
I N T R O D U C T I O N

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The political leadership of Malojiraje Naik - Nimbalkar, this study on Malojiraje's leadership made focuces on the development of Phaltan Native State. Rajesaheb was mainly responsible for it. He govern Phaltan state toward welfare state. The work based on primery and secondry data as there has been little literature avialable on Malojiraje Naik-Nimbalkar. This is case study.

Malojiraje was best chief of state as well as social reformer. His ideology was based on Mahatma Phule's social reform ideology and Mahatma Gandhi's political philosophy. After his coronation ceremony 15th November 1917, he emerged new reformist policy in his state, in social, political and economic aspect. He tried to introduce various reforms in the state administration to suit to modern needs.

In this study first chapter tried to make an assessment of the Phaltan's Geographical situation and condition and its efforts on the peoples life. This chapter also focused on the old history of Naik-Nimbalkar's family which family is know as old ruleing family of Maratha in Maharashtra. In this chapter lastly given a life sketch of Malojiraje Naik-Nimbalkar.

In chapter II tried to show the political ideas of Malojiraje in pre-independence of India. His all political ideas and administration based on democratic principle. Phaltan State was Second Native State in Deccan States in political development aspect. There were many type of facilities provided for people i.e., transport service, education, economic service etc.

This chapter III have also shows the leadership of Malojiraje in ' Deccan State Federation ' Rajesaheb had took initiative part in dissolveing this short period federation. The idea of federation was out dated or against that political enviournment. This chapter also focouse on prepration of Malojiraje role in independent India.

Chapter IV consist with the socio-economic and educational development and co-operative movement in Phaltan State. Rajesaheb started the co-operative movement before independent of India. He had established two Sugar factories and co-operative Bank in State. It's detials are in this chapter. He had established education society for the political economical and social development of depressed class. Education is the back-bone of political social and economical development of which various political and social processes take shape.

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Chapter IV draws with Malojiraje and his contribution to development of Phaltan Taluka after independent of India. Many new schemes were implemented in the development processes of Phaltan Taluka.

Chapter VI is related with the Conclusion of above research work.

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In the conclusion I have tried that criticised Malojiraje was always on right way as per modern enviourment.