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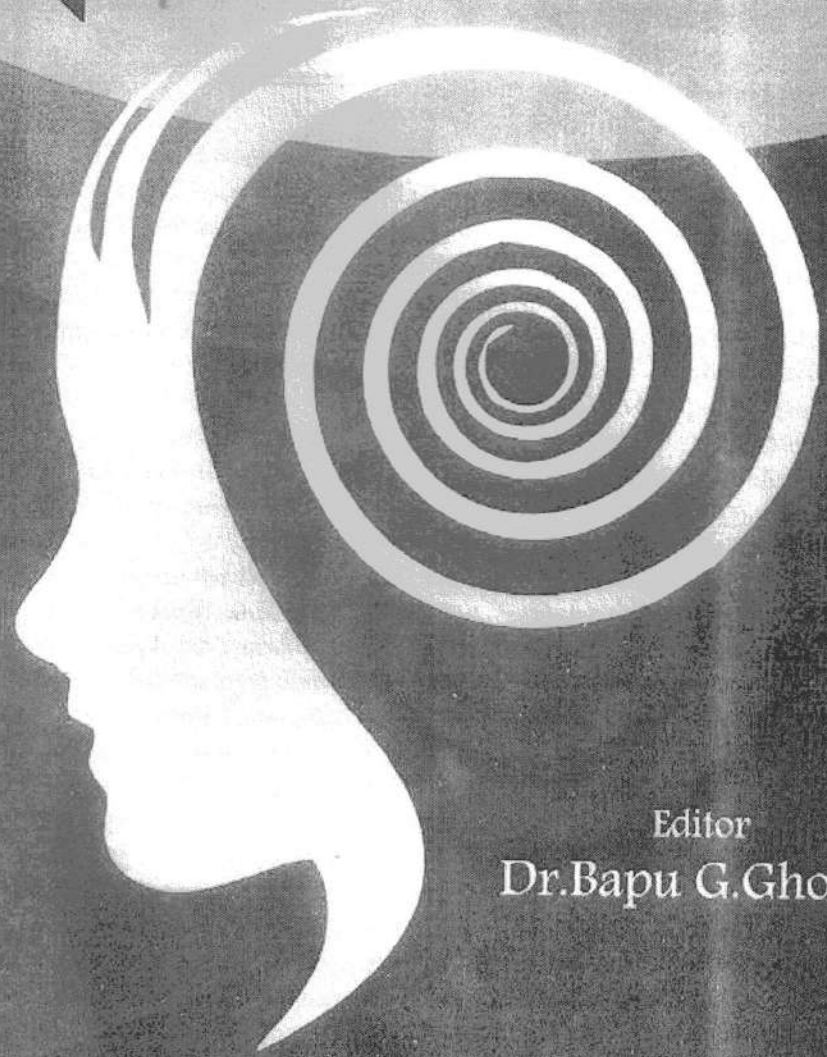
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01

MARATHA STRUGGLES AND MOVEMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract:-

Maratha is a caste from India found mostly in the province of Maharashtra. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, "Marathas are people of India, famed in history as yeoman warriors and champions of Hinduism". The Maratha group of castes is a largely rural class of peasant cultivators, landowners, and soldiers. They reside primarily in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Marathi is the primary language of Marathas. Sayant Maharashtra movement was based on this Marathi language and Marathas were front runners in this movement.

Introduction:-

Marathas live in the Deccan Plateau area of western India. Outside the area, the term Maratha loosely identifies people who speak Marathi. Within the region, however, it refers to the dominant Maratha and Kunbis castes (social classes). Marathas typically trace their origins to chiefs and warriors. Kunbis are mainly farmers and Sudras.

Marathas first rose to prominence in the seventeenth-century. Their hero, Shivaji (1627-80) is known for uniting Marathas against Muslim rulers in India. Shivaji carved out a Maratha kingdom in the Konkan (the coastal and western areas of Maharashtra State). During the eighteenth century, a powerful Maratha Confederacy arose. Several groups extended Maratha territory as far as the Punjab in the north and Orissa in the east. Maratha power was greatly weakened by the Afghans at the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761. Nonetheless,

marauding bands of Maratha horsemen continued to raid as far afield as the Punjab, Bengal, and southern areas of the Indian peninsula. A series of defeats by the British in the early years of the nineteenth century led to the final collapse of the Maratha Empire.

After India's independence, Marathas promoted the formation of states based on language. Popular sentiment led to the creation of Maharashtra state in 1960 to include the bulk of the Marathi-speaking peoples within its borders.

LOCATION

With 78.7 million people, Maharashtra is India's third largest state. Maharashtra falls into three broad geographic divisions. The Konkan is the coastal lowland running from just north of Bombay (Mumbai) to Goa. Inland from this are the Western Ghats, a line of hills that parallels the west coast of India. They are 2,500 to 3,000 feet (760 to 915 meters) in elevation in Maharashtra and reach a height of 5,400 feet (1,646 meters) inland from Bombay. Many peaks in the Ghats are crowned by hill-forts that were once Maratha warrior strongholds. To the east of the Ghats lie the plateaus and uplands of the Deccan lava region, at elevations from 1,000 to 1,800 feet (300 to 550 meters). This region is drained by the eastward-flowing Godavari River and tributaries of the Krishna. In the extreme north is Tapti River, which flows west to the Arabian Sea.

