CHAPTER- 2

PREVIOUS REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

A great deal of literature review has been done before selecting the theme of the present research work. Co-operative movement and the Sugar lobby have played a vital role in the socio-economic, cultural and political transformation of Maharashtra State & India. India is known as the sugar bowl of the world, Maharashtra is known as the Sugar bowl of India and Ahmednagar District is famous as the Sugar bowl of Maharashtra. The influence of Sugar lobby in the development of leadership in various districts of Maharashtra is highly remarkable. The contributions of these powerful leaders are extremely outstanding.

2.2 NEED FOR REVIEWING LITERATURE

Knowledge is growing rapidly. It gets doubled in a very short span of time. Scholars, researches and writers go on adding knowledge through their studies and writings. There is a tremendous increase in the number of publications, books and periodicals in developed and developing countries. India alone produces annually about 20,000 books.

One who is not fully conversant with has gone before has little chance of making a worthwhile contribution. Therefore a researcher has to survey the available literature relating to his field of study. He must keep himself update in his field and related areas.¹

2.3 LITERATURE:

Literature in this context consists of

A. Books:

1. Encyclopedias
   - General, e.g., Encyclopedia Britannica
   - Specific, e.g., Encyclopedia on Social Sciences

2. Year Books (e.g. published as supplements to Encyclopedias.)
3. Textbooks


B. Journals: Published monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annually.

C. Reports:

1. Reports of Committees/Commissions appointed by Govt. & Public institutions.


D. Research Dissertations and theses.

E. Newspapers.

F. Micro Forms: Audio and Video tapes; Micro Card; Micro Film.

2.4 WHAT TO REVIEW AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE

The review of literature is not mere reading for reading sake; it is also not a casual reading like reading of a story or novel. It is focused and directed towards specific purpose. It is also selective. A researcher has to select the kind of literature to be reviewed and determine the purposes for which he has to study them. The literature review starts with the selection of a problem for research, continues through the various stages of the research process and ends with report writing.²

(I) The Purposes of Review:

The reasons for review of related literature are:

1) To gain a background knowledge of the research topic,

2) To identify the concepts relating to it, potential relationships between them and to formulate researchable hypotheses,

3) To identify appropriate methodology, research design, methods of measuring concepts and techniques of analysis,
4) To identify data sources used by other researchers and
5) To learn how others structured the reports.

The kinds of literature to be reviewed at the various stages of the research processes and the specific purposes of the review are indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps in the research process</th>
<th>Kinds of literatures to be reviewed</th>
<th>Purposes of review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Identification and selection of problem</td>
<td>1.1 Source materials, encyclopedia, Text-books, Reference books</td>
<td>1.1 To gain preliminary orientation and background knowledge</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.2 Latest publications on the discipline</td>
<td>1.2 To gain up-to-date knowledge in the field</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.3 ICSSR Survey of Research in Social Sciences</td>
<td>1.3 To know the work already done on the subject</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.4 Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations (published by Association of Indian Universities etc.)</td>
<td>1.4 To identify research gaps in the field</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 Theses in the selected discipline</td>
<td>1.5 To avoid duplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Formulation of the selected problem</td>
<td>2. Previous studies in the field. Journals, published &amp; unpublished thesis</td>
<td>2. To become familiar with appropriate methodology &amp; research technique relevant to the study</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Operationalization of</td>
<td>3. Previous studies in the</td>
<td>3. For clarifying concepts</td>
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<td>concepts</td>
<td>field. Journals, published &amp; unpublished thesis</td>
<td>and knowing measurement techniques</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Preparation of Research proposals</td>
<td>4.1 Illustrated Books on Methodology of Research</td>
<td>4.1 To develop alternative designs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4.2 Published &amp; unpublished thesis</td>
<td>4.2 For formatting hypothesis &amp; deciding sample design, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Construction of tools for collection of data</td>
<td>5.1 Illustrated Books on Methodology of Research</td>
<td>5. For gaining a thorough knowledge of the process of tools &amp; measurement techniques</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>5.2 Copies of tools &amp; scales furnished in the appendix of theses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Drafting the theoretical chapters &amp; theory parts of Other chapters.</td>
<td>6. Journals, textbooks, reference books &amp; reports on the subject matter</td>
<td>6. To take notes &amp; compile bibliography</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.5 LITERATURE SEARCH PROCEDURE:

The above table shows that a researcher has to review the various kinds of literature relating to the selected field of study. How can he identify the related materials? This search procedure involves a series of steps. The exact sequence will vary depending upon the subject & the knowledge of the researcher. A general approach is suggested below:

1. Request learned Professors, librarians or others familiar with the field to suggest relevant references.
2. Find out whether any bibliography already prepared on the subject is available in a library. See the Bibliographic index, if any, maintained in the library.

3. Consult bibliographies in the theses on the topic & related topics.

4. See the card catalogues of the library: 1) Author catalogue cards if the authors of books are known, (2) Subject catalogue cards to locate the titles & other details of the books on the subject.

5. Examine periodicals, monographs, reports & conference proceedings & other materials incl. microfilms available in the library.

6. Consult reference cited in the books & articles already located. Each book or article will be a means for locating additional reference.

7. Consult the abstract Journal on the subject or 'Abstracts' section in the journals relating to the subject.

8. See the 'Book-Review' pages in the daily newspapers & in the journals.

Thus one can identify many references relating to the selected topic. The problem now is to go through the references one after another & extract information relevant to the study. ³

2.6 SOURCES OF LITERATURE:

The sources of documentary information which can aid the process of locating literatures related to selected research topics are:

A. Subject Catalogues of Libraries

These catalogues furnish lists of books available on various subjects. Subject Index in libraries also serves the same purpose.

B. Documentation Service

There are a number of documentation centres attached to national instructions. Some of the important centres are:
1. Social Sciences Documentation Centre of ICSSR,
6. Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

From these centres codified information on any topic can be obtained on payment of a nominal fee. In addition xerox copies of pages in books or journals can also be obtained from these centres.  

C. Bibliographies

Some institutes & libraries bring out bibliographies of books & papers published in India.

Important bibliographies are:

1. Indian National Bibliography

   This is a monthly publication of National Library, Calcutta to which copies of all books published should be delivered under the delivery of Book Act. This publication contains a latest list of books published in all the 15 major languages of India. A five year cumulative index is also available.

2. The Library Congress Accession List, South Asia

   This is a monthly record of all publications acquired by the US Library Congress Office in New Delhi from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan & Sri Lanka.

3. Asian Social Science Bibliography

   This is an annual publication of the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. It covers selective books, reports & papers published in English in Asia.

4. Bibliographies of Libraries

   The libraries of some Universities & other educational institutions bring out bibliographies on selected subjects. 

D. Lists of Books and Publisher's Bulletin

1. All leading publishers bring out periodical bulletins & list of books published & forthcoming books. Some publishers publish periodical bulletins, e.g. "Publishers Monthly" (C.S. Chand & Co.), "The Book Maker" (Orient Longman), "Book Selection" (Allied Publishers), "Recent Indian Books" (Federation of Publishers & Booksellers' Association in India), etc.

2. Book Review Columns of Journals contain a short review of the latest books. Newspapers also give a list of latest publications in their weekly book review columns.


E. Journals:

The names of journals and index of articles published in them are available from various sources. They are:

1. Index India: This is a quarterly documentation list published by the Rajasthan University Library. It consists of Newspaper Index, Index to Indian Periodicals, Index to Foreign Periodicals, Index to Bibliographical profiles, Index to book review, & Index to Theses & Documents.

2. Guide to Indian Periodical Literature: This is published quarterly by the Indian Documentation Centre, Gurgaon. It covers about 300 periodicals.

3. Indian Press Index: This is an index of all articles, special write-ups, editorials & letters published in 25 daily English Newspapers in India.

