

Study of Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad's constructive work of establishing libraries in state of Baroda for welfare of public

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Abstract

We see there are many kings had ruled in India. But there are very few kings had worked for the welfare of public. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj had worked for welfare of public in state of Maharashtra. In the same way Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad had worked for welfare of public in state of Baroda. Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad had brought many changes his administration. He decentralised local self government. In period of pre independence he used ideal administration in his kingdom. He used property for the welfare of public. His work is inspiring to all. He applied social reform and justice for people. He prospered art and literature in Baroda state. Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad had started free and compulsory education for children in Baroda state. He made changes in farming system for greater production of crops. He started co-operative movement for development. He had given scholarships, donations and other facilities for improvement in education. His decisions are still ideal and directive to us. In opened schools in every village for education. He started farm schools as well as industry schools in Baroda state.

Key Words

Free and compulsory education, social reform, establishment of library, local self government, ideal administration

Introduction

Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad was public caring king. He started libraries for educating and enhancing knowledge of people. He had started formal education as well as arts, skills and occupational education. He had given education of democracy by establishing local self government. He had provided medical education and medical facilities. New techniques and technology he brought in his kingdom. He had all this changes for well fare of public. He used equality, fraternity and humanity in his kingdom. He was best thinker as well as strict administrator. His work will inspire everyone. He applied new techniques but he protected original culture of India. He had started gyms for exercise and club for sports. Also he started separate schools for girls. By establishing Grampanchyats he had decentralised government. He had helped many great national leaders like Mahatma Phule, Justice Ranade, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde, Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde, Karmveer Bhaurao Patil, Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve etc. He had helped many freedom fighters for moving Britishers from India.

Research Methodology

There are following research methodology were used for writing of this research paper. Historical research method is used for writing of this research. Many reference books are used read at first in

such way data collected. After that analysis of data written in descriptive method. For this research observation made on reference books, text books, newspaper and websites. Important points noted on it. In this way observation method also used for this research paper.

Objectives

1. To study the reasons of backwardness in education.
2. To study the different type of library development work.
3. To correctly study the need of education and present need of libraries.
4. To find how libraries helps in social and educational development.
5. To find correct solutions on it.

Early life and Education

Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad had born on 11th March 1863 in Kavhana. It comes in Malegaon Taluka of Nashik district. His father name was Kashirao Bhikajirao Gaikwad. His mother's name was Umabai. His birth name was Gopalrao Gaikwad. He was belonged to cadet branch of Gaikwad dynasty. Khanderao Gaikwad was died in 1870. He was famous Maharaja of Baroda. His brother was Malharrao. He has to succeed the throne. Malharao was not good in nature. Khandrao's wife was Maharani Jamnabai. She was pregnant. On 5 July 1871 she had given birth to her daughter. So Malharrao had ascened the throne. He had made to much expenses on his luxury. Reports of Khanderao sent by Resident Robert Phayre to secretary of India, Lord Salisbury. So Malharrao was deposed on 10th April 1875. Then he sent to Madras and died there in 1882. Now the throne of Baroda was vacant. So Maharani Jamnabai had called various branches of dynasty to find successor. Kashirao had three sons Anandrao, Gopalrao and Sampatrao. All these three boys had asked question that why all are called here. At that time Gopalrao unexpectedly said that he came for rule there. Maharani Jamnabai had adopted him on 27th May 1875. He has given new name Sayajirao. Later Sayajirao had ascended the throne on 16th June 1875. He had taken training of different skills of administration by Sir T. Madhavrao. On 28th December he started working He started first task of educating to his subject. He had started uplifting of backward and downtrodden people. He had made agricultural improvement and judicial reforms.

