

CHAPTER TWO

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PATWARDHANS

This chapter is devoted to survey the general administration of the Patwardhans from 1818 to 1910 in the background of the administrative system that the Patwardhans inherited from the Peshwas.

The historical background combined with the geographical set-up would give a better understanding of the study of the Patwardhans' administration.

Geographical Factor

By the term "Sangli State" we mean the territory that was under the Sangli State during the 19th century."The Sangli State consisted of tracts extending from the British districts of Satara and Sholapur in the north to the river Tungbhadra in the south of the Bombay Presidency." "The State is divided into six widely scattered Talukas spread over four Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency."¹ The State consisted of six Talukas, namely, Mangalvedha, Kuchi, Miraj Prant, Terdal, Shahapur and Shirhatti. As to its geographical locations, we cannot give an isolated clear-cut picture, because, the state was divided scatteredly into many districts of the Bombay Presidency.

The six talukas that formed the territory of the State



were as follows: Mangalvedha was divided into five detached portions to the south of Bhima river. Actually it was to the south of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District within the angle formed by the rivers Man and Bhima. All the villages except four were in a ring fence. Mangalvedha was chief town of the taluka situated some 75 miles north-east of Sangli. The next taluka was Kuchi which was split up in six isolated portions and was to the east of Miraj Prant. The chief town was Kavathe Mahankal, some 25 miles away to the north-east of Sangli. The third taluka was Miraj Prant that was situated in the Krishna valley and this was also split-up into 11 isolated portions. Some of its subdivisions were in Karad, Valva and Tasgaon talukas in the Satara district. Its chief place was Sangli, the capital of the State. The Sangli town itself was given as an Inam to the Ganapati Temple that was in the town. The fourth taluka was Tardal. It is a place situated some forty miles southeast of Sangli. Tardal itself was the chief town. It was surrounded by the Mudhol and Jamkhandi States. Its villages were mixed with the villages of Bijapur, Kolhapur and Miraj. The fifth division was Shahapur. It was in the centre of the Belgaum district. Its chief town was Shahapur, only one mile away from the Belgaum city.² In this subdivision was included the town of Dodwad which was in the Dharwar district. Shahapur was about seventy miles south of Sangli. The sixth and the last

subdivision or Taluka or administrative unit was Shirhatti. It was to the southeast corner of Dharwar, and to its south was the river Tungabhadra. It had the largest number of villages, i.e., 69 under its coverage, but all the villages were in a ring fence. The chief town was Shirhatti, one hundred and thirtyfive miles southeast of Sangli.

As to its natural divisions and peculiarities, one cannot be monotonous, because the subdivisions had their own peculiarities. The natural conditions in the north of the subdivisions differed largely from those in the south. The three northern sub-divisions - Miraj Prant, Kuchi and Mangalvedha - were flat and treeless. The geological formation was alike black grey and a little red soil overlying the basaltic trap rock of the Deccan.³ The Miraj Prant was divided from Kuchi by a range of low hills called Dandoba. These hills were covered with hard iron clay rock of a slightly reddish appearance and on these hills were grass and brushwood, rather unlike the hills in the Deccan. In Mangalvedha there were stony plains sometimes covered with spear grass, stunted acacias and bushes. In Kuchi there were no hills.

Among the southern divisions Terdal was flat and slightly monotonous in the north, but in the south of the subdivision the soil was fine black and reddish sandy. Shahapur was rough well wooded and full of low rocky hills and valleys.

The soil was red agriculturally fertile. The last subdivision, i.e., Shirhatti, was full of geographical varieties. The western part was flat but the soil was black.⁴ In the south and east it was hilly and covered with granite.

The climate of the Sangli State, on the whole, was agreeable. Though the climate was hot, it was not unhealthy at all. The year could be divided broadly into three periods of almost equal duration. The hottest sub-division was Mangalvedha. Next to that came Miraj Prant, Terdal, Kuchi, Shirhatti and Shahapur in order. The climate in the rainy season is very pleasant, excepting Shahapur which was very pleasant during the cold season; the air could be dry and cool.⁵

About the rainfall, it was not a steady one throughout the State. Except in Shahapur, the rainfall in other parts of the state was moderate. The highest rain in the State was in Shahapur with 70.18 inches in 1882-83 and the lowest is 13.88 inches at Sangli in 1881-82. The average rainfall was 25.74 inches.⁶

Rivers

The general drainage is from west to east with a southward tendency. No river rises in the State. The chief rivers that ran through the State were Krishna, Bhima, Man, Verla, Agrani,

Ghatprabha, Markandi and Tungabhadra.