4. Documentation Fortnightly: This is brought out by the Parliament Library with a view to keeping the members of Indian Parliament well informed of current materials contained in various documents received by the Parliament Library during the fortnight.

5. Documentation of Asia: It is an annual classified bibliography of articles on Asia, published by the Indian Council of World Affairs.
6. Indian Index Series: The Social Sciences Documentation Centre of ICSSR is bringing out Indexes of articles on various subjects published in various journals so far.

F. Government Reports:

Government publishes administrative reports of various departments, reports of Commissions & Committees, "India – A Reference Annual". etc.  

The sources of locating Government publications include:

1. Catalogue of Govt. of India Civil Publications (subject-wise analyzed, 1969)
3. Govt. of India Publications (by Mohinder Singh), 1982
4. Parliament Library Bulletin (contains a separate section of Govt. publications.)

G. Research Abstracts:

Abstracts of researches completed are available from the following publications:

1. ICSSR Research Abstracts:
   Contain abstracts of research projects funded by ICSSR.
2. Indian Dissertation Abstracts:
   Published by ICSSR, gives synopsis of Ph.D. theses in Social Sciences submitted to Indian Universities.
3. ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews: Economics
   Contains abstract of selected articles & reviews of books published in Indian Economic Periodicals.
4. ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Review: Political Science
5. ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Review: Geography
6. Dissertation Abstracts International, 1938 to Date, published by Xerox University, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

H. Information on Research done:

Information on Doctoral research work already done is available from the following sources: ⁸

1. Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations accepted by Indian Universities (Social Science & Humanities)
   Published by the Association of Indian Universities: First Volume covers the period of 1957-70, second 1970-75. Thereafter, it is published as an annual publication.

2. Doctorates in Social Sciences Awarded by Indian Universities

3. University News:
   A weekly publication of Association of Indian Universities contains a section on dissertations accepted by Indian Universities.

4. ICSSR Survey or Research in Social Sciences:
   First survey completed in 1970-71; published in 22 volumes.

5. Foreign Theses on India:
   A publication of Social Sciences Documentation Centre of ICSSR.

6. American Doctoral Dissertations:
   Published since 1957 by Xerox University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan, provides list of all doctoral dissertations accepted by American & Canadian Universities.
2.7 PLANNING THE REVIEW WORK -

(I) Proper Planning:

Gathering and noting information from printed sources is often considered as a simple task and taken for granted. But it is done poorly, when it is not planned properly.⁹

A) Steps

This planning involves three steps:

1. To decide what information is useful & what is not useful: This decision is not easy to make. The right approach is to identify the information needs of the research on hand. The researcher should draw up a preliminary outline of the topic with reference to the objectives of the study. Even though this outline will change as he gathers more information, it serves as a guide for making the above decision.

2. To determine how to record what is gathered from a published material: Should it be noted down verbatim, outlined or paraphrased? New ideas, viewpoints, findings of earlier studies & arguments may be outlined in our own words.

   Important definitions or statements to be quoted may be recorded verbatim within inverted commas.

   In a few instances, a paraphrase statement of the author's position may be desirable.

3. To set up an orderly recording or note-taking system:

   Can bounded notebooks, loose sheets or cards be used for recording notes taken from references consulted?

   In this decision, the researcher must be guided by the requirements of a good recording system. These requirements are:

   1. The recording system should facilitate ready location of the recorded information when required.

   2. It should allow more flexible handling and organizing the information. That is, it should permit easy arrangement and re-arrangement which is a matter of great importance for the classification and analysis of information while drafting the report.
3. All notes relating to a particular concept or aspect of a topic should be available together.

Does the traditional method of recording information in a bounded note book meet the above requirements? No. It does not facilitate ready reference, as one has to thumb every page, every time, resulting in an awful waste of time and energy. It does not provide more flexibility in organizing information i.e., it does not permit arrangement or rearrangement of information. Further, all the information relating to a particular sub-title are not available in one place in the note book. Thus the system of recording information in a bounded note-book does not satisfy any of the requirements of a good recording system.

Even the system of loose sheets is not very much suitable. Sheets will get mutilated when handled frequently. They also do not provide much flexibility in organizing the information.

The most suitable of recording notes is card system. It meets all the requirements of a good recording system. Cards are tougher and will withstand handling. They are compact. They can be easily handled. They can be stored conveniently in boxes. They promote maximum flexibility in arranging, re-arranging, grouping and classifying information.

2.8 NOTE TAKING:

The most suitable method of note taking, as explained earlier, is use of cards and a tentative outline of the key elements regarding the topic. Though the outline may undergo revision when the researcher acquires further insight into his subject, it is useful in deciding which information is needed and how various bits of information should be related.10

The recording system involves use of two sets of cards. One set of cards (3"X 5" Cards), known as source cards, is used for noting bibliographic information, and the second set (5"X 8" Cards), known as note cards, is used for actual note-taking.

(A) SOURCE CARDS -
The recording of bibliographic information in the source cards should be made in proper bibliographic format. The following formats may be used.

(B) FOR A BOOK -

Author's name (starting with last name), the title of the book, place of publication: the publisher's name, year.

Where a work has three or more authors, the abbreviation et al" meaning" and others", may be used after the name of the first author, e.g., Koontz, Harold, et al., Management, New Delhi : McGraw-Hill International Book Company, 1980 or Koontz, Harold, et al., Management, McGraw-Hill International Book Company, New Delhi, 1980. If a publication is an edited one, use the abbreviation "ed." after the name.

(C) FOR AN ARTICLE -

Author's name, the title of the article , the journal's name, place. Publisher's name, Vol., Issue No., date, pages.

For each reference (a book or an article or a report) taken up for reading, a separate card should be used. Only one side should be used.

Source cards serve two purposes: First, they provide documentary information for footnotes to be given in the report. Second, they are used for compiling bibliography to be furnished at the end of the report.

Source cards can be coded by a simple system in order to relate them to the corresponding note cards. One useful coding system is:

On the left hand top corner, the letter 'B' or 'J' or 'R' (B=Book, J = Journal, R= Report) may be marked according to the type of reference which a card represents. This marking facilitates classification of cards in to three categories: 1) Book reference cards 2) Cards relating to Articles and 3) Cards relating to Reports for compiling of bibliography. When bibliography is complied, source cards can be classified into these three groups, and cards in each group can be arranged in the alphabetical order of the authors and this bibliography can be typed.
Another code is to employ a combination of letter and number on the right-hand begins with 'C'. The same code has to be marked on the corresponding notes card to facilitate ready source reference for each note.

Illustrate source cards. The source cards can be preserved either in an Index box or hardboard box of suitable size.

(D) NOTE CARD:

Information extracted from a printed source is recorded on the note cards. It is desirable to note a single fact or idea on each card. This promotes maximum flexibility. Only one side should be used.

The following format may be adopted for achieving maximum flexibility:

On the left-hand top corner the source reference code may be marked, and on the right-hand top corner the number of the researcher's proposed chapter to which the information is related may be entered.

On the space between the top edge and the first horizontal line, the title of the broad theme, e.g. 'corporate planning'; or 'capital budgeting' or 'demand analysis' may be written, and in the next space the title of the specific idea or fact, e.g. 'definition of planning' or 'meaning of capital budgeting' or 'elasticity of demand' may be written.

In the body of the card, first, the name of the author and the title of the book/article may be noted in order to avoid making any mistake in identifying the concerned source card.

Then the idea or fact extracted from the concerned reference is recorded. The number of the page of the source from which the above idea/fact has been extracted is noted on the left-hand margin of the card.

This page number has to be quoted in the footnote statement for the idea in the report.

The above system of note-taking will enable a researcher "to develop a substantial set of notes, readily sortable into new patterns of organization, and with each idea reference back to its source". It facilitates arranging the notes appropriately for drafting the report.
Note cards may be preserved in a card index box as they may be useful for related researcher or for writing articles.

