**Work plan and Methodology:**

The research work will be completed in three stages.

Stage I – Data collection: 20 books and 20 journals will be studied by visiting various Universities and libraries.

Stage II – Field visits: The researcher will visit Devrashtre, Karad, Kolhapur, where Y.B. Chavan has received education. Further speeches in Bombay Legislation and Parliament will be studied.

Stage III – Writing: In this stage, the entire thesis will be compiled in seven chapters.

In this work, descriptive research design will be used. This design is used when sources are available for interpretation of data.

In any kind of descriptive design, sources are used for describing details in a systematic manner. Books, Manuals, and Published letters are used for such description. It is interesting to note that Y.B. Chavan has left valuable sources behind him and these sources are very basic and authentic. The sources are available in Bombay, Pune, and Delhi. These sources will be used for understanding of Y.B. Chavan’s political cultural.

The descriptive with design is most suitable for conducting this research work.

**A tentative Chapter Scheme:**

The following will be chapter scheme of the present work.

**Chapter I: Background**

In this chapter, the political condition prior to the rise of Y.B. Chavan will be highlighted. Further objectives, significance as well as future line of action in the research will also be described.

**Chapter II: Life & work**

In this chapter, Y.B. Chavan’s childhood, Education, early politics will be discussed. This chapter will be very much useful for understanding of philosophy of Y.B. Chavan. In this chapter, his participation in the freedom movement will also be discussed. Yashwantrao Chavan was an active participant in the struggle for independence of India. In 1930, he was fined for his participation in the Non-cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. During this period, he came in contact with Swami Ramanand Bharti, Dhulappa Navale, Gaurihar(Appasaheb) Sihasane & V.S. Page. There friendship lasted forever. In 1932, he was sentenced to 18 months in prison.
for hoisting the Indian flag on 26 January 1932 in Satara. He was one of the delegates at the historic Bombay session of the A.I.C.C. in 1942 that gave the call for Quit India and he was subsequently arrested for his participation in the movement. Yeshwantrao participated in freedom movement effectively was sentenced twice. Yashwantrao was finally released from jail in 1944. In 1946, he was first elected as MLA from the South Satara constituency. In the same year he was appointed as parliamentary secretary to the Home Minister of Bombay State. In the next government of Morarji Desai he was appointed as Minister of Civil Supplies, Social Welfare and Forests. In 1953 he was a signatory to the Nagpur Pact that assured equitable development of all regions of Maharashtra. Legislation regarding democratic decentralized bodies and the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act were passed during his regime as CM.

Chapter III: Research Design

In this chapter descriptive research design will be explain further objectives, Hypothesis and Methods of data collection Primary and Secondary sources will also be properly explain. Further nature scope and limitations of the work will also be discussed.

Chapter IV: Major Contribution of Y.B. Chavan to Maharashtra State

In this chapter Contribution of Y. B. Chavan as an architect of modern Maharashtra will be discussed. In 1957 Yashwantrao Chavan was elected from the Karad constituency. This time he was elected as Leader of Congress Legislative Party and became Chief Minister of the bilingual Bombay state. From 1957 to 1960 he was elected to the All India Congress Working Committee. He was one of the architects of the state of Maharashtra through his support for the Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement. On 1 May 1960, Yashwantrao Chavan became the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The study of Y.B.Chavan leadership has been conducted both in the state level as well as National level perspective.

Chavan's vision for Maharashtra for the development envisaged the equal development of both the industrial and agricultural sectors across all the regions of the state. He sought to realize this vision through the co-operative movement.

Chapter V: Contribution on National Level

In this chapter Y. B. Chavan’s contribution to National life will be highlighted his role as a defense minister 1962 Chinese will be properly examined. Further his role in the central
Government in different capacities will be described. His approach to various problems will be pin pointed. Finally his approach to socio economic problems will be mainly focused.

**Chapter VI: Critical Review**

In this chapter critical review of Y. B. Chavan’s political leadership will be highlighted and new approach to assessment of his performance will be carefully explain. In this chapter both theory and practice will be examined properly.

**Chapter VII: Conclusion**

In this chapter 1st chapter summery will be given an later on important findings will be describe. New Theoretical frame work will be presented.