

A Study on Economic Administration during the Period of Sayajirao Gayakwad-III

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Abstract

This article aims to study on economic administration during the period of Sayajirao Gayakwad-III (1875-1939). The study is descriptive type and covers secondary source of data. The study focuses on agricultural administration and analyzing its impacts on farmers and Baroda state revenue to Gayakwad-III. Baroda state area, cultivation area, cultivated area, and agricultural administration interpret that time to time restructuring, agricultural engineering, agricultural Banks and research base initiatives were taken by Gayakwad-III during his period. To conclude, Gayakwad-III was visionary and believed in decentralization of powers in the area of agriculture. His put the public in the centre of the state for better livelihood and prosperity of public.

Key words: *Gayakwad-III, economic administration, cultivated area, agricultural engineering, visionary*

Introduction

Agriculture has been taken into consideration and has remained the main profession of the majority of the people of India given that historical time. The richness, the prosperity of exchange and the stableness of the authorities largely depend upon it. Agriculture pre-ruled the economic system and the humans remained deeply connected to the soil. At the near of the nineteenth century, greater than 80% of the populace of India depended upon agriculture for its livelihood. There was no giant improvement inside the device of cultivation. The humans persevered the age -old cultivation techniques with a few modifications right here and there beneath diverse rulers. On the one hand, the population of the country slowly and gradually started out increasing, however, however, the production in agriculture did no longer growth a lot. As a end result, the financial existence of the humans of India remained stagnant. The main objective is to apprehend agricultural administration of Gaikwad -III and what level it suits with policy of Government of India on agricultural vicinity.

Discussion

Several tries have been made through Sayaji Rao for the improvement and betterment of the rural administration inside the State. The first primary strive was in the Education of Agriculture. As such, he had positioned greater emphasise on schooling proper from the start of his rule. Though now not tons educated himself, he took keen hobby not handiest in the improvement of preferred education but additionally inside the special sort of education. He felt that the gadget of wellknown schooling could create curiosity a number of the cultivators for adopting new medical measures. He thought that without widespread schooling, the first-class of the endeavors could fail. In 1902, he said that he wanted the cultivators to have number one (A. G. Widgery, 1928: ninety four)¹ schooling which could help them in their existence and profession. He additionally favored to set up Agricultural Colleges and Model Farms in distinctive parts of the State in order that necessities of the humans of the State could be fulfilled. As a real promoter of tendencies, his attempts among 1886 and 1920 to improve the vintage agricultural strategies, had been particular. The first movement in which agricultural training was furnished for higher farming, better ploughing, better manuring, higher weeding and higher irrigation became initiated in Baroda. In 1890, it was handiest the Baroda State inside the Western a part of India to open the primary Agricultural Institution wherein the innovative farmers have been endorsed for studying the clinical "Agro-Know- Hows(C. E. Newham,1948:797)²

A elegance with twenty-five students become started out. Eight one-of-a-kind training for a duration ranging among 2 and one year had been conducted on Baroda Farm whilst three months' publications have been performed at Jagudan and Amreli Farms. The publications on Baroda Farm had been as underneath:

1. Annual agricultural elegance;
2. Course in critical functions of modern agriculture (3months);
- three. The Mali magnificence (10 months);
4. Short guides in fruit maintenance;
- five. Virginia tobacco curing direction (2 months);
6. The oil engine and tractor magnificence (one year);
7. Dairying and live-stock realistic class at Makarpura
8. Apprentice or better farming elegance (M. H. Shah,1942:60)³

In 1895, for the advantage of the men of the backward instructions, separate faculties had been opened at Songadh, Arhati and Maha in Navsari District and at Kadi in North Gujarat. All school syllabuses had been reframed with the agriculture publications. Various new guides had been added. Kalabhavan in Baroda and Dhamka Boarding School in Navsari had been conducting

such guides. These institutions have been emphasizing each theoretical and sensible schooling in agriculture. The institutions' premises had been also furnished with the experimental farms. Having experienced the devastating famine of 1899-1900, the Maharaja gave precedence to agriculture publications in lots of institutions. In 1916, a unique faculty for training boys of the agricultural lessons became opened at Jagudan and become later transferred to Baroda. The Department of Education turned into counseled by means of the Maharaja to open experimental training classes in decided on rural schools. In the ones days, the Royal College of Agriculture of England at Cirencester had a excellent recognition. (GBS,1921:303)⁴

