# DESIGNING CLASSIFICATION NUMBER FOR MARATHA EMPIRE IN DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION ON BASIS OF LITERARY WARRANT

## DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THE GOA UNIVERSITY FOR THE DEGREE OF

## MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

BY

DAYARAM DWARKANATH NAIK

ENROLMENT NUMBER: 22P034007

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Mr. MILIND MHAMAL

*Presented for Viva- voce on 28/4/2023*

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
SCIENCE
D. D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences
& Behavioural Studies
Goa University

## LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE PROGRAMME

## D.D. KOSAMBI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES

## GOA UNIVERSITY, TALEIGAO PLATEAU, GOA

**2022-2023**

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# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that dissertation entitled "**DESIGNING CLASSIFICATION NUMBER FOR MARATHA EMPIRE IN DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION ON BASIS OF LITERARY WARRANT**" submitted by **DAYARAM DWARKANATH NAIK** in partial fulfilment of the requirement of the degree of Masters of Library and Information Science of Goa University is his own work carried out under my guidance and worthy of examination.


**MR. MILIND MHAMAL**

Assistant Professor

Library and Information Science Programme,

Goa University.

# DECLARATION

I state that the present dissertation "**DESIGNING CLASSIFICATION NUMBER FOR MARATHA EMPIRE IN DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION ON BASIS OF LITERARY WARRANT**" is my original contribution and the same has not been submitted on any occasion for any other degree or diploma of this university or other university/ institute. To the best of my knowledge, the present study is the first comprehensive work of its kind from the area mentioned. The literature related to the problem investigation has been cited.

Place: Taleigao                                              Dayaram  Dwarkanath  Naik

Date:                                              Library and Information Science Programme

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have received generous help from many people in the process of compilation of this dissertation. Here I would like to appreciate and acknowledge their kind generosity and sincere help.

In a very way, I would like to appreciate and thank my research guide and coordinator, Mr. Milind Mhamal. From the very outset, he has taken interest in the study and provided the necessary encouragement and guidance.

This work would not have seen the light of day without sincere cooperation of all my friends and colleagues, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude.

In a very special way, I am thankful to my parents for their immense trust and persistent support in all my endeavours.

**DAYARAM DWARKANATH NAIK**

Library and Information Science Programme

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# CHAPTER 1
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Introduction

The English librarian Edward Wyndham Hulme (1859–1954) developed the idea of literary warrant in 1911 and incorporated it in his book Principles of Book Classification, as the basis of book classification and the definition of subject classes, which was published in a series of articles in the Library Association Record between 1911 and 1912.wherein classes and names of classes would be derived from existing literature rather than a preconceived philosophical order of sciences. The predominant and favored type of classification system in Hulme's day. The methods of establishing classes by literary warrant are described and its relationship to what Hulme called "Statistical Bibliography" is explored. Hulme's brief exposition of the literary warrant concept established a fundamental idea and made some suggestions about its possibilities and predictions, but he left some open questions because he never further developed his concept. The original sin was committed by Hulme when he presented the idea without giving clear, in-depth explanations. Perhaps this circumstance explains why Knowledge Organization's discussion on warrants took such a diversion (KO).

Yet, Hulme's work was occasionally examined by researchers. Ranganathan considered the number of texts published on each focus while arranging the foci of an aspect in decreasing order using literary warrant as a tool. Farradane (1961) offered a mix of literary warrant and users' point of view as both justifiable and desirable for specialised categories at the start of the 1960s. A thorough examination prompted Lancaster to claim that "user warrant" would be more beneficial than "literary warrant" "in construction of efficient restricted vocabularies for information retrieval". On February 16, 1968, R. K. Olding gave a speech titled "Wyndham Hulme's literary warrant and information indication" at the Graduate School of Library Service at the University of California.

According to Hulme, "a class heading is warranted only when a literature in book form has been shown to exist, and the test of the validity of a heading is the degree of accuracy with which it describes the area of subject-matter common to the class". He placed a strong emphasis on using actual published material as the foundation for

classification rather than abstract philosophical notions or ideas from the universe of knowledge.

In Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme History of India is classified under 954 which further classified under Ancient India, Medieval India (Mughal Rulers), Modern India under British Rule and Prime Ministers of India. The Indian History has seen many Kings and Dynasties over the course of time who ruled in several regions of India as well almost whole of India. How ever there is no detail specification of various rulers who ruled over different parts of country. The number is only given for Mughal and Muslim History in Dewey Decimal Classification. There is no mention of Maratha's, Rajput's, Chauhan's, Ahom's, etc. who were their ruling adjacent to time period of Mughal rule. The study will suggest proper classification number for Maratha Empire in Dewey Decimal Classification on basis of Literary Warrant who were ruling parallel to the Mughal Rule in Maharashtra and Adjacent states(Deccan).

A very few literature is available on literary warrant as the concept hasn't grown in years. It is my attempt to bring light on to the concept of literary warrant and how it works in order to give a new class number for any particular subject in Dewey Decimal Classification.

**1.2 Need of Research**

In the present Dewey Decimal Classification System Indian History is classified under only one classification number, i.e.954.A separate classification number for Maratha History will help to further classify books relating to Maratha History. This research will help to the library professionals in classifying library documents, particularly of Maratha history, using new and separate classification number. The suggested classification number will be used all over the world by the libraries using Dewey Decimal Classification.

## 1.3 Objectives
i)    To know how classification number given in Library Classification System.

ii)   To Suggest the Dewey Decimal Classification number for Maratha Empire.

iii)  To know what is Literary Warrant.

iv)   To know how literary Warrant used in Library Classification System.

v)    To know the system of Dewey Decimal Classification on basis of Literary Warrant.

vi)   To know class number of Maratha Empire in Dewey Decimal Classification.

vii)  To know which class number is given for Maratha Empire and related books in Libraries.

## 1.4 Research Methodology
i)    Extensive Review of Secondary Literature

ii)   Going through Dewey Decimal Classification Blog.

iii)  Going through WorldCat to search documents on Maratha Empire.

iv)   Going through IndCat to search documents on Maratha Empire.

## 1.5 Benefits to Library World
i)    Presently Maratha history is classified under Mughal empire which is not correctly classified.

ii)   The study has suggested a new classification number for Maratha history based on Literary Warrant which will help libraries all over the world further classify books related to Maratha history within the scope of Maratha history.

## 1.6 Period of the Study
The commencement of project study was started from the month of August 2022.

## 1.7 Scope of Study
i)    Designing a new class number in Dewey Decimal Classification for Maratha Empire.

ii)   Showcasing the literature stats of Maratha Empire and related topics on basis of WorldCat and IndCat.

**1.8 Limitations**

    i)       Concentration only on Maratha Empire and not on other Empires of India.

    ii)     Study is limited to class number of Maratha Empire in DDC.

# CHAPTER 2

## Review of Literature

## Introduction

The Review of Literature is an early and essential step in reviewing the amount of accumulated knowledge on the research question. The primary objectives of reviewing the literature are to see the body of literature and know the major issues in the significant area of the researcher. The review of Literature is not mere reading sake; it is also not a casual reading like reading of a story or a novel. It is focused and directed towards specific purpose. It is also selective. A researcher has to select the kind of literature to be reviewed and determine the purposes for which he has to study them. The literature review starts with the selections of problems for research continues through the various stages of the research process and ends with report writing.

## Purpose of Review

i.   To gain a background knowledge of the research topics.
ii.  To identify the concept relating to it, potential relationships between them and to formulate researchable hypothesis.
iii. To identify appropriate methodology, research design, methods of measuring concepts and techniques of analysis.
iv.  To identify data sources used by other researchers.
v.   To learn how other structured their reports.

1) (Martinez-Avila & Budd, 2017) This paper's goals are to update and examine the LIS (Library and Information Science) definition of warrant and to present the philosophical notion of epistemic warrant. Epistemic warrant can be used in conjunction with other warrants, such as literary warrant, to create restricted vocabularies since it can be used to evaluate the substance of a work. The authors of this proposal want to rewrite and strengthen the validity of the idea of warrant from the

user and classifier context to the classificationist context by igniting a theoretical conversation on it. This paper presents an exhaustive update and revision of the concept of warrant, analyzing, systematizing, and reviewing the different warrants discussed in the LIS literary warrant in a critical way.

2) (Beghtol, Semantic Validity: Concepts of Warrant in Bibliographic Classification Systems, 1986) This study makes the case that the many justifications that have been offered to support the utility of classification systems can be found in the semantic axis of bibliographic classification systems. Many semantic reasons can be found, despite the fact that classificationists, theorists, and critics have focused on the syntactic features of classification theories and systems. The development of twentieth-century classification theory can be used to trace the development of four semantic warrants: literary warrant, scientific/philosophical warrant, educational warrant, and cultural warrant. It is concluded that additional research into semantic warrants may provide a more logical method of developing classification algorithms for particular users.

3) (Rodriguez, 1984) E. Wyndham Hulme (1859–1954) proposed the idea of literary warrant as the foundation for book classification and the definition of subject classes. Classes and names of classes would be derived from existing literature as opposed to a preconceived philosophical order of sciences, which was the dominant and preferred type of classification system in Hulme's day. It is discussed how to create literary warrant classes and how that relates to what Hulme dubbed "statistical bibliography."

4) (Cochrane, 1993) According to the author the only outcome of an exact survey and measurement of classes is Literary Warrant. The validity of a heading is determined by how accurately it describes the area of subject matter shared by the class. A class heading is only justified when a body of literature in book form has been proven to exist. It also refers to the plotting of pre-existing literary areas. As soon as a subject's definitive bibliography has been gathered, a numerical value can be given to this literary warrant.

5) (Bullard, 2017) Examining the importance of warrant in everyday classification design in general and in negotiating divergent classification goals in particular is the goal of this research. In order to demonstrate how forms of warrant interact in routine classification judgments, this paper synthesises classification research on forms of warrant and leverages selections from ethnographic interactions with designers. Despite being linked to contradictory ideas of classification design, various forms of warrant coexist in everyday categorization judgments. A secondary warrant may be used to supplement a system's primary warrant, such as when choosing between two terms that are equally valid, or to invalidate a choice made using the primary warrant, such as when user preference is given precedence above ethical considerations.

6) (Kim, 2021)This study looks at how each classification item is actually assigned to information resources as a result of using the Korean Decimal Classification, and it makes suggestions for how to make these practises better. The structure and preparation of each single topic area's categorization should be referred to that specific subject, even though the entire classification scheme was created by professionals in library studies. It is vital to establish the rule for evenly distributing the number of classification items and the collections assigned to these items in order for the entire system to be a realistic and usable classification scheme and not just a simple collection of each subject area's scheme. Literary warrant is the term used to describe the rule that determines how items are distributed based on the volume of document collections.

7) (Majumdar, 2021)The paper explain how the Principle of Literary Warrant, introduced by E. Wyndham Hulme, has affected the revision of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) over the course of different editions in the field of library classification theory and practise for the past 110 years. A comparison with other warrants or consensus has been made throughout this investigation whenever and whenever it has been judged essential. The literary analysis was based on all DDC editions that are accessible through the Internet Archive site. The paper separates the various DDC editions into two groups: one where only covert allusions to literary

warrant were found supporting Dewey's theories regarding the applicability of various consensus angles, and the other where explicit allusions to concept by the Editorial Policy Committee were found. The article concludes that the principle has extended its influence on the web environment of DDC as well.

8) (Barite, Literary Warrant, 2018)The paper examines the creation and growth of the literary warrant notion since Hulme first proposed it in 1911, as well as its use, applications, and adaptation to a digital information environment. In the literature of library and information science, several theoretical and methodological views of literary warrant are presented and explored. Three key knowledge organisation systems' use is investigated. Relationships and discussion points are formed with the idea of warrant in general and with derived warrants (user, cultural, academic, and organisational warrant). One conclusion is that, more than a century after the concept was initially stated, it is possible to forecast that it will be used more frequently in digital settings and other information contexts, including those outside the LIS discipline, with comparable goals and aims. Its range of use expands in that it may aid in the creation of novel conceptual frameworks like taxonomies, ontologies, or concept and topic maps, and it can make the words appropriate for inclusion in specialist dictionaries or glossaries.

9) (Barite, 2016) The paper explains that the idea of literary warrant (LW) was first put forth by Hulme in 1911. He argued that literary terms, not theoretical or philosophical ones, scientific factors, or classifications, should be used to define any classification system or other knowledge organisation system (KOS). At least until 1984, LW was regarded as a "pivotal" or "focal" idea, but it was also a marginal subject, relegated to a sort of conceptual purgatory. Later, Hulme's background was acknowledged in a number of ways, but always subtly. The fact that the initial meaning of LW has been altered, constrained, and misunderstood is a serious issue. The initial sin was committed by Hulme when he presented the idea without giving clear, in-depth explanations. In order to evaluate their similarities and differences and to determine the variety of meanings the term "LW" has today, we collect, analyse, and compare 49 definitions of the term that were developed over a period of 105 years. As a consequence, we discover

that LW is viewed from at least five different angles: theoretical principle, methodological considerations, body of literature on a particular subject, current state of the KOS evaluation tool, and research prediction tool. Three views—theoretical, methodological, and applicative—can be used to summarise the five LW perspectives. Due to their interaction and mutual influence, they are not strictly mutually exclusive. Understanding Hulme's ideas oriented their use in all information settings. (prints, audio visuals and digital environments).

10) (Hui & Hsueh, 2016) This study examines the better understanding of classification theory in the Chinese tradition, the application of literary warrant as a crucial principle in both traditional Chinese bibliographic classifications and modern classification theory. First, a short discussion of the idea of literary warrant is presented by the authors from its origin till current phase. The author then examines a number of pre modern Chinese book classification systems in order to ascertain whether literary warrant is a consideration in their design and how it is utilized in these ancient Chinese book classification systems.

