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## CONCLUSION

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: C O N C L U S I O N :

By the end of 19th Century, Maharashtra was seething with unrest as the Maharashtrian peasants raised the banner of revolt against the Britishers as well as against the Brahmin dominance of the society. The unrest gave impetus to both satya - shodhak movement as well as the nationalist movement. The problem of reconstruction of Maharashtrian society was discussed during this period but the peasant rarely got the central position. The seeds of the new development were getting matured after independence when the Maharashtra peasantry grew restless and exerted pressure on the successive governments for undertaking much needed reforms.

During the Samyukta Maharashtra movement agro-industrial development of the state became a rallying point for the supporters of Samyukta Maharashtra. After the establishment of Samyukta Maharashtra in 1960, a new vigorous programme of agro-industrial development of the rural area was undertaken under the leadership of Y. B. Chavan. Y. B. Chavan correctly recognised the unrest of Maharashtra peasantry and evolved a new development strategy for the

peasants in the rural areas of the states. He saw a vision of establishment of agro-industrial society in the state through three sectors - (1) State Sector (2) Co-operative Sector and (3) Panchayati Raj bodies as he was confident that with the help of these measures agro-industrial society could be established and once such society was established that would contribute to the political development of the state.

Summary :-

In the present dissertation which is divided into 4 chapters an attempt is made to study the political ideas of Y. B. Chavan in the light of the emergence of agro-industrial society in the state.

The first chapter deals with the problems of rural development in the state in the light of the role of Jotiba Phuley and Non-Brahmin movement. It deals with the rise of peasant leadership in the Congress party after independence and its impact on the state politics.

In the second chapter Y. B. Chavan's social and political ideas are discussed in the light of new challenges; he had to face. It is pointed out that Chavan had a clear vision of future of Maharashtra and he had developed blue print of its agro-industrial development in the state.

The third chapter deals with Y. B. Chavan's ideas about establishment of agro-industrial society in Maharashtra through three sectors - (1) State Sector (2) Co-operative Sector and (3) Panchayati Raj Sector. Through these institutions Chavan sought to establish agro-industrial society by developing agriculture and by organising the network of service co-operatives and sugar co-operatives. He also considered the role of Panchayati Raj bodies important.

The fourth chapter deals with emergence of agro-industrial society and political development in Maharashtra. It is made clear that Y.B. Chavan's strategy of rural development encouraged new political development in the state as sugar co-operatives and Panchayati Raj bodies institutionalised the state politics.

#### Concluding Remarks :-

Y. B. Chavan's social and political ideas played a very important role in the political development of the state because before his arrival the state politics was dominated by politicians mostly coming from the urban areas. Chavan became the Chief Minister of bi-lingual Bombay state in 1956 and throughout his career he sought to bring about the rural development by using state sector, by establishing

Panchayati Raj institutions and by encouraging the establishment of sugar co-operatives in the state. This process of rural development brought about political development in the state.

The agro-industrial development which was started by Y. B. Chavan has changed the life of people of Maharashtra. It strengthened to industrial and agro-industrial development in the following manner :-

1) Co-operative sugar factories as a part of agro-industry have been started in rural areas, consequentially they increased the purchasing power of the people and helped to bring about modernization and all round development of the state.

2) Co-operative sugar-factories in the rural areas have become the centres of political power. They contributed to the struggle for capturing power by using the means at its disposal. Political leaders like Vasantdada Patil, Y. J. Mohite, Shankarrao Mohite, E. V. Vikhe Patil, R. A. Patil and Ratnappa Kumbhar, emerged from the co-operative sector.

3) The sugar factories and their other ancillary industries bred and brought up new class of skilled and unskilled workers and consequently the labour movements and workers organizations emerged for safeguarding their rights and interests.

4) The centres created employment opportunities to many rural youths.

5) The centres also created a new class of rich progressive farmers on one hand and a class of small farmers and landless labourers on the other hand. It gave birth to some sort of class struggle and helped to develop political conscionness in the minds of the people.

6) The programme brought about development in the means of communication such as roads, telephones etc, and as a consequence of these, the rural areas have now come into direct contact with the urban areas. The constant contact and communication between the people in the areas gave rise to political and social awakening in rural areas.

7) The agro-industrialisation gave impetus to educational awakening also, because a net-work of educational institutions of various types from pre-primary to collegiate level have spread all over rural Maharashtra. Educational movement englightened the rural people. It increased political consciousness and political participation.

8) The agro-industries gave rise to many new cities new vocations, co-operative small scale industries which increased productivity and processing industries in rural areas. This has greatly been helpful by the land-less labour who were formerly unemployed for major part of the year.

9) The process helped to create a network of credit societies. District Central Co-operative banks, commercial banks for augmenting the agro-industrial development. In order to avoid exploitation of the farmers by indigenous traders money lenders, agents etc. marketing committees, sale purchase societies were formed and developed on the co-operative principles. This has laid down the strong foundation of rural economic power.

10) The co-operative movement in the form of co-operative societies, sale purchase committees, co-operative banks and sugar factories has given new opportunity to the rural leadership for its political development and political experience, consequently the new leadership from the rural area came into existence at taluka, district, state and even at national level. In this way, the rural local bodies have done un-precedented work in fostering leadership in rural areas as a result the scales of power are tilted towards the rural areas. The epicentre of power has shifted from urban to rural area.

11) The Panchayati Raj gave the people an opportunity to increase their political involvement because the most of the people in rural areas came into direct contact with practical politics. This has awakened political consciousness among the people. This has brought about the political

development, sense of social responsibility in them. Similarly these institutions have succeeded in solving the rural problems efficiently. The concept of leadership has altogether changed from traditional to new one. The varied factors such as social justice, political aspirations, social service, selfless character, capacity to fulfil the rising expectations of people, affinity towards central leadership etc. are now considered good qualities for successful leadership.

Y. B. Chavan developed the blue print of agro-industrial society in Maharashtra. He was of the view that the state could uplift the living standard of the farmers and poor people by carrying out rural development programmes. It is true that these programmes were enunciated in the third five year plan and they were the result of broad vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but it can not be denied that Y.B. Chavan brought about certain innovations in it by making them more practical and result oriented. Due to this only Nehru remarked in 1962 that Maharashtra and Madras were the two best governed states in India. It may be noted that K. Kamraj was the Chief Minister of Madras at that time.

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