Later on he re-prepared the Agricultural Department. Between 1900 and 1904, several measures were taken by using the Government of India to reorganize their Department of Agriculture and numerous professionals in Agricultural Chemistry, Economics, Botany, Mycology, and Entomology were engaged. An Imperial Research Institute changed into founded at Pusa (Bengal) and Provincial Departments

of Agriculture have been similarly re-constructed. To co-ordinate their activities and to perform a properly-taken into consideration coverage for the whole of India, the workplace of the Inspector-General of Agriculture was created inside the Government of India. Influenced by the agricultural coverage of the Government of India, the Maharaja of Baroda felt the want for reorganizing his Department of Agriculture. Upto1909, agriculture in Baroda were under the supervision of a department of the Revenue Department. In that year, an independent Department of Agriculture became set up, and in 1912 Dewan Bahadur V. A. Samarth, who had rejoined the Baroda carrier as Amatya, took price of it and endeavored to provide expression to the rural coverage contemplated via the Maharaja (Philip W,1921:241)⁵

To guide and alter the sports of the Department the Maharaja exceeded the order that, "the State being comparatively a small one, presenting a confined scope for working out a big scheme of medical paintings, the exceptional course could be to observe the consequences acquired at the British Institutions and particularly at those located in our instantaneous neighbourhood, and to try to exhibit upgrades of tested price to the humans of the Raj".((GBS,1921:304)⁶ The Department of Agriculture become located immediately beneath the control of the Dewan, as it changed into felt that pastimes so vital to the State must get hold of the private interest of the administration. After that, preparations have been made for periodical visits by means of the various Departments of Agriculture in British India to the Model Farm at Baroda.

The State completed systematic research and experiments on introducing indigenous and unique types of extraordinary plants, lawn crops, and many others. The agricultural research turned into divided into 5 primary corporations:

1. Experimental farms
2. Seed Supply;
3. Agricultural Chemistry;

4. Plant Breeding; and
- five. Plant Pathology.

As a part of the rural studies software experimental farms were organized as early as 1893 and had been located in fee of the men and women who had been especially trained by the State on the Royal College of Agriculture, England. These farms accomplished two primary responsibilities. The first changed into experimenting beneath nearby conditions and the second one become growing a huge quantity of the improved

seeds for distribution to the farmers. The State supplied a diffusion of seeds that were made appropriate to and improved for the distinctive soils of the State. The Maharaja seriously felt that critical ryots need to sow handiest the first-rate seeds and pay a few attention to the first-class rotation of crops.(A.G.Widgery, 1928:ninety seven) ⁷

In 1912, the Agricultural Association changed into mounted in Kadi District with over 1200 members similar affiliation was additionally established in the Baroda District. The important objective of the Maharaja turned into to improve the agriculture strategies and to arrange various packages for development inside the first-class of the articles. In Kadi District, an Agricultural Museum become set up by using Suba Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathi Bhai Desai. A constant deposit became made to be had for the farm animals shows and shows. For the first time in India, a cellular agricultural exhibition become brought in Kadi in 1914. A railway educates become employed from the B.B. And C. I. Railway at the State price and was shunted free at each station for the general public suggests. The train was chimerically embellished with the seed samples, yield samples, put in force models and different many agro-activities Lectures had been added by means of the Revenue Officers and Inspectors of Agricultural Department on the exhibitions. The massive implements carried by means of the educate had been positioned to real demonstration in nearby fields. Thus, lots of cultivators came to realize approximately present day techniques and their feasible uses. This cell exhibition coach additionally commenced selling the various exhibited more implements at half of-price and there has been a provision to update the bought ones also. Travelling through the agricultural centres, the cell exhibition-cian-selling coach started out distributing freely leaflets and pamphlets inside the local language that allows you to draw greater interest of the farmers and to in addition encourage their enthusiasm in agriculture. The contents of the pamphlets proved very beneficial for the farmers as the ones comprised interesting statistics on benefits of raising fodder, improvement of cattle-breeding, betterment of rotation of vegetation and the inconvenience of the small holdings. In every district an Agricultural Inspector turned into appointed. His fundamental. Characteristic was to propagate and conduct checks on the farms for the farmers. He did such tests on tobacco at Petlad, on wheat at Kadi, and so on. The want for extensive cultivation become systematically preached anywhere. The Agricultural Inspector* at the same time as they had been on excursion, observed that the question of water-deliver become the most vital of all. Many years of scanty rainfall, which succeeded the extraordinary famines, awakened the thoughts of Sayaji Rao. The