11) (Dabney, 2009)This paper extensively examines how the tools used to organise sources for legal study have the capacity to shape how legal scholars view the law and, in turn, the law itself. Mr. Dabney addresses the function of literary warrant and considers the probability of its influence on West's Key Number System. Author introduces the literary warrant and details how probabilitically it has influenced the West's Key Number System.

12) (Beghtol, 1995) This article presents research that quantified literary warrant in the field of scholarly work about fiction (i.e., "fiction studies") using descriptor subfields in MLA Bibliography online. As a first stage in the domain analysis of a field, the research employed Hulme's concept of literary warrant and Kernan's description of the interaction processes of literature and literary scholarship to justify quantifying current topic indexing in existing bibliographic data. It was discovered that specific descriptor subfields and descriptor phrases inside the MLA Bibliography online occurred more frequently than would be expected by chance.

13) (Vizine-Goetz & Beall, 2004)The paper reviews of an exploratory study of the concept of literary warrant by W. Hulme and to identify the literary warrant of topics in electronic resources are presented in this paper. As a starting point, the categorization numbers from Abridged Edition 14 were used. Utilising Dewey's abridgment and expansion concepts. In order to automatically classify web pages, a database is built using the generated classes.

14) (Riesthuis, 1994)The paper examines the importance of classification in a library world and describes the various components and concepts of classifications. Author states about Bibliographic Classification and Subject Classification. Following to this author states the importance of the concept of the Literary Warrant by W. Hulme in subject classification. The article further states mentioned subjects and ordered subjects in Subject Classification.

15) (Barite, Rauch, Brozia, & Morales, 2018)This paper examines the scientific society that gave it its name (ISKO) was established in 1989, knowledge organisation (KO) has gained attention as a new field. The terminological analysis of a qualitative nature that focused on the group of terms thought to belong to KO and often used in the literature in this field is presented in part in this paper. The rationalistic approach of Hjorland and the historicist standpoint of Singh are combined to attempt to order the vocabulary employed in the discourse of the KO community. In this study, they provide a method for identifying, dating, classifying, and placing KO terminology so that the end result functions as an area map. This method is based on literary warrant.

# CHAPTER 3

## Overview of Literary Warrant and Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme

### 3.1 Definition

According to Glossary of Dewey Decimal Classification, Literary Warrant means:

"Justification for the development of a class or the explicit inclusion of a topic in the schedules, tables, or Relative Index, based on the existence of a body of literature on the topic."

### 3.2 An Overview

The English librarian E. Wyndham Hulme (1859–1954) developed the idea of literary warrant in 1911 and incorporated it in his book Principles of Book Classification, which was published in a series of essays in the Library Association Record between 1911 and 1912.

According to Hulme, "a class heading is warranted only when a body of literature in book form has been proved to exist, and the degree of precision with which it depicts the region of subject-matter common to the class is the test of the validity of the heading". Chan, Richmond, and Svenonius came to the conclusion that for him, "the basis for classification is to be found in actual published literature rather than abstract philosophical conceptions or 'concepts in the universe of knowledge'" based on this premise.

Hulme served as the British Patent Office's librarian for a number of years before it was renamed the Intellectual Property Office. He was also a significant figure in the still-active New Comen Society, which studies the history of engineering and technology. He published a number of books and articles in these capacities, particularly with the aid of his easy access to patents, on a variety of subjects, including the development of English flint glass, the statistical history of the iron trade in England and Wales between 1717 and 1750, or the Gallic fortification in Caesar's time. Hulme presumably first proposed the idea that relevant subjects in documents may be counted, weighted, and taken into account as a quantitative basis for choosing appropriate vocabulary for

classification systems in libraries while working on his studies on patents and the history of technology. Hulme is regarded as a pioneer in the history of bibliometric studies, maybe as a result of this viewpoint. In actuality, statistical analyses of bibliographies gave rise to the field of bibliometrics, which historically developed primarily in the West. The word statistical bibliography was in use before Pritchard (1969) coined the term bibliometrics. The term "statistical bibliography" was first used by Hulme (1923) to describe the method of shedding light on the history of science and technology by counting papers.

Hulme's brief exposition of the literary warrant concept established a fundamental idea and made some suggestions about its possibilities and predictions, but he left some open questions because he never further developed his concept. The original sin was committed by Hulme when he presented the idea without giving clear, in-depth explanations. Perhaps this circumstance explains why Knowledge Organization's discussion on warrants took such a detour (KO).

Through our regular interactions with papers, we find the basis and rationale for literary warrant. In this way, Hulme argued that classification terms should be drawn from literature rather than theoretical or philosophical standards, scientific considerations, or classifications. This argument can be extended to any other knowledge organization system (KOS), such as thesauri, taxonomies, or lists. Hence, a "concrete and physical foundation: the substance of books" serves as the basis for the original conception of literary warrant. Similar to this, but using her own terms, Beghtol (1995, 31) made the case that "the literary warrant may be broadly defined as the issues around which a literature has [been] established. In this way, document topics act as catalysts in the process of considering user needs and searching documents by topic to create a conceptual structure for the purpose of classifying and indexing information resources.

This concept has, in some ways, lived on for decades as a theoretical and methodological body in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS). For 50 years, the literature on literary warrant was relatively scarce. In fact, for a long time only the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) endorsed the existence of a literary warrant as the basis for revising tables based on the Library of Congress collections.

Still, some researchers have glimpsed Hulme's work sporadically. Ranganathan used literary warrant as a tool for ranking facet foci in descending order. Farradane (1961)

proposed in the early 1960s the combination of literary reasoning and the user's point of view as defensible and desirable for professional taxonomy. In a detailed study, Lancaster pointed out that ``user warrant'' may be more valuable than ``literary warrant'' ``in the development of efficiency-controlled vocabularies for information retrieval''. R. K. Olding gave a speech at the University of California, Graduate School of Library Services on February 16, 1968, entitled "Wyndham Hulme's Literary warrant and Information indication." The fact that after its publication in 1911-12, Hulme's Primer has only been published in two editions (Hulme 1950; 1980) means that the film is reissued every 30 or 40 years of his life. It speaks to its concealment effect. Beyond the occasional mention, literary authority has been treated as a marginal concept, relegated to a sort of conceptual purgatory, while basic methods like counting should be taken seriously as a procedure for making choices. It has always been under critical scrutiny by those who felt it was not. the term. Therefore, Rodriguez writes:

It has been argued that "literary warrant is his one of the most fundamental principles of thematic analysis, [but] the term is seldom seen today, and the name Hulme is virtually forgotten." , whose rediscovery is claimed.

In response to this warning, Hulme's legacy has received some recognition. Officials responsible for the compilation of his LIS texts transcribed the pages in which Hulme formulated the principles of literary warrant, stating that his contributions met his three selection criteria for basic texts in the following areas: I have confirmed that

Theoretical focus, meaning and effect, and clarity. Subsequently, the literary warrant of the classification system was extended to include thesauri. In the same year, Beghtol first proposed a general definition of a warrant and examined in detail the meaning of the four types of warrant (Barite, Literary Warrant, 2018).

Literary, scientific/philosophical, educational and cultural warrants. This work has led to further contributions and research into electronic resources and their suitability for her web environment. Literary warrant analysis was integrated into archival research and "expanded and refined to support a wide range of research in records, archives, and other fields." Hjorland identified literary warrant as one of the four main principles of the so-called traditional approach (principle of controlled vocabulary, Cutter's rule against specificity, principle of general-to-specific organization). We refer to it as related to the KO region.

Literary warrant was also introduced in standards, and began to be considered as a foundational, "pivotal" or "focal" concept, but always in the twilight of a discipline corner. Although the literary warrant concept is continuously mentioned in literature, there is a scarce number of research papers specifically and seriously focused on its problems. In fact, today the term literary warrant does still not have enough literary warrant to get its own classification number in the Classification System for Knowledge Organization Literature, created by Dahlberg to classify the references of the Section KO Literature, of the journal Knowledge Organization, over forty years ago (Majumdar, 2021).

### 3.2.1 Dewey Decimal Classification

It might conclude that the Dewey Decimal Classification's focus on literary warrant is relatively new for a number of reasons. The first is obvious: the system was developed 35 years before Hulme's idea was developed. There is no proof that Dewey, who passed away in 1931, made a note of the principle and added it to the update base of his system or that he wrote Hulme a letter.

Moreover, methods of a different kind are used to support the DDC and literary warrant. Hulme's notion looked for an economy principle in the way schemes were presented, disregarding formal knowledge maps, regardless of how validly based on science they were.

Nevertheless, it is undeniable that Dewey had some intuition regarding the importance of actual documents in supporting the organization of his system because, as he notes in the Preface to the first edition, the design of his classification "was the result of several months' study of library economy as found in some hundreds of books and pamphlets, as well as in over fifty personal visits to various American libraries."

Dewey's goal was to quickly retrieve the item the user had requested, and to that end, he did not think twice to invent a fiction that was both arbitrary and successful: the idea that knowledge, like the components of the decimal system, can be represented by a series of homogeneous groups of ten elements.

The idea that a bibliographical categorization must be primarily practical that is, it must be a way to find works rather than a philosophical system can be found in the introduction to numerous editions of the DDC, and this is where Hulme's theories

intersect. The desire of people in charge of the Dewey System to include components of the classification theory to the new editions can be seen only since the 1950s. Scott, who stated that, for example, acknowledges this "The publication of a refocused Edition 16 in 1958 marks the beginning of DDC's modern history. The number of revisions was kept to a minimal, reflecting only those that were absolutely necessary to take into account the literature and existing knowledge ".

The 23rd edition of DDC, the final one to be printed in English, has frequent references to literary warrant. First-level recognition for the phrase is given in the glossary, where it is described as "Justification for the development of a class or the explicit inclusion of a topic in the schedules, tables or Relative index, based on the existence of a body of literature on the topic." Literary warrant is used as an adjudicator to determine whether a term can have its own categorization number and when it cannot. As a result, it serves as more than just a glossary reference. Standing room is really described as "A word describing a topic lacking sufficient literature to deserve its own number, and substantially narrower in scope than class number in which it is being discussed." An included note is therefore described as "a list of topics that are logically included in the class but have a smaller scope than the idea the class number represents. Some topics do not have enough material to warrant their own number".

This specific relationship in DDC between terms with their own numbers, standing room terms, and terms without their own numbers that are recorded in including notes offers a dynamic view of literary warrant connected to the system's revision processes.

In addition, literary warrant is referenced four times in the introduction of the 23rd English edition of the DDC:

i.  In section 11.2 (Relative Index): "the Relative Index [...] includes most terms found in the schedules and tables, and terms with literary warrant for concepts represented by the schedules and tables"

ii. In section 11.9 (Interdisciplinary Numbers): "Interdisciplinary numbers are not provided for all topics in the Relative Index. They are omitted when the index entry is ambiguous, does not have a disciplinary focus, or lacks literary warrant. In such cases, there is no number opposite the unintended entry"

iii. In section 11.10 (Terms Included in the Relative Index): "The Relative Index contains most terms found in the headings and notes of the schedules and tables, and synonyms and terms with literary warrant for concepts represented by the schedules and tables"

iv. In section 11.15 (Terms Not Included in the Relative Index): "When there is strong literary warrant for such a phrase heading as a sought term, it may be included in the Relative Index, e.g., English literature. When the phrase heading is a proper name or provides the only form of access to the topic, it may also be included, e.g., English Channel, French horns, Amharic literature"

The editors of the system gave literary warrant a high priority when deciding which terms to include or exclude in various contexts and situations, as evidenced by the literal transcription of the four references made in the Introduction of the most recent English edition of DDC. Contrarily, the sources for literary warrant may change depending on the various translations that are done to accommodate for themes of local or regional significance.

Due to "the subjects go out of fashion and the treatment of subject changes" and "because of the close connection with the Library of Congress it has often been felt that there is a considerable bias in favour of books," it may be challenging for the editors of DDC to implement literary warrant. But given what has been said namely, the Dewey system's update procedures the significance of Hulme's premise becomes clear. Additionally, as Rowley and Hartley note, "Dewey Decimal Classification's literary warrant has been improved by joining OCLC, as OCLC's Online Union Catalog is now accessed electronically as part of the revision process."

Literary warrant was criticized as a general idea, and its supporters questioned the efficacy of simple techniques like counting as a terminology selection process for adding a term to a classification schedule. Despite all the confusion, the DC Editorial Policy Committee recognized that literary warrant is the most crucial guiding principle when choosing and incorporating new terms into a schedule. This recognition continued until the most recent edition was published, and it was equally effective when extended to the web environment. Dewey Decimal Classification might therefore legitimately be cited as an example of its use (Barite, 2018).

"Literary Warrant is the principle of basing a classification on the amount of published Literature. It uses the body of published literature as a way of representing the structure of Knowledge. When librarians ask about creating a new number for a specific topic, one of the first things we do is determine whether at least twenty works have been published primarily about that topic, demonstrating a need for a new number. On the other hand, literary warrant perpetuates a different cultural bias. We know that not all knowledge is reflected in published literature. The only way we have to measure literary warrant is based on library catalogues (like, for example, WorldCat), but we know that not all published works are collected by libraries or fully catalogued" (Dewey Blog, 2019).

### 3.2.2 Library of Congress Classification

The US Library of Congress provides a number of services of international significance. It is responsible for the legal deposit and is the main repository for the initial cataloguing of documents in the US through the Cataloging-In-Publication (CIP) program, among other services. As a result, it serves as a global reference institution for classification and indexing issues.

