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YUGANTAR: DISCOURSE OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Hon. Y. B. Chavan was conceived on 12 March 1913 and kicked the bucket on 25 November 1984. He was the primary Chief Minister of Maharashtra after the division of Bombay State and the fifth Deputy Prime Minister of India. He was a solid congress pioneer, social dissident and essayist. He was prevalently known as Leader of Common People. He pushed communist popular government in his talks and articles and was instrumental in setting up co-agents in Maharashtra for the advancement of the ranchers.

KEYWORDS: *solid congress pioneer, social dissident and essayist.*

INTRODUCTION:

The incredible pioneer was conceived in a laborer family, in the town of Devrashtre in Satara. He lost his father in his initial youth and was raised by his uncle and mother. As mother usually gives the basic lesson to the ward, his mother gave him important exercises in self-reliance and energy. From his youth he was captivated by the opportunity and battle of India. In spite of the unfriendly family circumstance, Hon. Y. B. figured out how to get training and got his B.A. in history and Political Science from Bombay University in 1938. In this period, he was engaged with numerous social exercises and was firmly connected with the Congress gathering and its pioneers, for example, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Keshavrao Jedhe. In 1940, Yashwantrao became President of Satara District Congress. In 1941 he passed his L.L.B. In 1942, he was married to Venutai at Phaltan. Yeshwantrao and Venutai have jointly worked for poor and needy people of Maharashtra.

Hon. Y. B. Chavan was one of the functioning members in the battle for freedom and autonomy of India. In 1930, he was fined for his investment in the non co-usable development drive by Mahatma Gandhi. During this period he interacted with Swami Ramanand Bharti, Dhulappa Navale, Gaurihar Sihasane and V. S. Page. Their companionship kept going forever. In 1932, he was condemned to year and a half in jail for raising the Indian banner on 26 January 1932 in Satara. He was one of the representatives at the memorable Bombay session of the A.I.C.C. in 1942 that gave the call for India and he was along these lines captured for his cooperation in the development. Hon. Y. B. Chavan was at long last discharged from the prison in 1944. In this way he worked for motherland and specially Satara people in 1930s.

Hon. Y. B. Chavan worked on many committees. He used the power and life for the upliftment of poor people. In 1946, he was the chosen MLA from the South Satara supporters. Around the same time he

was nominated as parliamentary secretary to the Home Minister of Bombay State. In the following legislature of Moraraji Desai, he was nominated as Minister of Civil Supplies, Social Welfare and Forests. These portfolios were very much important and he whole heartedly worked and successfully run the programmes. In 1953 he was a signatory and eye witness to the Nagpur Pact of Maharashtra.

Hon. Y. B. Chavan was chosen from the Karad constituency in 1957. This time he was chosen as Leader of Congress Legislative Party and became the Chief Minister of the bilingual Bombay State. From 1957 to 1960 he was chosen for the All India Congress Working Committee. Sayukta Maharashtra movement is the milestone in the development of Maharashtra state. He was one of the planners of the province of Maharashtra through his help for the Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement. On 1 May 1960, Hon. Y. B. Chavan turned into the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra.¹

Hon. Y. B. Chavan's vision for Maharashtra for the improvement and development imagined the equivalent advancement of both the modern, rural and farms over every one of the locales of the state. He tried to understand this vision through various movements. Legislation with respect to majority rule decentralized bodies and the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act were passed during his period.

Apart from being the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, he also served several times as a cabinet minister in the Central Government of India heading the portfolios of Home, Defence, Finance and External Affairs and later went on to become the Deputy Prime Minister of India. Hon. Y. B. Chavan went to serve into the central government, it is said that ironically Sahyadri went to the help of Himalaya.

Hon. Y. B. Chavan was appointed Defence Minister of India in the wake of India-China Border Conflict in 1962. After the resignation of Krishna Menon as Defence Minister in 1962, Pandit Nehru called upon Hon. Y. B. Chavan from Maharashtra to the Central Government to take charge as Defence Minister. He handled the delicate post-war situation firmly and took several decisions to empower the armed forces and negotiated, along with Pandit Nehru, with China to stop the war. He was the Defence Minister during the Indo-Pakistan War of September 1965.

Yugantar is the selected speeches of Hon. Y. B. Chavan. The period of *Yugantar* includes from 1962 to 1969. There are thirty speeches given by Hon. Y. B. Chavan at various places. These are: The Moment of Introspection- Sangli, Today's Kshatradharma- Chaupati, The Meaning of Defence- Tuljapur, Strategies of Defence- Aurangabad, Sacrifice Should not Waste- Pune, Problem is an Opportunity- Vardha, The First Step- Chakur, Development and Competition –Uzani, Agriculture and Civilization –Bhiwandi, Chemistry of Social Revolution- Vardha, Importance of Secondary Education –Pune, Lokbhasa: Language of Knowledge – Kopargaon, The Question of National Language, Direction before Youth- Delhi, Inspiration for Social Development – Nasik, Our Main Question – Kolhapur, Today's Expectation from Literature- Hyderabad, The Tradition of Marathi Theatre – Nanded, Spirit of History, Golden Festival- Pune, History & Role of Congress – Ahmadabad, Changing Direction of Party-union- Thane, & Economical Problems and it's Political nature. In these he covered all the aspects of the nation where development and competition, agriculture and civilization, social revolution, the question of national language, expectation from literature and direction before youths are to be kept for the syllabus and studied in-depth.

