

Published Documents

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A B R E F I E H I S T O R Y

O F

The State of Ichalkaranji

(S.M. Country, Bombay Presidency)

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P O O N A

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A B R I E F H I S T O R Y

OF

The State of Ichalkaranji

(S.M. Country, Bombay Presidency)

...

The little State of Ichalkaranji is a fragment of the historic Deccan, intimately bound up with the stirring incidents of Maratha domination. It comprises an area of some 240 square miles with a population of 60,000. About 18 miles east of Kolhapur lies Ichalkaranji, the capital, tucked away in the Panchaganga valley, while Ajra, the head-quarters of the Taluka of the same name, stands on a spur of the Sahyadris 48 miles south-west from the capital and 30 miles west of Belgaum. The net revenue of the State is Rs.3,15,00. The founder of the reigning family was Naro Mahadev, one of the first pioneers of those Konkanstha Brahmin families or clans that migrated from the Konkan in the latter half of the 17th century and identified themselves with Marathi history.

The family were residents of Verode, a village in the Ratnagiri District, but migrated thence to Mhapan, then under the Sawantwadi rule. Here Mahadevpant, the first ancestor, obtained a Kulkarni Vatan of the village. His death reduced his family consisting of his widow and a boy of 7 years to the

utmost poverty. The widow, with her young son Narayan, travelled up to Bahirewadi, where Santaji Ghorpade, the famous Maratha general, was residing. The journey was an auspicious one, for not only did the kind-hearted general afford them an asylum, but Naro Mahadev found favour in his eyes and both fame and fortune were his ultimate reward. He proved an able lieutenant to the brave Senapati who affectionately styled him his son, and eventually Naro Mahadev assumed the surname of " Ghorpade " as a sign of respect towards the Senapati family. Santaji died in 1698 A.D. and Naropant was left to his own resources. He had, however, already acquired great distinction which led to his son's marriage with Anubai, the daughter of Balaji Vishwanath Peishwa in 1715. This alliance proved an important epoch in the annals of the house of Ichalkaranji. Naropant died in 1728 and was succeeded by his son Venkatrao.

Within two years after his succession Venkatrao became an active figure in the service of Shahu, the Maharaja of Satara, from whom he obtained the major portion of the present Talukas of Ichalkaranji and Ajara as well as the Deshmukhi Vatan in Kolhapur and Miraj Prants. He rendered great service during the seige of Bassein in 1739 by invading Goa territory and cutting off supplies from the beleagured fort. For this he was rewarded with considerable territory on the Goa border .

He died in 1744 and was succeeded by his son Narayanrao. Narayanrao Tatya obtained a command in the Peishwa army and was present in all the campaigns in the South undertaken by Nanasaheb and Bhausahab. Narayanrao's signal services obtained for him the Subhedarship of Dharwar, then an important position. He still further enhanced the glories of his line. He died in 1770 leaving behind him a son named Venkatrao Dadasaheb.

The tide of good fortune then turned. Dadasaheb or his contingent was generally present in the campaigns of the Peishwas, but in 1775 he was foolish enough to give his support to a rebellion raised by a Kanoj Brahman. This man pretended that he was Sadashivrao, but was totally crushed by Mahadji Shinde and eventually put to death in 1777. In the operation which followed Ichalkaranji State suffered heavily, for the Peishwa Durbar did not spare the rebels. Venkatrao towards the close of his life developed signs of insanity and had to be put under restraint. His wife Ramabai, with the assistance of the Patwardhan family at Kurundwad, was allowed to manage the State, and in 1795 Venkatrao committed suicide leaving no issue.

Under these circumstances the widow Ramabai was allowed to make an adoption. The adopted son was named Narayanrao Babasaheb, and he came to a kingdom considerably shorn of its former territory, for during the unfortunate reign of Venkatrao,

the Raja of Kolhapur had captured almost all the possessions of the State, except the Thanas of Ichalkaranji and Ajara.

Narayanrao, however was thoroughly imbued with the military spirit of his ancestors and recovered a considerable portion of his territory. He was present at the battle of Kharada in 1795 and also at the siege of Kolhapur in 1800 where he was wounded. He reigned, however, for 27 years after this event and dying in 1827 left two sons and several daughters, one of the latter becoming the wife of the Chief of Miraj junior.