Background of Libraries

In state of Baroda Sayajirao Gaikwad had started public libraries movement. He had identified that libraries are very important for development of societies. Hence he started library movement. This movement was supplementary to spread of education. He became pioneer of library movement in India. He had started many social reforms in state of Baroda. There were many bad traditions and customs in India. He had started reforms in eradication of caste system, widow remarriage, prohibition of child marriage, establishment of Grampanchayats. For technical education he started Art Bhavan. Sayajirao Maharaj had travelled in Europe in 1905. He also travelled in America in 1906. He had observed many things there like union of labour, industrial development, agricultural occupation, education and libraries. He had observed the scientific vision of European and American people. He started this type of institutions for development of public. He had started training school for woman in 1881. Motive of this institution was to train women teachers and provide education to girls. He had made one act of free and compulsory education for child with age of seven to ten years old. Government libraries are public universities. For any stage of education libraries are very

important. Knowledge cannot acquire without sacrifice. So he started library movement with complementary of compulsory education. For improvement of libraries he called expert from America Shree William Borden to Baroda state. He had given responsibility of modernisation of libraries. William Borden was first trained professional librarian in America. Shree Melvis Dui was his friend who started decimal categorization system of books. William Borden was appointed as director of state library in 1913. In this library work many activistes had helped him like Shree Datta, Shree T. D. Waknis and Shree Motibhai Amin. He had not only worked for development of Baroda libraries but also libraries of Mumbai. He had started library training in 1911. He had started library science magazine 'Library Misalini.' This magazine was publishing in three languages. He had started child libraries. He made separate division for child in 1913 in public libraries. Sayajirao Maharaj had helped in establishment of Mumbai Marathi Library.

Publication of Books

Libraries were established in premises of Madrasa in period of Emperor Akbar. He was intelligent king. Akbar had started his own library. This library was called as Imperial library. In period of Akbar many scholars had their own libraries. In this period Governer of Gujrat Abdul Rahim Khan E-Khan had his personal library. Many historians had written about it. He had knowledge of many languages. Turkie, Sanskrit, Arebic and Persion these languages he had known. Mohammad Hamid Khushahin was famous binder this period. He was getting salary of Rs. 400/- in that period. Mulla Mohamad Sen was the best an artist and binder. Sayajirao Gaikwad had made history of library work.

Library work in Mumbai

Library movement was started in Mumbai province in 1804. This period was starting of printing publication work. Many books were published in this period. Sayajirao Maharaj had provided funding and help for this work. So Krushnrao Arjun Keluskar had translated Upanishad Part-2. Krushnrao Arjun Keluskar had described Sayajirao Maharaja's work about publication of book in December 1899 in preface of book 'Bhashantarkar'. In this period many books were published. So Bristish Government had demanded the list of books from publishers. Press of registration act was passed in 1867 by British Government. Due to British officers native general library movement was started in this period. Motive of this libraries were spread of English language and education in English. In this period Native Vernacullar institute library, Ahmadabad was established in 1848. Native library was established in 1849 in Ahamadabad. Ayuj library was established in 1850 in Surat. Mostly the books were bought in English language. Shreemati Himabai had donated to Ahmadbad library. So name of library was changed to Himabai Public Library. There were some important libraries were in Bhadoch Ramchandra Dipchand Library in 1855. Stuart library was established in Gohara in 1856. Appanath Bholanath library was established in Ahmadabad in 1870. J. N. Petit library was established in 1886 in Ankaleshwar. Laxmi Library was established in 1892 in Nadiyad. Victoriya diamond Jyublee library was established in Jalalpur in 1897. In 1939 under the presidentship of A. A. Peni one committee was established to look over the management of libraries.

Sourashtra division library work

There were some important libraries in Sourashtra. Mahuba library was established in Mahuba in 1877. Political library was established in 1857 in Junagadh. Victoria Jyubili library was established in Bikaner in 1897. Barton library was established in Bhavnagar in 1891. Bhagwat Singhaji library was established in Gondal in 1884. Lekhaji Rajnagar library was established in in Rajkot in 1868. Lung

library was established in Rajkot in 1856. Sayajirao Maharaj had donated Rs. 1,00,000/- for library work. Yearly funding was also provided. Meghraj Pedhraj had donated Rs. 4,00,000 for development of rural libraries. There were one cupboard also donated with books to Panchayat. In this way libraries developed in region of Saurashtra. Major role was played by Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad in development of libraraies.

