

CHAPTER-7.

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7.1 Introduction:

In a rapidly changing country, India is of course a large country, with a huge population. The relative size of the Indian population is not a new phenomenon, contrary to the presumption, which seems fairly common in the world today, that India has become relatively enormous mainly because of recent population growth.

In fact, the share of India in world population prior to the eighteenth century was very considerably larger than it is today. India is a large country not only as a part of humanity, but also in terms of its diversity, with many languages, cultures and religions, remarkably distinct pursuits.. The sheer variety of things in India has made many observers and Economists in doubt whether India can at all be seen as one country. ? Indian society have plenty number of rich populations as well as large section of very poor level of society. So many economist and policy planners have came on common mindset and principles that Socio Economic factor of policy can only cover the whole India .

Because here we are dealing with some of the poorest people in Indian society, and giving them a reliable source of income through guaranteed employment as well in rural sector of the country. So in general I came on few observations based on Dr.Gadgil's tenure of work and philosophical thoughts. The few dimensions of Indian Society that had been concentrated and examined by Dr. D. R. Gadgil.

These are :

- Education
- Health Care
- Agricultural Revolution
- Strengthening the Co-Operative Movement
- Special attention towards Rural India. And
- Employment Guarantee Factor.
- Transport and Communication .

There are also a few other issues that must be examined with equal concentration are expansion of physical infrastructure directly add to the productive capabilities of people.

It will not be un-fare to say that being a Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission; Dr.Gadgil was having a key of development into his hands.

7.2 Education And Health Care:

During the study it has been concretely observed by me that Dr. Gadgil has put a vision to care the special attention towards education and health care of the society.

Dr. Gadgil was of the opinion that if we could adopt system of education suitably it would be leads to social reformation and growth in economic development of the country. Accordingly steps have been taken to provide educational and vocational guidance, and develop facilities for science education and post-graduate education and research. It is seen that priority has also been given to universality of primary and elementary education which concludes to uniformity in education.

A special efforts have also been taken to develop and publish a study material into local languages. And training to Teachers is another points which has been emphasised and sponsored by Dr.Gadgil. A consolidation of Technical Education has been vitally encouraged by them.

Dr.Gadgil felt that the well-understood case for expansions of basic education and health care drew on the experience of many countries in the world , for example in China and East Asia, in which they have been veritable engines of progress.

Table-7.1

Head of Development	Third Plan	1966—69	Fourth Plan
health	225.9	140.1	433.5
Family planning	24.9	75.2	315.0

(All figures are in Rs. crore)

(Source: Planning Commission Report-1969-74) .

Form the above outlay table it has clearly noted that a remarkable attention was put on Health and Family Planning. There was upto 300% growth in outlays on Health and Family Planning was estimated during Fourth Plan. It clearly defines the keen concerns by Dr. Gadgil towards Family Health .

Dr. Gadgil have initiated an efforts to provide an effective base for health services especially in rural areas by strengthening the services of Primary Health Centers in rural sector.

7.3 Agriculture Revolution :

This was a main area of interest of Dr.D.R.Gadgil. We can proudly say that Dr.Gadgil had sacrificed his whole life for the upliftment farmers and eventually a rural section of the country.

His contribution with following topics has been appreciated by current Economists and Reformists too. His visionary planning in the sector of Water Management , Lift Irrigation Schemes , High Yielding Variety Programmes , Fertilisers Distribution and distribution of Automised Farm Equipments and implements have crated a history in Indian Agricultural Sector.

Around 16 % of total outlay had been deployed to agricultural sector of the economy. This clarifies itself the importance of Agriculture to Indian Economy.

India is a country whole major population (Around 70%) is engaged in rural part of the country. Whose major sources of income are Farming , Animal Husbandry , Small and Tiny Industries etc. So while formulating the policies of Economic Development we cannot overlooked on above sector. Dr. Gadgil had also realized this pattern and according gave proper place to these sectors during his planning process.

Dr. Gadgil had engaged with many agro economic institutions and shared his master knowledge to the reformation in Indian Economy.

Few organisations like Indian Food Organisation , Indian Society for Agricultural Economics , National Productivity Management Committee, Reserve Bank of India , Deccan Agricultural Association and Planning Commission etc. are the major area of contribution by Dr.Gadgil.

Dr.D.R.Gadgil's main objective was "Growth with Stability " . And he aimed to pull India at such a higher level from where an overall growth in economy could see. And more precisely we can say that now we are at that stage of development. Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Pricing are other area of contribution by Dr.Gadgil . He had taken efforts to make availabilities of Credit to farmers and also giving a right value to the products of end producers. Around 75% of our total industry sector is based upon agro related commodities and agro sector. Hence Dr.Gadgil has emphasised more over it .

7.4 Co-Operation:

Co operation plays a key role in economic development of rural part of the country. It has power to change the face of rural sector. Which has been proved by Dr. Gadgil during his tenure. Now this sector has entered in eminent position in the India. Dr. Dhananjayrao Gadgil alongwith Padmashree Dr.Vithalrao Vikhe Patil in 1951, formed Pravaranagar Co-operative Sugar Factory.Which was the first effort in co-operative movement. The birth of this sugar co-operative itself was a revolution of sorts not only in the Indian co-operative sector but also the Asian region. This was the first sugar co-operative in Asia owned collectively by farmers from the Ahmednagar region.