Narayanrao Babasaheb was succeeded by his eldest son, Venktarao Raosaheb, who died in 1838, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Keshavrao Tatyasaheb. During the lifetime of Venkatrao Raosaheb, the Raja of Kolhapur had advanced claims against Ichalkaranji contending that the State was a Feudatory of Kolhapur, but in 1835 the Government of India had decided the status of Ichalkaranji to be that of a vassal of the Company. The Kolhapur Darbar, however, persisted in their claim and finally, to the great detriment of Ichalkaranji, it was admitted. Keshavrao Tatyasaheb died in 1852 without issue, and a long minority of no less than forty years followed. The principle of adoption was allowed by the Court of Directors but the first adoptedson, Venkatrao Raosaheb, died in 1854. A second adoption was eventually allowed ten years after, when

Govindrao Abasaheb was invested with the Chiefship. He was one of the first Chiefs to receive a liberal education, but he, too, enjoyed but a short reign of eighteen months, dying in 1876. His widow was allowed to adopt the present Chief, Nearayanrao Babasaheb, in 1876. This series of adoptions has at last turned out most happily.

The present Chief is truly representative of the best influences and advanced environment of modern India. He was carefully educated at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and at Elphinstone College, Bombay, under the fostering training of Dr. Wordsworth. At the time of his installation on the Gadi in 1892 the state was considerably encumbered with debt, but by his able management these hampering obligations were soon discharged and the State treasury at present possess a balance of Rs. 2,00,000. Careful attention has been paid to all the departments of the State and expenditure both on education and medical services has been doubled since the Chief's accession. Primary education is practically free. For the last twelve years the Chief has been representing the Sardars in the Deccan in the Bombay Legislative Council, and the fact testifies eloquently to the high esteem in which he is held by the British Government, the Sardar and the general public.

Shrimant Babasaheb is generally foremost in supporting important movements affecting the welfare of the presidency,

especially taking interest in questions relating agriculture, Co-operative Credit Societies, etc. He has been most assiduous in raising the status and improving the condition of the Department Classes. Active in his habits, he had manifested great love for travel. There is not an important province in the Pensinsula which he has not visited. His last excursion was to Singapore, Penagg and Java. During his visit to the Malay Peninsula he made many careful obserfations and studied the institutions of that country. He had a great longing to pay a visit to the western countries, and he is now in Europe on a long holiday.

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S M A L L E R

N A T I V E S T A T E S

A F E D E R A L S Y S T E M

BY

T h e C h i e f o f I c h a l k a r a n j i

(A r e p r i n t f r o m ' T h e T i m e s o f I n d i a ' 1 9 1 4)

P O O N A

ARYABHUSHAN PRESS

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SMALLER NATIVE STATES.

A Federal System.

MUCH talk is going on at present all over India about reforms in the Indian Administration, and the place of Native States in the scheme of reforms. But before a place is discussed for them in the Administration of British India, it should be planned and decided as to how the Indian States should reform their own administration and bring it to the standard of efficiency attained in British India.

Now out of a total of about six hundred and ninetyfive Native States only five have about a crore of revenue and about sixtyeight more above five lakhs of revenue. The remaining six hundred and twenty-two possess under five lakhs and of these a little over four hundred have under three lakhs of income. It will be seen, then, that an overwhelming majority of these States are not only smaller than a British District, but by far the greater proportion are even smaller than a British Taluka.

The small manority of the bigger Native States have their models in a suitable unit of the British Administration. But looking to the vast number of smaller States, one is at a loss to see how their administration could be made efficient.

Their revenue is too small to meet adequately the cost of an efficient Administration and further the territory of many of them, a for example, the Southern Maratha Country States, consists of only scattered groups of villages which adds to the already enormous difficulties of their administration. They can not induce men of real ability to enter into their service. Besides with the propd position of being complete units in themselves, the States have to maintain in miniature all the Departments of the British Administration. This has, however, to be done with an ill-paid and ill-manned inspecting staff of officers on account of pecuniary and other circumstances. With such an inspecting staff, original work is sure to be slipshod and inefficient. The relieving feature of this administration is, however, when available, the influence of an enlightened and conscientious ruler. Having the sense of full rpoprisetorship of the State, he takes a deep and sympathetic interest in the welfare of the people under his protection and thus is able to atone for the almost inevitable inefficiency and lethargy of his service to some extent. But even under his the subordinate service is ill-qualified to accept the responsibility of administrative work and thus the lower service is not likely to be very much better than that of other States even under an able Chief. Besides we cannot usually expect to have a succession of enlightened Rulers.

