



Shree Sayajirao (III) Gayekwad And Educational Institutions Of Patan (N.G)

Dr. Kamal H. Pandya

(Principal, shree b.d.s arts, science and commerce college patan.)

Introduction :-

There were kings of Gaekwad dynasty who ruled in great town Vadodara in morden Gujarat. That monarchy had been ruled for Two hundred twenty five years in that long period. Thirteen king throne Pilaji Rao Gayekwad First established his capital in Songadh of South Gujarat. His son Damaji Rao (second) after being establishment on Patan Vadodara transferred his capital from Songadha to Patan.vadodara was mad capital by Damaji rao

After the death of Damaji Rao, The quarrels began for the heritage of throne Sayaji Rao Gaekwad was the only ruler on throne of Vadodara, He governed 1875 to 1919 on his time , and Vadodara state progressed uniquely. He divided his empire in to different provinces where he appointed capable and skillful officers of management Sayaji Rao himself solved all question of people to visit suddenly of every province. Kadi province was being developed town.

Shree Shayaji Rao Gaekwad (Third)

After being imposed the throne of Vadodara to Malhar Rao was being deposed from throne (1875). the king Khande Rao Gaekwad heirless. So the British Government selected suitable heir from the royal family of Gaekwad and announced to give all prevalent rights through his Queen Jamnabai request. That connection, Kashi Rao intermediate son Gopal Rao adopted from his three sons who lived in the villege Kavalana of Maharastra there after selected adopt son "Sayaji Rao" his

In 1875 he had been adopted and December 28, 1881, his state had given self authority.² He divided his state into different province according to calculation of population Vadodara, Kadi, (After 1931, Mahesana) Navsari, Amreli and Okha, mandal had area of 8164 square miles of five provinces in 1831(3)

Sayaji Rao made rules for the abolition bad tradition and superstition that provident in the society. For making the people of state to be educated, he made rule of free compulsory education in whole Vadodara state school and boarding were started for children of backward classes. He started different school like "jamna vargo" for oldage d women its started night school for labour class.

people would not forger their learning so he libraries. He did compose five works. At natural disaster at his time. The work of railway was being done rapidly in Vadodara state with a view to, improving health of people, civil hospitals had been started. Thus on account of progresses of different fields and activities. Gujarat was being developed as domestic state.

The Academic Institution of Sayaji Rao Gaekwad's Time in Patan.

Sayaji Rao Gaekwad lived strongly that education should be done because of our people would be prosperous and progressive he insisted often on the subject of education the bases of all improvement and our holiday of freedom from the presentsitation live in education the education is necessary for the fulfillment of my wishes and to success of my self lack of knowledge ia a main reason for hindi and there is only one solution is an education to remove to It.(4)

Primary Education:-

Sayaji Rao was trying of only education. He had been spreading in whole Vadodara state in 1873 The Gujarati school was running only in Patan and Kadi province (5) The law of free and compulsory education was passed in Amreli in 13th march 1893(6) then the law had been applied in whole Vdodara state in 1906.(7) which is know as "sarva-shiksha" today step was put in that direcation.

According to law of compulsory education of Gaekwad's state Vadodara from beginning of eight years up to finishing of fourteen years for boys and from beginning eight years up to finishing of twelve years for girls considered compulsory to send to school. Duration of these year if parent would not send their children to the school, parents considered to be punishable. In addition, parents punished every month if boys and girls did not present more and received day of admission of every child. In addition not only received day after admission of every child but also boys and girls would not present in the school consequently parents punishable in every month and if they would not present for the second time the punishment would be leveled up.

Under the law of compulsory education, two lakh rupees penalty had taken during 1923-24 in Gaekwad state including five districts as Vadodara, Navasari, Kadi, Amreli and Okhamandal only in Kadi district, in wich Visnagar, Patan, Siddhpur, Keralu, Chansma, Harij, Mahesana, Kalol, Dehegam, Vijapur, Aantarsuba and where absent in which the penalty of one lakh rupee had taken during above year that penalty had been felt hardfully in those days. The law of compulsory education mad awareness in the education. In whole area of Gaekwad and began literancy in the sects of backward class of society. The education of music, experimental cooking, painting and embroidery had given in the girl school in patan in 1907-08.⁸

Anglo-Vernacular School and Highchool

Anglo-vernacular school had been started on july 1th 1789 (the education was given gujaratri along with English) 23 students joined education of English in it.⁹ there were 83 hindu and 4 muslim studentstudying in this school in 1890.¹⁰

High school had been started in the beginning of 1890 anglo-vernacular school was transform in to high school on December 1th 1890(11) "RAJATJAYANTI" festival of high school of patan had celebrated in 1915-16.¹² 60 student were studying in metric class of high school in 1924-25.¹³ Sheth shree ujamsi Pitambar had done noble help of Rs 15000 for the hostel.