Some of the leaders do not belong to Sugar lobby. Their leadership has developed independently and spontaneously without the blessings of any godfathers. Their contribution in the development of Maharashtra is also equally important. Some scholars have highlighted their contribution in their research work or in their literature. They are as follows

- **Mahatma Gandhi** - An Indian model of servant leadership paper written by Annette Baranatas & Paul Sundararajan cliff board published in journal ITLS Volume 7 ISS 2 -2012. In this paper he pointed Gandhi is a role model for leadership & his outstanding leadership qualities can be studied because these qualities have been proved by Gandhiji. ¹¹

- **Rekha Mohanty** - Published a research paper under the title "Honorable Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil (First lady President of India)" in her paper she focused on how in twenty first century India moves forward to great global position. Smt. Patil has the opportunity to bring meaning & importance to the role of the Indian President. This paper has been published in Orissa Review. ¹²

- **Adrian Leftwich** - Suggests the way we might usefully conceptualize what it means to think work politically in a development context where development is understood as the process of reform locality appropriate in his research paper. Thinking & working politically in on research & policy workshop Frunkart, Germany 10-11 March 2011.

- **Heather Lyne Dever & Fraser Kennecly** - Focused in his review papers that aim to build enhance leadership capacity in the developing word. The main contents of the paper consist of a review of 67 leadership development program. This paper is published in Research & policy workshop Frunkart, Germany 10-11 March 2011. ¹³

- **Edward Grebe & Minka Woermann** - Lighted the primary objective of this research has been develop a conceptual framework for thinking about integrity in developmental context in the research paper, the institutions of integrity & the integrity of the institutions, published in research policy workshop Frunkart, Germany 10-11 March, 2011. ¹⁴

- **V.M. Khandare & Dr. D.S. Kalambe** - Gave valuable opinion & comments under the title "Post Ambedkarian Political Movement" that all movements Dr. Ambedkar, the pioneer of Indian Constitution forced both political & social movement for the upliftment of socially & economically backward classes, published in Vol. 1, Issue-2, March 2011. ¹⁵

- **Devidas B Waydonde** - In a great research paper Comrade Dange's role in Indian Freedom struggle which published in journal review of research Vol.-2, issue-7, April 2013 ISSH
Waydonde commented Maharashtra is among the states that has a long & glorious legacy of the communist movement.16

• A great political scholar Mr. Bhupinder Singh & Jaspreet Kaur Bhangu published a research paper, "Naipaul's India-A Wounded civilization - A Political Prescriptive" which published in the Criterion-An International Journal in English ISSN 0976-8165. He commended on V.S. Naipaul an eminent writer, known for novels & works of nonfiction which include essay & travel writings.17

• Venkatesh G Pujari - A political scholar published a research paper under title, "Impact of regional parties on Indian Democratic System" in Golden research through Volume-2 issue 10 April 2013 ISSN 2231-5063. He highlighted India is one of the largest democracies in the world. Political parties play an important role in democratic system.18

• In international journal of applied science Vol-2 issue-4, July-Aug. 2012 Rakesh Kumar & Pankaj Kumar wrote a research paper under a title "Entrepreneurship development of rural women through self help group". He focused on empowerment in the context of women development is a way of defining, challenging & overcoming barriers in women's life.19

• Kumar Singh & Nilesh Kumar- Published a research paper under the title "History & background of different body committees engaged in development of accounting standards in India." He wrote that when a number of accounting methods were prevailing, it was felt that there should be uniformity in the preparation and presentation of financial transitions occurring during the business.

• Under the title "The state work of Indian Women",a great author Sylvia Ann Helwelett points out that the most startling figure however is note that overwhelming 91% of Indian women were taken return to work but that so many succeed in on ramping. Paper published in journal, The Otherside Vol.-26, No.-05, May-2013.

• Vivanne Robinson (2007) - A great political researcher wrote a research paper “The impact of leadership on students outcome making sense at the evidence” Published in ACE research, published empirical research used to synthesize the evidence about the impact at difference types of leadership on student’s academic & non academic outcomes.20

• Bill Mulford 2006 - Leadership for improving the quality of the secondary education some international developments “a research paper wrote by famous researcher in ‘profesovado’ the researcher described that leadership accountability has erected every new working context for both teachers & school lecturers.

• David A Winter (2011) - A world class research paper under the title “Philosopher king or polarizing politician?” A personality profile of Barack Obama “in political psychology Vol 82 no.6.21
Nikilambropouls & Marianna Vivitson - (2011) Paper title “Distributed leadership for interconnected worlds” published in journal “Human technology” Vol-(1) He wrote about the technological advancements in the second half of the previous century generated the potential for participatory decision making in organizational & governmental institutions. 22

Toro Harrison & Genia (2011) - The research paper maneuvers for the low carbon stage the local discussion about how to respond climate changes has focused on the difficulties in agreeing on national targets for emissions reductions, published in research & policy workshop Frunkart, Germany. 23


Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia - A great author & researcher wrote a paper. “Resolution-Two nation theory root of Indo-Pakistan Conflict” published in journal The Outside ‘Vol 26 Nov. 05 May 2013 highlighted that the Pakistan has put the clock back & proclaimed itself an Islamic state in which the non believers have nationally an inferior status. 25

Karen Switzer Howse - A great researcher wrote a paper, “Create Leadership Synergy-|Starting from the inside out”, published in building on success 29 May 2008 www.ccwestt2008.co.in. His research has shown that leadership plays an important part in workplace culture & productivity. 26

India’s legislative system is federal in nature. The administration of the country is divided into Central (referring to the whole country) and State (referring to the particular state). In 1998 BJP and its allies came to power at the central level, while various parties formed the administration of the states. See George Lype, “Vajpayee wins vote 274 – 261,” Rediff on the Net (1998), http://www.rediff.com/news/1998/mar/28bjp.htm

The right -wing supremacist philosophy of Hindutva has been understood as a xenophobic movement engaged in a struggle to establish India as a nation that endorses a narrow, heteronormative and patriarchal version of Hinduism in which secularism, tolerance, and democracy find little or no support. Hindutva symbolizes a dominant Hindu will to power that leaves no space for India’s minorities. For secular critiques of the philosophy of Hindutva, see Christopher Jaffrelot, The Hindu Nationalist Movement in India and Indian Politics 1952 to 1990s ( New York: Columbia University Press, 1996); A. G. Noorani, Savarkar and Hindutva: The Gods

Gadgil, D. R. (1948) - Studied the effect of irrigation on economic development and focused on the direct and indirect advantages of Pravara and Godavari Canal Irrigation Plan. He comparatively studied the irrigated and non-irrigated area. He concluded that when farmers in Godavari and Pravara Canal region, change their crop pattern then their per acre productivity and total income will increase. Besides by changing the production system and transport facility the agricultural production, commerce and trade increased. Consequently the road and rail transport, market facility started increasing in Ahmednagar district. There is more need of agricultural labours in irrigated area and alternatively employment opportunities and employment rate increased. This increase in income is helpful for increasing economic and social status of labours. In 1958, Planning and Development Corporation, Government of India had decided to create one research group in presidency of D. R. Gadgil and studied some selected direct and indirect benefits. They studied various projects like Sarala Canal (U.P), Triveni Canal (Bihar), Damodar Canal (West Bengal), Kaveri Mettur Project (Tamil Nadu), Nijamsagar Project (Andhra Pradesh) and Ganga Canal (Rajasthan). In 1954-56 Epstein selected two villages in Mandya district of Karnataka state representing the wet and dry nature of irrigation. She visited these villages again in 1971. She analyzed the caste system, class dominance etc., between these two villages over time. However the impact of irrigation is brought out as a salient feature, in the background; Irrigation has increased considerably the productivity of land and facilitated growing of cash crops, thus raising the prices of wet lands by 33%. It raised the levels of income and standard of living.
Canal irrigation has reduced dependency of farmers on risks like uncertain and scare rainfall. On overall regional development number of wage earning people has gone up commuting (new rich class) has increased, leading to new houses and shops. When the marginal propensity to consume is high, the multiplier effect is considerable. In the wet village, unlinear nature of economic growth is observed where agriculture remained the dominant economic pursuit, while the dry village developed into a kind of servicing centre for neighboring irrigated villages and its economy got diversified. 