The service in smaller Native States is thus bound by its very nature, to be inefficient and discontented so long as no remedy is found for the inherent difficulties of such an Administration.

Inefficiency

This condition of chronic inefficiency cannot be allowed to continue for ever. That would be against the principles of British Rule and it would, besides, be against all ideas of justice and equity to condemn the subjects of Native States to be perpetually under a lethargic and an inefficient Administration.

The smaller States then will have to face one of the following two alternatives. They must either content to be absorbed in British Territory or in that of a bigger neighbour or they must find some means of so improving their Administration as to make it efficient and progressive.

The first alternative is not to be thought of as the States are protected by Treaty Obligations and promises which the British Government would never allow to be broken. Native States ought therefore to bestir themselves and try to make their administration what it ought to be.

Of all the enormous difficulties in the way of their progress there are two that are of supreme importance. One is the scattered nature of their territory and the other is the scantiness of their resources.

Exchange of Territory

The first great difficulty may be minimised by suitable exchange of territory with the British Government or with that of the neighbouring Native States. It is said that the people under British Administration are not willing to be transferred to the care of the Native States. The unwillingness is not entirely due to the change of Rulers but also to the dislike for any new departure from the established state of affairs. It is also doubtful if the subjects of Native States would be willing to be incorporated in a British Taluka. It would not be bad at any rate to make a beginning by arranging for the exchange of territory between one Native States and another. Much more homogeneity can be achieved even by this and when the beneficial results of that are apparent, there would be time for the exchange of territory with the British Government. As things stand, the cost of all inspection work is very much more than it would otherwise be; besides, the administration of justice becomes inconvenient and expensive both to the people and to the State. But such change of territory requires the

initiation and sanction of the British Government. If the necessary adjustment of territory could be made, the Government will have conferred a great boon on the small States and will have greatly added to the peace and happiness of their subjects.

Federal Administration

In the next place the States have to try and curtail all unnecessary expenditure so as to be able to spend more on certain Departments that need more money (e.g., the Education and the Public Works Department). Both these ends can be achieved by forming a sort of federation among neighbouring States whose subjects are connected together by sympathies of the same language and the same condition of social and religious life. The federation would consist in each State agreeing to keep under joint Administration some of its Departments like Education and Public Works, Medical Relief, Forest, etc. I am not including the Departments of Justice and Police in the common Departments on account of the ideas of prestige that go with them.. But these are the Departments that would benefit the subjects most under a joint Administration of the Federated States and the sooner they are put under a Federal Administration, the better. The Federated Departments would be more ably conducted in this manner as they would be administered on a larger scale and with comparatively less cost. More funds would

thus be available for each of these jointly worked Departments. It would be possible to pay the inspecting officer much better and that with fair chances of promotion. Such conditions would attract really able people into the service of the small Federated States; and the Departments could be maintained at a fairly high standard of efficiency. There should be a Federal Council to supervise the common Administration in which each State should have only one vote and in vital questions only a majority of 4-5 of the Federal Council should have a deciding voice.

Advantages

Such a scheme, however, presupposes a willingness on the part of individual Chiefs and Rulers to forego their sole proprietorship and permit the individual will be merge into the will of the Federal Council. The fixing of an appropriate 'Civil List' for the personal expenses of the Chief would help to facilitate matters in this respect. When the matter of administrative expenses is rendered independent of the personal concerns of the Ruler the Administrator would not be hampered by considerations of personal likes and dislikes in questions of public interests and utility. Each individual Ruler would be compensated for giving up his sole mastery over certain ill-provided and ill-managed Departments of his Administration by having the control or at least a partial control of the

Department he loves in a well organised and fully equipped condition over a much larger area than that of his small State.

The next question that claims our careful attention is the working of these common Departments by a Federal Council. Indians have always been blamed for not being able heartily to co-operate, so much so that they are said to be unable to successfully manage even a Joint Stock Company. It should be easier for Chiefs and Rulers who have an inherited training for Administrative workⁱ than any body else to co-operate for the general welfare. The scheme would have a great educative influence and in course of time it should be possible to admit representatives of the subjects to such a Federal Council.

