakhs on machinery and building. The development of the mill can be known from the administrative reports of the period

Year	Total bales of yarn	Total number of pounds cloths	No.of spindles.
1922-23	2,829	--	-
1923-24	2,780	-	-
1924-25	2,796	-	-
1925-26	3,960	-	-
1926-27	-	1,42,419	-

Year	Total bales of yarn	Total number of pounds cloths	No. of spindles.
1927-28	-	4,10,581	-
1928-29	-	5,90,000	-
1929-30	-	63,500	-
1930-31	3,000	-	16,358
1931-32	-	4,68,000	-
1932-33	-	5,23,600	16,176
1933-34	2,300	5,47,400	16,171
1934-35	1,440	8,20,200	15,470
1935-36	-	-	-
1936-37	-	-	15,988
1937-38	-	14,16,090	-
1938-39	-	15,87,683	-
1939-40	-	15,94,896	-

In 1922-23 Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Mill remained open throughout
² year. The mill owned by the Darbar and it worked by steam
 engine. The mill manufactured cloths such as long cloth, khadi
³ drill, dhoti, shirting, towels, sarees and muslin. The amount
 of rupees eighty six thousand one hundred fifteen was the net
⁴ profit of the Mill in 1927-28. In 1928-29 the mill had eleven
 new frames like intermediate, four roving and six ring
 spinnings. The Mill had one hundred sixty looms and it turned



five lakhs ninty thousand pounds of cloths. The weaving department was newly opened in 1926. The cloth of the Mill was awarded the gold medal for its excellancy by " All India⁵ Swadeshi Bazar Industrial Exhibition " Poona in 1928. In 1929 the Mill had purchased some new machinery that was one willo machine, one finisher, seutcher, eight carding engines, fifteen lubhing and three ring spinning frames, from England. An attempt was, thus made to introduce the then advanced machines in the Mill. The mill also ordered new machinery to England and a sizing machine, sixteen plane looms and one durrine loom⁶ for the weaving department. New frames were erected, as it was found that the old erection was not economical. The work of erecting ring frames was completed by the end of the⁷ December 1930. The mill had profited rupees four thousand. The profit of the mill was rupees one lakh five thousand eight⁸ hundred two. In the weaving department one hundred seventy seven looms were worked and they turned out five lakh twenty⁹ three thousand six hundred pounds of cloths in 1932-33.

Shahu Spinning Mill stood first in the entire Bombay¹⁰ Presidency in the year 1933-34. This clearly reflects upon the efficient functioning of the mill. The profits subject to depreciation and interest on the floating capital came to be about rupees forty thousand in 1933-34. The Mill purchased One hundred fourty looms and some necessary machinery at the cost of rupees thirty two thousand from Manekji Mills of Bombay. The Management of Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spinning and Weaving Mill

was handed over to M/s. James Finlay and Company Ltd., Bombay¹¹ under certain conditions from 1st November 1935. In 1936-37 the entire spinning machinery and all the looms were overhauled the low pressure cylinder was found to be cracked, the Management had ordered a new one and placed it in position in June, 1936.

The Mill had about One thousand three hundred employees¹² and used locally grown cotton. The yarn and cloth was sold in the state and in the surrounding districts and the profit was¹³ on a satisfactory level.

Strike in Mill :

During under study only one strike happened in 1931-32.¹⁴ It was continued from the middle of May to the end of June 1931. The economic depression which started in 1929 in the U.S.A. soon affected many industries in the world. Shahu spinning and Weaving Mill was also affected by it. Almost all¹⁵ the mills in Bombay Presidency suffered enormous losses.

Weaving Mills :

In 1924-25 in addition to Shri Shahu Spinning and Weaving Mill, there was one weaving mill working in Kolhapur,¹⁶ on electricity power. This Mill worked from 1925 to 1927 at Raviwar Peth. In 1936-37 one weaving mill worked at the¹⁷ production of cloth at Kodoli, in taluka Panhala.

In the Ichalkaranji there was a Jahagir Weaving mill¹⁸

which produced good cloth worth about rupees one lakh. The Ichalkaranji Weaving Mill worked continuously throughout the year 1934-35 and sixty five employees worked in it.