- **Patil R.G., Suryavanshi S.D. and Kapse P.M. (1978)** - Studied socio-economic survey of Girna Project in Jalgaon district and concluded that irrigation projects are not only beneficial for economic purposes but also for socio-economic development of farmers. Economic development includes growth of per acre production, change in crop pattern, increase in income and agricultural production as well as farmers standard of living improves. Besides it is helpful for people’s awareness regarding education, health and family planning in social point of view.

- **Patil (1980)** - Conducted a study in the Ghod command area of Maharashtra about the socio-economic conditions of the farmers in the command area. Samples of 400 holdings, 40 in each cluster are randomly selected. In Karjat Tehsil 2 clusters; in Shrigonda Tehsil 5 clusters; from Shrigonda Tehsil 3 clusters were selected was collected on land use pattern, crop pattern, agricultural implements and crop-wise labour input. The analysis is presented per farm, and per hectare on adoption of improved agricultural practices like improved seed, cultivation practices, seed treatment, use of fertilizers and green manure. At each stage, irrigated vs. un-irrigated ways of cultivation are compared. The yield rates are compared at two points of time: (1969-70) & 1975-76) before the onset of irrigation and after. The results indicated that post-irrigation is better off over pre-irrigation in all aspect. Consumption of food grains (cereals, pulses), protective items like milk, oil, vegetables, spices, meat, fish, egg, fruit beverage per family, per adult unit, has been observed to have improved in the irrigated area with time.

- **Alexander K.C. (1982)** - Studied comparatively the irrigated and non irrigated area in Ganganagar district of Rajasthan and concluded that agricultural development is more in that area where irrigation facilities are available on
large scale. There demand of labours also increases. Farmer uses mostly advanced technology and instruments rather than traditional tools. Use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, high yielding seeds increases. Therefore, per acre production increases and peoples attitude tends for saving money. Commercial value has been increased. This same situation is observed at Shrigonda Tehsil in Ahmednagar district which has been studied in present research.

2.9 INSPRIATION FOR RESEARCH, THROUGH LITERATURE REVIEW

A lot of literature review through various books, article, dissertations, thesis, bio-graphics, annual reports, debates has been done very carefully, which has proved inspiratory and highly beneficial for the present research work.

Mr. A.Y. Darshankar (1978) in his thesis "Panchayatraj Leadership" studied the leadership in Panchayat Raj System minutely. Similarly Mr. Borgaonkar Vasant Ramchandra, in his volume “Prachin Marathitil Charitalekhan” 1978 i.e. Biographies in Ancient Marathi Literature” has presented a critical analysis of various biographies since 13th Century. He has thrown light on ideals, roles, objectives, philosophy, attitudes, and visions explained in those biographies. He has keenly observed the lives of Saints, Gurus, Heroes, Social architects and recorded in his volume, skilfully.

Ithape Devidas - “Yashwantrao Chavan Yanche Rajkiya Netrutwa - Ek Rajkiya Chikitsa”, 1996. i.e “Political Leadership of Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan. A Political Analysis has explained the various dimensions of leadership of Mr. Chavan in his thesis.

Mr. Vispute S.M. - “A critical Analysis of S.M. Joshi’s social, political thought and leadership” explained the role of regional language in successful political development of state.

Mr. Kadam Shankarrao – “Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde, Literature and work” (2000) explained Mr. Shinde religious, soul and political views.

Rajdev T.B. – “Contributions of Mr. Datta Deshmukh in the development of Maharashtra” (2001) has thrown light in the leadership of Mr. Deshmukh.

Mr. Dnyaneshwar Sonawane – In Biography of Mr. Shankarrao Kale “Samaj Abhiyanta”, social engineer highlighted his contribution in co-operative, educational, political, social, irrigation, health and communication sectors. Mr. Suhas Kulkarni “Vikas Surya” A
souvenir on Mr. Shankarrao Kale. “Antarlele Pani” 2003 explain the conflict for the availability of water resources for Kopargaon Tehsil.

Banayat Gandhi “A sociological study of Prabodhankar Thakere’s social views” 2006 has thrown light on Mr. Thakere’s Social views on different social issues.

Mrs. Sonkhaskar J.D. - “Political Leadership of Mr. Bhausaheb Hiray” (2002) has given an account of accomplishment of leadership of Mr. Hirey.

Mr. Deore R.A. - “A Critical Analysis of Yashwantrao Chavan’s Political, Social, Educational, Leadership in the all-round development of Maharashtra.


* S.R. Baksiti (1998) collected the material from the Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, Sapru House Library & the Indian Council of Historical Research Library, New Delhi & has also used the material from The Pioneer & the Hindustan Times for the book ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. In this book he shows among the national leaders of our sub-continent, Atal Bihari Vajpayee occupies a unique position. He is well known as a parliamentarian, an orator, an author, an administrator & a public leader. For four decades, he has been in the Parliament and his contribution to numerous national & international issues is unique in the annals of history. He is fine organizer of his party & thus has gained much respect from one & all.

As a member of parliament, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee participated in several debates having deep bearing like the fundamental rights of each & every citizen of India. He opined that: the only purpose of the fathers at the constitution
could not be amended easily. He gave his opinion meticulously on accession of Jammu & Kashmir to India. Where as he always talked about the spread of education in every region of India, he did not lag behind in sponsoring & promoting schemes for the welfare of economically weaker sections of our society. We do not believe in Untouchability; he opined in the parliamentary debates. And he is much against any kind of socio-economic atrocity perpetuated on backward classes. On account of his sincere participation in the debates, he was conferred with the award of the best Parliamentarian. Several dignitaries paid him high appreciation for his decorum in the parliament.

This work deals with the carrier of Shri Vajpayee, his socio-economic & political ideology, his role in the parliament & last but not the least his role as the Chief ‘Campaigner’ of B.J.P. during the recent elections.  


The present effort is the result of the author’s long-standing interest in Maharashtra politics. An observer of the political scene as it has developed after Independence, the author has made use of his previous studies, in dealing with the present studies. This has provided the necessary empirical evidence for some of the conclusion reached.

Maharashtra presents an interesting area for any social scientist that is keen on understanding this region’s socio-economic and political life.

The contacts that the author has with the politicians and journalists of every hue and with all shades of opinion have helped him in more ways than one. They have given him the feel of the political situation as it has developed over the years. The author has also discussed the subject with senior politicians, journalists, academicians and leading figures in public life. Some of their comments and insights have been incorporated while formulating the main arguments in the book. Others have influenced his point of view and thinking. However, all the views and opinions expressed here are the author’s own.

Any student of Indian politics, whether at national, state or local level, has to face a number of problems. Foremost among these is the proximity of the situation, which imposes a greater responsibility on the researcher to be doubly about his views, understanding and perception of the political reality. The risks
involved are well known. First all, nearness to the events and personalities is likely to obscure one’s objectivity and cloud one’s analytical vision. Secondly, one’s political preference may affect one’s judgment and opinions. Every social scientist is not only an observer of, but also a participant in, the socio-political process. The author has tried his level best to be objectives. How far he has succeeded will be decided by critics and readers.

The congress monopoly of power in Maharashtra compared to other states had remained unchallenged during the period under consideration. Even the twenty months of the PDF government [during 1978-80] were possible only on account of the defection of Sharad Pawar from the earlier uneasy coalition of Congress (U) and Congress (I). President’s rule was imposed after the Pawar ministry’s dismissal in 1980. There has been only one instance of President’s rule in Maharashtra – which is not the case with other states. The continuous rule of the Congress party has shaped the politics of the region in more ways than one. But the major casualty in the process was a viable opposition.

