

taramaiya, P. B

Shah, M. H.

SYNOPSIS CHAPTERS

Singh, S. R.

C - I.

Sinha, N. K. EVOLUTION AND ORIGIN OF THE BARODA STATE

Banerjee, A. C. This Chapter serves as a prelude of the Pre-Sayaji Rao period of the Baroda State.

Thompson, Edward In the early part of the eighteenth Century, when the authority of the Vadodara Rajya was on the decline, the Gaekwads serving as Prajamandal became independent and were rising the regions in Gujarat. The Gaekwad established friendly relations with the British. The Gaekwads remained faithful to the British Maharaja Malhar Rao, the degree of loyalty was a high mark.

Wheeler, Stephen

and powers of the British Resident were reduced. The Maharaja Gaekwad was the head and controlled all the administrative powers. The duties of the Dewan or Minister took a

Desai, G. H. Sayaji Rao III. In the Socio-Economic field, the Maratha Sardars lived as pensioners, social reforms were attempted, the agrarian situation was tackled and the already declined cottage industry revived.

Karve, D. G. CHAPTER - II.

CHILDHOOD OF MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAD.

Kellock, James offers the background in a nutshell of the life and interests of Sayaji Rao in different spheres,

Masani, R. P.

Rao, then as Gopal Rao, was adopted as a son and to the late Maharaja Ganpat Rao in 1875. Dewan Sir T. Rao administered the State well during the minority of Sayaji Rao. After the beginning of the actual rule of Rao in 1881, the Baroda State witnessed a long period of and reforms in the Social, Economic and Cultural . Some important events and incidents reflect and reveal, age of Sayaji Rao both in India and abroad, as a progressive and an enlightened ruler.

CHAPTER - III.

INFLUENCES ON MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO

This Chapter aims to discuss education, domestic life foreign travels of Sayaji Rao as major influences on him.

The education which Sayaji Rao received in his minority d impressed him greatly. He came to recognise education base for the better, stronger and freer community and for prosperity of the country. His domestic life and

health provided him with a ground to undertake tra- India as well as abroad several times. His second Maharani Chimnabai shared with him his progressive views emancipation of women. Sayaji Rao's numerous travels oped in him a quest for knowledge and an urge to know and the conditions and progress of the advanced countries.

CHAPTER - IV

SOCIAL TRENDS IN INDIA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

In this Chapter a review of the ideas of social lkers and social reform movements in India has been ertaken.

The Hindu society with religious beliefs and rigid caste stem was outworn. Women and untouchables were the real ferers. The contact of the West influenced social thinking

vements showed a process of transformation of the city. There was an emphasis on the purification of social services like famine relief-works, spread of medical care and others. The social and religious movements in Bengal, Bombay and Madras depicted multi-intellectual expression of the social and cultural situation.

CHAPTER -V

SOCIAL IDEAS OF MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO.

This is a study of the social ideas of Maharaja Sayaji Rao to different social institutions in the country.

Sayaji Rao examined the evils of caste and the causes of disabilities and the low position of women. For their uplift, he stated the necessity of educating them and purifying and making changes in different systems related to them. He declared the theory of untouchability unsound and exhorted to get rid of it from the Hindu society and to raise the status of the untouchables. His social reforms were illustrative of his ideas.

CHAPTER - VI.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF INDIA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

This Chapter narrates the background of the agricultural and industrial State of affairs and the poverty in India.

At the turn of the eighteenth century and with the increase of British influence, the handicraft industries declined. The land tenure policies of the British reduced the cultivators to poverty and the increase in famines led the British Government to evolve a famine policy. The economic leaders and the Indian leadership studied with absorbing interest the problems relating to agriculture, poverty, and the depletion of country's resources and ventilated the grievances.

Anti-Drain Theory also came in the wake
The economic ideas developed Indian

CHAPTER - VII.

