PREFACE

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The focus of this Study is on the indicators of urban-industrial impact on the village "CHIKALTHANA" near Aurangabad city, in Marathwada (Maharashtra). The indicators that are considered here belong to the utilization of agricultural lands and changes therein, the layout of the village, the residential arrangement and the cultural and social life of the people.

SELECTION OF A VILLAGE:

The selection of a village has been made primarily on the basis of the nearness of the village to urban-industrial centres. The village 'Chikalthana' has close connections with Aurangabad city and is on the railway line from Manmad to Kachiguda (Hyderabad). Secondly it is situated at a distance of about 9 kilometres from Aurangabad city, which is growing fast as an urban-industrial centre. Chikalthana is also situated on the road transport route between Aurangabad and Jalna a growing commercial centre. These factors, it is strongly felt, have brought the village under the impact of Aurangabad city.
METHODS OF STUDY:

The work is both descriptive and analytical in nature. At the descriptive level, it tends to describe the nature and indicators of urban-industrial impact on the village. At the analytical level, it seeks to interpret the impact on the socio-economic characteristic and of the conditions of the people in the village.

DATA COLLECTION:

The data was collected through two stages of survey. In the first stage, I took a general survey of total number of families of the village. Its object was to get the necessary basic data for selecting a sample and for preparing the interview schedule. At the second stage I have collected the detail information with the help of family schedule from the families selected as.

SAMPLE:

There were in all 1250 families in the village at the time of this study. It was not possible to study all the 1250 families of the village, due to
the limitation of time and money. Therefore the stratified random sample method was used for selecting a family representing all the occupations categories in the village. Only the main occupations of the Head of the family have been considered for categorizing the occupations for the Census of India of 1971.


I have completed this entire study under the empirical guidance of lovely teacher Dr. M.G.Kulkarni, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, Marathwada University, Aurangabad; His parent-like guidance and
sympathetic consideration of difficulties during the period of this research encouraged to complete this research work. I have to words to explain his regretful apology to him.

I am heartily thankful to faculty members of the department, Dr. (Mrs.) Sudha Kaldate, Dr. (Mrs.) Anuradha Shote, Professor R.B. Bilawar, Professor V.V. Deshpande, as well as thanks are due to Dr. B.L. Joshi, for his co-operation during research work. Also, thanks to the University Grants Commission for the award of Research Fellowship, because of which I would completely devote to research work without any financial worries.

Regretful thanks to Vice-Chancellor Justice M.P. Kanade, Registrar Dr. B.M. Patodkar and Librarian Shri R.G. Jogdeo.

I am thankful to the Government Officials at district and village level servants and all respondents who ungrudgingly extended all their co-operation during field investigation.