One-party dominance, hegemonic rule, the ‘Congress System’ – all the various names given to the Congress regime, only emphasize the fact that non-congress parties had remained on the periphery of Maharashtra politics. It appeared as if these had lost even the will to gain power, because of being without it for so long. The elections to the ninth Lok Sabha in November 1989 and the state assembly elections of February 1990 have shown that the opposition parties have new hopes of capturing and consolidating power, whereas in the parliamentary elections the opposition was able to gain 40 per cent of the seats. This gave them a new enthusiasm. The combined opposition comprising the Janata Dal and its allies, and the BJP – Shvisena alliance aspired to capture failed, the Congress strength was reduced to 141 seats in a house of 288, with the opposition getting 134 seats, with 13 independents. Sharad Pawar became the chief minister for the third time, but with the support of ten Independents. The opposition’s forms of protest were the usual marches, boycotts, walkouts from the floor of the state assembly, and bandhs. While these did help them to remain centre stage, it did not bring them any closer to power. Some of them were given shops in the shape of a few privileges, which kept them happy.

The Congress monopoly of power did not confine itself either to the state-level or to the political field. It enveloped all kinds of activities all levels. The ubiquitous presence of the Congressman at the Sarpanch level, at the Panchayat
Samitee level and at the Zilla Parishad levels need not surprise a student of Maharashtra politics. Co-operatives are almost totally under the control of the party in power. This included the powerful sugar co-operatives, district co-operative banks, sale and purchase unions, spinning mills, and other types of cooperatives. Even the field of sports in Maharashtra was controlled by Congressmen whether in wrestling, Kabaddi or a marathon race, the Congress is visibly present. The omnipresence of the Congress and Congressmen is inescapable. Educational institutions, except in the urban areas, were started and/or were patronized by the Congressmen. Education is a very useful field of activity for the party which not only brings prestige, but also gives them control over both human and material resources. These are of crucial importance for the elections.

The spread of Congress influence has snowballing effect, and helps the Congressmen to control and dominate different areas of socio-economic and political life. The only areas which remain in the hands on non-Congress persons are trade and industry, which are primarily controlled by the non-Maharashtrian bourgeoisie and to a lesser extent by persons non close to the state congress. Thus arose the problem of the relationship between the rural sugar barons and the urban industrial and commercial bourgeoisie. It appears that there has been an understanding and collusion between the two. One reason is obvious: their spheres of activity and influence do not conflict or overlap. Secondly, the rural bourgeoisie has to depend on the urban centres for machinery, technical expertise, chemicals and other items. As yet there has been no study of this very important area, the coming together of these two groups, one with political power behind it, and the other controlling economic power.

The politics of Maharashtra did not have a continuous linear upward trend. There have been major setbacks as well as ups and downs. In spite of these periods of decay, Maharashtra, even now, stands near the top in the country, in political development, with Kerala and West Bengal a little ahead, owing to their greater politicization and higher political awareness.  

* P.K. Ravindranath (1992) mentioned in his book: “Sharad Pawar the making of a modern Maratha “The fact that Sharad Pawar is one of the most promising younger political leaders in India was widely acknowledged even in the late sixties, when he had not yet crossed thirty. Curiosity about him, his views & his ideas, has grown enormously over the last two decades, as he continued to go up as the political leader.
When he was sworn in as Defense Minister in the Government of India in late June 1991, it became apparent that a full-fledged biography of Sharad Pawar was overdue. Such a project could never have materialized without his cooperation. Even though as a journalist and later as his Press Adviser where he was Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

His long years in active politics notwithstanding Sharad Pawar are a technocrat at heart. Problems posed to him do not always evoke instant political reactions. Be it education, health, industry, agriculture or even the matter of taxation, he has the skill and aptitude to find long-term pragmatic solutions based on the findings of experts in the field, rather than on political exigencies.

His active role in administration of Maharashtra has virtually been his period of training for a national leadership role. What applicable to Maharashtra and has proved to be a success there, Pawar realizes, it is applicable to the country as a whole. During his handling of various portfolios in Maharashtra, from industries to education to agriculture, he realized that the regimen of licenses, control and regulations that were imposed on production and distribution insulated Indian industries from development abroad. They thus became oblivious to the need for improving efficiency, quality and productivity.

His pioneering role in inviting private sectors firms to participate in launching new industries and units has now become a feature of the new industrial policy at the Centre. The success that Maharashtra made of the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) has been welcomed all over the country and there have been demand for duplication of this social welfare scheme in other States.

There is now demand from various States that Pawar should visit them and guide them in their own problems of development. In any case, it has been one of the new objectives of the Narasimha Rao government that all minister and senior party leaders should visit various states and cultivate the people there to enlarge their base for the party.

As Chief Minister, Pawar had given great weightage to the development of agriculture and conservation of forests, and he brought about radical changes in the EGS to make it result-oriented, rather than merely a drought relief and famine-relief measure. He had long realized the potential of the EGS to promote local gainful employment which, in turn, could check the influx of rural populations to the cities in search of employment.
Pawar’s capacity to go to the very root of problems posed to him is phenomenal. His understanding of the problems of education in a State like Maharashtra is keen and perspicacious. When there was a clamour in the State to permit the opening of institution to churn our teachers holding Diplomas in Education (D.Ed.) to permit non-graduates to be appointed in primary and secondary schools, Pawar turned down the proposal. The request, he concluded, was merely a cover for further commercialization of education by licensing institutions that would debase education.

He took keen interest in the spread of education and as President of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha he know at first hand the problems involved in running all types of educational institutions. As a politician he knew where to draw the base line, even if it meant displeasing powerful vested interests.

Similarly he astounded a gathering of top sugar technologists, office bearers and officers of the sugar co-operatives, held at Kolhapur in September 1990, with a speech in which he succinctly enumerated the problems and challenges faced by the industry in Maharashtra. He called for maximization of production and for diversification of production by sugar factories to utilize by-products based on molasses and bagasse.

He also suggested that sugar factories be linked by computers with State Co-operatives Sugar Association, the Vasantdada Sugar Institute, Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank and the Directorate of Sugar. The suggestion was taken up in earnestness by the Industry, much to its own benefit.

Pawar even went to the extent of insisting that all sugar co-operatives protect their environment and ensure that effluents from the factories are properly processed. He also called for proper landscaping of the environs of sugar co-operatives.

Politically also he had taken some measures that have paid rich dividends for his party, years after he initiated them. His government had reserved thirty per cent of the seats in civic bodies and Zilla Parishads, as means of drawing in more women into the elective process. The utility and impact of these measures was proved in the elections to 149 Zilla parishads and nine civic bodies in 1992. In the Bombay Municipal in a house of 221, many of them infused with a new desire to serve society and the community. The presence of women in such large numbers in these local bodies has brought about sobering influences on their proceedings.
This is a pattern that needs to be adopted at all India level. It generally failed in other States.

Another political move initiated by Pawar as Chief Minister was the relentless attack on the communal politics indulged in by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Shivsena in the name of Hindutva and the building of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya. Pawar decided that the sweep of Hindu communalism in the country had to be arrested in Maharashtra, at any cost. He took firm steps to ensure that the passage of the Rath Yatra of L K Advani through Maharashtra would not create the kind of ripples the organizers sought to bring about.

Many of the initiatives launched by him then have borne fruit almost a year later, when sizeable sections within the Shivsena, dissatisfied with the leadership, broke away from the party, to join the Congress.

The Sena in 1992 lost ground to the Congress when it was forced out of control of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Thane and Pune Corporations. The Sena also fared miserably in elections to other civic bodies and to the Zilla Parishads.

Thanks to his persistent efforts as Chief Minister till June 1991, he was able to diffuse the formidable threat to the hegemony of the Congress in Maharashtra posed by the Shivsena. He was able to re-establish the party’s hold over the State and neutralize the challenge from Shivsena and BJP.

