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1.1 Introduction

We are very much proud to say that INDIA is a nation having an age of old history. India is a large country not only by means of humanity but also in terms of its diversity with many language, culture and religions. A remarkable distinct pursuits vastly disparate conviction has made many observes in doubt weather India can at all be seen as one country? Indeed , when Winston Churchill made the pronouncement that India was not more a country that it was the Equator.

Even though the past and present of the India can be seen in many Different perspectives, I would to claim that there is a case for focussing particularly on the long history of tradition in India and many more contributors who has created this history and continuing still today.

India has got an age old tradition of philosophers, social activists and scientists few references among those are Namdar Gokhale, Maharshi Shinde, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, Mahatma Phule, Shri Shahu Maharaj and Mahatma Gandhi etc.

Among all above Social Reformers we can not oversight to Great Economist and Philosophers of India; Dr.Dhananjay Ramchandra Gadgil.

The contribution of Dr.D.R. Gadgil to Indian Economics played A vital role with continuing relevance to todays development.

Dr.D.R.Gadgil was a keen student of constitutional developments in India. His political ideas were influenced by the ideas of justice M.G. Ranade, G.K. Gokhale's, Lokmanya Tilak etc. Born in Nagpur District of Maharashtra on 10 April 1901, Dr.D.R. Gadgil has not only engaged in Co-operative and Economic Sector but also contributed actively and efficiently in various other fields like Education ,Social, Politics, Planning and Research.

We observed that Dr.D.R.Gadgil has stressed up on Applied Economics rather than only Economic Philosophy because he has carried out many surveys relating to agricultural productivity , areas under crops and issues related to agrimarketing etc. All these enables him to formulate plans related to agricultural sector. And also evolution of agricultural strategy makes it easy to implement.

1.1.A DR.GADGIL And Co-Operation :

In to his book “Problems of Rural Life”, he has put light on Many move issues belonging to rural India eg. Land Reforms, Fragmentation of Land Holding, Financing, Abolition of Zamindari System , Enhancing the productivity of land by improving economic condition of farmers and as a total outcome of all there aspects. ; Dr.D.R.Gadgil has set up an importance of co-operative movement so as to unite and educate people under one flagship. Hence , the importance of “Co-operation” has increased in rural India.

Other aspects of Dr.D.R.Gadgil’s contribution to Agro-Economics and Socio-Economic systems would be functioned as below.

- Strengthening Co-operative movement
- Agricultural marketing and pricing
- Multiple cropping.
- Agricultural credit system etc.

1.1 B Dr.D.R.Gadgil - A Visionary Man

It is very much fare to say Dr.D.R.Gadgil as a visionary man of India, because his contribution to Co-operative and agricultural movement has set up on immense importance in socio-economic revolution in India. e. g. Dr.D.R.Gadgil has expressed his views in keeping agro-based and agro-processing Industries reserved for Co-operative sector ; by which overall up-liftment of rural India could become possible and in present days , we are observing the exact outcome of his views.

We can proudly say that the current co-operative revolution in Maharashtra has pioneered by Dr.D.R.Gadgil. Some of his visionary decisions were

- Formation of District Co-operative Banks at District level.
- Putting up co-operative industries in agro-based and agro-processing sector.
- Formation of APMC's for the maximum interest of crop/land producers.
- Concept of Co-operative commonwealth was established by Dr.D.R.Gadgil.

The outcome of all those will defining in later course of this project ahead.

1.2 Scope And Need Of The Study

During the course of this project study have aimed at following Parameters for detailing the study.

1.2.A Scope

- i) To study and understand a Dr.D.R.Gadgil socio economics thoughts and there relevance in today economic environment.
- ii) To know and study the co-operative and agricultural concepts in the era of past 19th centuries, and early 20th century period and putting lights over Dr.D.R.Gadgil's thoughts and remedies over those concepts.
- iii) To understand and examine Dr.D.R.Gadgil opinions about General Economics.
- iv) To conduct and organise Dr.D.R.Gadgil's efforts, work and contribution as a co-operative leader and reformist.
- v) A brief study of independent India and Common Maharashtra Movement with special reference to Dr.D.R.Gadgil.
- vi) To study the work and thoughts carried out by Dr.D.R.Gadgil in views Agriculture, Co-operation and other aspects of society.
- vii) To understand relevance of Dr.D.R.Gadgil's work, contribution and outcomes in todays economy.

viii)To know Dr.D.R.Gadgil –as a Educationist , a Co-operative Leader, Economist and Active Philosopher during post independent period.