Baroda Library Work

Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad had travelled in continent of Europe and American countries. He keenly observed libraries management. In the same way he tried to establish such type of libraries. He made free and compulsory education with help of establishing libraries. He had sent Shree Waknis for library training in England. He had appointed Shree Motibhai for development of libraries. He started training of library science. He had Published 'Library Misceliny' magazine in Marathi, English and Gujrathi language in period of 1912 to 1920. This magazine was run by Janardhan Sakharam Kudalkar. Shree Datta and Shreemati Tilak had helped him development of library. Sayajirao Maharaj had not only worked for development of libraries but also he promoted new writers to write books. He provided money for exhibition of books. He was helping publishers to publish books. Library union was established in 1925 to develop library movement. He started one magazine called as 'Pustakalay' for nearby 50 years. Many libraries were established in period of 1871 to 1898 in this region with help of Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad.

Libraries work in Kachha

This region was backward in movement of libraries. In this region library movement was not strong. But still there were many libraries were established in this region. V. J. Library was established in Palanpur in 1872. Maharana Narendradev library was established in Dharampur in 1886. Shree Chandra Sahani library was established in Chota Udaypur in 1876. Shree Raman Library was established in Pranvib in 1881. Gujrat separate state was formed in 1st May 1960. Finance was provided by state government to libraries. There was separate child library and library for woman. Separate payment was given to library worker. Free library service was provided by primary teacher Motilal Amin for public in Baroda state.

Movement of Libraries in Baroda

Free library service was provided by primary teacher Motilal Amin for public in Baroda state. He had started Mitramandal library with help of teachers in 1906. In this project there were 150 libraries were established. Mobile libraries were started in 1907. This library movement was established by Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad. Sayajirao Maharaj was first king who started compulsory education in 1907. William Borden was called for this purpose. William Borden had made plan of one state library, four district library and forty five city library. He is really state level first director. In Shree Datta was supretendant of state library. Library co-operative society was established in 1924 in Baroda. First library council was held in 1925 in Ganderi Public library. For development of rural libraries government of Baroda had made order on 5th May 1932. In period of two years there were one hundred libraries established in different villages. In 1934 Shree Waknis was working as Supretendant. Shree Waknis had started 1116 libraries in rural areas. In libraries were established in 1080 rural schools. Total 84% of people having library facility. Education of Sayajirao Gaikwad III was started lately. But he identified the importance of libraries. Philip Sargent was biography writer of Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad. Philip Sargent asked one question to Sayajirao Maharaj you have

done many useful task. But which work is important as per your opinion? Sayajirao Maharaj said quickly, "Education and library movement." By this answer we can understand the importance of library. Sayajirao Maharaj made education free but this was not affordable for many poor students. Many students cannot take education due to lack of money. In Constitution of India there is Article 21A is included by 86th Constitution Amendment Act in 2002. This article mentions that there is free and compulsory education for six to fourteen years old. This is become fundamental right. This is become effective from 1st April 2010. Right to education act is passed in 2009. Sayajirao Maharaj was started this act in very earlier period. He was inspired by observing libraries of America. In his observation of libraries Sayajirao Maharaj had liked work of William Borden of Columbia University. Sayajirao Maharaj has started libraries in those villages having one thousand of population. Mobile library work was noticed by London Library general. In London Library general written about Central Library that "One of the best organised Library in the World." Central library was established in December 1910. Due to noticeable work of library Sayajirao Maharaj was appointed as vice president in 1935 by British Library Association. He decided to call him Baroda for development of libraries.

Conclusion

Sayajirao Maharaj was ideal and visionary king. Many best ideas he had brought in Baroda for development of public. Many progressive steps Sayajirao Maharaj had taken in Baroda state. Hence study of Sayajirao Maharaj is very important in present days also. Because education is becoming vast day by day. Importance of libraries are increasing in present days.

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