Among some of the other measures he had initiated and which have proved highly beneficial, is the conversion of wastelands in Maharashtra into horticultural gardens. This has started paying rich dividends, with the production of fruits in abundance and farmer enjoying greater earnings.

Encouragement to new sugar co-operatives and decentralization of industries helped to activate growth in several backward areas and provided a boost to development in the State.

The reputation Pawar built as a pragmatic administrator and political leaders rests on firm foundations.50

Anna Hazare (1997) wrote a book “Ralegan Siddhi a veritable Transformation” translated from original Marathi Text by B.S. Pendse. Exemplary success in the
project rural development was achieved by Shri. Annaasheb Hazare. The thought that replication of this experiment in the rural areas of various Indian state would contribute significantly to the speedier all ground progress of the country is gaining ground in the administrative circles & is offering caused objective to many non-governmental social service organizations.

Thousands of visitors come to Ralegan-Siddhi to see for themselves the total transformation that has taken place and they are curious to learn about the philosophy behind these initiatives and the various steps in the methodology adopted for achieving such magnificent results. In order to satisfy the curiosity of the interested persons Shri. Annaasheb Hazare had written a book in Marathi under the title “Ralegan-Siddhi-Ek Kayakalpa” which was first published on 30\textsuperscript{th} Jan. 1994 coinciding with Mahatma Gandhi’s death anniversary. A revised second edition was also brought out on 15\textsuperscript{th} August 1996. The book was structured in the form of detailed answers to the most commonly asked questions. This narrative, interspersed with a number of everyday instance and historical or mythological examples, has admirably served the purpose of a personal dialogue with this pioneer reformer in the firmament of Modern India’s rural development efforts.

As other states in India and the Central government itself have started evincing great interest in adopting the comprehensive concept and would like dedicated volunteers who would take the lead in initiating action on similar lines in their respective areas, it was felt necessary to present in English language the ideology and practical measures described in the Marathi book. This would not only expand the readership on a much wider basis and spread awareness about this unique mode of rural development but also serve as a guide to the non-Marathi speaking volunteers from the non-governmental organizations about the process followed.\textsuperscript{51}


It was the late Shri Yashwantrao Chavan, who finally persuaded the central leadership to agree to the establishment of Maharashtra as a separate state of the Marathi speaking people. Again, it was he who steered the state in its initial formative years as its first Chief Minister. During these years he laid sound foundations for its future growth. Himself an intellectual, thinker and a discerning
lover of literature, he preserved and helped the enrichment of the noble social culture, intellectual and literacy heritage of the state. As a chief minister he created and administrative infrastructure both efficient and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people. He harmonized the diverse interests and predictions of the different social groups in Maharashtra and nurtured a sense of unity and harmony. He brought a statement’s vision to the formulation of basic policies for building a new social order. He associated the common people with the implementation of these policies and gave them a measure of confidence. He established useful linkages between the common people and the intellectuals.

Maharashtra naturally felt grateful and decided after Yashwantrao's demise to commemorate his service in an appropriate manner. Thus The Yashwantrao’s Chavan Pratisthan – a foundation was established to perpetuate his memory by serving Maharashtra in the light of the traditions he had established. Yashwantrao attached great importance to research and expertise in the formulation of policies. The Pratisthan aims to continue to bring bear on the problems of Maharashtra, the findings of surveys, research and scholarly analysis. It proposes to sponsor such studies and promote scholarly discussion or their findings so as to provide useful guide lines for the formulation of policy. This is a major activity that the Pratisthan proposes to pursue, among many other.

It has therefore helped and encouraged in the establishment of Maharashtra Centre, as in independent officiated organization. This combination of an independent and associate status should be of great help in promoting the spirit of independent enquiry and harmonizing it to serve the public good. The Maharashtra centre will be concerned with social and economic problems and formulation of policies to deal with them. It will sponsor or assist field studies and survey’s, analysis of their findings, bring to bear on them expert opinion and formulate broad policy frame works for the consideration of the people and the Government. Its approach will be constructive. The centre could also undertake various projects for the betterment of the life of the people of Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra Centre launched its activities by organizing a conference to deliberate on some of the major economic problems of the state. Rapid urbanization, while contributing to the progress of the state is creating service and even acute problems of urban housing and development of an adequate urban infrastructure. The drought under which Maharashtra was reeling had highlighted the problems of water shortage and water management. Unemployment is a very basic
problem both economic and human which needs to be urgently solved. It can be neglected only at our peril. Economic development has rapidly increased. The demand for energy and thus thrown into high relief the inadequacy of nonrenewable sources of energy. Maharashtra happily does not at least at present suffer from shortage of power. But to ensure that power generation keep peace with growing needs and that power is economically used is a very basic requirement. As the economy becomes more compelled, the administrative infrastructure needs to be strengthened, modified and diversified. If this is not done, development would slow down or grinds to a halt. All experts, voluntary social workers and even politicians participated. The discussions were conducted with lot of mutual goodwill and objectivity. Political and ideological differences were kept aside in the course of these discussions. They were conducted according to the high traditions established by Shri. Yashwantraoji. The press covered the conference in the same spirit.

The Yashwantraoji Chavan Pratisthan and the Maharashtra Centre had the good fortune to have our Prime Minister Shri. Rajiv Gandhi in our midst to inaugurate the conference on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1986. His presence and guidance invested the conference with an appropriate tone of high seriousness and social purpose. Its deliberations were given a national perspective. The Yashwantrao Chavan Pratisthan and the Maharashtra Centre were grateful to the Prime Minister Shri. Rajiv Gandhi for having agreed to inaugurate the conference.

The broad conclusions arrived in the conference were published and were widely discussed. They were also communicated to the concerned depts. of the Government.  

* Janardan Thakur (1977) in his book ‘All the Prime Minister’s Men’:

None of the character who occupies these pages has done anything great and virtuous to deserve the flood of books written on them. And yet there is a good reason to write about them, particularly because they are “small people”. For, these were the men-and women who came to preside over the destinies of this great country, the people who almost succeeded in destroying all the values that they swore by. And we, the people of India, let them do it. We too are the guilty ones. If we are to save ourselves from going under again, we must realize our own guilt; we must know the facts that committed the ugly assault on the human spirit.
George Fernandes was absolutely right when he said, recently, that we had “got off the hook very cheap.” Most of us paid almost no price for regaining our liberties. Most of us still do not know what we owe to the few who suffered and died so that we remain free.

Though the nightmare is over, the dark forces still linger. It is not only that the people who did it to us are still very much there; it need not be them again. Unless we learn our lessons from the past, it could be other facts that may do the same, or worse. It is time, perhaps, to know who is who. It is certainly the time to know the real enemy. One need not wait for the final judgments; that is merely being legalistic. Often, the people’s instinctive judgments are more right than the verdict of courts.\textsuperscript{53}

\* Dr. V.G. Khobrekar wrote a book: “Yashwantrao Chavan selected speeches in the State legislatures” 1946-62. This book is forwarded by Shri. Sharad Pawar -

Maharashtra has always produced statesman, warriors, scientists, literati that have distinguished themselves not only in their native Maharashtra but in the whole of India. The Great Shivaji of course comes to the mind of every true Maharashtrian. In fact, despite the attempts of his detractors to denigrate his image, Shivaji has been established, a warrior of the stature of Alexander the Great. There have been hundreds of others in different fields.

The late Shri. Y.B. Chavan was one of such national leader, who transcended the borders of Maharashtra. The famous poet, the late Shri. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar, has described this trait of Maharashtrians in his famous poem on Maharashtra in the following words, the sky is the limit for the ambitious.

