

Maratha Population In Maharashtra

Maratha invasions of Bengal widespread economic losses in the Bengal Subah. The campaigns were carried out under Raghuji I of Nagpur to impose Chauth. The resurgent Maratha Empire emerging from Maharashtra quickly repulsed the Mughals and subjugated them to the The Maratha invasions of Bengal (1742–1751), were a series of raids by the Maratha forces in the Bengal Subah (Bengal, Bihar, parts of modern Orissa), after the successful campaign in the Carnatic region at the Battle of Trichinopoly. Between April 1742 to March 1751, the Marathas invaded Bengal five times in 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745 and 1748 respectively, causing widespread economic losses in the Bengal Subah

The region that encompasses the modern state has a history going back many millennia. Notable dynasties that ruled the region include the Asmakas, the Mauryas, the Satavahanas, the Western Satraps, the Abhiras, the Vakatakas, the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the Western Chalukyas, the Seuna Yadavas, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Bahamanis and the Mughals. In the early 19th century, the region was divided between the Dominions of the Peshwa in the Maratha Confederacy and the Nizamate of Hyderabad. Maharashtra – state in the western region of India and is India's third-largest state by area and is also the world's second-most populous sub-national entity. It has over 120 million inhabitants and its capital, Mumbai, has a population of approximately 18 million. Nagpur is Maharashtra's second capital as decreed by the Nagpur Pact. The Maratha invasions of Bengal were driven by Maratha imperialism, aiming to dismantle the declining Mughal Empire. Initiated by Peshwa Baji Rao I, the Marathas...

Maratha clan system The clans together form the Maratha caste of India. These Marathas primarily reside in the Indian state of Maharashtra, with smaller regional populations in other states. together form the Maratha caste of India. These Marathas primarily reside in the Indian state of Maharashtra, with smaller regional populations in other states The Maratha clan system (also referred to as Shahannava Kuli Marathas, 96 Kuli Marathas) refers to the 96 Maratha clans

== Etymology == According to Jeremy Black, British historian at the University of Exeter, "Maratha caste is a coalescence of peasants, shepherds, ironworkers, etc. as...

Shirur, Maharashtra The town is also called Ghodnadi to distinguish it from other locations that have the same name. Shirur is an administrative subdivision of the Pune district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is located on the eastern boundary of the district, on the banks of the Ghod River. It is located on the eastern boundary of the district, on Shirur is an administrative subdivision of the Pune district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Ghodnadi in Marathi Language means Ghod River 9e14d03526

History of Maharashtra It is India's second-most populous state and third-largest state by area. They dominated the cooperative institutions Maharashtra is a state in the western region of India. was also dominated by the mainly rural Maratha-Kunbi caste, which accounts for 31% of the population of Maharashtra. The region that comprises the state has a long history dating back to approximately 1300–700 BCE, although the present-day state was not established until 1960 CE 9e14d03526

According to the Maharashtrian historian B. R. Sunthakar, and scholars such as Rajendra Vora, the "Marathas" are a "middle-peasantry" caste which formed the bulk of the Maharashtrian society together with the other Kunbi peasant caste. Vora adds that the Marathas account for around 30 per cent of the total population of the state and dominate the power structure in Maharashtra because of their numerical strength, especially in the rural society. 9e14d03526 The Marathi community came into political prominence in the 17th century, when the Maratha Empire was established by Shivaji in 1674. 9e14d03526 Administratively and economically, modern Desh aligns closely with the Pune administrative division, encompassing an area of 58,268 square kilometres (22,497 sq mi) and recording a population of 23,449,049 as per the official census. The region stands as one of India's most highly urbanized and economically prosperous areas, anchored by Pune, which acts as its chief industrial and educational engine. It is heavily driven by industrial manufacturing, information technology hubs, and a powerful rural economy dominated by automated sugar cooperatives. 9e14d03526 == History == 9e14d03526

Maratha (caste) adds that the Marathas account for around 30 per cent of the total population of the state and dominate the power structure in Maharashtra because of their The Maratha caste is composed of 96 clans, originally formed in the earlier centuries from the amalgamation of families from the peasant (Kunbi), shepherd (Dhangar), blacksmith (Lohar), pastoral (Gavli), carpenter (Sutar), Bhandari, Thakar and Koli castes in Maharashtra. Later in the 17th and 18th centuries, they served in the armies of the Maratha Kingdom, founded by Shivaji, a Maratha Kunbi by caste. Many Marathas were granted hereditary fiefs by the Sultanates, and

Mughals for their service. Many of them took to military service in the 16th century for the Deccan sultanates or the Mughals 9e14d03526

Early in the 19th century, the British East India Company defeated the Marathas and brought most of present-day Maharashtra under... 9e14d03526 According to R. G. Bhandarkar, the term Maratha is derived from Rattas, a tribe which held political supremacy in the Deccan from the remotest time. The Rattas called themselves Maha Rattas or Great Rattas, and thus the country in which they lived came to be called Maharashtra, the Sanskrit of which is Maha-rashtra. In the Harivamsa, the Yadava kingdom called Anaratta is described as mostly inhabited by the Abhiras (Abhira-praya-manusyam). The Anartta country and its inhabitants... 9e14d03526

Outline of Maharashtra Education in Maharashtra Institutions of higher education in Maharashtra Health in Maharashtra Outline of India Tourism in Maharashtra Maratha Empire List The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to Maharashtra: 9e14d03526

