

C:\Users\Dell Latitude 5490\OneDrive\Desktop\web homework\day4\resume.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

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resume.html x
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4    <title>RESUME</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7    <h1 style="font-size:60;font-family:serif;"><center><u><b>..</b> RESUME OF SHRAVANI THAKUR <b>..</b></u></h1></center><hr>
8    <h2><u><b>..</b> PERSONAL DETAILS</u></h2>
9    <pre>
10     1.<u>Full Name</u>: Shravani kailash Thakur.<br>
11     2.<u>Age</u>: <i>18</i><br>
12     3.<u>DOB</u>: <i>25/08/2007</i><br>
13     4.<u>Contact no</u>:<i> 9137785357</i><br>
14   </pre><hr>
15   <h2><u><b>..</b> EDUCATIONAL DETAILS</u></h2>
16   <pre>
17     <b>..</b> <u>Diploma</u>: Pursuing diploma in Information Technology.<br>
18     <b>..</b> <u>Current Year</u>: TYIF.<br>
19     <b>..</b> <u>College Name</u>: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,KHARGHAR NAVI MUMBAI.
20   </pre><hr>
21   <h2><u><b>..</b> PROFESSIONAL DETAILS</u></h2>
22   <pre>
23     <b>..</b> Currently pursuing Internship of <i>Web Development</i>at <b> V2V EdTech LLP</b>.
24     <b>..</b> Course Duration: 3 Months.
25   </pre><hr>
26   <h2><u><b>..</b> HOBBIES</u></h2>
27   <pre>
28     <b>..</b> <i>Sketching.</i>
29     <b>..</b> <i>Travelling.</i>
30     <b>..</b> <i>To Explore Nature.</i>
31   </pre><hr>
32   <h2><u><center>THANKYOU!!</center></h2></u></center>
33 </body>
34 </html>
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.. RESUME OF SHRAVANI THAKUR ..

. PERSONAL DETAILS

1. Full Name: Shravani kailash Thakur.

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. Travelling.

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1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CHATRAPATI SAMBHAJI MAHARAJ</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7   <h1 style="font-size: 40;font-family: serif;"><center><u><b>DHARMAVEER CHATRAPATI SAMBHAJI MAHARAJ</b></u></h1></center><hr>
8   <u><h2><b>INTRODUCTION.</b></h2></u>
9   <p><b>Sambhaji</b> (Sambhajiraje Shivajiraje Bhonsle) </b></u><i>14 May 1657 - 11 March 1689</i><br> <b>Sambhaji Raje</b> is also
known as <b>Shambhuraje</b>, ruled from <i>1681 to 1689</i> as the second king <b>(Chhatrapati)</b> of the Maratha Empire</b>, a prominent state
in early modern India. He was the eldest son of Shivaji Raje, the founder of the Maratha Empire. At the age of nine, Sambhaji was taken as a
political hostage of the Mughal Empire, to guarantee his father's compliance with the treaty of Purandar. He later accompanied his father to
Agra where both were placed under house arrest by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb; they subsequently escaped. He was later confined by his father
at Panhala Fort, with some theories suggesting that it was due to his addiction to "sensual pleasures" or for violating a Brahmin woman. He
subsequently defected to the Mughal Empire and served under Diler Khan in the Battle of Bhupalgarh against his father. He ascended the throne
following his father's death, with his rule being largely shaped by the ongoing wars between the Marathas and the Mughal Empire, as well as
other neighbouring powers such as the Siddi of <b>Janjira</b>, the Wadiyars of Mysore and the Portuguese Empire in Goa.<hr>
10 <u><h2><b>EARLY LIFE.</b></h2></u>
11 <u><p><b>Sambhaji Raje</b></u> is viewed poorly by historians, who note that his personal problems—and war crimes committed by
12 his soldiers—overshadowed his moderate military and administrative successes. Maratha soldiers under Sambhaji's command during his
campaigns committed atrocities against civilians including massacres and mass rape. As a ruler, Sambhaji implemented drought relief
measures and encouraged agricultural development while continuing his father's administrative systems. He was also a scholar who authored
several works in Sanskrit and Hindustani, including the political treatise Budhbhushanam. His torture and death at the hands of the Mughal
Empire elevated him to the status of a martyr. He remains popular in modern India among many Hindu nationalists.
13 Sambhaji was born at Purandar fort to the Maratha Chhatrapati, Shivaji, and his first wife, Saibai, who died when he was two years old. He
was then raised by his paternal grandmother <b>Jijabai</b>. At the age of nine, Sambhaji was sent to live with Raja Jai Singh I of Amber
as a political hostage to ensure compliance with the Treaty of Purandar that Shivaji had signed with the Mughals on <u><i>11 June 1665</i></u>.
As a result of the treaty, Sambhaji became a Mughal mansabdar. He and his father Shivaji attended the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb's
court at Agra on 12 May 1666. Aurangzeb put both of them under house arrest but they escaped on <u><i>22 July 1666</i></u>. However, the
two sides reconciled and had cordial relations during the period <u><i>1666-1670</i></u>.<hr>
14 <u><h2><b>MARRIAGE.</b></h2></u>
15 <p><b>Sambhaji</b> was married to Jivubai in a marriage of political alliance and as per Maratha custom, she took the name <u><b>Yesubai</b></u>.
16 Jivubai was the daughter of Pilaji Shirke, who had entered Shivaji's service following the defeat of Deshmukh Suryaji Surve who
was his previous liege. This marriage thus gave Shivaji the access of the region of Konkan coastal belt. Yesubai had two children, daughter
Bhavani Bai and then a son named <b>Shahu</b> I, who later became the Chhatrapati of the Maratha kingdom. According to Maasir-i-Alamgiri,
daughters of Sambhaji and his brother Rajaram were married to Mughal noblemen.<hr>