It would be no exaggeration here to assert that Shri. Y.B. Chavan was one of the every few leaders in Maharashtra, who could easily be included in the galaxy of the political luminaries like Dadabhai Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak. But the personality of Shri. Y.B. Chavan differed from the above giants of India politics, in as much as that his roots were in rural ambient of Maharashtra where he familiarized himself with the conditions of the toiling masses and hardworking peasantry who form backbone of this country. This rural background stood him in good stage in his career in adopting a realistic and down-to-earth approach to problems facing him.
After an apprenticeship as a freedom-fighter during forties and couple of jail terms, Shri Chavan was rather hesitant about the future course of action. In the jail he was introduced to the writings of the legendary M.N.Murthy, whose thinking had great impact on him.

Later he met Roy and became a “Royist” also. But, while all this was happening, he was working as a Congress worker. Under the influence of Roy, Shri Chavan could mould his ideas about social and economic concept of independence and give intellectual orientation to his thinking. Then came war and Roy sided with the British which young Chavan could not gulp down, ardent patriot as he was and he rightly realized that such a stance would not appeal to the masses and jeopardize the country’s freedom struggle. The rest is history.

In March 1946 Chavan’s career as a legislator began. The first Chief Minister of Bombay province, the late Shri. B.G. Kher chose Shri. Chavan as Parliamentary Secretary in his cabinet. The latter was a little disappointed at first; but compromise was Shri. Chavan forte, and when Morarji Desai who was Minister for Home and Revenue chose him as his Parliamentary Secretary, giving instructions that, no papers should be submitted to him without being examined by Shri. Chavan, the young politician from Karad was happy to note that his talent was recognized. Gradually, his standing grew high.

Shri. Morarji Desai during his tenure as Minister In charge of Revenue, brought a Bill called “Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Bill.” It was a progressive piece of legislation intended to prevent further division of land holdings in Maharashtra which plagued it for years and prevented better yield from the land. Shri. Morarji Desai entrusted his lieutenant, Shri. Chavan, with the task of persuading the opposition of accept the official line as the scientific approach in the circumstance which would benefit the farmers. Shri Chavan ably figures about similar agricultural reform in Europe and silenced the critics of Government.

On 16 March 1950 in reply to baseless allegations made by Shri Tulsidas Jadhav that Shri. Chavan had addressed a meeting that ended in a riot, Shri. Chavan refuted this charges by explaining what had happened in the meeting and in the end warned that such baseless allegations could only lead to the throttling of democracy, and that it was only a propaganda gimmick the opposition was indulging in.
Speaking on the demand for sanctioning grants on the Police Department, Shri. Chavan, stressed the need to update the police machinery with sophisticated equipment. He emphasized the urgency of arming the police department with the latest gadgetry for the detection of crime.

In 1952 elections, Congress was returned to power again with Morarji Desai at the helm of affairs. Shri Chavan was appointed Minister for Civil supplies, in which capacity he worked very hard to minimize the hardships of the people. Later he also worked as Minister for Forest, Local Self-Government and Accommodation.

On the occasion of the debate on the Governor’s address in May, replying to the opposition charge that compared to the soaring prices the subsidy given by the Centre was inadequate, Shri. Chavan, as Minister for Civil Supplies pointed out that he also shared the anxiety of opposition members as regards the sky-rocketing food prices and its effects on the cost of living; but he added that the problem of subsidy was linked with the world prices.

In July, Shri. Chavan took the House into confidence to explain the economic condition of the country on the whole and the basic features of the control policy of the State Government and analyzed the measures adopted by Government to ameliorate the conditions of the masses. Shri. Chavan also assured the House that a fresh approach regarding the policy of controls would be after the rainy season when the crop situation would become clear. He effectively delineated the policy of the Civil Supplies Department.

A new era of planning was ushered in and Shri Chavan was placed in charge of Planning and Community Development which portfolios he discharged with great resourcefulness.

Two years after, as Minister of Local Self-Government, Shri. Chavan introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the making and execution of Town Planning Scheme. While speaking on this Bill he pointed out how this question of planning of industrial loans is tackled. He emphasized the paramountacy of adopting this Bill and recalled how the conference of all improvement Trusts held on 1948 had held a thorough survey of all small towns. He elucidated the general features of the Bill which included the Development plan, the Town Planning scheme and co-related points.
Replying to a debate on the Governor’s Address on 18 February 1955, Shri. Chavan pointed that compared to the prices of cereals in other States, the prices of cereals in Bombay State were quite reasonable and that even though Bombay state was a deficit State in regard to food grains, there was nothing so alarming that the opposition should raise a hue and cry. He added that before expecting the farmers to produce more we had to provide them with facilities to store food grains supply them with better inputs to enhance production. Finally Shri Chavan assured that it was the avowed intention of the Government to broaden the scope of Gram Panchayat by bestowing more autonomy on them.

In his speech made on 23 February 1955 while justifying the demand for the additional funds for extra staff for Accommodation Department, Shri. Chavan explained how the department had to tackle applications made by thousands of persons in respect of suppressed vacancies of tenements and added that it was important in the light of Supreme Court’s verdict to allot the vacant flats to the first informant. Shri.Chavan also pointed out that such a measure was essential in view of the evil system of pugree.

Introducing the bill to amend the District Municipal Act 1901 and the Municipal Boroughs Act 1925 on 19th July 1955, Shri.Chavan delivered a speech to bring home the importance of adult franchise by doing away with the business and taxation qualifications in the elections to the municipalities.

In reply to cut a motion tabled by Shri. N.C.Bhaurcha and others to repeal the Bombay Land Requisition Act 1949, Shri.Y.B. Chavan as Minister for Local Self-Government and Accommodation gave stress on the democratic aspect of the legislation and how it was essential to secure residential accommodation to the needy by putting a check to the evil of pugree system. Speaking on additional grants sanctioned to village Panchayats on 12th September 1955, Shri. Chavan observed that it was very necessary that these grants should be spent by the Panchayats judiciously.

In reply to criticism from Opposition regarding controls on food grains and demand for decontrol, Shri.Chavan defended the Government policy vis-à-vis the charges made by Shri. B.C.Kamble in particular Shri.Chavan laid emphasis on the need to import food grains from abroad and event make good the deficit by asking for subsidy from the Centre. Unsatisfactory rainfall also contributed to the difficulties which are why, Shri. Chavan concluded, additional expenditure had to be incurred for procurement of food grains and their imports.
Keeping an effective control on funds of District Local Boards was the subject of the speech of Shri. Y.B. Chavan when he moved a Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act. He pointed out that there were two aspects. One was related, he observed, to the preparatory time required it to 15 days from 30 days. The second purpose was to keep a control over the deposits of these bodies by specifying the banks in which the funds should be deposited. Another important piece of legislation was brought before the Legislative Assembly by Shri. Y.B. Chavan on 17 September 1956 in his capacity as Minister for Local Self-Government providing for the extension of the terms of office of the Councilors of the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation to avoid clash with the portable dates of the General Elections to the State Legislative and Parliament.

Introduction of the Bill to provide for the administration of Local Authorities whose members resigned on 17th February 1955 provided yet another opportunity to Shri. Chavan to defend Government bona fide’s in making a provision to hand over the administration of Local self-governing Bodies whose elected representative chose to resign on masses creating a deadlock. Shri. Chavan added that it was not at all the intention of the Government to suppress the democratic institutions and added that advisory bodies could be appointed to advise the Administrators.

On 20th February 1956 Shri. Y.B. Chavan, Minister for Local Self-Government introduced a Bill to further amend the Bombay Village Panchayats Act 1933. In a speech defending the Government’s step, Shri. Chavan remarked that the purpose was to remove the restriction in section 4 of the Act and to introduce certain important functions in the working of the Village Panchayats and to bring practically every village in the State under the preview of the village Panchayats.

This followed a period of linguistic controversy. At this time, he had to use all his skill and tolerance to pacify Maharashtra feelings which were hurt as the demand of Samyukta Maharashtra was not conceded. It was a tight rope walk, but Chavan successfully persuaded and convinced the agitated Maharashtrian minds how it was in the best interests of all to abide by the decision of the Centre to form a bilingual Bombay State.

