

APPENDIX - III

By the first article Gaekwad asked for the protection against his relatives and he was advised by the Peshwa to settle all his disputes of his relatives without minding a lakh or Rs. 50,000 more or less. The second article stipulated that the Gaekwad was to be assisted by the Peshwa against a foreing power if the Gaekwads were loyal and friendly to the Poona Government. Article five allowed Khanderao Gaekwad to enjoy his Jagir and allowances, but he had to serve sayajirao. The seventh article allowed Sayajirao to settle some unsubduded places in Gujarat at his own cost and the Peshwa would advance no claims. The administration of Ahmedabad was to be continued as before. The articles fifteen and eighteen made clear that the Peshwa was not entertain any complains against the Gaekwad from the Dabhade family or from his own relatives. By article nineteen Govindrao was to receive two lakhs of rupees a year and a Jagir of Padra.

The Peshwa was also keen to see that the Gaekwad discharged his financial obligations to the creditors whom the Peshwa had guaranteed on behalf of the Gaekwad. As regards the administration of Ahmedabad and the port of Surat, it was decided that it should continue as it was decided earlier. By article twenty-fifth the Gaekwad was to serve the Poona Government personally through his representative with 3000 horse and 4000 in time of war.

The Survey of the Treaty :

A critical examination of the terms of the treaty brings out some of the points, which made the fulfilment of the treaty difficult for the rulers of Baroda. Madhavrao Peshwa proved a highly talented ruler and he had fully exploited this opportunity by dividing and weakening the family of the Gaekwad. The very principle of 'Divide and govern' is followed here, e.g., there was provision for Khanderao, Govindrao and other relatives. Khanderao was Damajirao's younger brother and his father Pilajirao had bestowed the Government of Kadi on him together with the title of Himmat Bahadur. Damajirao had granted him the districts of Nadiad and Borsad. Moreover Govindrao was given by this treaty a Jagir at Padra. By the treaty Sayajirao was advised to satisfy these persons. Both Khanderao and Govindrao were required to serve Sayajirao, but they never complied and Khanderao usually sided with one or the other of his nephews against Sayajirao and Fatehsingrao. The same policy was followed after Khanderao's death by his son Malharrao. This selfish policy of Khanderao and Govindrao disturbed the Baroda Government. Under such circumstances the Poona court had little difficulty in dismembering the Baroda Government. The Baroda Government was saved for some time as the Peshwa's family was also weakened by family dissensions.

By the very first article Sayajirao was advised to satisfy the other relatives without minding Rs. 50,000 more or less. Fatehsingh tried his best to satisfy Govindrao, but the demands of Govindrao were always increasing.

A stipulation (by the Article No.2) laid down that Sayajirao and Govindrao were to be supported against a foreign power. The Gaekwad in 1773 asked the help of the Peshwa against Britishers, at Broach and the Peshwa did not help the Gaekwad.

The Peshwa was expected by Article No.15 to help Sayajirao in case Govindrao should attempt to disturb the State. Within a very short time the terms of the treaty were violated by Peshwa Raghoba and he helped Govindrao with men and money against Sayajirao.

Sayajirao was allowed by article No.7 to bring the areas under the Moghulas and others under his control. It seems the Gaekwad was given a free hand in this matter and the Peshwa is not to share in the acquisitions of the Gaekwad.