But there cannot be such a Federation without Government countenance and support in the absence of which the scheme would be almost against the Treaty Obligation of the States. Some sanction is also necessary for the smooth and efficient working of the Federal Council. Such and similar schemes have often been discussed casually, but though approved in principle, they have always been dropped as impracticable. But the strong and sympathetic co-operation and support of Government should surely be able to bring the scheme into the world of facts from the world of fancy. Government alone can arrange for the training

of Chiefs and Rulers in such a way as to make them feel the responsibility that lies on their shoulders and can educate the Rulers and their subjects to realise the advantages of a fixed 'Civil List' and of the importance of Federation in any scheme of Reform regarding the Administration of the smaller States.

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Secretary to the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Ichalkaranji.

" नाना मतांच्या गलबल्यांत व आत्यंतिक सुधारणेच्या कालांतहि श्रीमंत सरकार स्वारीनीं श्रीवेद-प्रणीत सनातन धर्मावर व हिंदू संस्कृतीवर अढळ श्रधदा व निष्ठा ठेवून व त्याप्रमाणे प्रत्यक्ष आपलें आचरण ठेवून आम्हा सर्वांना उदाहरण घालून दिलें आहे. यामुळे आम्ही आपणास हिंदू संस्कृतीचें प्रतीक समजतो व आम्हांस श्रीमंत स्वारीविषयी उज्वल अभिमान वाटतो.

तत्त्वतः सर्व धर्म एक्य असलेनें स्वारीनी संस्थानचे अधिपति या नात्यानें आम्हां संस्थानांतील सर्व प्रजाजनांचे निरनिराळे धर्माबद्दल स्तरेच प्रेम ठेवून सर्व प्रजेमध्ये एक्य व सलोखा उत्पन्न केला याचें सर्व श्रेय श्रीमंत स्वारीचे उदार धारणासच आहे हे नमूद करणेंस आम्हांस आनंद वाटतो "

ता. २९-६-१९४२.

हिंदूमहासभेचे सभासद, इचलकरंजी.

" वस्सफे तुरा गर कूनदो वर न कुनद अहेले फजल
हाजते मुप्षाता नेस्त रये दिलारामरा "

- कवि साअदी

" मोठकोठे विद्वान पंडित आपली स्तुती करोत, वा न करोत, परंतु
असे " जातीच्या सुंदराना कांहीहि शोभते " तसें आपले गुण पंडित लोक
गावोत वा न गावोत ते स्तुतिपर व स्रेजस्वीच ठरतील. "

सरकारस्वारींचा दृष्टिकोन आपल्या सर्व जातींच्या प्रजाजनांकडे
सारखा आहे. मुसलमान प्रजेस त्यांच्या मशिदीमध्ये सरकारी ख्याने हौद बांधून
मोफत पाणी देणेंत आले आहे. तसेंच मशिदीचे साफसफाईकरिता स्वारींनीं दरमहा
नेमणूक दिली आहे. त्याप्रमाणे मशिदीचे पुढील जागा सरकारी असतां, ती
मशिदीस मोफत देण्यात आली आहे. या देणगीबद्दल मुसलमान समाज सरकार-
स्वारींचा अत्यंत ऋणी आहे.

मुसलमान समाजास त्यांची मातृभाषा जी उर्दू तीमधून शिक्षण
मिळावे या उद्देशाने इचलकरंजी येथे सरकारस्वारींनी उर्दू शाळा स्थापन केली आहे.
त्यावरून मुसलमान समाजाचे शैक्षणिक व उन्नतीविषयी सरकारस्वारींस किती
तळमळ आहे हे व्यक्त होत आहे. याबद्दल मुसलमान समाज सरकारस्वारींचे नेहमी
अभिष्ट चिंतन करील.

ता. २-७-१९४२.