Average monthly temperatures in Bombay range from 75°F to 86°F (24°C to 30°C), with annual precipitation totaling 82 inches (208 centimeters). In the Ghats, some areas receive as much as 260 inches (660 centimeters) of rainfall during the monsoon. East of the Ghats, however, rainfall drops to between 20 and 40 inches (50 to 100 centimeters).

History:-

The term "Maratha" originally referred to the speakers of the Marathi language. In the 17th century, it emerged as a designation for soldiers serving in the armies of Deccan sultanates (and later Shivaji). A number of Maratha warriors, including Shivaji's father, Shahaji, originally served in those armies. By the mid-1660s, Shivaji had

established an independent Maratha kingdom. After his death, Marathas fought under his sons and defeated Aurangzeb in the war of 27 years. It was further expanded into a vast empire by Maratha Confederacy including Peshwas, stretching from central India in the south, to Peshawar (in modern-day Pakistan) on the Afghanistan border in the north, and with expeditions to Bengal in the east. By the 19th century, the empire had become a confederacy of individual states controlled by Maratha chiefs such as Gaekwads of Baroda, the Holkars of Indore, The Scindias of Gwalior, the Puarsof Dhar and Dewas, and Bhonsles of Nagpur. The Confederacy remained the pre-eminent power in India until their defeat by the British East India Company in the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818)

Gradually, the term Maratha came to denote an endogamous caste. From 1900 onwards, the Satyashodhak Samaj movement defined the Marathas as a broader social category of non-Brahmin groups. These non-Brahmins gained prominence in Indian National Congress during the Indian independence movement. In independent India, these Marathas became the dominant political force in the newly-formed state of Maharashtra.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MARATHAS :

Military Service: -

Beginning early in the 20th century, the British recognized Maratha as a race. Earlier listings of martial races had often excluded them, with Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the Indian Army 1885-1893, stating the need to substitute "more warlike and hardy races for the Hindustani sepoy of Bengal, the Tamils and Telugus of Madras and the so-called Marathas of Bombay." Historian Sikata Banerjee notes a dissonance in British military opinions of the Maratha, wherein the British portrayed them as both "formidable opponents" and yet not "properly qualified" for fighting, criticizing the Maratha guerrilla tactics as an improper way of war. Banerjee cites an 1859 statement as emblematic of this disparity:

There is something noble in the carriage of an ordinary Rajput, and something vulgar in that of

the most distinguished Mahratta. The Rajput is the worthiest antagonist, the Mahratta the most formidable enemy.

The Maratha Light Infantry regiment is one of the "oldest and most renowned" regiments of the Indian Army. Its First Battalion, also known as the Jangli Paltan ("Warrior Platoon"), traces its origins to 1768 as part of the Bombay Sepoys. The battle cry of Maratha Light Infantry is Bol Shri Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj ki Jai! ("Hail Victory to Emperor Shivaji!") in tribute to the Maratha sovereign.

Political Organization and Social Control: -

In the cities and small towns some Marathas have risen to very high positions in government service, which has given them political power. Positions of importance in the cooperative sugar mills, in the managing committees of schools, in the municipalities, and in the panchayat samitis are held by Marathas in most cases. As the Marathas are the majority agricultural Community with smallholdings in this region, they still belong to the lower-income groups as a whole; but there has arisen among them a stratus of educated elite who are in higher administrative services and in industry and who hold political power. This power has its basis in the votes of the small rural landholder.

Conclusion: -

Maratha social organization is based on totemic exogamous groups called kuls, each of which has a devak, an emblem, usually some common tree that is worshiped at the time of marriage. The devak may also be an animal, a bird, or an object such as an ax. The Maratha proper, who claim descent from the original four royal houses, belong to 96 named kulas, although much disagreement exists about which kula belongs to which vansha. Further, quite a few kulas have the same name as the Kumbikulas with whom the aristocratic Marathas deny all identity. Some of the Marathas also claim to have gotras, which is a north Indian Brahmin social category; but strict gotra exogamy does not exist, and this fact might suggest that the gotras, like the vanshas, might have been adopted at some time in the past to bolster Maratha social status.

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02

Export Performance of India: An Evaluation of the Post- Reforms Period from 1991- 2015

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Abstract :

India is known as bird of golden. Indian people rich in area of handicraft, Jewellery mines and human resource. From ancient time India is exporter country of world.

This paper tries to analyse the export trends in the post reform India. The introduction of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation has made exports easier after 1991. In this paper, the trend and composition of exports from 1991 to 2015 is analysed using the World Bank data on exports of goods and services, merchandise goods and services. I find a rapid increase in exports in the beginning of the reforms followed by a slump in 1996. However it again picked up soon and the years between 2002 to 2008 have shown a tremendous increase in exports. Afterward, there was a continuous fall in exports since the global recession.

Key words- Trained, Goods, Services & Exports etc.

Introduction:

India maintained an Import substituting regime until 1991. India's share in world export was rather low at about 0.5 percent over the 1960s and 1980s, while the share of exports in GDP was only 4 to 6 percent. Many studies have pointed out that this import substitution regime has resulted in a bad impact on Indian exports. Though government tried a boost to the exports in the 1980s by streamlining