Ginning Mills :

The Cotton Act of 1925 was made applicable to the Kolhapur State. Various ginning mills were established by Chhatrapati Shahu and Chhatrapati Rajaram. These mills continued the work of ginning i.e. separating raw cotton from its seeds. The number of ginning mills rose from six (in 1922-23) to fourteen (in 1939-40) The ginning mills, however do not show any spectacular growth. Their position in Kolhapur State can be known from following table.

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION OF GINNING MILLES IN
KOLHAPUR STATE

Year	Total	Kolhapur	Gadhinglaj	Shriol	Vad- gaon.	Chin cha	Jay- sin- gpur.
1922-23	6	2	3	1	-	-	-
1923-24	5	2	1	-	2	-	-
1924-25	6	1	3	-	2	-	-
1925-26	6	1	3	-	2	-	-
1926-27	9	1	3	-	4	1	-
1927-28	13/9	1	3	-	4	-	4
1928-29	14/9	1	3	-	4	1	4
1929-30	14/9	1	3	-	4	1	4

Year	Total	Kolhapur	Gadhinglaj	Shriol	Vadgaon	Chin- chali	Jay- singpur
1930-31							
²⁵ 1931-32	15	3	3	-	4	1	4
1932-33	15	3	3	-	4	1	4
²⁶ 1933-34	13	2	4	3	-	1	3
1934-35	13	2	4	3	-	1	3
²⁷ 1935-36	13	2	4	3	-	1	3
1936-37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
²⁸ 1937-38	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
²⁹ 1938-39	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
³⁰ 1939-40	14	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pressing Mills :

In 1933-34 two factories did the work of pressing. One ³¹ factory worked in Jaysingpur and another in Chinchali. The number of bales were pressed in these two factories were one thousand two hundred fifteen. In the next year one thousand ³² four hundred twelve bales were pressed. In 1935-36 these two ³³ factories pressed One thousand three hundred thirty bales and

the next year One thousand six hundred ninty one bales.

In the year 1937-38 one pressing factory could not work but One thousand six thousand ninty one bales were pressed. As the Jaysingpur Pressing Factory was not working in 1938-39, the number of bales pressed were One thousand one hundred thirty one. There were two pressing mills in 1939-40.

Kolhapur Sugar Mill :

The region under Kolhapur State produced Sugarcane of good quality and there were a number of gurhals, where sugarcane was converted into jaggery. It was chhatrapati Rajaram who thought of establishing a Sugar factory and actually established in Kolhapur. The Kolhapur Sugar mill was established by Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj on 3rd October, 1932 under the Indian Companies Act 1913. The capital was rupees ten lakh sixteen thousand which was divided into ten thousand ordinary shares of rupees hundred each and One hundred sixty shares promoters shares of rupees One hundred. The Mill was opened by Lt. Col. H. Wilber - Force Bell, the agent of Governor General on 7th February 1934. The capacity of Sugar machinery plant was four hundred to five hundred tonnes of cane per day. Total number of men employed in the working season was nearly three thousand per day. This factory was worked by three shifts of eight hours. In 1933-34 the mill worked for sixty six days. In this period mill crushed eighteen thousand tonnes of cane and prepared nearly fifteen thousand bags of sugar. The prepared sugar was sold at Belgaum, Sangli, Karad and Miraj

at the rate of rupees twenty seven per bag on an average.

The Mill in the first season received from the sale of sugar, molasses and coal mud ashes an amount of rupees four lakh eighteen thousand eight hundred sixty three and the manufacturing expenses of sugar was rupees three lakh forty seven thousand eight hundred forty six. The profit of the year was therefore, rupees Seventy one thousand and seventeen only.

A Chemical Laboratory was attached to the factory which served the purpose of examining the juice of various cane at different period. The factory had its own workshop which kept latest machinery for repairing and manufacturing of small parts. In it, there was also an arrangement for electric welding. The various varieties of cane had planted and the company intended to grow its own cane. The company extended two thousand acres of cane. The agricultural science graduates were employed in this section. The mill had its own boring machine and in 1933-34 ten wells were bored in various farms. The chief bye-products were molasses and begasse. The molasses was not used in any way but the bagasse was used as fuel. The further development of the Kolhapur sugar mill can be properly understood from the following table.:-

Table showing Tonnage of Sugarcane and bags of
Sugar Manufactured.