After excluding two other options, Melvil Dewey's Decimal Classification, then in its fifth edition, and the Halle Schema developed by Otto Hartwig, it was decided to commission Hanson and Martel to create a new classification system in accordance with the requirements of the Library of Congress in 1897, when the collection had more than a million documents. This system was ultimately based on the first six expansions of Charles Ammi Cutter's Expansive Classification. Although it has not been feasible to fully determine the compatibility between LCC and LCSH, the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) were also produced as a list focused at indexing since 1898.

According to Marcella and Newton, the Library of Congress Classification was developed to "represent and cater for an existing collection and to try to predict and create space for that collection's future development and growth," or, to use their own words, "to classify the collection of that particular library."

Although it was initially not meant to be used globally, it has significantly impacted the classification standards of various national, academic, and research libraries in the

United States and other nations. It is challenging to follow its changes because it has been published in more than 40 volumes over numerous dates.

The higher or lower specificity of each class does not, in general, depend on a general plan because the evolution of the LCC is based on the actual documents that make up its collection. The results of this, including the lack of general logic in the schemes and the use of archaic terminology, have been questioned by several scholars. The distinct publishing of the classes, each of which has its own logic and without any common structural elements due to its unique shape, geographic division, and index.

Literature frequently makes mention to literary warrant as one of the main pillars supporting the creation and updating of the LCC. We must remember to take the dimension of the literary warrant impact, that "the LCC is based entirely on the Library of Congress collection" and Library of Congress is the major library in the world.

Since it had and continues to have the largest collection of documents in the world, including all types of documents and all the peculiarities of form, presentation, and contents that documentation may present, Hulme had already stated that the Library of Congress was the contemporary literature deposit that could best adjust to the implementation of his principle with the highest impact and lowest possible cost.

Literary warrant is one of the guiding principles of the LCC and LCSH, according to several official Library of Congress pages. When Hoffman says that the "LCSH and LCC are based on literary warrant," he is describing the policy that has been put into place. This implies that a subject title and categorization number are only generated after a publication on a certain topic. Hence, LCSH and LCC are not global standards for knowledge representation. They were created to describe the Library of Congress's holdings. The Library of Congress now takes ideas and will take additions or adjustments into account if there is literary warrant.

According to rule H187-1 of the Subject Cataloging Manual, "Establish a subject heading for a topic that represents a discrete, identifiable concept when it is first encountered in a work being catalogued, rather than after several works on the topic have been published and catalogued," new subject headings following the literary warrant must meet the following criteria. Sheet H 180 (Assigning and Building Subject

Headings), which permits "assigning headings only for topics that comprise at least 20% of the work," complements this guideline.

Authors who have researched their applicability or use in LCC as well as LCSH have been the main critics of literary warrant over the years. Broughton notes that the "greatest challenge is that the Library does not gather systematically in all topic areas" in a list of subject areas' strengths and weaknesses. In some industries, like medical, agriculture, and education, LC is a copyright deposit library, but not in all of them. The copyright library's additional effect is that it strongly favours Americans, Westerners, men, and Protestants. Although the library's primary purpose is to serve Congress, other fields including "politics, law, administration, military, and naval science" also benefit from great coverage.

From a different angle, some studies that focus on the application of LCC and LCSH in diverse fields like women's studies or ancient Chinese books come to the conclusion that literary warrant is pertinent as a justification for the selection of the most appropriate subject headings for those particular areas but was disregarded by LCC, which was critiqued (and was likely done because the topics and themes treated in them make up less than 20% of the total content).

### 3.2.3 Library of Congress Subject Headings

Compared to Library of Congress Classification, which was first published between 1909 and 1914, Library of Congress Subject Headings have led a somewhat independent development. The 38th version of LCSH includes headings created by the Library up until January 2016.

The headings included in this list were gathered, as stated by those in charge, "by compiling a file consisting of all subject heading and subdivision records in verified status in the subject authority file at Library of Congress," amassing about 340,000 authority documents. The list's terms are justified as a result of "For new subject headings, the A.L.A. list, a number of other subject heading lists, and other reference books were examined. Additional topics also emerged in the Library's everyday cataloguing work ".

The list develops and grows in this fashion, taking into consideration both literary warrants that are provided "indirectly" by other reference sources as well as literary warrants that are "directly" drawn from the Library of Congress collection.

## 3.3 Dewey Decimal Classification

Melvil Dewey came up with the idea for the DDC in 1873, and it was originally published in 1876. The system was created by Dewey as a cost-effective substitute for the practice of classifying books first into broad categories, then into fixed locations within each category that correspond to specific shelf locations. Apart for the order of acquisition, no links between the categories were developed. In his method, books would be numbered in accordance with their topic matter rather than their physical position. Dewey chose to use decimal numbers to symbolize the subject of books. The system's name is a combination of the decimal element of its design and Dewey's last name. Classification provides a system for organizing knowledge. Classification may be used to organize knowledge represented in any form, e.g., books, documents, electronic resources. Notation is the system of symbols used to represent the classes in a classification system. In the Dewey Decimal Classification, the notation is expressed in Arabic numerals. The notation gives both the unique meaning of the class and its relation to other classes. The notation provides a universal language to identify the class and related classes, regardless of the fact that different words or languages may be used to describe the class.

The DDC is based on strong concepts that make it the perfect instrument for organizing general knowledge. They include intelligible notation in widely used Arabic numbers, clearly defined categories, well-developed hierarchies, and a complex network of connections between topics. Basic classes at the DDC are arranged according to subject areas or fields of study. The DDC is divided into 10 main classes that collectively represent all of knowledge on a broad scale. Each of the ten divisions in the main classes is further divided into ten sections.

The main structure of the DDC is presented in the DDC Summaries. The first summary contains the ten main classes. The second summary contains the hundred divisions. The third summary contains the thousand sections. The headings associated with the

numbers in the summaries have been edited for browsing purposes, and do not necessarily match the complete headings found in the schedules.

It is a tool for organising general knowledge that is constantly updated to reflect new information. By number building, interoperable translations, association with categorized content, and mappings to different subject schemes, the system is further extended. The most popular classification scheme in use today is the DDC. The DDC is used by libraries in more than 138 nations to arrange and make their collections accessible, and DDC numbers may be found in more than sixty nations' national bibliographies.

**The ten main classes are:**

**000   Computer science, information & general works**

**100   Philosophy & psychology**

**200   Religion**

**300   Social sciences**

**400   Language**

**500   Science**

**600   Technology**

**700   Arts & recreation**

**800   Literature**

**900   History & geography**

# CHAPTER 4

## About Maratha Empire

## 4.1 About Maratha Empire

The Maratha Empire's beginnings can be linked to a series of uprisings Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj led against the Mughal Empire and later the Bijapur Sultanate. In accordance with the Hindawi Swarajya philosophy, he established an autonomous Maratha kingdom with Raigad as its capital.

He successfully defended the fledgling Maratha Kingdom from Mughal incursions, earning him the title of Chhatrapati (sovereign) in 1674. The kingdom was protected by numerous forts and well-equipped naval bases at the time of his death. The kingdom had expanded and became a full-fledged empire by the time his grandson's tenure began in the early 18th century.

A series of succession disputes between the several Maratha chiefs in the late 18th century led to British intervention through the East India Company and was also developing its own power base in India. By backing an alternative candidate for the Maratha throne, the British put pressure on the victor to make more concessions, further weakening the Maratha Empire. Other Maratha leaders engaged the British in a series of three Anglo-Maratha wars in an effort to stop this obvious intrusion into their domestic affairs. The first one was won by the Marathas in 1782, which led to the return of the status quo from before the conflict.

After the Marathas were defeated in the second Anglo-Maratha War, they were compelled to ratify a treaty recognizing British supremacy. The Third Anglo Maratha War, which lasted from 1817 to 1818, was a desperate attempt to recover control. It led to the loss of Maratha independence and placed Britain in charge of the majority of India (Raikar, 2022).

Between 1674-1818 Maratha Empire has seen many Rulers leading it to victories. Following are the rulers of Maratha Empire with time period they rule.

## 4.2 Family Tree of Chhatrapati Shivaji along their ruling Period
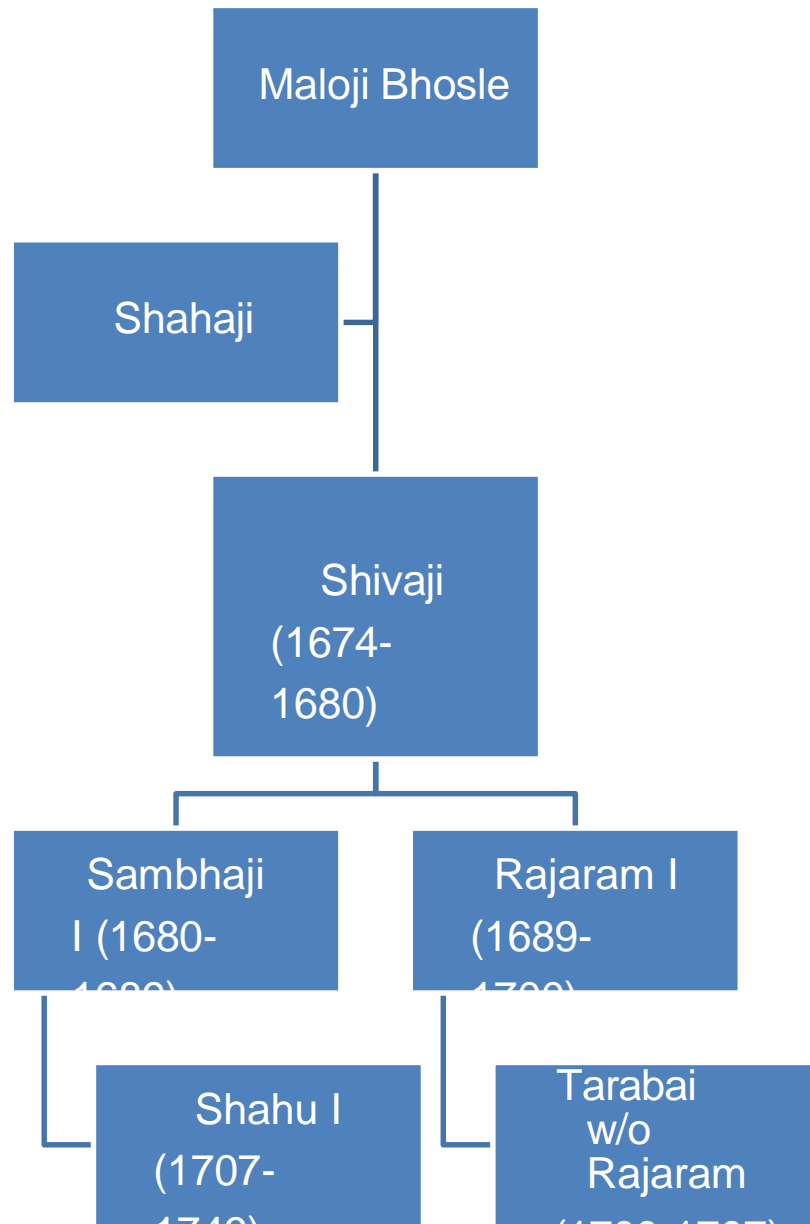
**4.3 Family tree of Peshwa's along their ruling period**

```
                    ┌──────────────────────┐
                    │ Balaji               │
                    │ Vishwanath           │
                    │ (....)               │
                    └──────────┬───────────┘
                               │
                    ┌──────────┴───────────┐
                    │ Baji Rao I           │
                    │ (1720-               │
                    │ ....)                │
                    └──────────┬───────────┘
              ┌────────────────┴─────────────────┐
    ┌─────────┴──────────┐            ┌───────────┴──────────┐
    │ Balaji             │            │ Raghunath            │
    │ Rao                │            │ Rao (1773-           │
    │ (....              │            │ ....)                │
    └─────────┬──────────┘            └───────────┬──────────┘
      ┌───────┴────────┐                          │
┌─────┴──────┐  ┌──────┴───────┐          ┌───────┴──────────┐
│ Madhav     │  │ Narayan      │          │ Baji Rao         │
│ Rao I      │  │ Rao (1772-   │          │ II (1796-        │
│ (....      │  │ 1773)        │          │ ....)            │
└────────────┘  └──────┬───────┘          └──────────────────┘
                       │
                ┌──────┴───────┐
                │ Madhav Rao   │
                │ II (1774-    │
                │ ....)        │
                └──────────────┘
```
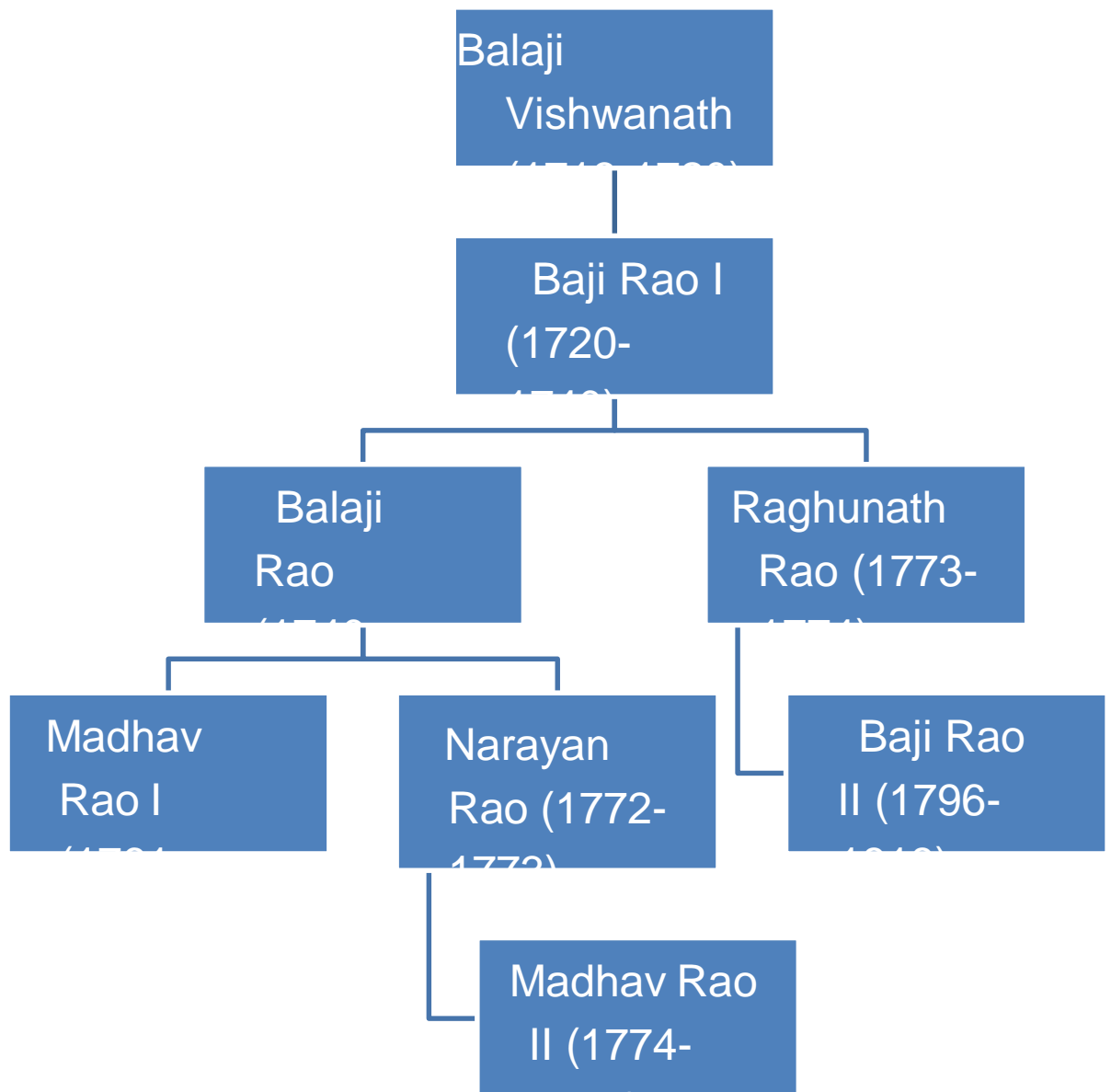
## 4.4 Maratha Rulers/ Chhatrapati's of Maratha Empire

