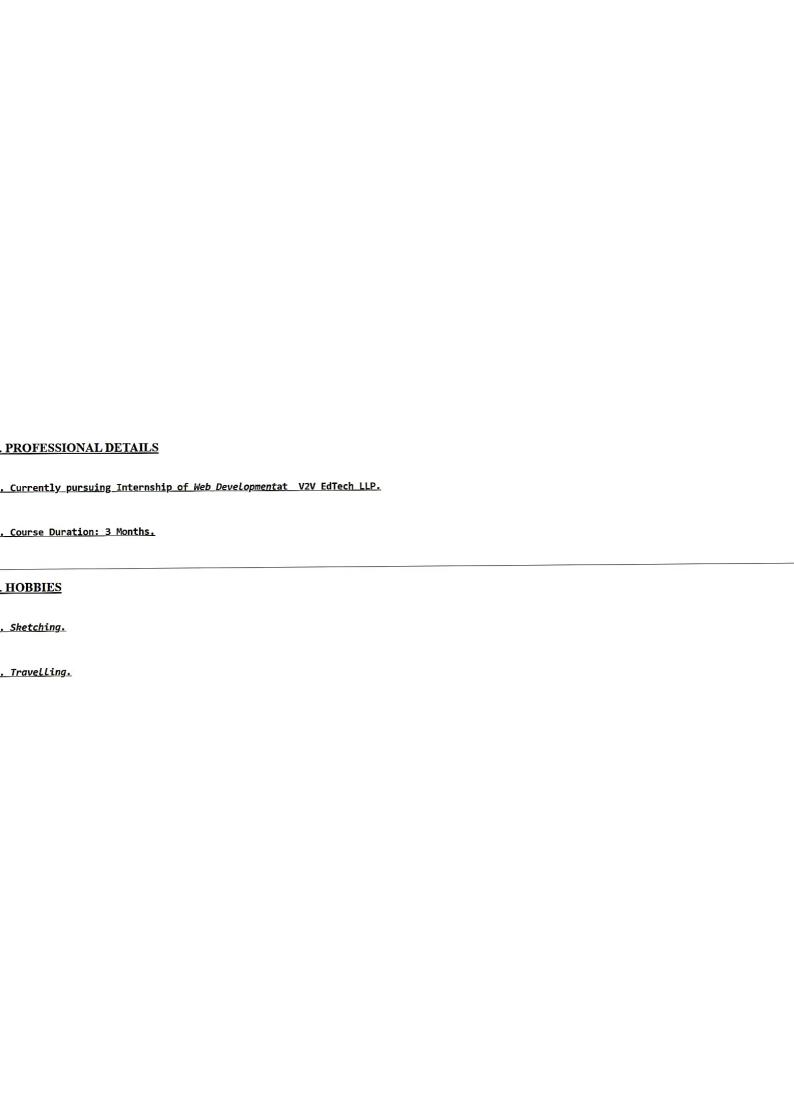
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         1.<u>Full Name</u>: Shravani kailash Thakur.<br>
         2.<u>Age</u>: <i>18</i><br><br/>3.<u>DOB</u>: <i>25/08/2007</i><br/><br/>
         4.<u>Contact no</u>:<i> 9137785357</i>>br>
     <h2><u><b>.</b> EDUCATIONAL DETAILS</u></h2>
         <b>.</b> <u>Diploma<u>: Pursuing diploma in Information Technology.<br>
         <b>. <u>Current Year</u>: TYIF.
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College Name</pr>
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/u>: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH INSTITUTE OF TECHOLOGY, KHARGHAR NAVI MUMBAI.
     <h2><u><b>.</b> PROFESSIONAL DETAILS</u></h2>
         <h2><u><b>.</b> HOBBIES</u></h2>
     <b>.</b> <i>Sketching.</i> <b>.</b> <i>Travelling.</i>
     <box><br/>i>To Explore Nature.</i>
     <h2><u><center>THANKYOU!!</h2></u></center>
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	RESUME OF SHRAVANI THAKUR
<u></u>	RESUME OF SHRAVANI THAROK.
. PERSONAL DETAILS	
1.Full Name: Shravani kailash Thakur.	
2.Age: 18	
3. <u>DOB</u> : 25/08/2007	
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. College Name: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH INSTITUTE OF TECHOLOGY, KHARGHAR NAVI MUMBAI.



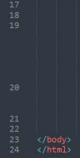
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daughters of Sambhaji and his brother Rajaram were married to Mughal noblemen. html/

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<title>CHATRAPATI SAMBHAJI MAHARAJ</title>



<center><u><h2>.THANKYOU!!</h2></u></center>









. 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.

<u>.EARLY LIFE.</u>

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 Chhtrapati, 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—

MERRIAGE.
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, laughter 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