Year	Sugarcane crushed (In tonnes)	Sugar Manufactur- ed.	Rate of sale per Bag.	No.of days the mill worked
Rs. Anna-Paise				
1933-34	18,000	15,000	27-0-0	66
⁴⁰ 1934-35	24,350	23,829	26-11-9	159
⁴¹ 1935-36	47,677	48,860	25-10-0	155
⁴² 1936-37	47,950	51,255	-	139
⁴³ 1937-38	47,913	53,586	-	140
⁴⁴ 1938-39	50,948	56,815	-	130
⁴⁵ 1939-40	55,887	68,886	-	146

It can be seen from the table that the tonnage of the sugar, mill made rapid progress from 1933-34 to 1935-36, In this period the tonnage of the sugarcane more than doubled in weight. For the next three years (1935-36 to 1937-38) however the production practically remained constant around forty eight thousand tonnes. The tonnage increased in the next two years. It can be seen that tonnage more than trebled in the period (1933-34 to 1939-40) of six years. The number.

of sugar bags, also showed an increase of four hundred fifty per cent. The number of days the mill worked rose from Sixtysix (In 1933-34) to One hundred fortysix (In 1939-40). It was an increase about two hundred twenty five percent. It can be, therefore seen that the production of sugar increased by four hundred fifty per cent, with only two hundred twenty five per cent increase in the working days. The sugar mill was therefore, developed properly.

The development of the Sugar Mill can also be understood from the increase in the profits from year 1933-34 to 1939-40 from the following table.

Table showing the profits of the
Kolhapur Sugar Mill, Kolhapur.

Y e a r	Profits in rupees

1933-34	71,017
1937-38	1,08,429
1938-39	5,50,000
1939-40	9,50,000

The profit of the Kolhapur Sugar Mill in the initial year was rupees Seventy one thousand seventeen and the profits continued to increase so that by the year 1939-40 the profit

of the Sugar Mill was rupees nine lakh fifty thousand. The profit, thus increased by more than One thousand three hundred percent.

Oil Mills :

Oil was extracted from oil seeds such as groundnut, Karada, til and castor seeds. Various oil mills worked during the period under study. In 1922-23 Shri Yuvraj Rajaram Oil Mill continued work for six months at Kolhapur. There were two oil Mills in Shahupuri belonging to private owners. One worked by electricity and other by steam engine for eight months only.

In the next year these two mills continued the work of oil extraction for eight months only. In 1924-25, the oil mills worked throughout year by steam engine and electricity. In 1928-29 there were five private owned oil mills. Out of which one was run by electricity and others by steam power. They also did the work of groundnut crushing. In 1933-34 two private mills continued the work of oil preparing but in 1936-37 four private owned oil mills worked at Shahupuri throughout year. In the next year one mill increased and worked throughout year. In 1938-39 there were six private owned mills which worked throughout year. They also did the work of groundnut crushing. In the year 1939-40, there were nine oil mills in Kolhapur State. The number of oil mills in the first year was only one and in the last year (1939-40) the number

of oil mills rose to nine. The role of private sector was predominant in this field.

Groundnut Crushing Mills :

In 1922-23 one groundnut crushing mill worked at Shahupuri for four months only. There were six groundnut crushing mills worked four months, out of which five were worked at Shahupuri and one at Gadhinglaj. Above all two mills worked by oil engine and four by electricity in 1925-26. In the next year five mills worked at Shahupuri and three at Gadhinglaj. Half of oil mills worked by oil engine and electricity. In 1928-29 there were twelve groundnut crushing mills worked for four months out of which five at Shahupuri, Six at Gadhinglaj and one at Shirol did the work of crushing. In 1931-32 there were fourteen mills worked for four months out of which six at Shahupuri, six at Gadhinglaj one at Shirol and one at Jaysingpur. In 1933-34 there were Sixteen groundnut crushing mills worked four months. Out of which eight were worked at Kolhapur Six at Gadhinglaj, one at Shirol, one at Jaysingpur. In 1934-35 there were twelve groundnut crushing mills out of which four mills were closed which were in Kolhapur. The remaining eight mills were continued the work of groundnut crushing. There were twelve groundnut crushing mills which continued the work of crushing for four months. Last Years' closed crushing mills were again started. In 1937-38 only one crushing mill increased and it worked four months. The number of crushing mills was decreased in 1939-40 and it was ten.