Chhatrapati Shivaji (1674-1680)

Chhatrapati Sambhaji (1680-1689)

Chhatrapati Rajaram (1689-1700)

Queen Tarabai (1700-1707)

Chhatrapati Shahu (1707-1749)

## Chhatrapati's Of Maratha Empire

### 4.4.1 Chhatrapati Shivaji Bhosle (1674-1680)

Shivaji was Shahaji and Jija Bai's second child (daughter of the Jadhav of Sindkhed). He was born on April 10th, 1627, in the Shivneri Fort, which has a view of the town of Junnar. His mother and he remained there until Shahaji ordered them to move to Poona in 1637. Shahaji was sent to the Mysore plateau after joining the Bijapuri service at the end of 1636 to seize new lands for his monarch and jagirs for himself; he was given Bangalore in 1639 and made it his seat. Sivaji and his mother were left behind, and he was joined by his favorite wife Tuka Bai Mohite and her son Vyankoji. But he chose Dadaji Konda Dev as his Poona jagir manager and gave him the authority to move Shivaji and jijabai and maintain them there.

Shivaji, a child without a brother, sister, or father, grew up alone away from courts and cities. He and his mother were extremely close because of the solitude of their life, and his love for her grew until it was almost like worshipping a deity. She instilled her son with a spirit of deep religion. Shivaji was raised on his own and taught to take the initiative and carry out his own ideas on his own from an early age. He developed his fighting, riding, and other masculine sports skills. Shivaji recruited his first allies, his countless dedicated followers, and his greatest warriors from the hardy and valiant Mavle (soldiers later on) people. In the company of Mavle chieftains of his own age, young Shivaji wandered over the hills and forests of the Sahyadri range, hardening

himself to a life of strenuous exertion. He began to love independence and loathe a life of servile luxury.

Shivaji came from a distinguished noble family. The Mughals in the north and the Muslim sultans of Bijapur and Golconda in the south ruled over Muslim-majority India during the time. All three ruled by right of conquest, making no attempt to pretend they owed anything to the people they ruled. Shivaji, whose family's estates were in the Deccan, in the domain of the Bijapur sultans, found the Muslim oppression and religious persecution of the Hindus to be so intolerable that, by the time he was 16, he had persuaded himself that he was the divinely appointed agent of the cause of Hindu freedom. This conviction would last him his entire life.

Around 1655, after assembling a group of supporters, he started to take control of the weaker Bijapur outposts. In the process, he eliminated several of his powerful fellow believers who had sided with the sultans. However, he was greatly admired for his bravery, military prowess, and sternness against the Hindus' oppressors. His attacks became more daring, and various small-scale expeditions ordered to punish him were futile.

In order to destroy Shivaji, the ruler of Bijapur dispatched a 20,000-man army led by Afzal Khan in 1659. Shivaji pretended to be terrified, lured the army deep into treacherous mountainous terrain, and then assassinated Afzal Khan at a conference to which he had enticed him with miserable appeals. The unprepared Bijapur army was routed in the meantime by hand-picked soldiers who had been strategically placed. Shivaji had transformed into a fearsome warlord overnight, holding all of the Bijapur army's horses, weapons, and ammunition.

The viceroy of the south was ordered to march against Shivaji by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, who was alarmed by his growing power. Shivaji responded by conducting a daring at night raid straight inside the viceroy's camp, which resulted in the viceroy losing the fingers on one hand and losing his son. The viceroy withdrew his soldiers after being alarmed by this turn of events. As if to further irritate the Mughals, Shivaji stormed the wealthy seaside town of Surat and looted it heavily.

As he could hardly ignore such a challenge, Aurangzeb dispatched his most illustrious general, Mirza Raja Jai Singh, to lead an army that was rumoured to consist of some

100,000 soldiers. The pressure from this massive force, along with Jai Singh's determination and purpose, soon forced Shivaji to file a peace suit and promise that he and his son would appear in Aurangzeb's court in Agra to receive official recognition as Mughal vassals. Shivaji got himself enthroned as an independent ruler with considerable ceremony in the summer of 1674. He became the leader of the repressed Hindu majority. He ruled his realm for six years with the help of an eight-person cabinet. Being a devoted Hindu who took pride in being the defender of his faith, he broke with convention by ordering the reintegration of two of his relatives who had been forcibly converted to Islam. He honored the faiths and guarded the sites of worship of both religions, despite the fact that both Christians and Muslims frequently used force to impose their creeds on the public. There were many Muslims working for him. Following his coronation, his most notable campaign took place in the south, where he formed an alliance with the sultans and blocked the Mughals' ambitious plan to dominate the entire subcontinent.

Shivaji founded the nation-supported Maratha State. His natural talent for initiative and leadership, along with the nobleness of his character, were the keys to his success. His moral character was evident in the way he conducted himself; he was abstinent, free of vice, and religiously devoted throughout his entire life. In his capacity as king, he extended his tolerance and generosity to all sects, welcomed talent from all castes and creeds into the public service, and ensured the effectiveness and integrity of government. All the nation's capable men were given access to a brand-new horizon of growth and grandeur. He possessed the natural charisma of a leader and cast a spell on everyone who came into contact with him. He selected the best tools based on an unwavering assessment of the personalities of his servants. No other Hindu has shown such constructive genius in modern times.

At the time of his passing (April 3, 1680), Sivaji's kingdom covered the entirety of the nation (aside from Portuguese possessions) from Ramnagar to Karvar; its eastern boundary embraced Baglana in the north and then ran through the middle of Nasik and Poona districts, enclosing the entirety of Satara and a large portion of Kolhapur districts. This represented the organic growth of his "Old Dominions" or "Swaraj." The Western Karnatak, or Kanarese-speaking, region from Belganv to the Tungabhadra opposite Bellary was a recent but permanent conquest. From Koppal to Vellore and Jinji, or most of modern-day Mysore and parts of the Madras districts of Bellary, Cittur, and Arcot,

which were governed by the viceroy at Jinji, he had captured a sizable piece of Eastern Karnatak, which was located east of this last province (Desai, 2023).

## 4.4.2 Chhatrapati Sambhaji Bhosle (1680-1689)

Sambhaji Bhosle was born on May 14, 1657, at Purandar Fort in Pune. He was the eldest son of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the second emperor of the Maratha Empire. Sambhaji was the son of Saibai, the first wife of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the founder and first Chhatrapati of the Maratha Empire.

After Saibai passed away (1659), Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's mother Jijabai is supposed to have nurtured him. When he was nine years old, King Mira Raja Jai Singh I of Amber sent him to reside there as a political hostage. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was required to accomplish this as a guarantee that he would follow through on the Treaty of Purandar, which he signed with the Mughals in 1665.

Sambhaji was a Mughal Mansabdar as a result. Sambhaji and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj appeared to the court of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1666. The two were put under house arrest by Aurangzeb. Father and son fled two months later. There was a brief era of friendship between 1666 and 1670 after the two sides made amends. Sambhaji fought alongside his father during this time to aid the Mughals in their conflict with the Bijapur Ruler.

With the passing of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in April 1680, some Maratha court ministers attempted to install Sambhaji's half-brother Rajaram as king. The second child of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Soyarabai was named Rajaram. Nevertheless, Sambhaji learned of the scheme and quickly grabbed control of the forts at Panhala and Raigad. On July 20, 1680, he was crowned the Chhatrapati. Sambhaji launched his military campaigns against several neighboring kingdoms as soon as he ascended to the throne.

After the invasion on Burhanpur, there were many conflicts with the Mughals. Sambhaji also had disagreements with the Portuguese in Goa and the Siddis of Janjira. He acknowledged the necessity for English weapons and gunpowder when he signed a

treaty with them in 1684. Sambhaji also made an attempt to conquer Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar's Mysore.

The Maratha and Mughal armies clashed in the Battle of Wai in 1687. The battle took place in the deep Wai and Mahabaleshwar forests. The Marathas suffered a severe blow when they lost their supreme commander Hambirao Mohite, despite the fact that the Mughals were defeated in the conflict. When Sambhaji's situation deteriorated, he was surveilled by members of his own court and family. Sambhaji was taken prisoner at Sangameshwar in February 1689, along with 25 other members of his council. Kavi Kalash, a close friend of his, was also held hostage. The Mughals transported Sambhaji and Kalash to Bahadurgad in the Ahmednagar District. Before their deaths, they were both horribly humiliated and tortured. On March 11, 1689, Sambhaji was beheaded at Tulapur. Sambhaji also goes by the name "Dharmaveer." Rajaram Bhosle-I held the kingdom following Sambhaji's passing.

Sambhaji was an expert in Marathi as well as a few other languages. The Sanskrit text Budhbhushanam was written by him. He addresses military strategy and the do's and don'ts for rulers in this poetic work on politics. Also, he published books in Hindi, including Saatsatak, Nayikabhed, and Nakhshikha (Sambhaji Maharaj Biography, 2021).

### 4.4.3 Chhatrapati Rajaram Bhosle (1689-1700)
On February 24, 1670, Chhatrapati Shivaji and his second wife Soyarabai gave birth to Rajaram, a member of the Bhosle dynasty. Rajaram Bhosle served as the Maratha Empire's third Chhatrapati from 1689 until 1700. He was the second son of Shivaji and Sambhaji's half-brother. After the murder of Sambhaji by Mughals, Raja Ram gained position as the king of the Maratha empire, or Chhatrapati. Rajaram informally crowned at Raigad 12 March 1689.

Rajaram Maharaj was a strong fighter, and his two major general commanders, Santaji Ghorpade and Dhanaji Jadhav, acquitted him of any misconduct in his opposition to the Mughals. Even Santaji's incursion into the Mughal Camp at Tulapur, where Aurangzeb once lain, was considered audacious in 1689. Aurangzeb made the decision to escape with his life.

After the battle of Jalna, Rajaram engaged in a series of continuous rearguard actions over a distance of fifty miles before finally bringing his command—reduced but unharmed—to the happy refuge of Sinhgad. The difficulties and exposure of the hunt had exacerbated a lung weakness Rajaram had developed at Jinji. In a few days, a high fever and frequent hemorrhages set in. Seeing his time was running out, Rajaram summoned his council and urged them to continue fighting for freedom until King Shahu was set free and the Mughals were expelled from the Marathas' homeland. Rajaram passed away from lung sickness in 1700 at Sinhagad, in Maharashtra close to Pune (Gupta, 2019).