मुसलमान समाज, इचलकरंजी

" शिक्षणाप्रेमी व प्रजाहितदक्ष प्रभु, श्री व सरस्वती यांचा संगम अपवादात्मक दृष्टीोत्पत्तीस येतो. हा सुवर्णसंगम स्वारींच्या ठिकाणी बसत आहे याबद्दल आम्हा हरिजनांना स्वारीबद्दल अतिशय अभिमान वाटत आहे. माणसाला माणुसकी देणारी, आंधळ्याला डोळस बनविणारी, हीन दीनांचा उध्दार करणारी विद्या ही एक अद्भुत शक्ति आहे. ही शक्ति आपल्या प्रजेत यावी म्हणून प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत करून, गरीब व होतकरु विद्यार्थ्यांना दुय्यम, उच्च व धैदेशिक्षणाकरितां नादा-या व त्रिाव्यवृत्त्या देण्याचा उपक्रम सुरु ठेविला आहे. या गोष्टीचा फायदा आम्हां हरिजन वर्गास फार झालेला आहे व चर्मकार समाजास धैदेशिक्षणाबद्दल पुष्कळ मदत केली आहे हे येथे नमूद करण्यास आम्हांस अत्यंत आनंद होतला आहे.

हरिजन समाजाची सर्वांगीण उन्नति करून, समाजातील सुशिक्षित व लायक लोकांना सर्व छात्यांत नोक-या देऊन व हरिजनांना सार्वजनिक सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी व राजवाड्यांतहि प्रवेश देऊन अस्पृश्यतेचे उच्चाटन केले आहे याबद्दल हरिजन समाज श्रीमंतांचा ऋणी आहे.

" विद्या, वित्त व चारित्र्य अस त्रिवेणी सुवर्णसंगम अपवादात्मक्य दृष्टोत्पत्तीस येतो. हा सुवर्णसंगम श्रीमंत स्वारीचे ठिकाणी वसत आहे. याबद्दल आम्हा महार समाजाला अतिशय अभिमान वाटत आहे. आमचा समाज सुशिक्षित व्हावा म्हणून श्रीमंत सरकार स्वारींनीं प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत करून सर्व शाळातून आमच्या समाजाचीं मुलें शिकण्यास मोकळीक ठेवली आहे, तसेच स्कॉलरशिप्स, नादा-या, फीमाफी, छात्रनिकेतन वगैरे गोष्टीची सोय करून आमचा समाज सुशिक्षित करण्याची अहनिशं खटपट चालविली आहे. या गोष्टींची आमच्या समाजास पूर्ण जाणीव आहे.

श्रीमंत स्वारींनीं आमच्या समाजाकरितां केलेली पाण्याची सोय, आजच्या महारकी जमिनी सावकाराचे कडून सोडवून घेणेबद्दल केलेली मदत, आमचे नाटकास केलेली मदत, प्लेगचे वेळी झोमडया बांधणेस केलेली मदत व हरस्क प्रसंगी आमचे समाजाबद्दल दाखविलेली सहानुभूति या सर्व गोष्टींमुळे आमचे समाजाबद्दल श्रीमंत स्वारींना किती कळकळ व प्रेम वाटतें व हृगोचर होतें या गोष्टींचा आमचे अंतःकरणावर उमटलेला ठसा आम्ही कधींही विसरणार नाहीं.

अस्पृश्य समाजाची सर्व बाजूंनी उन्नती करून सुशिक्षित व लायख लोकांना सर्व खात्यांत नोक-या देऊन, सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी व राजवाडयांतसुध्दा प्रवेश देऊन श्रीमंत सरकार स्वारींनी अस्पृश्यतेचे पूर्ण उच्चाटण केले आहे याबद्दल महार समाज श्रीमंत सरकार स्वारींचा सदैव ऋणी आहे "

श्रीमंत बाळासाहेबांनी शिक्षण संस्थांना दिलेल्या ठळक देणग्याचे

आकडे पुढील प्रमाणे :

अ. नं.	संस्थेचे नांव व कारण	देणगीची रक्कम [रुपये]	शेरा
१.	सांगली येथील विलिंग्डन कॉलेजमध्ये आठ स्कॅलरशिप्स व आठ फ्रीशिप्स.	५०,०००	व्याजातून
२.	राजापूर हायस्कूल, सद्वर्तन प्राईजसाठी	१७५	ही रक्कम संस्थेत दिली आहे व्याजातून खर्च
३.	संस्कृत पाठशाळा, राजापूर व्याजातून वार्षिक देणगी.	८००	व्याजातून
४.	श्रीनगर व इस्लामाबाद, काश्मीर मिशन स्कूलस - उत्तम विद्यार्थ्यांकरिता दोन बक्षिसे	७००	व्याजातून
५.	पुणे मीमांसा विद्यालयात डॉ. एम. जी. देशमुख इयलकरंजी प्राईज.	२५५००	व्याजातून
६.	अनाथ विद्यार्थी गृह. एक विद्यार्थी फुल्ल शिकविण्याचे अटीवर वार्षिक वर्गणी	५,१००	व्याजातून
७.	शैक्षणिक औद्योगिक व मेडिकलचे उच्च शिक्षणासाठी नारो. महादेव स्कॅलरशिप्स करिता चीफसाहेब यांचे नातेवाईक व आश्रितांकरिता.	२२,३००	व्याजातून