The Krishna runs through Miraj Prant and Terdal. The alluvial deposits on the banks are the richest lands in the State. The Bhima runs east and southeast. The Man runs north in Mangalvedha. The Verla comes through Tasgaon and joins the Krishna twelve miles northwest of Sangli. The Agrani runs through Kuchi. The Ghatprabha runs east and the Markandi south in Shahapur region. The Tungabhadra runs south in Shirhatti. The water supply is ample and is close to the surface in Mangalvedha, Kuchi and Shahapur. In Miraj Prant and Terdal, it is fairly good, but in Shirhatti the condition was not good at all.

About the minerals, it can be said that Gold and Iron could be procured in Shirhatti on the west of the Karpatgudd hills. Gold-washing used to be carried on in the bed of rivulet that runs from Jetigiri to Bagewadi. Iron used to be smelted at Kusalapur. About building stones, it could be said that basalt is obtained in the northern sub-divisions. Lime nodules were common everywhere. Salt from the earth used to be manufactured upto 1879.

During the Maratha rule the administration under various Saranjamdars was almost on the pattern of the administration in Swarajya territory. But after 1818 Saranjamdars came under

British control. Every Saranjamdar had formed his own set-up of administration. When Elphinstone, the first Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency took up the task of settlement, Chintamanrao alias Appasaheb first (1783-1851) was the ruler of the Sangli State. The Patwardhans were given a Saranjam worth 25 lakhs by the Peshwa in A.D. 1764. In the last decade of the 18th century the family conflict started between Chintamanrao-I and his uncle Gangadhar. Consequently, Sangli as a separate seat came into existence in about 1799-1800.⁷ But it is not known when exactly Chintamanrao-I shifted to Sangli permanently. Of course, there is a letter written by one Ramji Bhagwant Kulkarni, which suggests that the ruler came to Sangli in 1807. There is also an evidence that in 1805 the construction of fort of Sangli - Ganesh Durg - had begun. Therefore, after two years, the ruler might have come to stay permanently at Sangli. In 1811, the Ganesh Temple was started. In 1813 all the Mahals in the vicinity of the city were placed in charge of "Shri Ganapati Devasthan."⁸

As the State of Sangli was emerging in the Southern Maratha Country, M. Elphinstone had various problems of settlement with the Southern Jahagirdars. So, in 1812 he drew the plan for Jahagirdars and concluded a treaty at Pandharpur on 19th July, 1812. The following were the terms of the treaty:

- 1) Past injuries should be forgotten by both the parties;
- 2) All pecuniary claims on both sides should be abandoned;
- 3) The Peshwa was not to make fresh demands from the Jahagirdars beyond those that were stated in the Sanad;
- 4) The Jahagirdars should serve the Peshwa according to the terms of the Sanads;
- 5) The Saranjami lands of the Jahagirdars were to be guaranteed to them by the British Government;
- 6) All the other lands were to be given to the Peshwa;
- 7) The Peshwa was not to confiscate their holdings without the permission of the British Government;
- 8) The British Government was to guarantee the personal security of the Jahagirdars;
- 9) In case of disagreement both were to accept the decision pronounced by the British Government;
- 10) The British Government reserved the right of making any separate treaty with the Jahagirdars.⁹

In 1817 the hostilities had begun between the Peshwa and the British. This ultimately led to the downfall of the Peshwa's sovereignty.¹⁰ After the overthrow of the Maratha Government, the British entered into a separate treaty with Chintamanrao Appasaheb Patwardhan, the ruler of Sangli on 15th May, 1819. According to the treaty the terms granted by the British to the Patwardhans regarding the lands which they held from

the Peshwa for the payment of his contingent were:

- 1) According to the ancient custom of the Maratha Empire you were to serve the Peshwa. But now it has been settled that you shall serve with (450) horses, one fourth of the contingent of troops for the maintenance of which you now hold lands; or that in lieu of such service you shall pay to the government in ready money, at the rate of Rs. 300 a horse, the amount of the allowance of that number, or that you shall relinquish an equivalent in land whereupon you having agreed to give up the amount of the allowance in land, you will now make over the said land to the government according to a separate schedule.
- 2) As long as you remain faithful and true to Government your lands shall be continued without interruption. This stipulation was contained in the 5th Article of the Pandharpur Treaty and is hereby confirmed.
- 3) You shall, on no account, maintain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatsoever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising you must not resort to extreme measures, but must refer the question to the British Government.
- 4) You will attend to the property of the rayats of your Jahagir to the strict administration of justice and to

the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, arsons and other crimes. You must, therefore, indispensably maintain good order of your country.