possibilities of properly-uninteresting had the critical interest of the Maharaja and his advisors. His Highness, in 1883, first spoke publically of his preference to look irrigation works opened all over Baroda. Another noteworthy contribution of the Maharaja became the status quo of the agricultural engineering section in 1909. The most important capabilities of this segment had been:

- (i) the development of wells;
- (ii) the introduction and demonstration of strength-pushed machinery appropriate to the farm desires;
- (iii) the creation and trial of agricultural implements;
- (iv) the oil engine and tractor training; and
- (v) the demonstration of the use of electric energy to agriculture.

The sports of this segment in Baroda began with dull operations for the development of agricultural nicely water. It became started in 1911 with the help of demonstration on the Model Farm via the Superintendent from Nadiad, within the British territory, near the Pelted Taluka of Baroda. In 1917, the first Agricultural Engineer was appointed (M.H.Shah, 1942:74)⁸

The Maharaja additionally promoted a voluntary carrier unit named "Shri Sayaji Sahakar Sewa Sangh" in 1926. In this unit, any person could get an opportunity to come forward for voluntary service in

the place. One ought to convey forward a creative suggestion and will draw the eye of the management for the betterment of the rural subjects. The chief motto of the Sangh become to "paintings co-operatively". The Sangh commenced publishing magazines quarterlies titled "Gram Jivan" (Rural Life) and "Sahakarya and Kheti" (Co-Work and Agriculture) for the betterment of the agricultural lifestyles. The Maharaja remarked that "In rural life the precept of co-operation is specifically vital and it have to permeate all activities, making every center a unmarried economic unit. The fashion of contemporary civilization is in the direction of the aggregation in their cohesion, if the production of intake, its income and happiness will proportionately increase". He additionally said "we must introduce the benefits of civilization amongst our human beings in rural areas, there is nothing stronger, more stimulating to that stop than the co-operative society". (A.G.Widgery, 1928:355) ⁹

Animal Husbandry is intently linked with agriculture and plays a crucial function in its improvement. India, being an agricultural U. S. A., can make progress if proper attention is also paid to the live-stock. Live-stock paperwork the primary source of deliver of electricity for cultivation and rural transport. It offers shielding feeds consisting of milk, meat, eggs, and different merchandise like wool, hides, skins, and organic rely. The cow dung additionally provides vast field manure. The majority of the cultivators in India rear some milch animals to

meet their everyday milk requirements. The Maharaja of Baroda advocated the farmers to keep as many milch animals as they might. The State was lucky to have the USA's best herdsmen Bharwads or Rabbaries of Kathiawad who were regarded for live-inventory rearing. Charotar in Baroda District, Gir and Dhari in Amreli District, Chaurashi in Surat District are still popular for their high potential in milk yielding. The Maharaja extended economic aids for the milch livestock breeding schemes. To enhance the breed and to guard the cattle from not unusual illnesses, he opened well-equipped animal husbandry units. The first Veterinary Dispensary unit turned into opened in 1880-1881 at Baroda and then at Mehsana and Amreli (M.H.Shah, 1942: ninety four)¹⁰

To enhance the farm animals, a top rate bull gadget become installed in 1907 and concessions had been made to be had for co-operative breedings. Later on, the top class bull system was similarly developed and two new schemes had been delivered for lives improvement.