अ. नं.	संस्थेचे नांव व कारण	देणगीची रक्कम [रुपये]	शेरा
८.	कैवल्यधाम लोणावळा येथील स्कॉलरशिप्स साठी	२,५००	व्याजातून
९.	वेदशास्त्रोत्तेजक सभा, पुणे बक्षिसासाठी	७००	व्याजातून
१०.	पुना आर्ट एडिजिबिशन प्राईजेस	७००	व्याजातून
११.	अनाथ विद्यार्थीगृह पुणे, सदवर्तन प्राईज	१२५	व्याजातून
१२.	डे. व्हा. ट्रान्सलेशन सोसायटीतर्फे वेदान्त, धर्म अगर भक्ती यावरील उत्तम पुस्तिकांसाठी इचलकरंजी प्रा. भानु प्राईज म्हणून	१,०००	व्याजातून
१३.	अमेरिकन प्रेस्पिटेरियन मिशन सांगली सदवर्तन प्राईजबद्दल.	२००	व्याजातून
१४.	इचलकरंजी ग्रंथोत्तेजक प्राईज	२०,०००	व्याजातून
१५.	महानंद मिशन होम, कनखल वार्षिक मदत	४००	व्याजातून
१६.	इचलकरंजी आद्योगिक स्कॉलरशिप्स	९,०००	व्याजातून
१७.	अनाथ विद्यार्थीगृह, धनुर्धारी रामाचे पूजा, नैवद्य वगैरे खर्चासाठी	४,३००	व्याजातून
१८.	डे. व्हा. ट्रान्स. सोसायटी, पुणे उत्तम पुस्तिकांसाठी	२,२००	व्याजातून
१९.	महाराष्ट्र बालशाळा अलाहाबाद बक्षिसासाठी	१००	व्याजातून

अ. नं.	संस्थेचे नांव व कारण	देणगीची रक्कम [रुपये]	शेरा
२०.	फर्ग्युसन कॉलेज पुणे, चार फ्रीशिपस	५, ६००	व्याजातून
२१.	हिंगणे बुडडोज होम-फ्री स्टुडंटशिप	१, ४००	व्याजातून
२२.	गांधर्व महाविद्यालय, मुंबई-इचलकरंजीचा एक विद्यार्थी फुकट शिकविण्याच्या अटीवर	४, ०००	व्याजातून
२३.	महिलाश्रम हिंगणे, फ्री स्टुडंटशिप	२, ०००	व्याजातून
२४.	बुडडोज होम, हिंगणे, ट्रेनिंग विद्यार्थ्या- करिता स्कॉलरशिप अगर फ्रीशिप	७, ०००	व्याजातून
२५.	भांडारकर इन्स्टिट्युट, संस्कृतचे उच्च शिक्षणासाठी	२, ०००	व्याजातून
२६.	सर परशुराम भाऊ कॉलेज, पुणे चार फ्रीशिपस.	५, ०००	व्याजातून
२७.	इंडियन बुडमेन्स युनिव्हर्सिटी, हिंगणे, फ्री स्टुडंटशिप	३, ०००	व्याजातून
२८.	आर्याग्ल वैद्याक विद्यालय, सातारा श्रीयुत व्यंकटराव इचलकरंजी स्कॉलरशिपासाठी.	१, ०००	व्याजातून
२९.	अनाथ विद्यार्थीगृह, नाशिक, सदावर्तन हस्ताक्षर. वगैरेसाठी बक्षीस.	५००	व्याजातून
३०.	डिडक्टोरिया डायमंड ज्युबिली स्कॉलरशिप अनुबाई कन्याशाळा इचलकरंजी	१, ३००	व्याजातून
३१.	श्री गंगाबाई माईसाडेब स्कॉलरशिप ५ रु च्या दोन, गो. हायस्कूल इचलकरंजी	३, ९५०	व्याजातून
३२.	नारायणराव तात्या. स्कॉलरशिप धारवाड कॉलेज.	४, ८००	व्याजातून