In addition to groundnut crushing mills, groundnut husking mills also worked. In 1923-24 there were two groundnut⁶² husking mills worked by electricity which was one at Shahupuri and one worked oil engine at Gadhinglaj. Both the factories were worked for four months only. In the next year one husking mill increased which was at Shahupuri out of these two were worked⁶³ by oil engine and one by electricity.

Grinding and Pounding Mills :

Table showing Number of Grinding and
Pounding Mills in the Kolhapur State.

Y e a r	<u>No. of Grinding and Pounding Mills</u>			Kolha Gadhin Shi pur. laj. rol.		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>On Oil</u>	<u>On Electri- -city.</u>			
⁶⁴ 1923-24	18	12	6			
⁶⁵ 1925-26	15	2	13	14	1	
⁶⁶ 1926-27	28	19	9	24	2	2
1927-28	29	20	9			
⁶⁷ 1928-29	30	18	12			
⁶⁸ 1929-30	33	18	15			

Under study there were eighty nine grinding and pouhding mills worked in the Kolhapur State. The minimum and maximum

mills were worked in the year 1925-26 and 1939-40 the number was fifteen and eighty nine respectively. It can be seen that the use of grinding and pounding mills was increasing in the Kolhapur State. It saved time and energy especially of the women and was preferred to the stone grinds. The use of electricity to run the grinding and pounding mills also shows an increase in the period.

Leather Factory :

The work of shoe-maker was to prepare shoes, mocs and to repair leather articles. Chhatrapati Rajaram helped the chambhars, an untouchable caste in the development of their traditional business. He gave encouragement to their industries by providing some amount of laon. In 1927-28 Shri Shahu⁶⁹ Leather Factory was established in Raviwar Peth. The Kolhapur Government sanctioned an amount of rupees five thousand as loan without interest upto 13th May 1929 and afterwards 6 % interest was charged on the amount. The Shahu Leather Factory produced purses, bags and such other articles. This factory⁷⁰ continued its activities till 1930.

Wood Distillation Factory :

The wood Distillation factory was established at Radhanagari in 1922-23. This factory worked for two hundred eighty five days. The charcoal and tar were kept in stores.⁷¹ The pyrolignous acid was also kept for the further treatment. The Wood Distillation factory worked for a few days in 1924-25. There were three hundred bags of charcoal, two hundred of tar

and five thousand Eight, hundred pounds of pyroligneous acid produced the value of rupees four hundred fifty, rupees twenty five and rupees four hundred thirty five respectively. D.S. Shaligram on 26th August, 1930 requested the Diwan of Kolhapur for a grant of concession for his wood distilization factory at Radhanagari. He requested the Diwan to supply free water from the Radhanagari tank and to give exemption in octroi. This request was accepted by the Diwan and ultimately by Chhatrapati Rajaram.

Electricity Power :

For the development of industry electricity is essential. The electricity provides an excellent source of energy. Chhatrapati Rajaram therefore, tried to supply electricity to various places in Kolhapur. From 1922 an electric supply company worked at Kolhapur to 1939-40. Some special concessions were given to the Company by the Government. It supplied street lamp to municipality and lights in the New Palace, Old Palace, Ambabai temple, Albert Edward Hospital, Ferris Market and in the Kolhapur Native Library.

Foundaries :

In 1924-25 one casting foundary worked at Shahupuri for six months by oil engine. There were two foundaries one at Shirol, another at Gadhinglaj which worked throughout the year on an oil engine. In 1928-29 one foundary increased and the Shirol foundary worked for seven months. In 1931 to 33 three foundaries worked for seven months.

Printing Press :

There were twenty six Printing presses in Kolhapur State. The Government Printing Press printed the Government Gazetteers, State Publications, State Administration reports, books, magazines, Court fees and receipt stamps of the Government and the forms required by various departments. Various kinds of bindings such as vellum, marble, cloth and leather work was done in this press. The printing press paper were purchased on an amount of rupees eight thousand seven hundred thirty four ⁸⁰ in 1939-40.

Workshops :

There were three type's of workshops such as fitting work, building ferry-boats and motors repairing and body buildings work in the Kolhapur State during the period under ⁸¹ study.