Training College

Vadodara state had started training college to train the teachers of primary school. Training college had been started in patan in 1917-18. Although this collge was closed due to financial crisis.¹⁴

Dalit Education and Hostel:-

Sayaji Rao trid well for spreiding primary training in dalit society numerous ATYANJ SCHOOL had been opened 'ATYANJ' school had been started lastly in 1884 in only in visnagar city for thr first time "ATYANJ" girl school had been started in 1906. Twelve "ATYANJ" school had been already started since 1919 in the Navsari district in the some way nevertheless pure hindu teacher would not prepared to teach there, it dose not exaggerate to say that first generation of dalit in Gaejwad area had acquired work knowledge by the hand of muslim teacher because muslim teacher prepared to teach in many "ATYANJ"

school. Today old dalit of Gaekwad area of patan would say that had learn "BARAKHADI" from muslim teacher to be inquired deeply in those dalit villege house, it many know that mother-in-law in home had learned word knowledge while new generation brede would word knowledge popular house had been started in 1991-92. There was free facility of boarding and lodging from government in population house scholarship of 45Rs. Given to the student on every month.³⁵ student were learning in population in 1938-39.¹⁵

Janana Class:-

Vadodara state had started classes for the education for those women who are old age and uneducated. These classes were running from 3pm to 5pm in afternoon the classes of janana were running in patan in 1900,these classes were closed due to lack of number of students in 1902.¹⁶

Sanskrit pathshala:-

Jadiya harivallabhda's wife narmadabai having transfprmed har property into trust had been started narmada Sanskrit pathsala in patan between the area which situated from hingalachachar to railway-station (opposite bank) on Sunday 9-vaisakhvadi in vi-savant 1984.¹⁷

Urdu Education:-

Sayji Rao established Urdu school for the first time in order to increase education in state of muslim.He estavlshed Urdu-school for boys and girl in all important cities of Gaekwad area and some,13 urdu schools for boys and 4 girls school had established till 1920 in Navsari and it was total 15000 muslim children were learning in it. Urdu school had been started in tankwada area in patan.

Technical School:-

Holy celebration of "HIRAK MAHOTSAV" of shree sayaji rao in memory of P.K. Kotawala,"R.B. Sheth, shree P.K. kotawala Industrial Cum Teehcnical High School" had been started on 12,th March 1938 on the way wich was going from bagawada darwaja to railway station wich the financial halp of his wife smt, Hiralakshmiji .¹⁸

Night School:-

"Night School" was started in whole vadodara state for labour class might be get benefit in 1918-19 only on night school had been running in patan after sometime,thouse school had been closed for lacking of insufficient number of student.¹⁹

Kinder Garten:-

One and only kinder garten school situated in soniwada was running in patan.²⁰

First music school had been started in vadodara in 1886 which had co-ordinator prof. Maula-Lakhmi. A music school had been started in patan in January,1889,there were 102 student in music school in 1939-40.²¹

Physical Training School had been started in 1922-23 in patan.²² 133th "Vyayamvir Summit" was held on dec 26,27,28-1941, under the leadership of sardar pruthvising, almost 36 physical training school of kadi province took part in summit.²³

Library:-

The activities of library began in only time of Sayaji Rao he give full focus in the activities of development and give valuable contribution to participat in the development of the education, to begin village to village library for the welfare of people in whole vadodara state.

Shree Fatesing Rao General Library:-

Library had builded with spending 3000Rs. To collect financial fund from these people of teshil and town for building of library in Patan. Vadodara government helped 500Rs, these general library had given the name of "Fatesihn Rao sarvajanic pustkalaya". Library was began on 11-8-1899.²⁴

Vadodara state Library Association And Councile:-

Vadodara rajya pustkalaya manda founded in 1824 with a vview to the changing perspective of people to develop and activity of library association the fifth library summit held under the leadership of smt,Vidhyagauriben in patan on 16-31930.²⁵ library day had been celebrating for advertisement of library activity during the year which had organized by "vadodara rajya pustkalaya mandal" the efforts have been done by the lady teacher of kanyashala to read and make then read book with a view to girls might get sufficient opportunity in the society.

Conclusion:-

Vadodara state was very big and prosperous before independence in Gujarat and its land area was slight lesser then the straight area of British Eempire if we look from these vision we know how it is very influencial on today's Gujarat to spread education of Gaekwadi state. There was a historical development of activity of publication, activities of library, education of Industry, Primary education along with higher education during the region of Sayaji Rao.Vadodara was considered to be manner town by such ceremony education, cultural movement and Sayaji Rao was considered supreme place among modern creators of Gujarat but it is unforgettable take participate in leadership by introduction of deep vision person from Rameshandra Dutt up V.T.Krishnamachari the journey of development of vadodara stste.

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