This study revels data interpreted based upon above main parameters.

1.2B Need Of The Study :-

In this project report our main intension is to put light on why Dr.D.R.Gadgil's principles and works are having immense importance and where those can be applied over a period of long interval since Independence of India.

Especially in Maharashtra his contribution to Co-operative sector can not be over sighted; which is being the backbone of co-operative movement deeply rooted in Maharashtra.

i)Contribution by Dr.D.R.Gadgil in Maharashtra and as well as in India ; especially for Social , Economic and Educational progress are having major share.

ii)The thoughts and principles set up by Dr.D.R.Gadgil in area of Economic, Social, Politics, Cultural, Education and Research are giving positive out come of late. Still in 21st century there views can not be overwhembling as it is backbone to progress the rural India eg. Primary Education , Co-operative Credit Societies, District Co-operative Banks , Crops credit system and Co-operative Marketing - Pricing etc.

iii)Like other reformist in India and especially in Maharashtra Dr.D.R.Gadgil is said to be "all rounder personality" whose area of working was too vast to study. We means his contribution in almost all sections of society.

This only attracts us to study his aspects of work and put forward towards society.

iv)To understand the acts by Dr.D.R.Gadgil as a Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission as, a educationalist , as philosopher and Co-operative leader , along with as a econonist and researcher.

v)Problems ahead with current Social, Political, Financial and Cultural Revolution can definately be overcome with the application of his thought and principle.

vi)Dr.D.R.Gadgil plays a lion share in Co-operative revolution in Maharashtra.

vii)Today Co-operative sector is facing many more hurdles and problems.Hence it need to follow up and set up strongly all guidelines designed by Dr.D.R.Gadgil. Their remedies to enhance Co-operative movement are giving direction to us still day.

viii)Now India is rapidly moving towards Globalisation Privatisation and liberation and in there movement Co-operative sectors is facing many troubles hence this study reveals to overcome those troubles.

ix)Today's co-operative agricultural movement has remain with many loop holes

and deficiencies. In this situation Dr.D.R.Gadgil's guidelines seems to be very much needful.

x)In today's fast growing economy it needs to be understood and know the importance and contribution by Dr.D.R.Gadgil and other aspects of his subjects studied.

xi)The need of study comprises of all round , visionary and deep indications for Agro-economic sectors and total upliftment of society too.

During his big tenure of work he has handled many projects, thesis and surveys which enable to plan and act more precisely.

1.3 Research Areas :-

As per Dr.D.R.Gadgil's assumption, co-operative sector is an effective tool to organise common people and by means of which over all societal growth can be possible.

The effective contribution by Dr.D.R.Gadgil mainly in the area of :

- a)Co-operation
- b)Agriculture
- c)Education
- d)Planning commission
- e)Socio – Economic section etc.

1.3.A Co-Operation :-

Dr.D.R.Gadgil has put up a foundation stone in Maharashtra's co-operative movement. Mainly past independence period (after 1947-1948), he was headed by many co-operative institutions. Few references among those are

- 1947-1948 :- Chairman for Maharashtra Regional Co- operative Board / Council.
- 1949-1960 :- Chairman to Pravara Nagar Co-op Sugar Factory.
- 1956-1959 :- President ,Co-op Sugar Factories Mumbai Regional Federation.
- 1960 :- Chairman – M.S.C.Bank -Mumbai
- 1963 - 1964 :- Chairman – Co-operative Agricultural Committee.
- 1964 – 1967 :- Chairman National Co-operative Union of India.

All these appointments and their active participation defines Dr.D.R.Gadgil's contribution to co-operative revolution in Maharashtra and India as well as.

During the fourth five year plan were in growth and stability being the key note of the plan Dr.D.R.Gadgil has put agricultural Co-operatives on one hand and consumer Co-operative on the other hand so as to occupy a central position in strategy of co-operative development. And as a outcome of which he has elaborated “Co-operative Credit” system during Fourth Five Year Plan. In this plan Dr.D.R.Gadgil has introduced a programmes of rationalization of the co-operative credit structure

An integrated development of agricultural processing and marketing had been made during the period of Dr.D.R.Gadgil. He expressed with great confidence and courage suggested to link marketing co-operatives to credit co operatives in agri business. With this linkage a good kind of co-operative network has been woven. This network is later called as “co-operative commonwealth” by Dr.D.R.Gadgil.