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17 <u><h2><b>.</b>LEGACY.</h2></u>
18
19 <p><b>.</b>During his reign, Sambhaji Raje was unable to accomplish much for his people. However, his death elevated him to the
    status of a martyr.Sambhaji has been considered a <b><u>dharmaveer (protector of dharma)</u></b> for his role in shepherding the
    young Maratha empire, although not all commentators agree on the designation, which implies a religious aspect to his life and
    governance.Many statues of Sambhaji exist in India. Sambhaji is viewed positively by the modern Indian Hindu movement, as he is
    seen as emblematic of <b>Hindavi Swarajya</b> (Hindu self-rule). However,Hindu nationalist icons such as V. D. Savarkar and M. S.
    Golwalkar had a negative view of Sambhaji. Savarkar found Sambhaji to be "unfit to rule over the Maratha empire".
20 The Hindu assesses that <b><u>"Sambhaji's fealty to the Hindu dharma in the face of certain death has earned him much admiration
    from Hindu nationalists. Some early Marathi writers, however, portrayed him as irresponsible and wayward. Yet others have held him
    up as a figure of unwavering valiance who inspired the Marathas in their fight against the Mughals."</u></b><hr>
21
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23
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    </html>
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. DHARMAVEER CHATRAPATI SAMBHAJI MAHARAJ .

. INTRODUCTION.

. Sambhaji (Sambhajiraje Shivajiraje Bhonsle) *14 May 1657 – 11 March 1689*.

.Sambhaji Raje is also known as **Shambhuraje**, ruled from *1681 to 1689* as the second king (**Chhatrapati**) of the **Maratha Empire**, a prominent state in early modern India. He was the eldest son of Shivaji Raje, the founder of the Maratha Empire. At the age of nine, Sambhaji was taken as a political hostage of the Mughal Empire, to guarantee his father's compliance with the treaty of Purandar. He later accompanied his father to Agra where both were placed under house arrest by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb; they subsequently escaped. He was later confined by his father at Panhala Fort, with some theories suggesting that it was due to his addiction to "sensual pleasures" or for violating a Brahmin woman. He subsequently defected to the Mughal Empire and served under Diler Khan in the Battle of Bhupalgarh against his father. He ascended the throne following his father's death, with his rule being largely shaped by the ongoing wars between the Marathas and the Mughal Empire, as well as other neighbouring powers such as the Siddi of **Janjira**, the Wadiyars of Mysore and the Portuguese Empire in Goa.

.EARLY LIFE.

. **Sambhaji Raje** is viewed poorly by historians, who note that his personal problems—and war crimes committed by his soldiers—overshadowed his moderate military and administrative successes. Maratha soldiers under Sambhaji's command during his campaigns committed atrocities against civilians including massacres and mass rape. As a ruler, Sambhaji implemented drought relief measures and encouraged agricultural development while continuing his father's administrative systems. He was also a scholar who authored several works in Sanskrit and Hindustani, including the political treatise *Budhbhushanam*. His torture and death at the hands of the Mughal Empire elevated him to the status of a martyr. He remains popular in modern India among many Hindu nationalists. Sambhaji was born at Purandar fort to the Maratha Chhatrapati, Shivaji, and his first wife, Saibai, who died when he was two years old. He was then raised by his paternal grandmother **Jijabai**. At the age of nine, Sambhaji was sent to live with Raja Jai Singh I of Amber as a political hostage to ensure compliance with the Treaty of Purandar that Shivaji had signed with the Mughals on *11 June 1665*. As a result of the treaty, Sambhaji became a Mughal mansabdar. He and his father Shivaji attended the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb's court at Agra on 12 May 1666. Aurangzeb put both of them under house arrest but they escaped on *22 July 1666*. However, the two sides reconciled and had cordial relations during the period *1666–1670*.

MARRIAGE.

Sambhaji was married to Jivubai in a marriage of political alliance and as per Maratha custom, she took the name **Yesubai**. Jivubai was the daughter of Pilaji Shirke, who had entered Shivaji's service following the defeat of Deshmukh Suryaji Surve who was his previous liege. This marriage thus gave Shivaji the access of the region of Konkan coastal belt. Yesubai had two children, daughter Bhavani Bai and then a son named **Shahu I**, who later became the Chhatrapati of the Maratha kingdom. According to Maasir-i-Alamgiri, daughters of Sambhaji and his brother Rajaram were married to Mughal noblemen.

LEGACY.

During his reign, Sambhaji Raje was unable to accomplish much for his people. However, his death elevated him to the status of a martyr. Sambhaji has been considered a **dharmaveer** (**protector of dharma**) for his role in shepherding the young Maratha empire, although not all commentators agree on the designation, which implies a religious aspect to his life and governance. Many statues of Sambhaji exist in India. Sambhaji is viewed positively by the modern Indian Hindu movement, as he is seen as emblematic of **Hindavi Swarajya** (Hindu self-rule). However, Hindu nationalist icons such as V. D. Savarkar and M. S. Golwalkar had a negative view of Sambhaji. Savarkar found Sambhaji to be "unfit to rule over the Maratha empire". The Hindu assesses that **"Sambhaji's fealty to the Hindu dharma in the face of certain death has earned him much admiration from Hindu nationalists. Some early Marathi writers, however, portrayed him as irresponsible and wayward. Yet others have held him up as a figure of unwavering valiance who inspired the Marathas in their fight against the Mughals."**