**Work plan and methodology:**

The present work will be completed by following historical research methodology.

- By explaining some unpublished papers a new light on Sambhaji’s career will be thrown.
- By testifying primary sources, there is a need to develop analytical history of the Sambhaji’s period.
- No development, no history is a basic principle of Maratha historiography.
- Library sources, archeological sources and oral history can be coordinated together in a new sociological perspective.

Thus historical method will be properly used and developed here.

**Period of study:**

The work will be completed in two years period.

**Research centers:**

The following libraries and places will be visited for the collection of data:

- Bharat Ithas Sanshodhan Mandal
- Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Pune
- University of Pune Library, Pune
- Dr. BAM University library, Aurangabad

For this research work descriptive research design will be used. When ample literary sources are available there is no other alternative than descriptive design. There is a need to describe all these sources in a systematic manner.

Both primary and secondary sources will be used for this study. Review of literature will be undertaken and authenticity of source will be examined by adopting strategies of internal and external criticism. Accuracy and authenticity of sources will be attained in a systematic manner.

**Primary sources:**
The correspondence of the period of Sambhaji has been published by Bharat Itihas Sanshodhan Mandal, Pune. S.N.Joshi has edited these papers in a systematic manner. Along with these modi papers, there are also Portuguese and English records which throw considerable light on Sambhaji’s period. Dr. A.D. Pisurlekar has edited Sambhaji’s Portuguese papers in two volumes. Dr. R.Ramdas has brought to light some English papers based on Factory Records. They will also be useful for this work.

Some of the unpublished papers available in Bharat Itihas Sanshodhan Mandal, Pune, Rajwade Itihas Sanshodhan Mandal, Dule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University History Museum, Aurangabad, Deccan College, Pune, etc. will also be studied for understanding the problem of study. A new light will be thrown on both published and unpublished primary sources.

Secondary sources:

Number of secondary sources is available regarding life and work of Chhatrapati Sambhaji. Three are more than 20 books and biographies of Sambhaji are available written by G.S.Sardesai, V.S.Bendre, Dr. Shivde and Bahekar. Analytical study of secondary sources will be conducted to consolidate various facts.

Chapter scheme:

In this research work the entire theme will be explained as presented below:

Chapter I: Historical Background:

In this chapter the Swarajya and its divisions prior to the rise of Sambhaji will be highlighted properly. Further significance, objectives as well as new sociological perspective will also be studied. The authenticity of sources will be examined and new light will be thrown on different sources for re-understanding Sambhaji’s struggle and sacrifice. In this chapter future line of action will also be examined.

Chapter II: Research Design:

In this chapter most suitable and befitting descriptive research design will be examined properly. The various methods of data collection will be reviewed and both
primary as well as secondary sources will be explained. Mode, Arabic and Persian as well as English and Portuguese sources will be classified and described one after another.

Both modes of internal and external criticism will be testified to available sources and line of interpretation will be set in this context. V.S, Bendre in his book “Sadhan Chiktsa” has narrated regarding critical examination of source material. These basic principles will be adopted for this study.

Chapter III: Life & work of Sambhaji and Review of Literature:

In this chapter in the beginning major events in the life of Sambhaji will be covered and later on brief historical details will be elaborated. The milestone research work conducted by G.S.Sardesai, Jadunath Sarkar, G.H. Khare, A.R.Kulkarni, Dr. Kamal Gokhale, Dr. Shivde, Dr. Bahekar will reviewed. Their achievements and limitations will also be presented. New sociological angle and subaltern perspective will be studied.

Chapter IV: Social and Economic Conditions:

In this chapter it would be evaluated how Sambhaji fought against adverse social and economic conditions prevailing at the time.

After invasion of Mogul King Aurangzeb the entire Maratha was witnessing turmoil. In the adverse conditions the common man was sufferer of the conditions. Hence social and economic aspects of Sambhaji’s life will be explained here. Different aspects of rural life, arts, crafts and festivals and social relationship among various groups as well as trade and commerce and economic aspects will also be carefully studied here. All these socio economic aspects being interrelated among each other will be unfolded in sociological angle.

The subaltern approach will be very much befitting. On this background to highlight social and economic life of the period under study will be conducted.

Chapter V: Religious and culture life.
In this chapter Sambhaji’s religious and cultural policy will be highlighted. Sambhaji’s sole efforts were to fight against the Islamic invasion of Mogul Empire Aurangzeb’s fanatic policies. In this chapter different aspects of cultural life of Sambhaji will be properly highlighted. It is true that social and cultural aspects are totally inseparable and they require an integrated approach. Hence in this chapter sociological viewpoint will be adopted for this study.
Chapter VI: Sambhaji and strengthening of Hindvi Swaraja:

This chapter will mainly focus on contribution made by Chhatrapati Sambhaji for strengthening of Hindvi Swaraja. This chapter will mainly focus on Sambhaji’s struggle with Portuguese and Moguls as well as Englishmen. Finally this will turn in to Sambhaji’s struggle and sacrifice for the fostering of Hindvi Swaraja. Sambhaji’s efforts and his final sacrifice led to the problem of Hindvi Swaraja even after his death for next two centuries up to 1818.

Chapter VII: Conclusion

In this chapter review of earlier chapters will be presented in order to cover different aspects of the problem.

After presenting of summary, major findings will be illustrated and a new theoretical frame will also be presented. The new theoretical frame of this research work will mainly focus on following aspects:

- Historians have not given proper justice to the contributions made by Chhatrapati Sambhaji.
- Sambhaji bravely fought with Portuguese and he has been described in Portuguese papers as “War like Prince”
- If Sambhaji-Akbar plan would have been successful, this would have turned the trends in history.
- Due to drought all economic difficulties Sambhaji had to make regroups struggle and
- Chhatrapati Sambhaji promoted art and culture.