W o r k s h o p s

Y e a r	Fitting Workshops	Building of ferry boats	Motor repairing workshops	Total Workshops.
1926-27	-	1	10	11
1927-28	-	-	-	2
1928-29	-	2	-	-
1929-30	2	2	12	14
1931-32	4	2	15	21
1932-33	6	-	20	26

Y e a r	Fitting Workshops	Building of ferry boats	Motor repairing workshops	Total Workshops.
1933-34	4	2	20	26
1934-35	-	-	6	6
1938-39	-	3	6	9
1939-40	-	-	7	7

The numbers of fitting workshops and workshops for building ferry boats have remained constant, but the number of motor repairing workshops increased till 1933-34. The number of motor repairing workshops sharply declined after 1934-35 to 1939-40. The reason for the decline in numbers might be due to shortage of petroleum before and during the second world war.

Small Industries :

Dr. Balkrishna the then Principal of Rajaram College, Kolhapur conducted a commercial survey of the Kolhapur City in 1926. This interesting survey is very useful in understanding the development of small industries in the Kolhapur state. He has analysed the small industries as follows :--

(a) Hand Industries:

There were many small producers in Kolhapur, who did their traditional business. The makers of bricks, tiles, and fine clay products, weavers of cotton, wools and

silk goods, like turban, sarees, dhotis, basket makers, bamboo-maker, carpenters, tanning, leather works, workers in copper, cap makers, makers of leaf plates, stone workers, manufacturers of bread, makers of carts and the frame makers worked their traditional business⁸² in the Kolhapur City.

(b) Manufacture of Ornaments :

There was only one industry which made gold and silver ornaments for which the town was famous all over the presidency. In 1926 there were two hundred forty seven shops of jewellers and gold smiths in Kolhapur City.⁸³

(c) Aeriated Waters:

The aeriated water was manufactured and sold at twenty nine shops⁸⁴ but there was a constant tendency for an increase in their number.

(d) Cap Making :

The cap making was the especiality of the Kolhapur city. Numerous varieties of it were manufactured and supplied all over the state.

(e) Musical Instruments:

Various musical instruments were manufactured like Sitar, Dilrubas etc, though there were not as famous as those made at Miraj.⁸⁵

leather wall

(f) The Liquor Distillery :

The liquor distillery was started in 1898 and an amount of rupees fifty five thousand was invested in it. A number of ninety eight thousand two hundred three gallons were produced out of which Sixty two thousand seven hundred ten gallons⁸⁶ were locally consumed in 1926.

(g) Cast Iron Work :

This workshop was started in 1922 as a private concern. There were sixty thousand rupees⁸⁷ invested in it but it was closed.

(h) Fire Works :

Kolhapur was famous for the high quality of fire works which were under the patronage or the Darbar⁸⁸. There were also some private shops in the Kolhapur city. There were twenty five shoe-makers shops in 1926. One casting foundry worked for six months by oil engine⁸⁹ at Shahupuri.

Industrial Education :

In order to train the skilled labourers and technicians the Government established various technical schools in the Kolhapur State. Jaysingrao Ghatge technical school and O.Brien Technical School played an important role in the industrial education.

Jaysingrao Ghatge Technical School :

A technical school was established in Kolhapur and it was named Jaysingrao Ghatge Technical School. The student were taught various technical subjects viz. carpentary smithy and dyeing. The development of the school could be seen from the following table.

Statement showing the Development of
Jaysingrao Ghatge technical School

Y e a r	Number of Students	No.of Students in Carpentary.	No.of Students in Smithy.	Expendi- -ture.
				Rs.
1922-23	52	23	29	5,361
1923-24	59	29	30	5,217
1924-25	52	26	26	5,941
1925-26	59	34	25	5,657
1926-27	53	26	25	4,816
1927-28				
1928-29	43	24	19	4,502
1929-30	47	-	-	5,695
1930-31	-	-	-	-
1931-32	57	-	-	5,473
1932-33	49	-	-	4,725
1933-34				
1934-35	66	-	-	4,896
1936-37				
1937-38	66	-	-	5,529

Year	Number of Students	No. of Students in Carpentry.	No. of Students in Smithy.	Expenditure.
1938-39	72	-	-	4,532
1939-40				

Note: [The figures of students in carpentry, smithy for year 1931-32 to 1939-40 were (not available)]

The number of students in Jaysingrao Ghatge Technical School in the year 1922-23 were fifty two and by the year 1938-39 the number rose to seventy two. This education institution, it became clear, was very efficiently run, as both the increase in the number of students, the expenditure on the school tended to decline.