In the rural areas, way back in 1930, the farmers were illiterate and distressed by poverty. There were adversities, helplessness, famines, indebtedness and oppression by money lenders and exploitation by owners of private sugar factories. Such was the picture in 1930 in rural Maharashtra and in India .Dr. Gadgil had been given a ray of confidence among the rural people by a tool of co operations. The cooperative movement has played a significant role in the development of socio-economic fields in Maharashtra and in India as well. The movement was welcomed with great enthusiasm, so also it has become the target for criticism. Nevertheless, this movement taught the ordinary farmer, downtrodden community and landless labourers to live with prestige and self-respect. The credit for launching this endeavor goes to Dr. Dhananjayrao Ramchandra Gadgil. In the memory of Dr. Dhananjayrao Gadgil , an institution has been started which now pioneered as Dr. Dhananjayrao Gadgil Institute of Co-Operative and Management-Nagpur. This is leading institute in Co-operative management training. Dr. Gadgil has successfully driven a co-operative movement in India. He had put much efforts in strengthening the movement .

Now Co operative sector has covered with banking, credit societies , sugar factories , distilleries and Agro Processing and marketing Committees etc. This has been equally proved the shares in changing the rural economy of the country.

Now around more than 1200 co-operative sugar factories in India were set up and running with full of efficiency. This is nothing but the outcome of Dr. Gadgil's vision , which he had seen before 60 years back.

Three Tier System designed by Dr.Gadgil has proved his importance in credit mobilisation towards end producers of the agriculture. It helps in safeguarding the interest of individual community.

The credit of pouring a concepts of Co-operative Commonwealth , Co operative Marketing , Co-operative handling of agricultural inputs and Co-operative processing etc goes towards Gadgil's mindset.

7.5 Transport And Communication

Dr.D.R.Gadgil was very much keen in networking the system of transportation and communication. Because he feels that transport and communication would be the basic need of any kind of development . During the Fourth Five Year Plan following initiatives were taken by the committee.

- Formation of Road Transport as well as passengers (Around linkage of 24000kms)

- Formation of Rail Transport as well as passengers.(Around linkage of 1200 kms)

Dr.D.R.Gadgil has been aware with necessity of development of transport complexities and spiral network of the roads , water, air and rails.

7.6 Industry And Minerals :

Industrial progress has been has been efficiently handled by Dr. Gadgil. He was of the opinion that Industrial Progress could definitely leads to the overall growth of the nation. When Dr. Gadgil observed that during Third Plan period industrial growth would not achieved upto the growth and was very uneven. So thereafter while formulating the policy pattern for Fourth Year Plan he had put much attention over it.

Industrial Policy had also been evolved during his tenure. Efforts had been put on following dimensions by Dr.D.R. Gadgil.

- 1)Development and formation of iron and steel industry which more precisely facilitate to increase export quantum of the finished steel.

- 2)To increase the capacities and facilities of processing of iron ore and other minerals within India and then after either consume finished goods for self

reliance or export it to increase the export quantum.

3) Dr. Gadgil was known with growing demand and consumption pattern of Fertilisers. So he had been initiated many efforts to cope up with growing demand of fertilisers.

4) Petroleum refineries and petrochemical sector plays a vital role in economic development of the country. So Dr. Gadgil envisaged the formation of aromatic projects and naptha cracker projects.

Also Madras refinery and Haldia Refinery was initiated during his period. Which later on played a dominant role in fulfilling the petroleum requirement of the nation.

5) In order to improve the production techniques of small industries so as to produce a quality goods and bring them at viable level Dr. Gadgil had promoted many strategies like,

- Promotion of decentralised and dispersal of Industries to small towns
- Promote Agro-based industries and
- render a sustainable policies so as to strengthen the Khaadi Udyog.

7.7 Power

Dr. Gadgil had been versed with necessity of power factor to the growing industrial sector and population of the country. Hence he had been frame out the policies which leads to fulfillment of power necessity with growing demand.

Efforts had been initiated to trace out cheaper and efficient power sources. Survey had been taken to fix the hydro power generation sites.

Co ordination between formation , transmission and distribution of power was being worked out and measures had been taken to minimise the transmission losses.

Formation and management of Thermal Power Station was another major decision during Dr. Gadgil's Period.

7.8 Social Welfare:

India being the highly populated and a large country not only in kind of humanity, but also in terms of its diversity, with many languages, cultures and religions. These variety of things in India had made Dr. Gadgil to put more stress on Socio-

Economic Factor and more probably on welfare of the society. Dr. Gadgil had forwarded a grants to voluntary organisations and statutory bodies for the welfare activities of destitute children and women. Also programmes like nutritional feeding for childs in primary schools , welfare of physically handicapped children and backward classes of the society. Educational Aids to the Backward classes had been provided to pull them in main flow of the national development.

7.9 Gadgil Formula:

Till today Indian Economists are taking benefits of Gadgil formula for resources distribution . This is being a ready reckoner for mobilisation of resources from Central government to State level and later to end peoples; every Economist have appreciated this formula. Because this formula is said to be a Milestone in Indian Economy. Todays World renowned Economists like Dr.Manmohan Sing and Dr.Amartya Sen are impressed by work contribution of Dr.Gadgil in Indian economy.

By observing thoroughly on Dr.Gadgil's working , we could see that this man has created a historical involvement in Indian Economy. His contribution in Planning Commission , Agriculture and Co-operative Sector , Industries and Family Health is being appreciated by everyone till today. His researches like Gadgil Formula have created a revolutionary aspect in resources mobilisation from Center to State Government. Still today planning commission has been taking use of Gadgil formula with little changes to it.

But the basic object of resource mobilisation is same as per Gadgil Formula.