### 4.4.4 Queen Tarabai Rajaram Bhosle (1700-1707)

Tarabai Bhosle was the daughter of Maratha general Hambirao Mohite. She was married to Rajaram Bhosle when she was only 8 years old. After the death of Rajaram Bhosle in 1700 mughals were delighted to hear it. As there were no legitimate heirs to the throne, Tarabai Bhosale declared her 4-year-old son Shivaji II to be the heir to the kingdom and Rajaram's successor. She also proclaimed herself Queen Regent and assumed control of the administrative, judicial, and military functions of the empire. Even though Aurangzeb had already conquered more than half of the Indian subcontinent, Tarabai Bhosle, then only 25 years old, made the decision to stand up to his fury. She began invading the Mughal lands outside of Deccan and was able to set up a safe base for obtaining money there. She moved from fort to fort to mobilise resources and men for war. For 27 years, there was a conflict between the Marathas and the Mughals. The Maratha War of Independence was the name given to it later. Owing to Tarabai Bhosale's relentless onslaught, Aurangzeb switched his entire attention to southern India and the Western Ghats hills. This made the Gujrat and Malwa region vulnerable. Taking advantage of this, Tarabai raided the Malwa (area of Ujjain, Burhanpur, Munda, Sironji) and Surat even after the Mughals had taken control of its significant forts. Being a brilliant warrior and strategist, Tarabai Bhosle distinguished herself from most leaders by accompanying the men on their missions.

The Maratha-Mughal conflict came to an end in 1707 with Aurangzeb's death (at the age of 82), and after some time passed during which the Marathas engaged in a civil war among themselves, the Mughals freed Sambhaji Maharaj's son Shahuji. Following his victory over Tarabai Bhosle at the Battle of Khed, Shahuji received the support of the Maratha leaders and was elected their leader in 1707 (Ghule, 2018).

## 4.4.5 Chhatrapati Shahu (1707-1749)

Chhatrapati Shahu I son of Sambhaji I and Yesubai was born on 18 May 1682. After the Battle of Raigad, in the early years of his life, when he was only 7 years old, he was captured by the Mughal army together with his mother. Shahu's mother and Shahu were treated very well by Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor at the time who was engaged in a war with the Marathas and wanted to utilize Shahu as an ally in that conflict. He kept them as captives under his authority. Shahu was married to two Maratha sardars' daughters when he was being held captive by the Mughals. The Mughal empire also gave him land near Khargone and Akkalkot as well as income rights, which he used to support himself. One of Aurangzeb's sons, Prince Azam Shah Middle, released Shahu after his father passed away in 1707 with the intention of igniting an intriguing battle between the Marathas and anticipating that Sahu would support the Mughals during the struggle for the Mughal throne. At that time, the Maratha kingdom was ruled by Tarabai, Raja Ram's widow, in the name of her son Shivaji. Shahu was criticised by Tarabai for being the Mughals' fictitious name for Sambhaji's kid. He engaged in a brief conflict with Tarabai in 1707 to reclaim the throne of the Maratha Empire. Kanhoji Angre used the chance during the conflict between Shahu and Tarabai to break free from the control of either. Alternatively, he took control of all the nearby forts of Lohagad and Rajmachi as well as the important commerce hub of Kalyan. Shahu dispatched a sizable force led by Bajirao Pingale, the Peshwa Prime Minister. Bajirao Pingale was beaten and taken by Kanhoji in that battle in Lohagad, after which he began to march against Satara, the capital of Shahu. Balaji preferred to negotiate with the admiral after Kanhoji and Balaji met in Lonavala, and Kanhoji accepted the terms because the admiral's power over the Konkan of Shahu was quite firm. Following this, Shahu appointed Balaji Vishwanath to assemble a supplementary army to suppress Kanhoji. Balaji and Angre assaulted the Muslim Siddhis of Janjira together. Much of

Konkan was taken back by the combined troops of Balaji and Angre, including Balaji's birthplace, Shrivardhan. Following this occurrence, Chhatrapati Shahu deposed Bahiroji and nominated Balaji Viswanathan as Peshwa on November 16, 1713. During this procedure, the health of Shahu Maharaj was very poor, leading to their death in the year 1749 (Joshi, 2019).

## 4.5 Peshwa's of Maratha Empire

Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720)

Baji Rao I (1720-1740)

Balaji Bajirao (1740-1761)

Madhavrao I (1761-1772)

Narayan Rao (1772-1773)

Raghunath Rao (1773-1774)

Madhavrao II (1774-1795)

Baji Rao II (1796-1818)

# Peshwa's of Maratha Empire

## 4.5.1 Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720)

Balaji Vishwanath son of Vishwanathpant Bhat Deshmukh was born on 1 January 1662 in Shrivardhan. Balaji Vishwanath was one of the most significant individuals in Indian history and the founder of the Peshwa family. He would go on to influence the course of history via his leadership. He continues to be considered as one of history's most technically and strategically astute rulers. He was able to achieve some early strategic advantages for the Maratha Empire that eventually served as the cornerstone of the Peshwa family thanks to his quick thinking and skillful diplomacy. Balaji Vishwanath, who served as his king's chief advisor, was the sole figure responsible for the Maratha Empire's transformation. The kingdom was in ruins when he served as Sahu's assistant. The entire Empire was deteriorating and collapsing. But because to Balaji Vishwanath's skillful leadership, everything was able to change. He was Sahu's favourite because of his devotion to the true wellbeing of the populace and his allegiance to them. Balaji Vishwanath's health started to deteriorate as a result of his laborious travel from the imperial capital and wearisome fatigue. He received permission from Shahu in October 1719 to retire to the village of Saswad near Pune, which Shahu had given to the Peshwa.

On April 12, 1720, Balaji Vishwanath passed away. His eldest son, the renowned Baji Rao I, who was chosen by Chattrapati Shahu to be Peshwa, succeeded him (Malik, 2019).

### 4.5.2 Peshwa Baji Rao I (1720-1740)

From 1720 to 1740, during Shahu's rule, Baji Rao I, also known as Baji Rao Ballal, served as peshwa, or chief minister, of the Maratha empire. (1707–49). One factor in the decline of the Mughal Empire, particularly under Emperor Muhammad Shah, was Baji Rao's conquests. (1719–48).In 1720, Baji Rao succeeded his father Balaji Vishwanath Bhat as peshwa, establishing the position's hereditary succession. During his reign, the peshwas' influence and authority grew along with the Marathas' empire, particularly into Gujarat and Malwa (now in Madhya Pradesh). Baji Rao's success was based on military conquest and skillful diplomacy, which included the formation of alliances with Rajput princes, the capacity to overthrow and extract concessions from the Nizam al-Mulk of Hyderabad, and the introduction of a tax system over a sizable area of former Mughal territory. Baji Rao's body was worn down by his constant battles and military operations. While tented in Raverkhedi, he contracted a fatal sickness and passed away on April 28, 1740. On the Narmada River bank, he was cremated that day. Balaji Baji Rao gave Ranoji Shinde the command to erect a chhatri as a monument. A dharmashala surrounds the memorial (Zeidan, Baji Rao I, 2019).

### 4.5.3 Peshwa Balaji Bajirao (1740-1761)

The Maratha Empire in India elected Balaji Bajirao as its eighth Peshwa, also known as Nana Saheb I. After the passing of his legendary father, the Peshwa Bajirao I, he was named Peshwa in 1740. The Chhatrapati (Maratha Emperor) was only a symbolic figurehead during his rule. At the same time, the Maratha empire began to change into a confederacy, where certain chiefs like the Bhonsles of Nagpur kingdom, the Scindias, and the Holkars became more dominant. The Maratha region achieved its pinnacle under Balaji Rao's rule. The Maratha Empire's individual chiefs, however, were in charge of a significant portion of its expansion. The Marathas suffered significant losses as a result of the defeat at Panipat, and Peshwa Balaji Rao suffered a severe blow. While

commanding a reinforcement force on January 24, 1761, in Bhilsa, he got informed of the loss of Panipat. He had lost his own son Vishwasrao and relative Sadashivrao Bhau in the Battle of Panipat in addition to a number of significant generals. He suffered from despair and passed away on June 23, 1761. His younger son Madhav Rao I succeeded him (Zeidan, 2019).

### 4.5.4 Peshwa Madhavrao I (1761-1772)

Shrimant Peshwa Madhavrao Bhat I,the Maratha Empire's ninth Peshwa, was instrumental in restoring Maratha power after the devastating third battle of Panipat in 1761. When Madhav Rao's brother passed away, Raghunathrao, his paternal uncle, served as regent. Madhav Rao, who was 16 at the time, was appointed the next Peshwa of the Maratha Empire.He was not only the personification of calm, but also a skillful administrator and a gallant general. He revived the Maratha spirit following the disaster of Panipat via his unflinching leadership. Through several voyages, he revived a failing economy and restocked the kingdom's treasury. When Peshwa Madhav Rao I developed TB in 1770, he was forced to end his battle against Hyder Ali. He had to go back to Pune because of his poor health. His disease was treated, but eventually things became worse. Peshwa Madhavrao I passed away on November 18, 1772, in the grounds of the Chintamani, Theur, temple. Numerous residents paid their respects at the gravesite. On the banks of the river, about half a mile from the temple, Madhavrao was cremated (Peshwa Madhav Rao I, 2020).

### 4.5.5 Peshwa Narayan Rao (1772-1773)

Narayan Rao was born on 10 August 1755. He was Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao and Gopikabai's third child. In 1772, Madhavrao I died from disease. The 17-year-old Narayan Rao took over as regent after his uncle Raghunathrao, who had been under house arrest, was released. The young Narayan Rao and his ambitious uncle, who had desired to become Peshwa ever since Balaji Baji Rao's passing, soon developed a rift. Being surrounded by ill-intentioned lawyers further polarised the thoughts of the two men against one another. As a result, Narayan Rao had his uncle again imprisoned at his residence. Several Gardi guards, led by their captain, Sumer Singh Gardi, entered the palace during the Ganesh Festival of 1773 (the actual date was August 30, 1773,

the final day of the Ganesh Festival, or Anant Chaturdashi), and they immediately began causing trouble. On the directive of Raghunath Rao, they assassinated Narayan Rao (Peshwa Narayan Rao, n.d.).

### 4.5.6 Peshwa Raghunath Rao (1773-1774)

For a brief time between 1773 and 1774, Raghunathrao Bhat, popularly known as Ragho Ballal, served as the Maratha Empire's 11th Peshwa. He had excellent success fighting in the north throughout his early years. His voyage, which lasted from 1753 to 1755, ended in a successful peace with the Jats. Ahmad Shah Bahadur, the Mughal emperor, was imprisoned by Raghunathrao, who also installed Alamgir II as his puppet king. After capturing several forts, he left and came back with little wealth. He was well-known among Hindus for his 1757–1758 North–Western campaign, which was incredibly successful, and for his efforts to free the Hindu sacred cities of Kashi and Ayodhya. After assassinating Narayan Rao he became the Peshwa. The first conflict between the Baarbhai and Raghunath rao occurred at Kasegaon, close to Pandharpur, in 1774. He then travelled to Khambhat in the expectation of receiving assistance from the British, who instead carried him to Surat from their ship but were unable to assist (Saswadkar, 1966).

### 4.5.7 Peshwa Madhavrao II (1774-1795)

Born 18 April 1774, Madhav Rao Bhat II served as the 12th Peshwa of the Maratha Empire in India from 1774 till his demise in 1795. He went under the names Madhav Rao Narayan or Sawai Madhav Rao. Peshwa Narayanrao's posthumous son by his wife Gangabai was named Madhavrao II. He became the Peshwa after Raghunathrao's allies killed Narayanrao. Nevertheless, Nana Phadnavis and 11 other officials quickly removed him in a plot known as "The Baarbhaai Conspiracy." Justice Ram Shastri Prabhune tried Raghunathrao, found him guilty, and gave him a death sentence; however, the sentence was never carried out. Instead, they appointed Madhavrao II, the infant son of Gangabai, as the Peshwa. The twelve then established a state council known as the Bara Bhai to manage state affairs in the name of Sawai Madhav Rao, the

new Peshwa who had only been installed as such 40 days before. The political manoeuvrings of Nana Fadnavis dominated his time in office. At the age of 21, Madhavrao jumped to his death from the Shaniwar Wada's high walls in Pune. He most likely committed suicide because he could not stand Nana Fadnavis' arrogance. It is stated that Madhavrao was able to reject Nana's wishes for the first time right before he committed suicide by directing the killing of the hated police commissioner, Ghashiram Kotwal (Dikshit, 1946).

## 4.5.8 Peshwa Baji Rao II (1796-1818)

The Maratha Peshwa Rao Pandit Pandam, often known as Baji Rao II, ruled between 1775 and 1851. Between 1796 to 1818, he presided over the vast Maratha Empire and engaged in his fair share of conflict with the British. He was Peshwa Raghunathrao's son. The Maratha kingdom was without a ruler after Madhavrao II committed suicide, but Bajirao II took charge of the Marathas with the aid of Nana Phadnavis and Daulatrao Scindia. Baji Rao's reign was nevertheless viewed as a puppet government because both Nana Phadnavis and Daulatrao Scindia employed him in that capacity. He also had to deal with the difficulties of his parents, who were held responsible for the death of Narayanrao, the fifth Peshwa. He was therefore despised by everyone because he came from a murderous family and his actions were seen as motivated by prejudice. Sir John Malcolm treated Baji Rao II, who surrendered in 1818, as a lifelong prince, enabled him to maintain his personal property, and he received an annual income of €80,000. Baji Rao, however, resided in a location that was given to him by the British. Baji Rao II later passed away in Bithur, a locality in Kanpur.

In 1818 with surrender of Baji Rao II, the rule of Maratha Empire came to an end whose foundation was led by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in 1674 (Baji Rao II, 2020).