- 5) You will continue all rights within your Jahagir whether belonging to the State or to individuals, all Dumala, Saranjam and Inam villages and lands, all Varshasans.
- 6) The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peshwa.
- 7) Any villages, lands or other possessions belonging to your Saranjam or Inam shall be continued without obstructions.¹¹

9 By another treaty, concluded on 12th December, 1920, the ruler of Sangli handed over a land yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,35,000 to the British in lieu of personal service in the British Government.

Chintamanrao Appasaheb I, the founder of the Sangli State was a benevolent ruler. He had started a mint in Sangli in 1834.¹² He also abolished the practice of Sati in his State in 1830. In 1838 the Bombay Presidency Act was enforced in the State, which abolished all cesses and transit duties. He died on 15th July 1851 and before his death he had left before him the following letter of instructions to his son. This letter

was endorsed by J.D. Inverarity, the Political Agent of the S.M.C. at Kolhapur on 29th April, 1852 and it said:

- 1) The arrangement made by the late Chintamanrao about the Ganapati Sansthan should be confirmed.
- 2) Chintamanrao's son Tatyasaheb should have all the honours of his father.
- 3) During the minority of Tatyasaheb the State and Khasgi should be managed by two persons i) Hariharrao Lagoo and ii) Kanheraoo Deshpande and from the side of the Government Babaji Vitthal should supervise the administration.
- 4) The above mentioned three persons should look into the civil and criminal cases. In case of disagreement, the matter should be referred to the Political Agent S.M.C.
- 5) Civil Suits: In the 5 Prants of Shahapur, Shirhatti, Mangalvedha, Miraj and Terdal, the Mamlatdar should decide cases upto 5,000 Rs. The Mamlatdar should also deal with the cases coming from the Thana of Dodwad. If there was an appeal to be made to the State Karbhari, it should be done within 30 days from the date of decision. The cases involving an amount more than Rs. 5,000 should be referred to the Karbhari directly. The Mamlatdar should submit his report monthly to the

Karbhari.

- 6) Criminal Suits: In case of a criminal offence, the Mamlatdar should enquire into the matter and make a thorough investigation in-to the crime. After the investigation, the report should be sent to the State Karbhari. And subsequently, the State Karbhari should report the matter to the Political Agent.
- (The Mamlatdar had the right to award a three months' rigorous imprisonment or a fine to the extent of Rs.50).

7) Revenue

- i) In every village there should be Kirda and Khatavani and also a perfect record of the tenants.
- ii) The Mamlatdar should send a monthly report of his Prant regarding the accounts to the State Karbhari.
- iii) In every month of Pausha, the Mamlatdar should send the report of Jamabandi to the State Karbhari.¹³

Duties of the Assistant Chief Revenue Officer

The Assistant Chief Revenue Officers had to perform the following duties:¹⁴

- 1) He had to be on tour for six months of the year and had to inspect and check the work of the Mamlatdars and village officers.
- 2) He had to visit every Taluka in the course of the year.
- 3) He had to ascertain the dues of the State.
- 4) There were two Jamabandis - Aval (first) and Aker (Final).
- 5) Dhakle book should be maintained. The Dhakale book is kept in the Taluka office and in the offices of the Assistant Chief Revenue Officer and the Chief Revenue Office.¹⁵
- 6) Every village had to maintain a rent-roll (Lavani Patrak).
- 7) Digar book contained changes in the names.
- 8) There was a Pad Patrak (statement of unoccupied land). This book contained the details of unoccupied lands in the State.
- 9) He was to supervise the work of collection of the revenue.
- 10) The revenue was collected by two instalments. The villages were divided into Kharif crop yielding and Rabi crop-yielding.
- 11) He had to pass orders in heirship inquiries.
- 12) According to Sec. 71 of Land Revenue Code the name of the eldest son of the deceased should be entered.
- 13) By the Sec. 36 of Watan Act, in the case of a divided family the name of the eldest son or nearest heir was

entered.

- 14) In the case of a joint family property passed to other members of the family not by right of succession but by survivorship.¹⁶

The Inams in the State were settled on the same lines as those adopted in the British Districts. In 1863 Summary Settlement Act II was promulgated. The Watan Act III of 1874 was introduced in the State on 19.7.1876. The amended Act V of 1886 was made applicable to the State on 11.9.1895. A Watan register was prepared for Patils and Kulkarnis. The Stamp Act was introduced in the State.