Jaysingrao Ghatge endowment fund was deposited in the Imperial Bank of India at Bombay at the interest of rupees $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. The amount from this interest was spent for prizes and scholarships. In 1925-26 the rate of interest increased and it was $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the total deposited amount of rupees forty eight thousand four hundred. Various scholarships and prizes were distributed among the students. Jaysingrao Ghatge Scholarships, Fergusson Scholarship and Jaysingrao Ghatge technical school fund were distributed and the interest was $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for all scholarships and funds for above mentioned scholarships.

b) O.Brien Technical School :

O.Brien Technical School founded in 1928 in the memory of the association of Col.E.O.Brien, the late resident of Kolhapur. A total cost for preparing the building was rupees One lakh and the requirements in the department were to take of rupees fifty thousand. The chief purpose was to impart mechanical and industrial education to the students of schools and colleges. The purpose was also to provide compulsory manual training for certain classes⁹¹.

In this school the subjects which were taught to the students were mechanical engineering, mistry civil, mistry fitter, manual training, weaving, motor mechanic, electroplating, engineering, cane work, draftsman civil, mechanical training, electric wireman training and dying. In 1931-32 there were five hundred fifty students who joined this school. The total expenditure was rupees eleven thousand seven hundred seventeen in the year 1933-34 on one hundred thirty eight students and miscellaneous expenditure⁹². In 1935-⁹³ 1936 and 1937-38 there were four hundred ninty eight and Six hundred twenty four students⁹⁴ respectively in this school and the total amount of expenditure was rupees ten thousand Six hundred forty four and eleven thousand nine hundred twenty one respectively. There were in 1938-39 One hundred seventy nine¹³³ students and the total amount of rupees spent was in rupees thirteen thousand four hundred seven.⁹⁵

Industrial Policy of the Government :

The Kolhapur Government under Rajaram played a vital role in the development of large and small scale industries. The Kolhapur Sugar Mill was started by Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj in the form of a joint stock company. The Mill continued to function efficiently in the period. The Shahu Spinning and Weaving Mill, started by Shahu Chhatrapati also continued to make progress in this period. Whenever a citizen of the Kolhapur State wanted to start an industrial enterprise, the government provided him with land, loan and other facilities. The loan forwarded to workshop industry and leather industry in 1927-28⁹⁶ are good examples of the encouragement. It may be mentioned that the rate of interest was only 6 to 7 percent per annum for these loans. Shahu Chhatrapati was fully aware about the importance of technical education in the development of industries. He had started Jaysingrao Ghatge Technical School. The school as already noted, under the patronage of his son made good progress. Rajaram Chhatrapati started another technical school in 1928 so as to further spread of the technical education in Kolhapur State.

The foundation of Industrial growth in Kolhapur region was thus laid down by Shahu Chhatrapati and was expanded under Rajaram Chhatrapati.

Notes and References

- 1) Appendix, 3
- 2) Report on General Administration of Kolhapur State, 1922-23 p.p.43-44.
- 3) Ibid, 1926-27, p.38
- 4) Ibid, 1927-28, p.55
- 5) Ibid, 1928-29, p.43.
- 6) Ibid, 1929-30, p.53
- 7) Ibid, 1930-31, p.94
- 8) Ibid, 1931-32, p.p.97-98.
- 9) Ibid, 1932-33, p.94
- 10) Ibid, 1933-34, p.123
- 11) Ibid, 1935-38, p.93
- 12) Ibid, 1937-38, p.p.103-104.
- 13) Ibid, 1938-39, p.123
- 14) Ibid, 1931-32, p.p.97-98
- 15) Ibid, 1933-34, p.124
- 16) Ibid, 1924-25, p.34
- 17) Ibid, 1936-37, p.96
- 18) Ibid, 1922-23, p.44
- 19) Ibid, 1922-23, p.p.43-44
- 20) Ibid, 1923-24, p.p.54
- 21) Ibid, 1924-25, p.34
- 22) Ibid, 1926-27, p.38
- 23) Ibid, 1927-28, p.55
- 24) Ibid, 1928-29, p.43
- 25) Ibid, 1931-32, p.97-98
- 26) Ibid, 1933-34, p.124

