
C H A P T E R I I

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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CHAPTER - IIRESEARCH METHODOLOGY2.1. Introduction :-

Planning has become a craze in modern times. Whether a country is democratic or socialist, developed or under developed, the planning has a crucial role in the development of the country because it can buy the time. India too, introduced planning since 1950 - 51 to develop her economy. India has made tremendous progress in the field of economic development during the period of seven five year plans. In India there is three tier structure of planning. Planning Commission at the national level, State Planning Boards at the state level and District Planning Board at the district level.

The district planning has been introduced as micro - level planning for the uplift of the poor by using local resources. The District Planning emphasised how to use the local resources for the overall development of local area. Maharashtra State is founder of district level planning. Vardha district plan was a pioneer in district level planning. Later on it was in all other states.

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2.2. Statement of the Problems :-

The economic development of any country depends upon its optimum use of resources available in the country. For the optimum utilisation of resources the micro level planning at grassroot level has been emphasised. Since the introduction of district level planning grassroot level development is made possible and easy. But to what extent and what role the District Planning Board plays in carrying out the local development is a problem to be assessed. It is high time to assess the role of district planning in economic development, because 15 years have passed since its introduction in Maharashtra. With a view to assess the performance the Sangli district has been selected. The role of District Planning Board in agricultural development was the problem of research that is analysed in this dissertation. Period of nine years covering sixth and seventh plans was taken into consideration. Performance of district annual plans in respect of Actual Received Outlay and Targets, Achievements in the area of agricultural sub - schemes between 1980 - 81 to 1988 - 89 are considered in this dissertation.

2.3. Review of Literature :-

Dr. D.R. Gadgil was the first person to study and think on the concept the district planning. According to him district planning is concerred with aspect of social organisation. A district is essentially administrative division and in the area the district forms a part of larger region which may be economically homogeneous. Later on the state planning board was established to chalk out district plans. Shri P.B. Patil, Report on Sangli district planning was first of its kinds in Maharashtra to carryout detailed plan strategies for the development of Sangli district. Later on Unions sub district planning studies were conducted.

2.4. Research Hypothesis :-

The district planning as a micro level planning or a grassroot level planning plays a very significant role in carrying out the overall development of local area. Its role is of immense importance. Such type of planning will only solve the local problems. Planning from below improves the standard of living of the masses and helps to fulfill

the local needs. The local needs may not be universal that is why regional planning is emphasised in our plan strategy. The Sangli District Planning Board identified the local needs of agricultural development and it tried to implement the same at grassroot level.

The present study discusses development in agricultural sector in Sangli district achieved during the nine years of sixth and seventh five year plans.

Most of the outlay of the District goes to the local field of interest, depending on the real needs of the localities. The meritorious schemes of agricultural development have been implemented in the Sangli district area, depending on the local needs. However, the difference between actual received outlay and actual expenditure is observed. It is also observed that funds are over utilised. Certain schemes while are under utilisation in case of some schemes. This results into the difference between targets of district plan and achievement of the same.

2.5. Objectives of the Study :-

The objectives of present study are as follows-

- (1) To study the rational introduction of district planning.
- (2) To study objectives, methods and financial provisions of district planning in Sangli.
- (3) To study the targets fixed for various annual district plans in Sangli for agricultural development.
- (4) To study the achievements of various sub - schemes of agricultural sectors and find out the shortfalls in achievement.
- (5) To suggest measures to improve success of planning in Sangli district.

2.6. Research Design :-

Sangli district is a leading district in Maharashtra in the field of agriculture and industry and other sectors. The district plan consists of the agriculture, industry, trade and commerce, road, education, rural development programme, co-operation etc. For the point of view of our study the agriculture and allied activities are taken into consideration. So the study is limited to the agriculture sector. The district planning has been effectively implemented in

in the district. The student being a resident of Sangli district it is natural that Sangli district is chosen for study. Moreover, the student serves in a College in Sangli where all records are available. In all six aspects of annual plans are studied, they are actual received outlay, actual expenditure, targets and achievement, bifurcated outlay according to schemes and sub - schemes of agriculture sector.

The role of Sangli district planning board in agricultural development of the district is reviewed. The schemes of agriculture in total outlay and actual expenditure are then analysed. The agriculture sector has been categorised into the ten selected sub - schemes. They are ---

- (1) Irrigation
- (2) Land Reforms
- (3) Horticulture and Plant Protection
- (4) Coop Husbandry.
- (5) Soil and Water Conservation.
- (6) Animal Husbandry.
- (7) Dairy Development.
- (8) Fisheries.
- (9) Forest.
- (10) Marketing and Warehousing.

The performance of Actual Outlay Received and Actual Expenditure in respect of above sub - schemes have been examined. The over utilisation and under utilisation of Actual Expenditure to Actual Expenditure is assessed in present dissertation. Besides, the targets and achievements in respect of agriculture sub schemes mentioned above are overviewed. Certain conclusions are drawn from this review and suggestions are made at the end.

2.7. Chapter

The whole dissertation has been divided into 6 chapters. First chapter gives descriptive and theoretical background which includes the evolution, structure and functions of District Planning Board in Maharashtra and the overview of literature etc. Second chapter deals with research methodology and methods of analysis adopted for the study. Third chapter gives agro - climatic and socio economic profile of Sangli district. Fourth chapter explains the role of agriculture in district planning. The Actual Received Outlay and Actual Expenditure in respect of agricultural sub schemes are also discussed. The Fifth chapter analyses the targets and achievements in respect of

agricultural sub - schemes and sixth chapter draws conclusions from the analysis done in earlier chapters and makes a few pragmatic suggestions to improve drawing and implementing annual plans at district level.

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