Duties of the Mamlatdars

The Mamlatdar was the most important link in the chain of administration. He was responsible for the collection of the State revenue of all kinds. He was the head of the Taluka treasury.

As a local Magistrate he was responsible for the maintenance of public peace. He was the head of the local police. Under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, he was the head of a Revenue Court.

The Treasury and Audit Department

Before 1876 the Pathak Phadnis was in charge of the whole

account office. The history of the Pathak Phadnis could be divided into 3 parts.¹⁷ The first period extends upto 1876. In this period the Pathak Phadnis had to perform the following duties:

- i) All transactions at the headquarters were supervised and the accounts and the whole State were prepared and audited by him.
- ii) He had to maintain Pathak Kird. It was also the duty of the Pathak Phadnis to see that the taluka accounts were correct before they were carried to Phadnisi Kird.
- iii) Pathak Phadnis had to maintain a Khatawani. This Khatawani contained the debits and credits of each head of account.
- iv) The two Kirds and Khatawani were kept in the old form.

In the second period which started in 1876 and ended in 1903, this office was called the Audit Office.¹⁸

During this period the Audit Officer had to do the following duties:

- 1) The Huzur treasury and Account Department were controlled by the Pathak Phadnis. The State Karbhari was the ex-officio Auditor.

- 2) Daily sheets with vouchers were received from the Talukas and were carried to the Phadnis Kird.
- 3) All transactions appearing in the Pathak and the Taluka sheets were carried to a Talukawar Terij.
- 4) Only bills of fixed expenditure were paid without pre-audit at the Taluka treasuries.
- 5) At the end of the month a Pathak account by Khatas and giving the Taluka totals and the grand total of the State for the month was prepared. Statements of the debt heads also accompanied the Talukawar cash account.

Other Aspects of the Audit System: The money was always presented to the Treasury with Chalans in duplicate,¹⁹ after the bill or other voucher was examined and signed by the Auditor. And from the Treasury Officer it was passed on to the Accountant, who issued order for payment. On 25th of each month the accounts were closed for the month. Rupee-coins or half-rupee coins were legal tender to any exchange. Silver and copper coins were used.

Police Administration

The State of Sangli did not have a very long history of the police administration. Even during the period of the last Peshwa, the State did not have a special department of the police. In the 18th century village administration under the

Marathas, there were the Balutedars. The Balutedars performed their duties as per old customs and traditions. After 1818 Mountstuart Elphinstone, the first Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency divided the whole territory into various parts and appointed his trusted lieutenants at various places. Elphinstone had appointed Mr. Chaplin as the officer of the Southern Maratha Country. Mr. Chaplin drew a clear-cut picture of the system of Police in the region. Chaplin remarks: "It was conducted in the villages by the Patel and Karkum, under them by the tullaries and Sheet Sundee or local militia and in large towns by the Sibbundee establishment, assisted by the tullaries. On the occurrence of a robbery or other crime a general search was made after the offenders by means of the impression of their foot-steps. When this impression was distinctly traced to a village, it became the duty of the tullaries of that village to pursue the criminal. In case of burglary or robbery, however, the villagers were not compelled to compensate the stolen property unless the party robbed was a man in power."²⁰

Upto 1876 the police work of the State was performed by men known as Hasham and Kavayati servants of the State. The management of these rested with local revenue authorities. In 1876 the Police Department came into existence. It was managed by the Karbhari or Chief Revenue Officer. From 1876 to 1901 the



progress of the Department was negligible. During the British administration from 1901 to 1910 the Police force was rearranged. Col. W.B. Ferris made a scheme to reorganise the Police department on a better pattern. Mr. Colonel W.B. Ferris was the Political Agent of Kolhapur and S.M.C. He passed a new scheme under his Order No. 1137 of 12th March, 1902.

The following was the scheme:

(1) Police Superintendent	...	Pay Rs. 200/-
9 Police Sub-Inspectors (Chief constables)		
1 Post of Rs. 60/-		
3 Posts of Rs. 50/-		
4 Posts of Rs. 40/-		
1 Post of Rs. 30/-		
8 Head Constables Class I		Pay Rs. 25/-
8 " " " II		" " 20
10 " " " III		" " 15
51 " " " IV		" " 12/-
355 Constables		
40 Constables Class I		Pay Rs. 9/-
200 " " " II		" " 8/-
115 " " " III		" " 7/-
<u>355</u>		

The management of the Department was entrusted to the

Superintendent of Police under the supervision of the District Magistrate of the Huzur.²¹

The Police force was divided into 2 main sections: 1) Armed, and 2) Unarmed. The duties of the armed police were to guard the Treasury and the Jail. They were also to escort prisoners and transfers of cash from one Taluka to the other. The armed police were stationed at Mangalvedha and Shahapur. These two Prants were harassed by the Kaikadis and Berads. Sutkatta in Shahapur was a famous place for decoits. Therefore, Police outposts were placed to safety the travellers.