The first turned into the Kankreji Breeding farm scheme. The Kankreji breed is well-known during Gujarat and is an awful lot esteemed for the scale of bullocks. These large and sturdy animals are ideal to ploughing and other heavy work. About domestic animals, Elliot comments that "the domestic animals observed are oxen, cows, buffaloes, horses, sheep, goats, assess and camels. The camels are for the maximum element now not indigenous, however are imported from Rajasthan. The bullocks are utilized in ploughing and for riding carts. A well-to-do cultivator commonly, maintains two cows and two she-buffaloes (F. A. H. Elliot,1883:43)¹¹

The 2nd scheme turned into the Rabbaries or Bharwads improvement scheme. The Rabbaries had been the principle expert livestock elevating community in Gujarat. They have been landless and depended on cows and he or she-buffaloes. They sold their produce inside the form of ghee or butter. Their stock usually remained poor. The main goal of the Maharaja for the improvement of this scheme become to place the Rabbaries "in a function to produce important feeding material for their cattle by developing the to be had Government grass and waste lands and enhancing their situations via wearing on their paintings systematically and scientifically". ((M.H.Shah, 1942:96)¹²

The crop pattern, which existed earlier than the turn of the twentieth Century, become that, "of the five,eighty five,361 acres arable land, 5,622 acres beneath lawn cultivation, 419,940 acres under dry crop and the rest below rice and cotton crop cultivation (GBP,1828:84)¹³

To improve the economic role of the State, the Maharaja took unique hobby within the woodland produce. Forests play an vital component in the monetary lifestyles of a nation. The forests no longer best offer the constructing and other materials required for the home and industrial life of the humans, however they're also of notable cost in the protection of moisture, in bringing rain and within the slow feeding of the rivers which rise within the protection which their coloration affords. There were 630 rectangular miles of forests inside the State. Out of which 71 square miles were inside the Amreli District, 11 rectangular miles in the Sankheda Taluka of the Baroda District and 548 square miles inside the Navsari District((GBP,1921:fifty nine)¹⁴

Soon after Orsang Irrigation, Water works got here into existence. The Maharaja also thought very exactly approximately the trouble of drinking water for the metropolis human beings. He determined to assemble a big synthetic lake. His principal purpose became to deliver water not best to the city itself but additionally to the ones villages that come along the manner of the pipe lines. While pronouncing this, he said, "it turned into my cherished desire to present my human beings abundance of natural water and progressed sanitation. Every village should be provided with exact water that's the first considered necessary of fitness. Between them the State and the Local Board undergo half of the fee, the human beings contributing the rest, in the right principal that they need to discover ways to help themselves. I actually have tried to lead the human beings to desert a number of those externals which are out-worn and it is my earnest hope that soon we will find the caste-lion drinking from the equal pool because the outcasts lamb, to the top notch benefit of all". He additionally said that, "this water scheme is but the fundamental instance of what I am doing or wish to do for all of the three,500 villages and cities of the State". Good wells are being provided for all villages. Except wherein water is quite near the surface or where a river flows beyond the village State. (K. C. Saunders,1934:568)¹⁵

It changed into additionally the responsibility of those officials to superintend the development of the Paragana, to make the lavni abadi (the preparation for sowing and to settle the jamabandhi or other prices of evaluation). These neighborhood officers have been referred to as Watandars or Possessors and were appointed for the security of the Government and as a handy means of verbal exchange with the population. They did not immediately help the farmer in the series of the revenue. It was their business to useful resource him indirectly in persuading the people to work, to soak up land, to pay their taxes and to obey the laws. The Desai had extra mainly to asset within the agreement of the sales and to report at the State of the plants. The Mazmundar's obligation was to maintain the accounts, that is to write out the jamabandhi of the mahal. In Baroda State, as someplace else, the Maratha Government did no longer intrude with the vintage village gadget, however without a doubt notable imposed the equipment at district level with the aid of which money might be accrued and some fashionable offerings to the public be rendered. The Kalambandhi or Circular order of 1827 enjoined that an annual declaration of the sums paid to hereditary officials have been to be despatched in with the aid of the farmers, collectively with vouchers and receipts.

Conclusion

To conclude, Gaya wad-III became proactive towards agricultural industry. He believed that most of the Baroda kingdom population depended in farming. The use of land with the aid of cooperative way can supply better prosperity to farmers. He introduced numerous schemes for development of agricultural industry in his country. He also believed in decentralization of powers in the region of agriculture. His put the public in the middle of the kingdom for higher livelihood and prosperity of public. The roots of policies on agriculture industry framed via the Government of India may be seen in inside the rules framed through Gayawad-III for farmers` prosperity.

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