# CHAPTER 5

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

**5.1. Data as per WorldCat**

i) On searching the term "Maratha" on WorldCat, 3590 results in form of various documents are retrieved. Following data is in form of Format, Language, Content and Publication Year:

Table No.1: Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Maratha

| Sr. No. | Type of Documents | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Printed Books | 3478 |
| 2 | eBooks | 1190 |
| 3 | Microform | 320 |
| 4 | Thesis, Dissertation | 88 |
| 5 | Manuscript | 17 |

Figure No. 1: Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Maratha
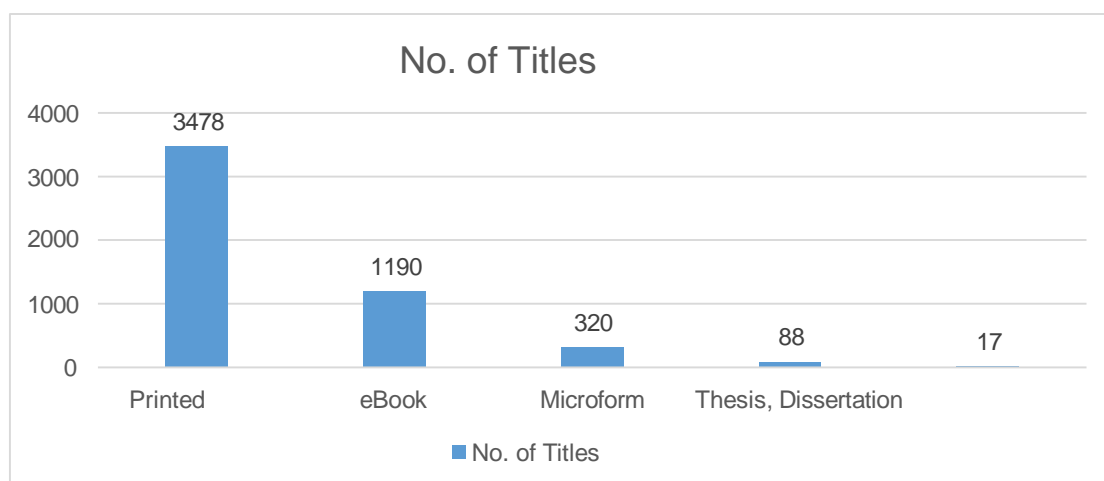


The above chart explains that printed books on Maratha are 3478 followed by eBooks that is 1190, than comes Microform 320, Thesis Dissrtation 88, followed by least number by Manuscript that is 17 available on WorldCat.

Table No. 2: Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Maratha

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | English | 4178 |
| 2 | Marathi | 1347 |
| 3 | Hindi | 210 |
| 4 | Other Indian Languages | 236 |
| 5 | Other Foreign Languages | 128 |

Figure No. 2:- Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Maratha
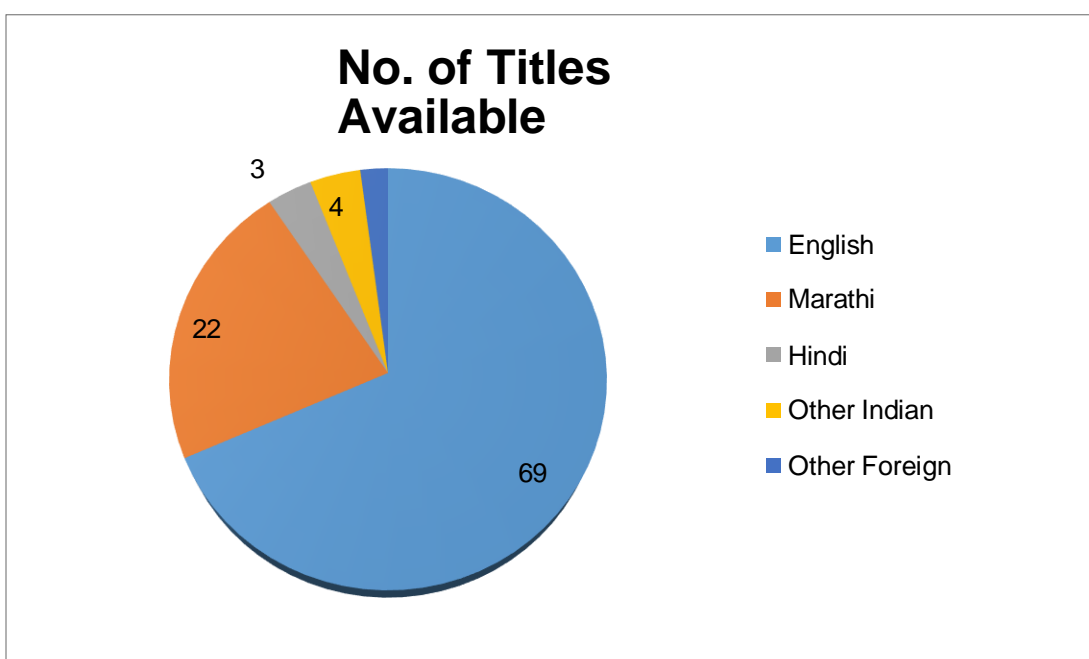


It is clear from above figure that majority of Documents available in English that is 4178(69%) of total books followed by Marathi 1347(22%) than comes Hindi with 210(3%) followed by Other Indian Languages 236(4%) and least are Other Foreign Languages with 128(2%).

Table No. 3: Content of Documents available on WorldCat of Maratha

| Sr. No. | Content | No. of Titles | Percentage |
|---------|---------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Non Fiction | 3415 | 89% |
| 2 | Fiction | 144 | 4% |
| 3 | Biography | 285 | 7% |
| **Total** | | | 100% |

Figure No. 3 :- Content of Documents available on WorldCat of Maratha
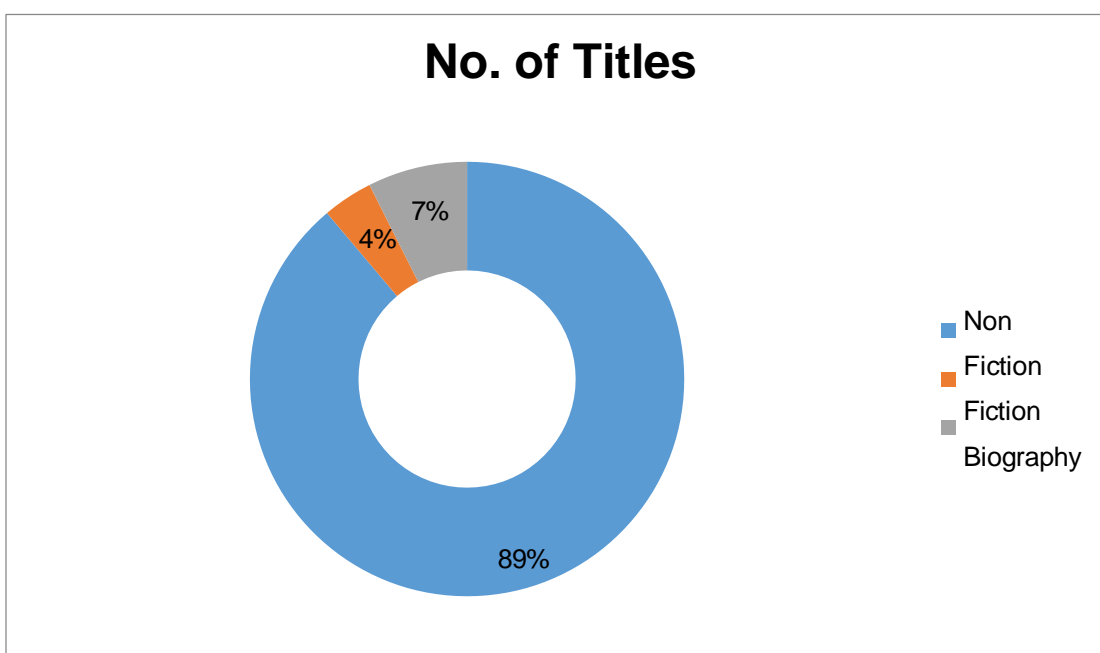


It is observed from the above Table and figure that maximum number of documents are in form of Non Fiction that is 89% or 3415 followed by least number by Fiction with 4% or 144 and second highest with Biography with 7% or 285.

Table No. 4: Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Maratha

| Sr. No. | Publication Year | Documents |
|---------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2023 | 20 |
| 2 | 2019-2023 | 409 |
| 3 | 2014-2023 | 976 |
| 4 | 1999 and Before | 1913 |

Figure No. 4:- Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Maratha
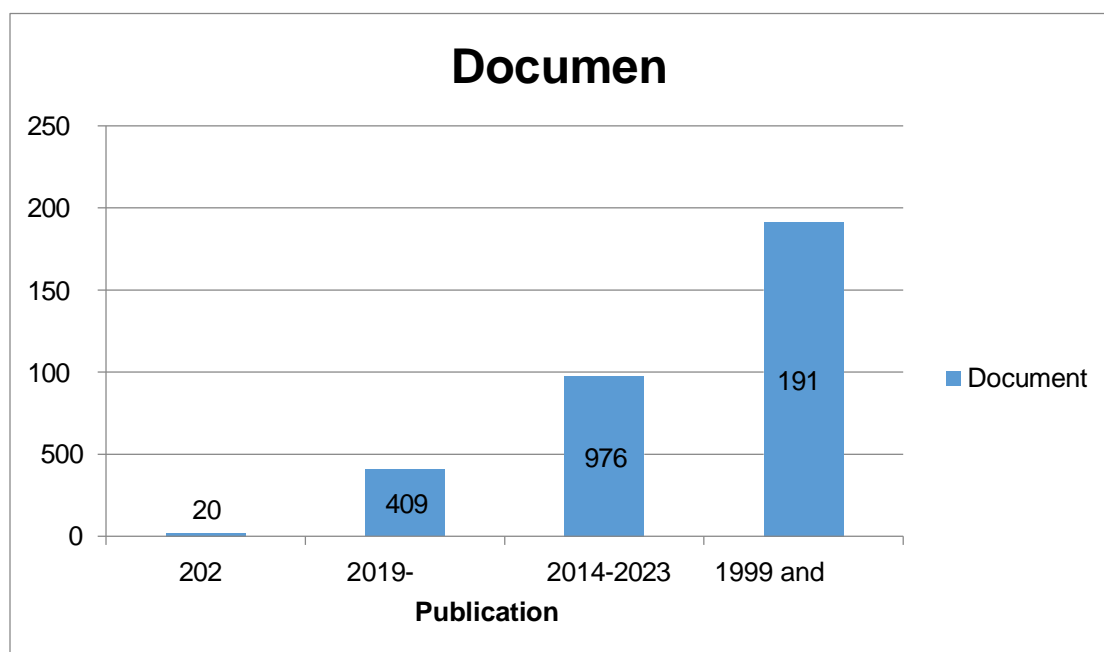


Considering the graph in the year 2023, 20 documents have been published on "Maratha" whereas from 2019-2023 it is 409, from 2014-2023 the result is 976 and maximum number would be considered as 1913 documents in 1999 and before.

ii)    On searching the term "Maratha Empire" on WorldCat, 532 results in form of various documents are retrieved. Following data is in form of Format, Language, Content and Publication Year:

Table No. 5: Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Maratha Empire

| Sr. No. | Type of Documents | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Printed Books | 370 |
| 2 | eBooks | 150 |
| 3 | Microform | 16 |
| 4 | Thesis, Dissertation | 8 |
| 5 | Manuscript | 2 |
| | Total | |

Figure No. 5:- Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Maratha Empire
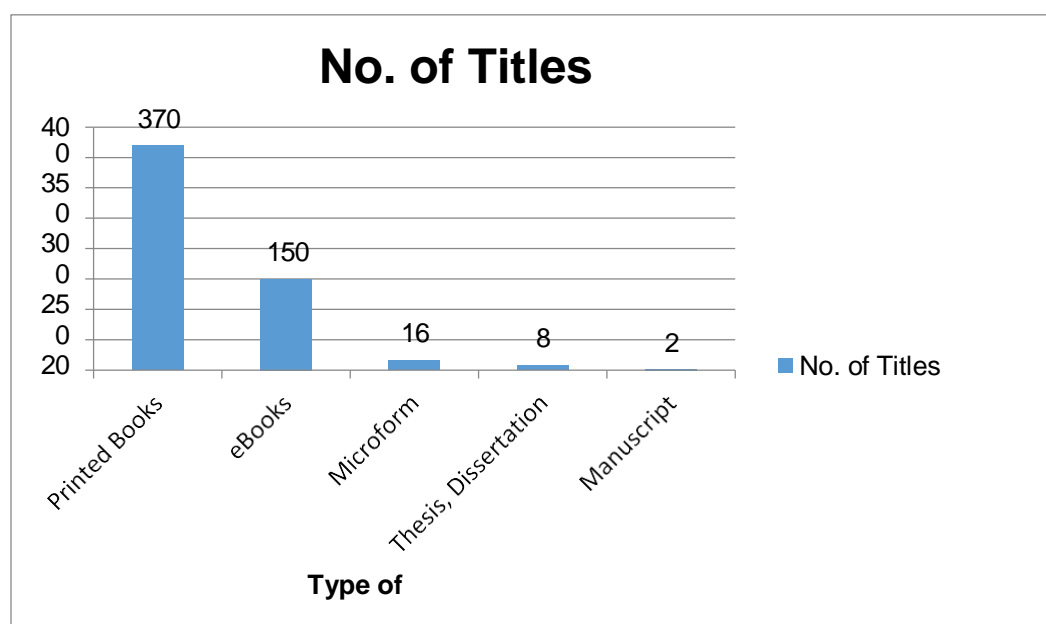


The above chart explains that printed books on "Maratha Empire" are 370 followed by eBooks that is 150, than comes Microform 16, Thesis Dissrtation 8, followed by least number by Manuscript that is 2 available on WorldCat.