The Armed Police at the headquarters were entrusted with the Treasury and Jail guard duties. They were also kept to watch the principal officers. The Sub-Inspectors of the Sangli headquarters were responsible for drill and discipline.²²

The Unarmed police were maintained for peace and prevention and detection of crimes. Their number was as follows:²³

7	Sub-Inspectors.
15	Head Constables Classes I and II (Jamadars)
7 III (Hawaldar)
29 IV (Naik)
205
25 I

115 Head Constables Class II

65 III
263

Mounted Police or Risala

The number of Swars was 42, as ordered below:

1 Dufedar
 4 Naiks
37 Sowars
42

Enlistment

Before enlisting men in the Police Department attention was paid to their competence and ability and experience.²⁴ The candidate's height, physical fitness were considered. An unarmed constable was not necessary to read and write, but he was expected to be strong enough to control the situation.

The Superintendent of Police was empowered to appoint constables. And it was the right of the Huzur - the King - to appoint the Head Constables.

Two examinations of the Police for Lower level and Higher level were set for unarmed men. The Lower level examination was compulsory for all constables and the Higher level examination was compulsory for Sub-Inspectors.

Prosecution

A District Pleader was appointed to the post of Head Constables Class I and entrusted with the work of Police prosecution in the Magisterial Courts at the headquarters. Similarly, at the Taluka, a Jamadar was appointed to conduct Police prosecution in the Magisterial Court. In sessions and Huzur Courts, the prosecution was conducted by the Public Prosecutor.²⁵ The Police maintained a register of criminals, who were compelled to furnish security for good behaviour in accordance with sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. For identification of criminals a system of taking thumb impressions of all convicts in the State was introduced. For this purpose a Chief Operator was appointed with five other operators in different Talukas.

Village Police

The Police Patil was the head of the village police. The village police was entirely in the hands of the District Magistrate. Every Police Patil had under him some Sanadis. These village Police were Vatandars. The Police Patil was furnished with a Sanad for his appointment from the Huzur. The duties of the Police Patil were:

- i) To execute the orders of District, Taluka Magistrates and the orders of the Officer in charge of Police Station.

- ii) To maintain sanitation in the village.
- iii) To investigate crimes and to detect criminals.

Public Works Department

In the Public Works Department, there were eight major officers. These officers included one Engineer and seven Sub-Overseers. These Overseers were placed in each Taluka. There were also seven road Maistries. In addition to this staff, temporary overseers and Maistries were appointed.

Method of Carrying Out Works

For any proposed work plans and estimates were prepared first by the State Engineer and submitted to the Huzur - the King - for sanction. After the sanction was granted, the work was carried out either by the Department or by contractor. Sometimes a work was carried out partly departmentally and partly by piece work contract.

Method of Supervision

For every important work a Maistry was appointed to supervise.²⁶ The Maistry was to work under a Overseer. On petty works a Karkun or Mukadam was appointed. The State Engineer was empowered to appoint temporary Mukadams upto Rs.8, Karkuns upto Rs. 10 and Maistries upto Rs. 15 per month. All

higher appointments needed the Huzur sanction. It was the duty of the road Maistries to undertake the special and annual repairs of roads, drains, dips, gutters, side-slopes, mile and furlong stones to keep the roads and other things in good condition.