- 27) Report on General Administration of Kolhapur State,
1935-36, p.93
- 28) Ibid, 1937-38, p.p.104-105.
- 29) Ibid, 1938-39, p.p.124,125.
- 30) Ibid, 1939-40,p.p. 119-120
- 31) Ibid, 1933-34, p.124
- 32) Ibid, 1934-35, p.p.128-129
- 33) Ibid, 1935-36, p.93
- 34) Ibid, 1936-37, p.p.95-96
- 35) Ibid, 1937-38, p.p.104-105
- 36) Ibid, 1939-40, p.p.119-120
- 37) Ibid, 1932-33, p.93
- 38) Ibid, 1933-34, p.p.122-23
- 39) Ibid
- 40) Ibid, 1934-35, p.p.126-127
- 41) Ibid, 1935-36, p.p.92-93
- 42) Ibid, 1936-37, p.p.93-94
- 43) Ibid, 1937-38, p.p.101-103
- 44) Ibid, 1938-39, p.p.121-123
- 45) Ibid, 1939-40, p.p.121-123
- 46) Ibid, 1922-23, p.p.43-44
- 47) Ibid, 1923-24, p.54
- 48) Ibid, 1924-25, p.34
- 49) Ibid, 1926-27, p.38
- 50) Ibid, 1928-29,p.43
- 51) Ibid, 1933-34, p.128
- 52) Ibid, 1936-37, p.96
- 53) Ibid, 1938-39, p.p.124-125
- 54) Ibid, 1939-40, p.p.119-126.

- 55) Report on General Administration of Kolhapur State, 1925-26, p.p.38-39.
- 56) Ibid, 1926-27, p.39
- 57) Ibid, 1928-29, p.44
- 58) Ibid, 1931-32, p.p.98-99.
- 59) Ibid, 1933-34, p.125
- 60) Ibid, 1925-36, p.93
- 61) Ibid, 1939-40, p.p.119-120
- 62) Ibid, 1923-24, p.54
- 63) Ibid, 1924-25, p.34
- 64) Ibid, 1923-24, p.54
- 65) Ibid, 1925-26, p.38-39
- 66) Ibid, 1926-27, p.38
- 67) Ibid, 1928-29, p.43
- 68) Ibid, 1929-30, p.54

As the figures of the years 1924-25 and from 1934-35 to 1936-37 were not available hence no entries of the said year are made in the table.

- 69) Ibid, 1927-28, p.65
- 70) Ibid, 1928-29, p.44, 1929-30 p.44
- 71) Ibid, 1922-23, p.43
- 72) Ibid, 1924-25, p.34
- 73) Appendix, 13.
- 74) Report on General Administration of Kolhapur State, 1922-23, p.44. 1923-24, p.54, 1924-25, p.34, 1937-38,p. 104-5, 1938-39, p.p.124-25.
- 75) Ibid, 1924-25, p.34
- 76) Ibid, 1926-27, p.39
- 77) Ibid,
- 78) Ibid, 1928-29, p.44, 1929-30, p.54

- 79) Report on General Administration of Kolhapur State,
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- 80) Ibid, 1939-40, p.225
- 81) Ibid, 1926-27, p.39 , 1928-29, p.44, 1938-39, p.p.124-125,
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- 82) Dr.Balkrishna, Oppcit, p.1.
- 83) Ibid,
- 84) Ibid,
- 85) Ibid, p.p.2-3,
- 86) Ibid, p.4
- 87) Ibid,
- 88) Ibid, p.4-5.
- 89) Report on General Administration of Kolhapur State,
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- 90) Ibid, 1922-23, p.64
- 91) Ibid, 1931-32, p.p.142,143
- 92) Ibid, 1933-34, p.167
- 93) Ibid, 1935-36, p.137
- 94) Ibid, 1937-38, p.153,-154
- 95) Ibid, 1938-39, p.179
- 96) Ibid, 1927-28, p.56.