AGRICULTURAL IDEAS OF MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO: AGRICULTURE

In the following CHAPTER, the economic ideas
have been examined. For convenience, his ideas
in agriculture have been dealt with in this Chapter.

1. Dewan Sir T. Madhav Rao endeavoured to
arise the agrarian problems in the State.
He realised the need of agricultural education to
improve rural production and made suitable provisions
for it. He gave thought to different methods for
improving agricultural output. He believed in balancing
of agriculture and industry. He held poverty
the people responsible for famines. He provided
relief in times of famines. Unlike the British
he encouraged trade and industry as a remedy
for poverty. The receipts of land revenue reflect
the change in the land revenue policy of Sayajirao.

CHAPTER - VIII

ECONOMIC IDEAS OF MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO: INDUSTRY

In the previous Chapter, the ideas relating to
its development in the Baroda State, have been

Sayajirao analysed the causes of India's industrial
backwardness and suggested remedies and outlined factor
development, keeping in view the resources available.
He favoured large scale industries and improvement
of industrial workers. He preferred

aided industries. Mindful of the effects of industrialism and the causes of the decline of advanced civilization, Sayaji Rao warned the nation to learn the lessons of history and to fulfil her mission. In the sphere of co-operation, Sayaji Rao marched with the times and developed several measures to improve the condition of the cultivating masses in his State.

CHAPTER - IX

THE POLITICAL IDEAS AND ORGANISATIONS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

This Chapter aims to underline the political condition of India and the political thinking and organisations as a background.

There was no change in the political set-up of India after 1857. In spite of Queen Victoria's promises, the position and powers of the Indian Princes remained unchanged. The post-1857 journals, newspapers and political associations ventilated the grievances of the people and urged for constitutional rights. The political consciousness and the influence of the work of Raja Rammohan Roy, gave rise to political thinking and the establishment of political organisations in Bengal. The political thinkers and organisations of Bombay were critical of the British policies. The moderates like Dadabhai Naoroji admired the sense of equality, justice and liberalism of the British but disapproved their policies in India. Political organisations in Madras and elsewhere in India, worked as feeder institutions to the Indian National Congress.

CHAPTER - X.

THE POLITICAL IDEAS OF MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO: NATIONALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

In this Chapter and the next political ideas of Sayaji

Rao have been examined. For convenient study, his image as a nationalist and his belief in the principles of democracy, are taken up in this Chapter.

Sayaji Rao thought of one united India having federation of the British territories and of the Indian States. He pleaded for India's place in the Commonwealth. His concept of nationalism cherished the unity of all classes including the industrial workers in the villages. He interpreted Swadeshism from a nationalist point of view in economic terms that is, maximum production at minimum cost. His willing support to the nationalist are examples of his liberal ideas and patriotic sense. Constitutional reforms with restricted elective elements in the popular bodies of the State manifested his belief in democratic principles.

The congress adopted non-interference policy towards the popular movements in the Indian States. Sayaji Rao allowed the Vadodara Rajya Prajamandal to take birth and tolerated its activities to a limit. He ignored the Prajamandal's demand for responsible government in the State which, in fact, had no basis and was not feasible in this period.

CHAPTER - XI.

THE POLITICAL IDEAS OF MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO :

RIGHTS, CONFLICT AND RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH.

This Chapter examines the contention of Sayaji Rao for legitimate rights and his conflict as well as the nature of relations with the British.

Sayaji Rao constantly urged the British for preserving the position, rights and authority of the Indian Princes and restoring to them greater degree of autonomy. He favoured the "Chamber of Princes" and asked for establishing a "Court" to

safeguard their rights. From 1887 to almost 1910, Sayaji Rao came into clash with the British Government on the issue of their interference in the internal affairs of his State. The policies and attitudes of Sayaji Rao manifested in the "Seditious" activities in the State and his behaviour at the Delhi Durbar of 1911, created in the minds of the British, his anti-British feelings which he falsified by actively co-operating with them in the War of 1914-18.