Generally, when the works were given on a contract basis, it was as a rule sold by auction. A date was fixed and intimation was sent to villagers to make it public. The sale was held in the presence of the Mamlatdar of the Taluka or State Engineer and the lowest tender was accepted. As regards the powers of the State Engineer, the following Standing Orders were issued:

- 1) Written agreements were not necessary in cases of P.W.D. works below Rs. 100.²⁷

In the year 1905 the following Standing Order was issued:

"The contractors should be required to deposit five per cent of the total amount of their tender, and that five per cent from the total amount of bills preferred at times should further be deducted thus securing on the whole a deposit of 10 per cent is approved and sanctioned."²⁸

In 1907 the following Standing Order was issued to the State Engineer:

- 1) To confirm the sale of or accept tenders for works to the extent of Rs. 2,000 and to accept agreements of contractors and his discretion to sanction the whole work or give it by piece work to different contractors at fair rates.
- 2) To extend contract period, to impost penalty and to remit the same in respect of works not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.²⁹

In 1908 the State Engineer was empowered to sanction expenditure with regard to stationery articles upto Rs. 36 for each Taluka for one whole year, especially with regard to the works in progress.³⁰ The State Engineer could appoint, in his absence, temporarily the permanent Sub-Overseer of Sangli to look after his duties. Thumb impressions were not necessary in case of payments to workers on Public Department Works.²⁹ While passing the final bill a completion certificate was made to be attached to the final bill.³²

All the works were inspected and checked by the State Engineer, during his tours and any defects noticed were rectified.

Education

From 1808 to 1857 there was no much progress in education.

There were no properly maintained schools in the State. The education was given privately. In 1854 the Woods Despatch was promulgated in the country that must have had its effect on the Sangli State. Upto 1857 there were no schools maintained by the State.³³

In 1864 the first ever English School in Sangli city was started. In the beginning the number of students was encouraging but later on it declined to a great extent. Therefore, in 1878 the school was reorganised. Consequently, by 1882 the number of students rose to 100. It was recognised as an Anglo-Vernacular School. In 1887 the school was raised to the status of a High School. In 1892 a Drawing Class and in 1895 a School Final Class were added to it. The 1897 epidemics of plague had an effect on the strength of the school. But in the next year the strength rose to 250. Then the school had the teaching staff of 11 including the Headmaster.

In order to promote education, two open scholarships of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per month were instituted. And also three scholarships of Rs. 4 were open to poor students of the backward classes.³⁴ The schools were placed under the control of the Deputy Educational Inspector. He was made responsible for their efficiency and proper control. An Anglo Vernacular school was established at the headquarters in 1863-64.

The Police School which came into existence in 1906, was placed under the control of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Sangli State. He was given the powers of appointment, transfer etc. about the policemen. The Deputy Educational Inspector was required to fix the curriculum in consultation with the Superintendent of Police to suit the special requirements of the latter's Department.³⁵

The State was not lagging behind in giving encouragement to agricultural and technical education. The Sangli State passed a resolution to this effect in 1908. The resolution runs thus: "With a view to encourage technical training and the study of agriculture in the Sangli State Government have been pleased to sanction the foundation of two State Scholarships as per margin to be awarded only to bonafide Sangli State subjects who matriculate from the Sangli High School."³⁶

In 1908 the State inaugurated the following scheme for the extension of Primary Education in the State:

- 1) All Primary Schools will be classed as either 1st or 2nd Class State Primary Schools.
- 2) The following principles will govern the opening of Primary School:
 - i) Every village in the State with a population of 800 and

- above shall have a 1st class State Primary School.
- ii) Every village with a population below 800 but above 400 shall have a 2nd class State Primary School.
- iii) Every village with a population of 900 and above and in which the daily average attendance at the school for the past year has been 45, shall have a State Building as a School-house.
- iv) Schools in all other villages shall be located in temples, Dharam Shalas or other places provided by the village authorities.
- 3) Primary Education shall be free throughout the State.
- 4) A Taluka Educational Board will be established in every Taluka, the composition and duties of which shall be as under:
- i) The Board shall consist of 7 members (1) The Mamlatdar - Ex-officio - Chairman, (2), (3) and (4) Members to be nominated by the State and (5), (6) and (7) Members to be elected by the Taluka Rayat Assembly.
- ii) In a village in which there is a School, 3 persons shall be nominated to assist the Taluka Educational

Board. This Board will assist in conducting periodical examination of all Schools in the Taluka.

- iii) The Mamlatdar will arrange for all the Clerical work of the Board.
 - iv) Travelling Allowance will be allowed to the Board at the rate of Rs. 6 per annum per village in which there is a school or schools outside the Taluka headquarters.
 - v) The Board shall have the power to incur expenditure to the extent of Annas 8 per school on account of sundry and contingent charges of the Board.
 - vi) The Mamlatdar shall be responsible for the proper maintenance of the accounts of the Board. His accounts shall be checked by the Asstt. Chief Revenue Officer.
 - vii) The Taluka Educational Board shall draw up regulations for its working and guidance. These regulations will come into force after receiving assent of the Huzur.
- 5) When the Taluka Educational Board will prove its merit, the entire charge of all the 2nd class schools in the Taluka will be transferred to it.