Table No. 6: Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Maratha Empire

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | English | 510 | 80% |
| 2 | Marathi | 78 | 12% |
| 3 | Hindi | 16 | 2% |
| 4 | Other Indian Languages | 23 | 4% |
| 5 | Other Foreign Languages | 14 | 2% |
| | **Total** | | 100% |

Figure No. 6:- Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Maratha Empire
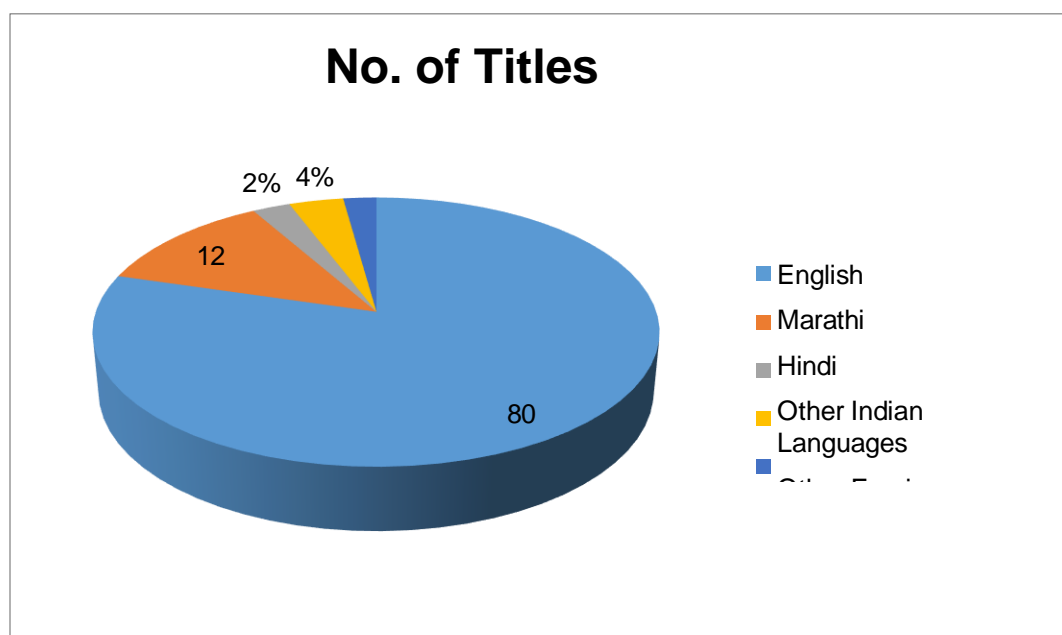


It is clear from above figure that majority of Documents available in English that is 510(80%) of total books followed by Marathi 78(12%) than comes Hindi with 16(2%) followed by Other Indian Languages 23(4%) and least are Other Foreign Languages with 14(2%).

Table No. 7: Content of Documents available on WorldCat of Maratha Empire

| Sr. No. | Content | No. of Titles | Percentage |
|---------|---------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Non Fiction | 515 | 87% |
| 2 | Fiction | 18 | 3% |
| 3 | Biography | 56 | 10% |
| Total | | | 100% |

Figure No. 7:- Content of Documents available on WorldCat of Maratha Empire
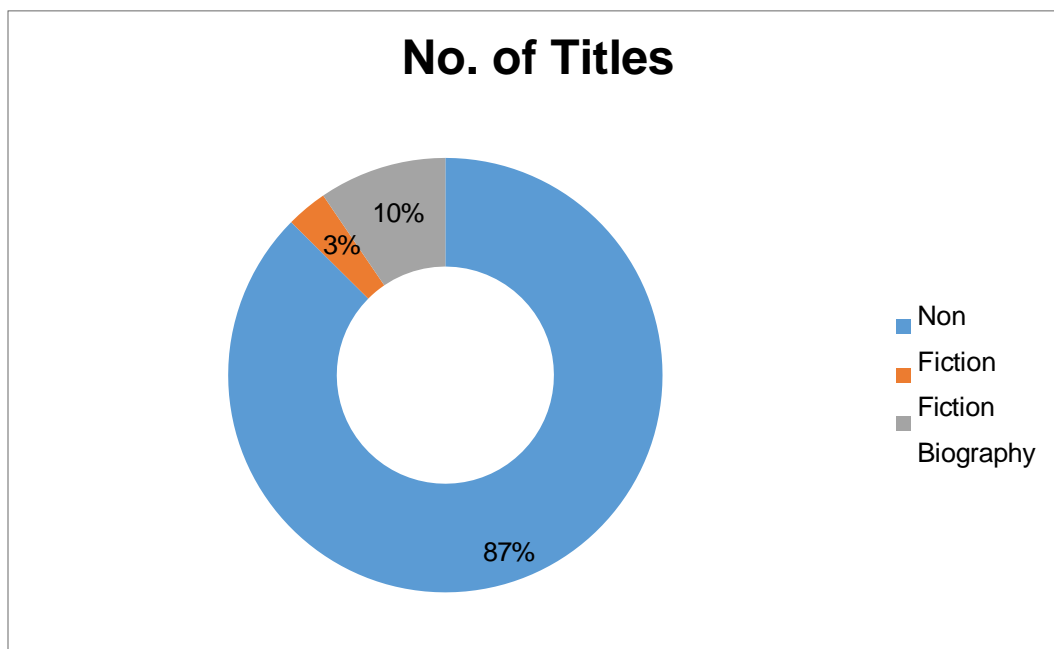


**No. of Titles**

Non Fiction

Fiction

Biography

It is observed from the above Table and figure that maximum number of documents are in form of Non Fiction that is 87% or 515 followed by least number by Fiction with 3% or 18 and second highest with Biography with 10% or 56.

Table No. 8: Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Maratha Empire

| Sr. No. | Publication Year | Documents |
|---------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2023 | 2 |
| 2 | 2019-2023 | 69 |
| 3 | 2014-2023 | 219 |
| 4 | 1999 and Before | 394 |

Figure No. 8:- Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Maratha Empire
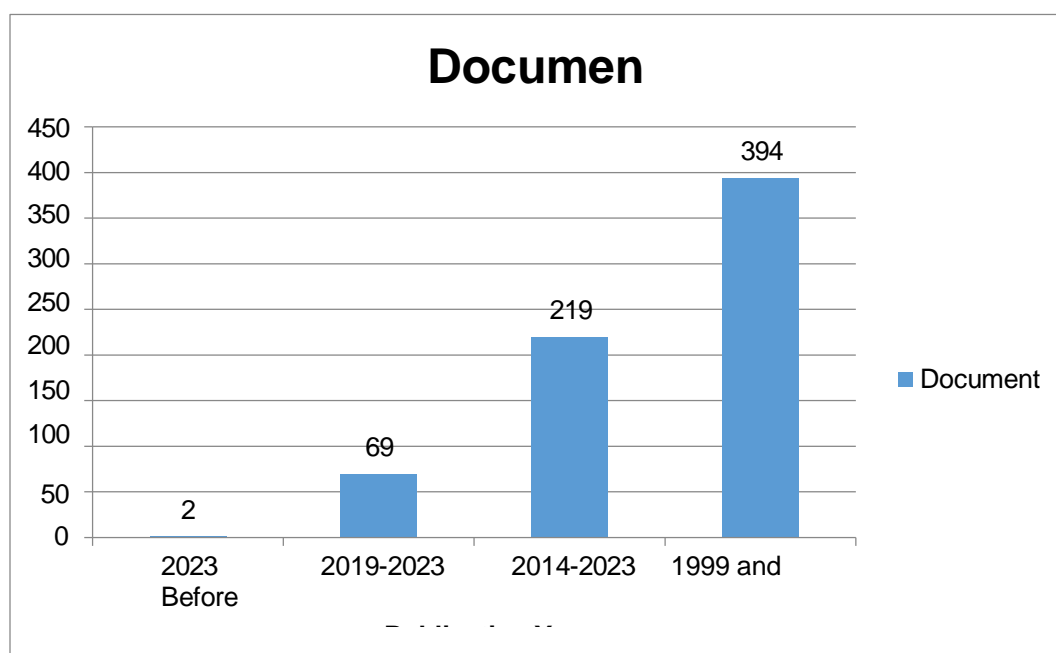


Considering the graph in the year 2023, 2 documents have been published on "Maratha Empire" whereas from 2019-2023 it is 69, from 2014-2023 the result is 219 and maximum number would be considered as 394 documents in 1999 and before.

iii)     On searching the term "Shivaji" on WorldCat, 1337 results in form of various documents are retrieved. Following data is in form of Format, Language, Content and Publication Year:

Table No. 9: Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Shivaji

| Sr. No. | Type of Documents | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Printed Books | 1090 |
| 2 | eBooks | 170 |
| 3 | Microform | 53 |
| 4 | Thesis, Dissertation | 17 |
| 5 | Manuscript | 7 |

Figure No. 9:- Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Shivaji
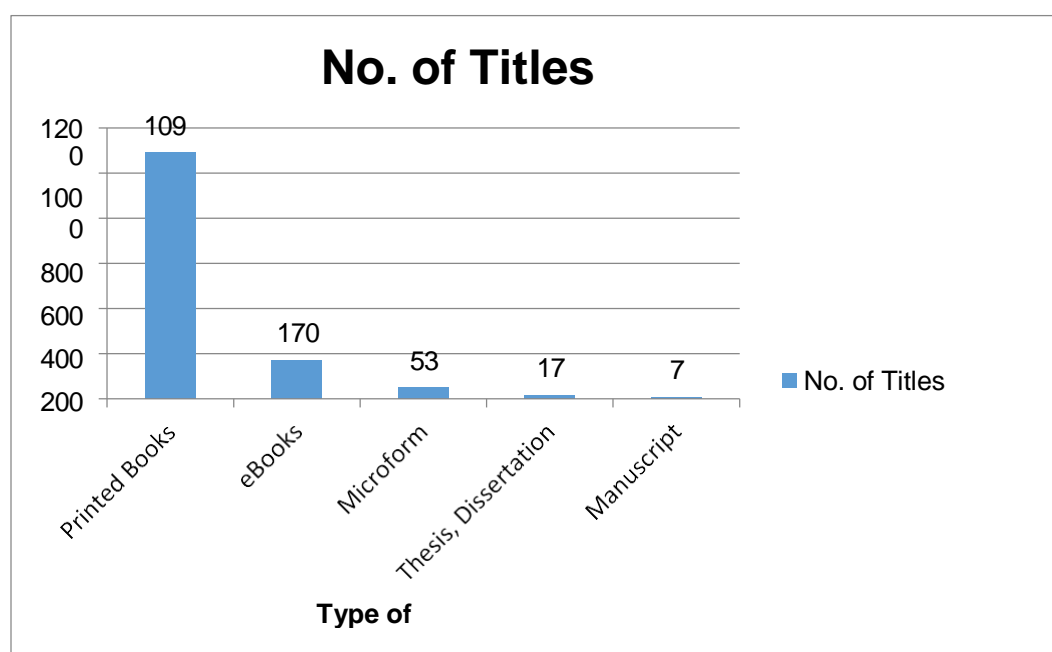


The above chart explains that printed books on Shivaji are 1090 followed by eBooks that is 170, than comes Microform 53, Thesis Dissertation 17, followed by least number by Manuscript that is 7 available on WorldCat.

Table No. 10: Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Shivaji

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | English | 1207 |
| 2 | Marathi | 38 |
| 3 | Hindi | 61 |
| 4 | Other Indian Languages | 56 |
| 5 | Other Foreign Languages | 30 |

Figure No. 10:- Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Shivaji
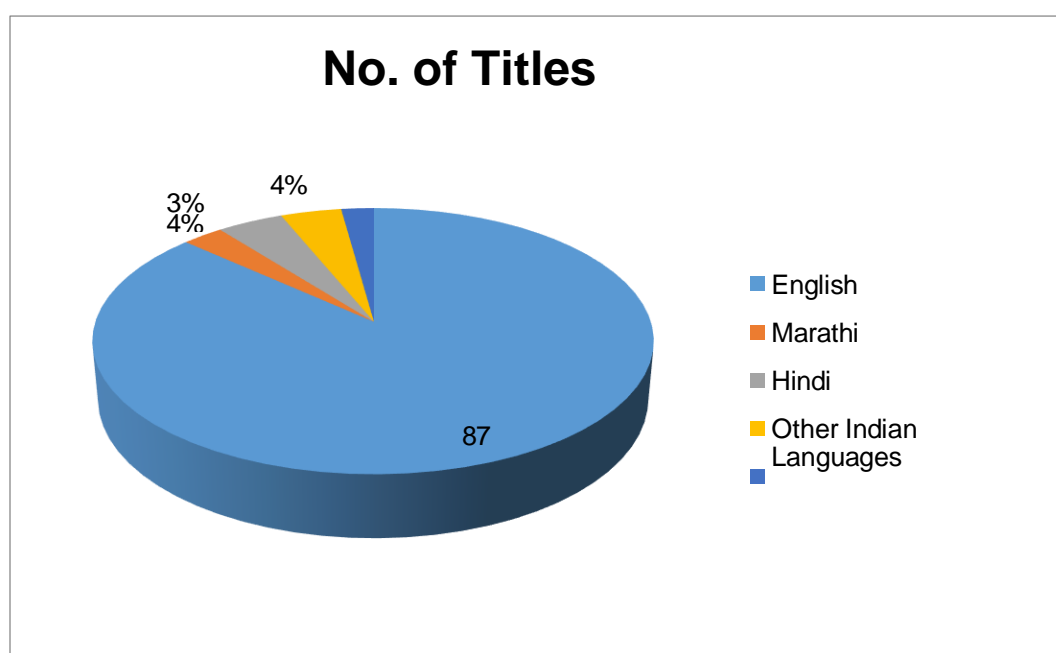


It is clear from above figure that majority of Documents available in English that is 1207(87%) of total books followed by Marathi 38(3%) than comes Hindi with 61(4%) followed by Other Indian Languages 56(4%) and least are Other Foreign Languages with 30(2%).