अ. नं.	संस्थेचे नांव व कारण	देणगीची रक्कम [रुपये]	शेरा
३३.	अनुबाई कारुबाई साहेब फंड, धार्मिक व स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी	१३, २००	व्याजातून
३४.	व्हिक्टोरिया मेमोरियल फंड, मिडवार्डपंचे शिक्षणासाठी	६, २००	व्याजातून
३५.	मराठा मेमोरियल फंड, सैनिकांच्या मुलासाठी स्कॉलरशिपकरिता.	३, १००	व्याजातून
३६.	मागासलेल्या वर्गाकरिता लोन स्कॉलरशिप साठी	६, ०००	व्याजातून
३७.	बापूराव वालावालकर स्कॉलरशिप गो. हायस्कूल इचलकरंजी.	२, ९००	व्याजातून
३८.	पूना आर्ट एक्झिबिशन, वॉटर कलर पेंटिंगसाठी बक्षिस.	७००	व्याजातून
३९.	गोविंदराव हायस्कूल, कर्नल ओब्रायन प्रार्झण	१२५	व्याजातून
४०.	मिरज हायस्कूल, परमपूज्य हरभट्टजी बुवा व सर गंगाधरराव बाळासाहेब, इचलकरंजी बक्षिस.	१, १००	व्याजातून
४१.	श्रीमंत गंगाबाई माईसाहेब लायब्ररी, आजरे	१, ७००	व्याजातून
४२.	संजीवनी हायस्कूल, पांचगणी, पुस्तके खरेदी साठी लायब्ररीकरिता प्रत्येकी वर्षासाठी.	१, ७००	व्याजातून
४३.	पुणे ट्रेनिंग कॉलेज फॉर मेन, इचलकरंजी मोदी प्रार्झणकरिता.	४००	व्याजातून

अ. नं.	संस्थेचे नांव व कारण	देणगीची रक्कम [रुपये]	शेरा
४४.	श्री हनुमान मोफत वाचनालय, इचलकरंजी	१,३००	व्याजातून
४५.	प्राज्ञपाठशाला, वाई, संस्कृत शिक्षणासाठी	१,४००	व्याजातून
४६.	संस्कृत कॉलेज, पुणे, स्कॉलरशिपसाठी	१,२००	व्याजातून
४७.	श्री गंगाबाई माईसाहेब पर्स फंड इचलकरंजी हायस्कूल, अनुबाई कन्या शाळा, इचलकरंजी गंगाबाई सद्दवर्तन प्राईज, आजरा वगैरे	३,१००	व्याजातून
४८.	मिसेस फ्रिअर प्राईज, गो. हायस्कूल, इचलकरंजी	२००	व्याजातून
४९.	संस्कृत पाठशाला, इचलकरंजी इचलकरंजी शैक्षणिक देणग्या.	६,२००	व्याजातून
५०.	लॉ कॉलेज, स्टुडंटशिप	४,०००	व्याजातून
५१.	सत्कार्यात्तेजक सभा घुळे	२,१००	व्याजातून
५२.	ब्राम्हणसभा मुंबई	५००	व्याजातून
५३.	डेस्टिट्यूट चिल्ड्रेन होम, हिंगणे	२,४००	व्याजातून
५४.	कॉमर्स कॉलेज, पुणे, स्कॉलरशिपकरिता	४,०००	व्याजातून
५५.	श्री आबासाहेब विशाळगडकर स्कॉलरशिप साठी मलकापुर	२,०००	व्याजातून
५६.	बनारस हिंदू युनिव्हर्सिटी स्कॉलरशिपसाठी	१,०००	व्याजातून
५७.	इचलकरंजी एज्युकेशन सन्डोमेंट फंड फॉरेन लोन स्कॉलरशिप निधी	१,६४,२००	व्याजातून
५८.	इचलकरंजी गायनशाळा -निधी	५,०००	व्याजातून
५९.	इचलकरंजी डिपॉझिट ट्रस्ट औद्योगिक व धार्मिक शिक्षणाकरिता.	१,६९,४००	व्याजातून
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		एकूण रुपये : ५,६९,७७५	