- 6) Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector shall be appointed who will work under the Deputy Educational Inspector.
- 7) In the 2nd Class Primary State Schools the pupil will be taught to read, write and to keep simple accounts. Special arrangement will be made for those who wish to take up higher education.
- 8) A minimum attendance of 4% of the population is required from every village where there is a school.
- 9) To encourage the education of the lower classes, a special allowance will be made to the School Master in every village, where there is no regular school for such classes, of two annas per head for each boy or girl of such a lower class over the age of six who attends school for 20 days of a month.
- 10) For female education, a similar allowance will be made for every girl over the age of six who attends a school for 20 days in a month. The Administrator Sangli State directed that if such a boy or a girl attends school on the immediately preceding day on which any holiday begins and also on the day on which the school reopens after that vacation the days of vacation will be counted as the days of attendance (Vernacular Huzur Kirkol Javak No. 3738 of 17th October, 1908).

11) In the event of any village failing to supply the minimum number of pupils as required by Regulation, the following things will be made compulsory:

- i) Compulsory education will be forced in the case of boys from 7 to 12 and in the case of girls from 7 to 10.
- ii) The village officers shall keep a statement of all boys and girls in the village who have attained the age of 5 and who are under 15.
- iii) If a child fails to attend school for 5 days continuously or is absent for 10 days without permission, will be liable to a fine of two annas.
- iv) The fact that education in the village has been made compulsory should be announced in that village by beating of drum and a notice should be posted in the Chavadi.³⁷

The new scheme for compulsory primary education was enforced in the State. In the same year the Governor General in Council made a Government Resolution No. 2395 dated 30th Sept., 1908 for Education Department. The same resolution was applied mutatis mutandis to the Sangli State.

The resolution enforced the following conditions for the

Secondary Schools:

- i) Strict regularity and implicit obedience must be exacted in class.
- ii) Any reported or observed objectionable conduct out of school must be sternly punished.
- iii) Parents must be given to understand that they cannot dictate to managers but that the managers have a right to say on what conditions they will admit or retain boys in their schools.
- iv) Politeness and courtesy must be inculcated and any approach to rudeness should be punished.
- v) No school boy shall attend or take part in the organization or conduct any public meeting of any kind.³⁸

The education received an impetus from the State authorities. Consequently, Nigh Schools and Hindustani Schools were started. Three separate Hindustani Schools were started.

Sanskrit Schools: In Sangli city there were two Sanskrit schools. In 1865 a Nyaya School of Sanskrit logic and Vyakarana was started. In 1866 two Vedic schools began in the city. The year 1902 saw the birth of Astronomical school in the Sangli city.³⁹

In 1909 the Administrator, Sangli State issued the following general rules of discipline for State Schools:

- i) Parents or guardians who send their boys to State Schools must understand that they agree to delegate the control of the boy to the Head Master and Educational authorities.
- ii) The School fee must be paid monthly in advance on the day fixed for that purpose.
- iii) Application must be accompanied by a leaving certificate from the school last attended.
- iv) The Head Master will exercise his discretion in admitting a boy or retaining him in the school.
- v) Boys are required to be regular and punctual in attendance.
- vi) Parents will be held responsible for any damage done by the boys to school property.⁴⁰

The administrator tried to regulate the prospects of promotion in the 1st class State Primary Schools including Girls' Schools, Hindustani Schools and the Schools at Maishal, Rabkavi and the Police School of the teachers.

The Masters and Mistresses serving in various schools were

placed on a common grade. Their department was styled as "The Educational Department Vernacular Branch". The following grades were prescribed for Primary Teachers:

- 1) 1 post of 40 Rs.
- 2) 5 posts of 30 Rs.
- 3) 3 posts of 25 Rs.
- 4) 8 posts of 20 Rs.
- 5) 23 posts of 15 Rs.
- 6) 20 posts of 12 Rs.
- 7) 70 posts of 10 Rs.
- 8) 92 posts of 8 Rs.

These posts were reserved for Trained Teachers.⁴¹ The following grades were prescribed for High School teachers:

- 1) 2 posts of Rs. 90
- 2) 2 posts of Rs. 60
- 3) 2 posts of Rs. 50
- 4) 3 posts of Rs. 40
- 5) 4 posts of Rs. 30
- 6) 2 posts of Rs. 25
- 7) 3 posts of Rs. 20
- 8) 5 posts of Rs. 15
- 9) 2 posts of Rs. 12

These posts were generally reserved for Graduates (Huzur No. 1807 - 15.5.1907).