This Marathi Festival was held at Hyderabad on 25 February 1965. President of this Literary Festival was Prof. V. L. Kulkarni. This Literary Festival was organized by Reddy, the then Chief Minister of Hyderabad has inaugurated by Hon. Y. B. Chavan. People gathered from all parts of Maharashtra and Hyderabad. Eminent scholars, principals, teachers and literary scholars gathered for that literary festival.

Hon. Y. B. Chavan gave the reference of Prof. V. L. Kulkarni and further added that Mr. Kulkarni while receiving felicitation commented that 'He liked literature and not criticism.'² It means Prof. Kulkarni likes literature and not criticism on his work or personality. This thought is very important because literature is the mirror of society and criticism of life. People should love life through literature. Literature is the kind of communication which is useful for the all fields of life. Human being cannot exchange the thoughts without using any language or signs.

Further Hon. Y. B. Chavan added that, 'Today we live in the age which is very important for national revolution. Literature is a powerful source.'³ In man's life and nation's life problems are created then

literature is the only source to solve those problems. The best culture and thought come from literature. For this purpose literature is the most important and has immense value. There are so many nations which are powerful by their weapons. But India has cultural and spiritual power to tackle with those nations. Eminent literary scholar should increase the spiritual and cultural strength. Marathi, Gujarati, and Telgu writers have to do one work. That work is of finding out the solutions of the existed problem of India. Literature can make aware of the problems of the nation, people can think on it. Literature is the best source to find out solution for the existed problems.

Sometimes drama, novel and poetry are popular genres but the purpose of the above literature should represent one question, which is the development of nation and its people. Literature should be the source of inspiration for all poor, downtrodden and needy people. For this purpose ten people of different language are not sufficient. All scholars of languages should come together and discuss the issue. Literature should represent the experiences.⁴ But it should represent all Indians, all thoughts and all cultures.

Sometimes literature guides the political people and sometimes political people guide the literature and the literary people. But the first happen maximum time and latter is rare. All literary people should take an agenda that is 'an experience and a thought.'⁵ This is today's need.

Finally, Hon. Y. B. Chavan said that all eminent literary scholars should guide people and take new project henceforth. Prof. V.L. Kulkarni is the great scholar and a thinker who can mold the character of Marathi people.

In the next general election, Hon. Y. B. Chavan was elected unopposed as Member of Parliament from the Nasik parliamentary constituency. On 14 November 1966 he was appointed as Home Minister of India. On 26 June 1970 he was appointed as Finance Minister of India and the Foreign Minister on 11 October 1974. In June 1975 an internal emergency was declared in India and in the subsequent general elections, the Congress was routed. In the new Parliament, Hon. Y. B. Chavan became the Leader of opposition in 1977.

In 1978-79, Yashwantrao Chavan quited Congress and joined Congress (Urs) along with Devraj Urs, A.K. Antony and Sharad Pawar, etc. He was appointed as Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India in the cabinet of Prime Minister Shri Charan Singh.

Toward the end of 1978, at its yearly session in Bangalore, the Congress split into two to be specific; Congress (Indira) and Congress (Urs) The significant pioneers who joined the Congress Urs were Devraj Urs, A.K. Antony, Sharad Pawar, and Hon. Y. B. Chavan. On the opposite side, Indira Gandhi built up her own gathering named Congress (I) and it included pioneers like Shankar Dayal Sharma, Umashankar Dixit, Kamruddin Ali Ahmad, Shri. C. Subramanian, Barrister A. R. Antulay and Gulabrao Patil. Yashwantrao Chavan's political vocation endured a significant mishap following his choice to move away from Indira Gandhi. Congress (Urs) crumbled and Devaraj Urs himself joined the Janata Party and Congress (Urs) was renamed the Indian Congress Socialist. The political personality has to face many problems; first of all they have to come in the parties association doing much struggle. Then they have to win the elections, the struggle continues to get the best portfolio and then they will have to serve for the people and while serving the people opposition party is always there.

In the general election of 1980, Congress (I) won a larger part in Parliament and came to control under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. In this political competition, Hon. Y. B. Chavan was chosen from Maharashtra as a MP on a Congress Socialist's ticket. After one year, Hon. Y. B. Chavan came back to Congress (I) and was appointed the Chairman of the Eight Finance Commission of India in 1982.

Hon. Y. B. Chavan passed a coronary failure on 25 November 1984 in Delhi at age of 71. His funeral took place in Karad with full state respect on 27 November 1984.

Hon. Y. B. Chavan took an unmistakable fascination for writing. He built up the Marathi Sahitya Mandal and bolstered the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan. He was firmly connected with numerous artists, editors and a few Marathi and Hindi authors. He started compilation of Marathi Vishwakosh. For this, he assigned Tarkteerth Laxamanshastri as an executive. He wanted to compose his self-portrayal in three sections. The initial segment covers his early life in Satara locale. Since his local spot is arranged on the banks

of Krishna River he named the primary volume as "Krishna Kath". His years as the Chief Minister of the bilingual Bombay state and later as that of the recently shaped Maharashtra state were spent in Mumbai thus the proposed name for the subsequent volume was "SagarTir". Later in 1962 he was delegated Defense Minister of India by Nehru. From that point as he was in Delhi until his demise in 1984; so he had proposed the name "Yamuna Kath" for his third volume.

In this way, Hon.Y. B. Chavan's *Yugantar* as apolitical, historical and literary piece; which focuses on the views of on history, politics, and literature. He had accepted that literature can guide even the political personality is the great thing. No politician will admit that reality. Instead they will say that we will guide the literature and literary personality.

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