He became the Chief Minister of the bilingual Bombay State In 1957, with the Samyukta Maharashtra agitation still alive and heading towards a crisis. The Centre was no doubt worried about the course the events would take, for the State was the most important State in India. But Shri. Chavan himself admitted; he
succeeded in winning over Maharashtra for the Congress despite heavy odds. He is reported to have candidly told Nehru that the bilingual State would not work anymore and a decision was taken to bifurcate the Bombay State. On May 1st, 1960 the new State of Maharashtra came into being, needless to say with Shri. Chavan as its Chief Minister.

While introducing the draft of the Bombay Reorganization Bill on 15 March 1960 in the Bombay State Legislative Council, Shri. Y.B. Chavan reiterated the promise that the interests of the people of Vidarbha and Marathwada would be safeguarded and assuaged the fears of some people regarding the implementations of the Nagpur Pact. He also pacified members who were outraged by the ‘ceding’ of the ‘Danges’ and ‘Umbargaon’ area, Gujarat by emphasizing the paramount need of give and take spirit in such matters.

On 18 March 1960, Shri. Chavan, in a speech full of persuasive skill explained why May I had been chosen as the Maharashtra Day and that the dates in themselves had no significance, the sentiments were important, he said in conclusion adding that we could well consider that Shivaji Maharaj was reborn on May 1. He strongly opposed the proposal to from three independent Marathi-speaking States. He refuted the allegation that the bilingual Bombay State had to be split because of lack of emotional integration. Frictions certainly were bound to be there but emotionally we were all Indians. Shri Chavan insisted, and it was with the intention of elimination the minor frictions that the State had been split up, he said. Even the three parts of the Marathi –speaking State will have to be tuned to emotional integration. It is with this point in view that it has been decided to have a Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court.

Appreciation to the services rendered by Shri. D.B. Lala as Chairman of the Council was the subject of speech by Shri. Y.B. Chavan on 25 March 1960. Shri Chavan was all praise for Shri D.B, Lala popularly known as Deeksha Ground to neo-Buddhists and the gesture of Government in donating in to the community. The neo-Buddhists had built a ‘stupa’ on the site and lord Gautam Buddha was revered by non-Buddha too which precludes the clash of any feelings.

Holding of the Session of the Legislature at least once in a year at Nagpur was the subject of debate in the Legislative Council and Shri Chavan spoke on two issues on 12 August 1960. Namely (1) State Legislature Session to be held once a year at Nagpur and (2) capital itself should be moved to Nagpur for a specified period. Replying to the amendments suggested by Shri B.S. Vyas, Shri
Chavan pointed out that Government would be functioning from Nagpur for at least three months when the Legislature Session would be held there. Shri Chavan further said that the proposal for inclusion of Marathwada in the jurisdiction of the Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court was not acceptable. Shri Chavan dismissed some of the proposals put forward by Opposition members such as the moving the capital to Nagpur as containing the seeds of decentralization and separatism. On 22 August 1960, Shri Chavan, announced the amalgamation of the Vidarbha Bank with the State Co-operative Apex Bank and explained the delay in taking over the Dhanraj Mills, Bombay and Narsing Girji Mills of Solapur. Speaking on Third Five Year plan of Maharashtra State on 25 August 1960, Shri Chavan observed that it would be hazardous to expect quick solutions in the matter of planning and because some of the Communist countries have found such quick solutions to problems of planning there, it would be wrong to expect the same miracle in this country because the conditions are quite different. The same was true, he added, about co-operative farming. We need not adopt the pattern of western countries because we too have time-tested systems of agriculture. As regards education and social services they would be given priority and the necessary emphasis. In the end, Shri Chavan, remarked that planning could be said to be successful only if it could in any form, in any fiddle of life would not achieve the desired effect.

Speaking during a discussion on the Annual Reports of the Bombay Public Services Commissions on 17 February 1961, Shri Chavan observed that it was true that the best of our talented young men migrate to foreign countries because of lack of scope for them in public sector and that every effort was being made to arrest the brain-drain. Replying to criticism that posts, such as the Director General of Publicity were filled independently, Shri Chavan remarked that the public Service Commission was always consulted before making such appointments because they came under a special category. As for the post of the Deputy Director, Small savings, he explained that it was excluded from the purview of the Public Service Commission because Government wanted a man who could achieve results and not be merely brilliant.

The 13 April 1961 the Chief Minister, Shri Y.B. Chavan described in a speech in Legislative Council, the circumstances leading disturbances that took place at Nagpur under the aegis of Nag-Vidarbha Andolan Samitee. The latter, he said, was against the celebration of Shri Chavan’s birthday by the Nagpur Congress Committee and, therefore, decided to stage a demonstration as a precautionary measure against which, the District Magistrate, Nagpur issued prohibitory orders
banning meetings and processions. Even so, the District Magistrate gave permission to a meeting, but the police had to resort to a mild lathi charge in order to disperse the unruly Nag-Vidarbha advocates. Shri Chavan stated and defended police firing and lathi charges. Commenting again on 12 June, 1962, on the performance of the Bombay Public Service Commission (1959-60) Shri Y.B. Chavan, gave the assurance in the Legislative Council that the defects and shortcomings in the procedural matters would be removed at the earliest. He further conceded the need to impart coaching to candidates appearing for the Commission’s examination. He reaffirmed Government’s policy of giving concessions to Backward Class candidates as regards age but not merit. On the medium of instructions he opined that he favoured Marathi as the medium of instruction but the knowledge of English had to be perfect through more efficient teachers.

In his reply to the debate on the discussion on supplementary statements of expenditure on 25 July 1962, Shri Chavan, allayed the fears of many members of the Council regarding various issues such as the criteria of appointment of members of the Legislature to the Police Commission by pointing out that there was no favoritism or anything fishy about it. The objections raised by the Opposition members were superficial, he added.

One of the noteworthy and remarkable features of his role as Chief Ministers of Maharashtra was that he encouraged co-operative farming and brought Zilla Parishads into being because he believed in democratic decentralization of power.

Shri Chavan had to face many contretemps during his tenure as Chief Minister. But he withstood all of them like the colossus and earned the popularity of the masses as well as the politicians and intellectuals.

Shri Chavan who had hobnobbed with Communism and Socialism in his early days never let himself be swayed be extremism. He hated dogmatism in politics. He therefore, gave full scope to industrialist to launch new ventures in the state, solely with an eye on the objective of making Maharashtra the most progressive State in all spheres. The fruits of his efforts are there for all to see and Maharashtra leads all others States in Industrial development, agrarian reforms and in other spheres of life.

The reader, we are sure will find in the pages that follows glimpses of the personality that enriched the life of Maharashtra by his mature and versatile
outlook and a foresight that exceeded all expectations, When Krishna Menon’s inability to get on with the Army Chiefs proved to be intractable, Nehru decided to replace him with Shri Chavan which was indeed a reward for all the selfless services, loyalty to the party and intelligent leadership of a high order.  

Similarly there is an abundant literature of many politicians, published as an auto biography, Biography or souvenirs, which has enriched the political scenario e.g. “Ladhat” of Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil, “Krushi Krantiche Senani” by Bhave Savita on Annasaheb Shinde’s Life, “Satyagrahi Shetkari” of Mr. Shankarrao Kolhe, “Amritkumbha” of Mr. Bhausaheb Thorat, Antarvedha and Ardhaviram of Mr. Yashwantrao Gadakh, “Amrutgatha” of Mr. Thorat Bhausaheb, “Paarth – Bhumi bhooshan putra” of Mr. Dada Patil Rajale, Various special issues on co-operative sector of Ahmednagar district ,annual reports of various Sugar Factories, annual reports of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha etc. All this literature has proved beneficial and a great source of inspiration for the present research work.