The State spent in all Rs. 53,000 a year on education.⁴²

Ganapati Sansthan: It is a separate entity which owes its

existence to Shri Chintamanrao Appasaheb I, the founder of the Sangli State. Chintamanrao Appasaheb I (1783-1851) had family feud with his uncle Gangadhar of Miraj. The family feud ended in a success for Chintamanrao Appasaheb I in 1808 A.D. Consequently, he settled at Sangli in 1808. He then decided to build a separate temple for Ganapati in the city. He raised a fund in 1813 amounting to Rs. 24,000. The work of the temple continued upto 1843 A.D. Inside the temple Samba (Shankar), SuryaNarayan Chintamaneshwar and Laxmi Narayan were installed.⁴³ This is known as Ganapati Panchayatan.

In 1818 the ruler of Sangli Chintamanrao I granted the revenues of Sangli And Sangliwadi to the Ganapati Sansthan permanently. Even before the temple construction was over, the Chief of Aundh granted to this Sansthan a sum of Rs. 300 a year from his Nadgounda Rights from the villages of Sangli and Kavalapur.⁴⁴ The Chief of Ichalkaranji granted Inam land assessed at Rs. 100 in the year 1811. Similarly, Herwadkars of Herwad granted five Bighas to the Sansthan in 1815.

Yamaji Dinkar Desai granted the following lands to the Sansthan in 1818-1819.⁴⁵

- 1) Kalhol - Rs. 260
- 2) Amangi - Rs. 139
- 3) Nerli - Rs. 51
- 4) Nidsoshi - Rs. 155

Ganapatrao Narsinh Deshpande granted 17 acres of land assessed at Rs. 17 as Inam. Ramchandra Dafle, Chief of Dafalapur State granted 50 acres of land to the Sanstha. Chintamanrao Appasaheb granted seven survey numbers in Hubli Taluka amounting to Rs. 353. The total land revenue exclusive of Sangli and Sangliwadi, realized from different Talukas was as follows:⁴⁶

1) Miraj Prant	...	Rs. 5,500/-
2) Shirhatti	...	Rs. 3,600/-
3) Shahapur	...	Rs. 1,800/-
4) Terdal	...	Rs. 4,000/-
5) Kuchi	...	Rs. 675/-
6) Mangalwedha	...	Rs. 2,590/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 18,165/-</u>

These lands were given to the highest bidder for cultivation by auction. This auction sale was held by the Mamlatdar and sanctioned by the authorities of the Sanstha. Besides the land revenue the Sansthan had an income of Rs. 6,000/- as Sayar (a kind of grant of Inam) revenue derived from Sangli and Sangliwadi.

Administration of the Sansthan: The ruling Chief was the head of the administration. He was assisted in his work by an Officer called the Huzur Karkun. Chintamanrao Appasaheb I continued to manage the State till his death. At the time of his death, Tatyasaheb, his son, was minor. So, the State was managed by

the British Government. In this period the British Government appointed a Karbhari to the Ganapati Sansthan. In 1859 Tatyasaheb became major; and became the head of the State. Even though Tatyasaheb became the ruler, the Ganapati Sansthan was managed by the Karbhari as Muktiyar Karbhari upto 1901. Tatyasaheb died on 12.12.1901 and then the Sansthan was managed by the Ganapati Manager under the orders of the Administrator.

The Ganapati Sansthan was not a mere religious and spiritual entity like the others of its kind. But it had civil, criminal and revenue jurisdictions. But these powers were taken away except the revenue powers by a Government Resolution No. 1666 dated 9.4.1899.⁴⁷

The Sansthan had the authority to deal with the revenue matters of Sangli and Sangliwadi towns. The revenue of Inam lands situated in different Talukas of the State was collected by the Mamlatdar and sent to the Sansthan without fail:

Its functions were manifold. They were:

- i) The Sansthan contributed to the expenses of the Municipality.
- ii) It bore 1/3 of the cost of Dispensary at Sangli.
- iii) It paid for the Police charges of the Inam villages. In those villages it exercised the civil and criminal

ix) Minors under State guardianship will be admitted to the Orphanage on a payment of Rs. 4 per month for their clothing, board, education etc.⁴⁸

In 1909 the Ganapati Sansthan was empowered to construct roads leading from Sangli city to other adjoining villages viz., Budhagaon Road, Miraj Road, Haripur Road, Ankali Road etc.⁴⁹

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