1.3.B Agriculture :-

Till 1960 -61 Agriculture activity was mainly comprised a traditional activity, which in all leads to low yield of crop, limited crop varieties and lack of implementation of technology and machinery in to farming. For this Dr.D.R.Gadgil has introduce Intensive Agriculture District Programme. In this programme following steps were carried out by him.

- 1)High yielding varieties of crop was introduced in Wheat, Paddy, Bajara and Maize etc.
- 2)Using agricultural implements and machinery for cultivation and decreasing manual and labour stress while working in farms.
- 3)Improved seeds, chemical fertilisers , plants protectors etc. were initialised so as to get maximum yield of crops per hector.
- 4)Farmers training and education programme was introduced on pilot basin in 1966 to 1967 and later it was introduced effectively and more precisely.

In recent year new emphasis has come to be attached to the role of agriculture technology as a major input of agricultural production. And keeping in view this mind set Dr.D.R. Gadgil has evoked number of steps during Fourth Five Year Plan . e.g. In 1965 the Indian

Council of Agricultural Research was reorganised. In another steps agricultural universities were started in different area of the nation. These are conceived to combing the function of education, research and extension education.

1.3.C Education :-

Dr.D.R.Gadgil was being dealt with many educational institution during his tenure of work. Some of his achievements in educational sector were

- 1)1925-1930 :- M.T.B. College Surat as a principal.
- 2)1932-1943 :- Working committee member for Maharashtra university.
- 3)1961 :- Laid down lecture on Co-operative common wealth at Punjab university.
- 4)Founder member at trustee for Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.
- 5) 1962 :- Chairman for Advisory Committee of American Institute of Indian studies

Hence, as an outcome of all this contribution both Nagpur and Karnataka university have honored him D.Lit. in 1961- 1962.

He was engaged with GIPE (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics) since its foundation. Mr. Gokhale and Dr.D.R.Gadgil has made GIPE as an international kind of Institute wherein many Projects and Research fellows have completed their studies. After being retired from GIPE; he was honored as a Honorary Professor in the same institute till his death.

1.3.D Contributions To Plaining Commission :-

Dr.D.R.Gadgil was member of plaining commission for the period of 1967- 1971. During which he was also elected as a Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission from 02/09/1967 to 01/05/1971.

In this long period Dr.D.R.Gadgil has drafted Fourht Five Year Plan document under the Chairmanship of Former Prime Minister Late Indiraji Gandhi.

In this context of planning it will be always useful to draw attention towards evolution of Agriculture strategy.

In this strategy Dr.D.R.Gadgil and other members have been taken up High Yielding Varieties Programme for five crops namely Wheat, Paddy, Bajara, Maiz and Jawar. The coverage under this was estimated to 9.2 million hectares. In his strategy not only high yielding cropping system was initiated but also entirely new crop rotation has been made possible by the development of short duration varieties of Paddy, Maize, Jawar and Bajra suited to different agro climatic condition. The Fourth Five Year Plan has put two major objectives:

i)The first objective was to provide the conditions necessary for sustained increased of about 5% per annum over neat decade.

ii) And second objective was to enable large section of the rule population as possible ; including the small cultivator, the farmer in dry areas and the agricultural labourer , to participate in development and share its benefits.

Some historical decision made by Dr.D.R.Gadgil Fourth Five Year plan were mentioned below.

a)Allocation of funds to agricultural universities so as to ensure education planning broadly

b)Special scheme of farmers training was introduced so as to educate farmers on different aspects like functional literacy, farm broadcast and farmers training.

c) Continuous supply of breeder seed stock

d)Adequate arrangements for production of improved seeds

e)Arrangements for seeds processing and storage.

f)Seed certification.

All of this aspect have given much attention during Fourth Five Year Plan.

So by all this means it is quiet fair to say that Actual Green Revolution Period was started. And it rests till 1980–1981 from 1968-1969. And that man behind green revolution was Dr.D.R.Gadgil. As a overall outcome of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; Agriculture sector has put an impressive long term record of taking the country out of the serious food shortages despite rapid population increase.

1.3.E Socio Economic Sectors :

Dr.Gadgil has played a vital role in overall upliftment of society. During a overall 50 – 52 years of active participation for national issues , he had engaged with many government , non government , social and private institutes.

His visionary steps in co-operative movement had made a tremendous revolution in rural and urban areas of the country. Here are few appointments and achievements held by Dr.Gadgil.

Table-1.1 – Career Chart.