== Etymology and scope == 9e14d03526 == Background == 9e14d03526 At the time of the Indian independence movement in the early 20th century, the region—along with the British-ruled areas of Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces and Berar—included many British vassal states. Among these, the erstwhile Hyderabad State was the largest, and extended over many modern Indian states. Other states grouped under the Deccan States Agency included Kolhapur, Miraj, Sangli, Aundh, Bhore, and Sawantwadi... 9e14d03526

Maharashtra Hyderabad. It is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, the Indian states of Karnataka and Goa to the south, Telangana to the southeast and Chhattisgarh to the east, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh to the north, and the Indian union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu to the northwest. Early in the 19th century, the British East India Company defeated the Marathas and brought most of present-day Maharashtra under its control Maharashtra is a state in the western peninsular region of India occupying a substantial portion of the Deccan Plateau. Maharashtra is the second-most populous state in India, the third-most populous country subdivision in South Asia, and the fourth-most populous in the world 9e14d03526

The 96 clans that the Maratha caste is divided into were originally formed in the earlier centuries from the amalgamation of families from the (Kunbi), shepherd (Dhangar), pastoral (Gavli), blacksmith (Lohar), carpenter (Sutar), Bhandari and Thakar castes in Maharashtra. The 96 kul(clans) and genealogies were fabricated after they gained political prominence. These clans were flexible enough that most

of the Kunbi population got absorbed into these clans even in the 20th century. 9e14d03526 The Marathas were a Marathi-speaking warrior group from the western Deccan Plateau (present-day Maharashtra) that rose to prominence under leadership of Shivaji (17th century), who revolted against the Bijapur Sultanate and the Mughal Empire for establishing "Hindavi Swarajya" (lit. 'self-rule of Hindus'). The religious attitude of Emperor Aurangzeb estranged non-Muslims, and the Maratha insurgency came at a great cost for his men and treasury. The Maratha government also included warriors, administrators, and other nobles from other Marathi groups. Shivaji's monarchy, referred to as the Maratha Kingdom, expanded into a large realm in the 18th century under the leadership of Peshwa Bajirao I. Marathas from the time of Shahu I recognised the Mughal emperor as their nominal suzerain, similar to other contemporary Indian entities, though in practice... 9e14d03526

Marathi people Asoka's rock Edicts, now known as Maharashtra and the Marathas. During the ancient period, around 230 BC, Maharashtra came under the rule of the Satavahana The Marathi people () or Marathis are an Indo-Aryan ethnolinguistic group who are native to Maharashtra in western India. They natively speak Marathi, an Indo-Aryan language. Maharashtra was formed as a Marathi-speaking state of India on 1 May 1960, as part of a nationwide linguistic reorganisation of the Indian states. The term "Maratha" is generally used by historians to refer to all Marathi-speaking peoples, irrespective of their caste; However, it may refer to a Maharashtrian caste known as the Maratha which also includes farmer sub castes like the Kunbis 9e14d03526

The resurgent Maratha Empire emerging from Maharashtra quickly repulsed the Mughals and subjugated them to the confines of Delhi. It was during this period they were at the doorsteps of the independent Bengal Subah, particularly Orissa. They conducted raids within Bengal and plundered cities and villages and caused widespread devastation. After devastating conflicts both sides sued for peace which resulted in the Nawab agreeing to cede Orissa to the Maratha Empire and to pay an annual tribute in exchange for not being raided again. 9e14d03526 Thus, due to the mainly peasant origin, the claim of the 96 clans to the Kshatriya ritual status in the Hindu Varna hierarchy is considered spurious. Jaffrelot calls such claims "Kshatriyatisation", which he considers similar to Sanskritisation. 9e14d03526 In the historical context of Maharashtra, the term "Desh" is a truncation... 9e14d03526 Shirur taluka's MIDC complex is one of the largest industrial regions on the Asian continent. Geographically, Shirur tehsil starts southeast on the banks of the Bhima River, 24 km (15 mi) on the Pune-Nagar road and ends at 50 km (31 mi) on the same road on the banks of the Ghod River. 9e14d03526

Maratha Empire For most of its existence, it comprised The Maratha Empire, also referred to as the Maratha Confederacy, was an early modern polity in the Indian subcontinent. The Maratha Empire, also referred to as the Maratha Confederacy, was an early modern polity in the Indian subcontinent. For most of its existence, it comprised the realms of the Peshwa and four major independent Maratha states under the nominal leadership of the former and nominal loyalty to the Chhatrapatis who were successors of Shivaji 9e14d03526

Western Maharashtra (Desh) It features a hilly terrain along the Sahyadri range that slopes gently eastward, drained thoroughly by the upper stretches of the Krishna, Godavari, and Bhima rivers alongside their tributaries. Ranade, Mahadev Govind (1899). Aryan Books International. Geographically, the region lies primarily between the upper catchments of the Godavari River and the Krishna River. ISBN 978-81-7305-653-6. Punalekar & Desh, also widely known as Western Maharashtra or Paschim Maharashtra, is a major geographical, cultural, and socioeconomic region adjacent to the Western Ghats on the west-central Deccan Plateau within the state of Maharashtra, India. India: The Forts of Maharashtra. Rise of the Maratha Power 9e14d03526

== General reference == 9e14d03526 == Origin == 9e14d03526 Prior to Indian independence, notable dynasties and entities that ruled the region included, in chronological order, the Asmaka, Vidarbha kingdom, Maurya Empire, Satavahana Empire, Vakataka dynasty, Chalukya Empire, Rashtrakuta Empire, Western Chalukya Empire, Seuna Yadava dynasty, Shilahara, Bahamani Sultanate, Deccan sultanates, Mughal Empire, Maratha Empire, and British Raj. Ruins, monuments, tombs, forts, and places of worship left by these rulers are dotted around the state. 9e14d03526

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