
CONCLUSION

C O N C L U S I O N

Under the leadership of Malojiraje Naik-Nimbalkar the Native State of Phaltan recieved a turning point. The Phaltan state was a drought ridden area. The economic sources were near to nothing, therefore the development of Phaltan state was felt to be an impossible task.

Malojiraje Saheb was an adopted son of Mudhoji Naik-Nimbalkar. In 1917 after his coronation ceremony Rajesaheb took up the task of developing the Phaltan state. In doing so there were lot of changes brought about in socio-economic political and educational field. Rajesaheb had acknowledged the need of hour and accepted the progressive policy for the development of Phaltan state. Below an attempt is made to briefly concluded the contribution in social political educational, Agriculture, Co-operative on contribution after independence made by Rajesaheb.

SOCIAL FIELD :

In the social field Rajesaheb decided to eradicate the 'Paradha System' practised amongst Maratha and Muslim community. He began this task from his home by consenting his wife to particapate on the occassion of his coronation

and to bring about co-relation between caste, Rajesaheb brought about major changes in social and political fields. In pursuance of this he established ' Jati Nirmulan Sangh ' (Caste abolition federation). It may be said that due to the establishment and existence of the Jati Nirmulan Sangh there were no caste riots in Phaltan states as long as Rajesaheb was present. He began the task of eradicating the caste system and evolving social equality right from his home. Rajesaheb heartily permitted his daughter and his elder son to go for an intercaste marriage. In the executive council also he nominated representatives from Muslim and untouchable community e.g. Mahadevo Ahiwale was the representative of untouchable community in the executive council.

Along with this he was also successful in eradicating the devilish social customs and traditions. Therefore all these activities and changes brought about by Rajesaheb imply that he was influenced by the social reformes like Mahatma Phule, Dr. Ambedkar, Karmveer Bhaurao Patil and other Congress leaders like Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi etc.

POLITICAL FIELD :

In the political field Rajesaheb was liberal and democratic in his idea. In the contemporary situation Rajesaheb had an absolute opportunity to become a dictating



leader but having no assion for power he chose altogether a different pathway. He was also influenced by the contemporary British administrative policy (Act 1909, 1919, 1935) and the liberal congress leaders. He brought about the required changes in the political field Rajesaheb delegated the power of the state to the people by the state act of 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1940. Equality in political administration, representation to women in political administration, manitaining good relationship of understanding with the opposition was what Rajesaheb achieved showing his administrative ability. This ability was also appraised by a appoinent of Rajesaheb Shri S. R. Bhosale who was a Justice Minister in the Native State. He established local self Govt. and Municipality as way of increasing the participation of masses in the administration of the state. These events focus upon the genuine leadership of Rajesaheb in the state.

AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVE FIELD :

Rajesaheb was aware that the development of the state depended upon agriculture and industrilization. There by he made further efforts in these fields. Concerning agriculture he led ... the water of the Nira Ujawa Kalwa (Nira right bank canal) in to the state due to which even with the lack of rain water irrigated agriculture can be carried on. For the development of agriculture he appointed first class

agriculture degree holders, new seeds fertilizer and pesticides destroyers were made available to the farmers. He brought a bulldozer worth Rs. 93,000/- which was the first of its kind in Asia. He also experimented on ' Collective Farming ' and was successful. He built various wells dams etc. to satisfy the wather demand of farmers for t he whole year.

CO-OPERATIVE :

In the co-operative movement also, Phaltan state did not lack behind. On the co-operative basis various ' Patpedhi's ' Malojiraje Bank, industries, factories were established. The common man was also inspired and encouraged in his business. A detailed study concerning this has been made in chapter IV.

EDUCATIONAL FIELD :

Even in educational field Rajesaheb was liberal in his ideas. He was well aware that the backbone for the political and social development was education. Its through education that one gets political and social awareness. Thereby Rajesaheb provided educational facilities to the people of Phaltan State and British Hindustan. He provided scholarship to the intelligent and needy student. For adult he started

adult education classes at Manmohan Rajwada (Palace). Rajesaheb also dared to start women education despite the social tradition being against it. This task he began with his daughter sending her to a Phaltan School. Setting on example for other girls and women to follow. Rajesahebas greatness could also be noted in his thought of not only thinking about the educational development of his own state, but felt that this development should take place outside Phaltan state too. This attitude could be noted in his contribution towards Karmveer Bhaurao Patil (Rayat Sikshan Sanstha Satara) and Maharahi Dono Keshav Karve (Women Education Society Hingae). This has been discussed in detail in Chapter IV to this dissertation.

CONTRIBUTION AFTER INDEPENDENCE :

Mahatma Gandhiji agreed to the idea of partition and after his assassination, there were riots and disturbance all over India. Rajesaheb took care that the riots and disturbance would not influence the Phaltan State and maintained peace. Rajesaheb was alleged to be against opposer of freedom fighters but this allegation has no proff. It have been noted in chapter III. During the abolition of princely states Rajesaheb very enthusiastically handed over the state along

with the treasury of state while we have a number of examples showing that there was hesitancy not only in handing over the states, but infact they also shows debit on their respective states. This act of Rajesaheb portrages his belongingness and love for state. As a consequence of his actions he was awarded by including him in the Bombay ministry besides other reason has been noted in chapter III. After accepting the Congress membership he considered to be him moral duty to follows the ordinance and discipline of party.

Even after independence, the leadership of Rajesaheb was effective. This could be adjudged by his success in administration as minister. During the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement Morarji Desai, Malojiraje and Ganpatrao Tapase were the object of criticism of opposition. This was crucial period for Maharashtra Congress party. Without careing to the anger of the opposition parties and people Rajesaheb stood against the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement. The thought behind his action has been discussed in chapter III.

Rajesahab was not a regionalist, but a nationalist and therefore in the 1962 General election he was elected with a huge majority. To give stability to the Congress party in Maharashtra during the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement Rajesaheb dedicated himself totally. His contribution in this regard has been praised and accepted by Shri Y. B. Chavan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Rajesaheb was started ' Vishal Sahyadri ' a Daily News Paper with the view of creating awarness amongst Non-Brahmin Masses (Bahujan Samaj) and also communicated his idea through to common people. Thereby concluding one can say that all his above noted social political economical and education contributions protrarys his successful leadership in Phaltan State in perticular and Maharashtra in general.

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