Year	Position held
1930-40	Member-Bombay Labour Enquiry Committee.
1939-49	Member & Chairman – National Planning Committee –Transport Division.
1940	President – Indian Economic Association.
1943-45	Member- Transport Policy Committee , GOI.
1951-54	Member – Reserve Bank of India – Rural Survey Credit Committee.
1954	Member- Agri Economic Council- Pune.
1963	Member- Planning Commission –Financial Advisory Committee.
1966	Member – Rajya Sabha-India.

All these appointments were honored on him by considering his knowledge and experience in socio economic movement. Dr.Gadgil had not only expressed his views over co-operation , planning , economic development , co-operative credit system , politics etc. but also wrote many books and articles related to above sectors.

He has channelised co-operative movement so as to enable and formulate government policies at deep root level.

Dr.D.R.Gadgil had supported the policy to establish district co-operative banks which were expected to work as linkage between State co-operative banks and primary level credit societies. By means of this the required funds and other financial aspects could get percolated from central agencies through such district banks to the grass root level agencies.

1.4 Methodology :-

We have referred many books and theses and survey reports for said research project. All these information is based on following dimensions:-

- A. Historical Method
- B. Library Method
- C. Oral Interview Method
- D. Comparative Study Method.

We have adopted all these methods to complete the dissertations. Our main area of research for this project was GIPE-Pune and Shivaji University–Kolhapur. But the maximum data interpreted in the project was collected from GIPE–Pune ; for which the researcher has visited and studied many aspects of Dr.D.R.Gadgil .

At GIPE the researcher has referred many books , papers and other articles relating to Dr.D.R.Gadgil.

For the additional information whereas the researcher has also contacted to Dr.Sulbha Bramhe – a daughter of Dr.D.R.Gadgil, who herself put a light on Dr. Gadgil’s life and nature of work. This data was reviewed by oral interview method.

I was referred many publications and rare historical articles to know more about Dr.Gadgil’s contribution to socio economic sector.

Planning Commission reports for pre green revolution period and post green revolution period was compared and studied thoroughly.

For this data collection we have referred following webliography .

- 1) <http://www.planningcommission.nic.in> Planning Commission.
- 2) www.india.gov.in -Government of India.
- 3) <http://www.maharashtra.gov.in> - Maharashtra Government .
- 4) <http://www.mah.nic.in/sahakaar> - Co-Operative Movement History.

- 5) www.gipe.edu.in - Gokhale Institute of Politics and Science-Pune.
- 6) <http://www.indiapost.gov.in> -Indian Post .
- 7) <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com>
- 8) <http://www.coopsugar.org>

Comparative study of planning and development was also carried especially for pre-green revolution period and post green revolution period .Relevance of Dr. D. R.Gadgil's policies towards Eleventh Five Year Plan was also compared and put forward in this theses.

Following is the literary contributions to the economic science.

1.5 Data Collections:

1)For the said research work data collection was critical task because non availability of adequate data relating to D.R. Gadgil in Shivaji University,Kolhapur. Hence for the detail and deep data collection we prepared to visit GIPE-Pune and Sulabha Bramhe .

2)Accordingly we could able to many rare collections and articles and research , survey papers and reports from GIPE Library.

3)In GIPE's Publications Department we have referred to many survey reports , reference books and other statistical information .

4)Data related to Gadgil's contribution in planning and development has been collected from planning commissions websites (Government of India).

1.6 Limitations Of The Study:

We have faced following limitations in our research study.

1. Lack of adequate information related to Dr.D.R.Gadgil in Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

2. Some rare books relating to Gadgil's work were not readily available in GIPE-Pune.
3. His contribution in different sectors other than agriculture and co-operative and statistical information relating to it was available for a very short preportion.
4. Dr.Sulabha Bramhe's reference books relating to Dr.Gadgil's and her articles are published in marathi , so translating it to English was roughly done.

1.7 Summery :

Dr.D.R.Gadgil thus was generous of acknowledging the grass root level experiences. He had been an ability of coordinating the government policies to that of rendering practical benefits to his countrymen. Infact , he was always integrating with theory and practices. His special area of interest was rural development through proper planning . He had great experience of co-operative movement and problems related to it. This is because he has laid out foundation of co-operative movement more precise, comprehensive and dynamic.

As a member and Vice Chairman of Planning Commission he had initiated green revolution movement which later on lasts to 1980's. By this movement India is being emerged as a self sufficient country in food grains and other crops.