Table No. 11: Content of Documents available on WorldCat of Shivaji

| Sr. No. | Content | No. of Titles | Percentage |
|---------|---------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Non Fiction | 927 | 87% |
| 2 | Fiction | 31 | 3% |
| 3 | Biography | 101 | 10% |
| **Total** | | | 100% |

Figure No. 11:- Content of Documents available on WorldCat of Shivaji
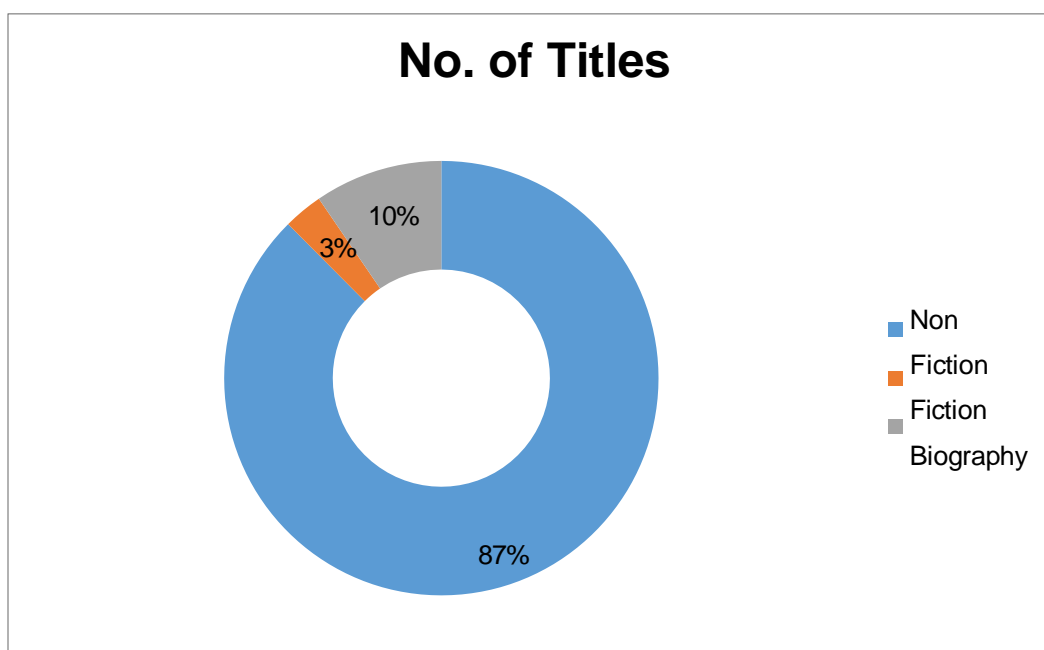


It is observed from the above Table and figure that maximum number of documents are in form of Non Fiction that is 87% or 927 followed by least number by Fiction with 3% or 31 and second highest with Biography with 10% or 101.

Table No. 12: Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Shivaji

| Sr. No. | Publication Year | Documents |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2023 | 0 |
| 2 | 2019-2023 | 13 |
| 3 | 2014-2023 | 37 |
| 4 | 1999 and Before | 872 |

Figure No. 12:- Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Shivaji
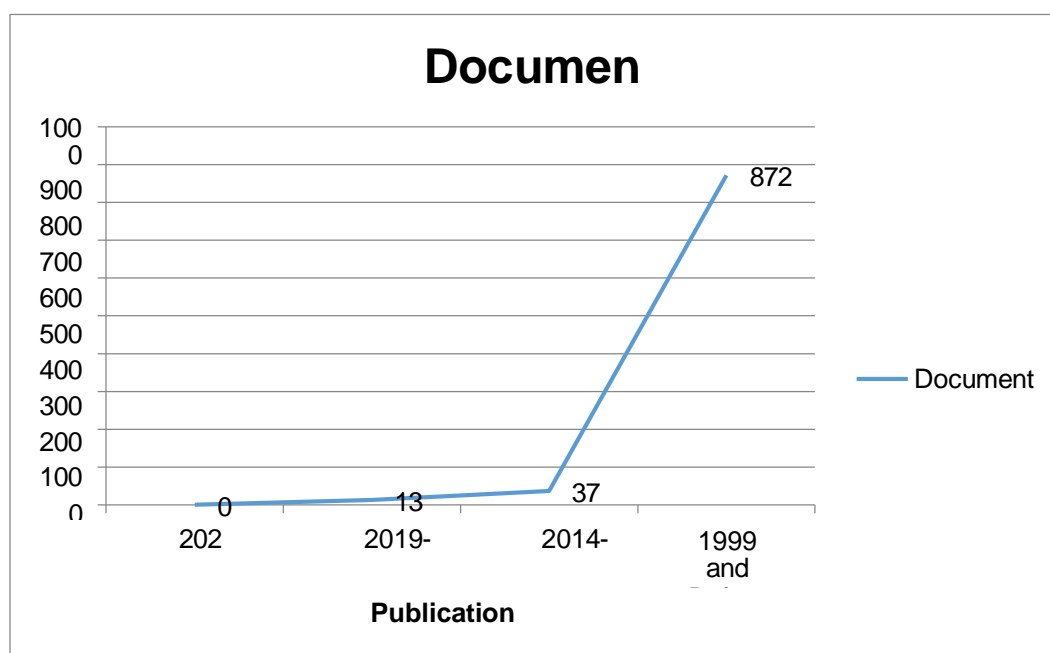


Exploring the graph, in the year 2023, 0 documents have been published on "Shivaji" whereas from 2019-2023 it is 13, from 2014-2023 the result is 37 and maximum number would be considered as 872 documents in 1999 and before.

iv)     On searching the term "Sambhaji" on WorldCat, 94 results in form of various documents are retrieved. Following data is in form of Format, Language, Content and Publication Year:

Table No. 13: Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Sambhaji

| Sr. No. | Type of Documents | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Printed Books | 76 |
| 2 | eBooks | 13 |
| 5 | Manuscript | 5 |
| | Total | |

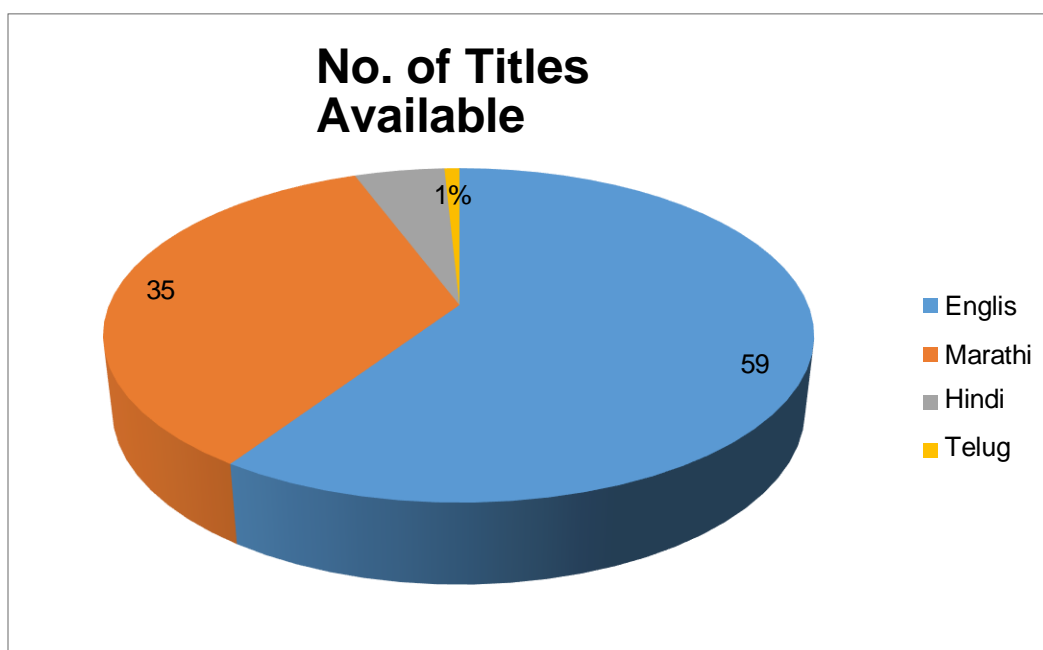Figure No. 13:- Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Sambhaji
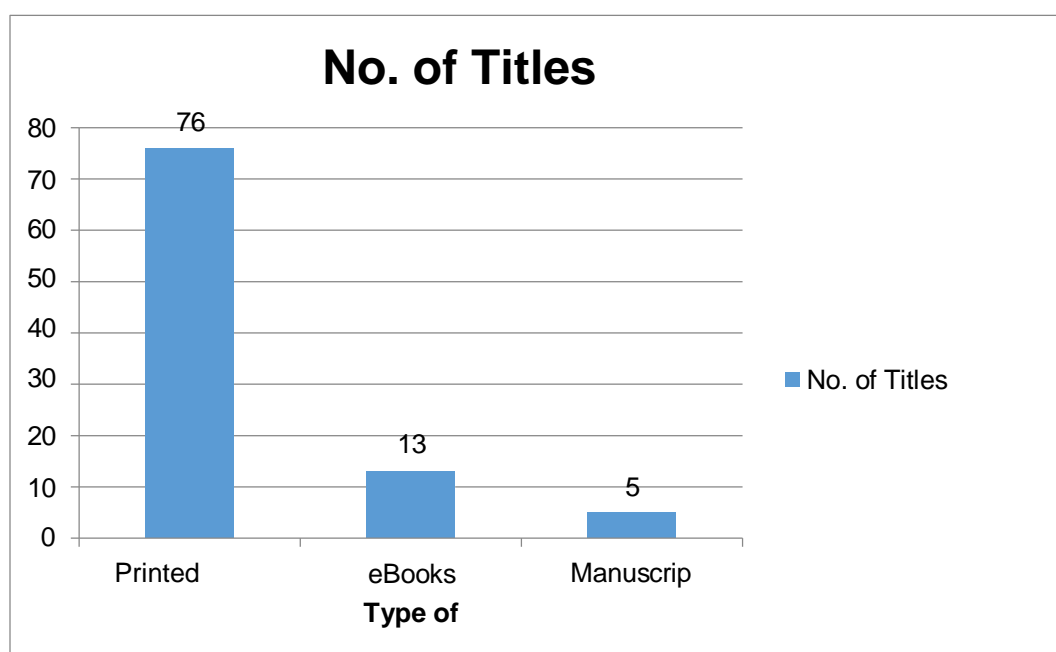


The above chart explains that printed books on Sambhaji are 76 followed by eBooks that is 13, followed by least number by Manuscript that is 5 available on WorldCat.

Table No. 14: Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Sambhaji

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | English | 73 |
| 2 | Marathi | 43 |
| 3 | Hindi | 6 |
| 4 | Telugu | 1 |

Figure No. 14:- Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Sambhaji



It is clear from above figure that majority of Documents available in English that is 73(59%) of total books followed by Marathi 43(35%) than comes Hindi with 6(5%) followed by least in Telugu with 1(1%).

Table No. 15: Content of Documents available on WorldCat of Sambhaji

| Sr. No. | Content | No. of Titles | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non Fiction | 88 | 80% |
| 2 | Fiction | 7 | 6% |
| 3 | Biography | 15 | 14% |
| **Total** | | | 100% |

Figure No. 15:- Content of Documents available on WorldCat of Sambhaji
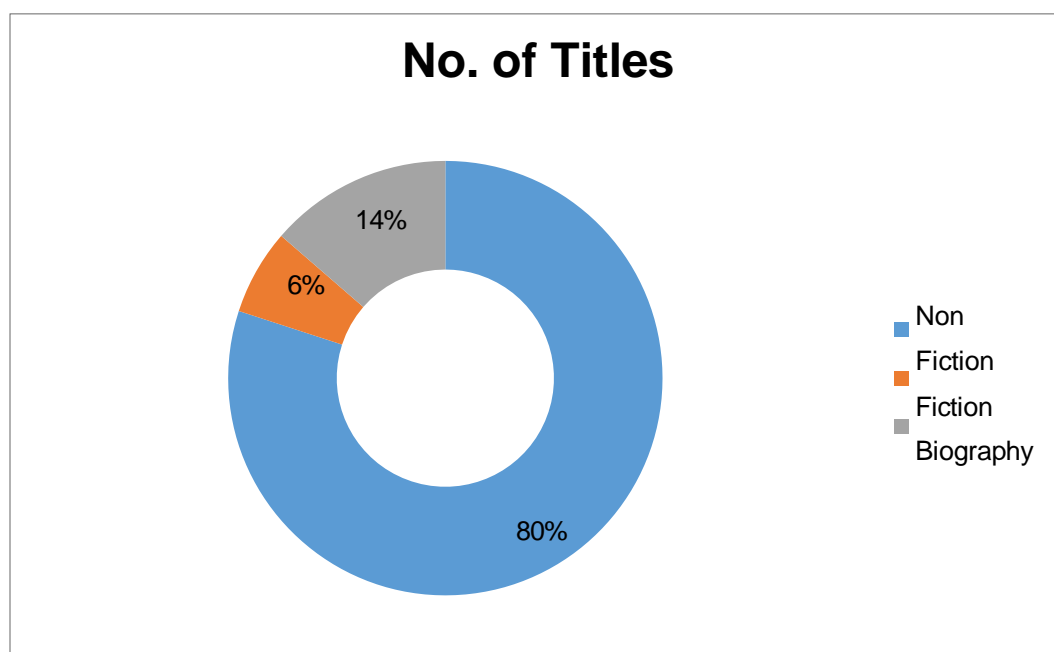


It is observed from the above Table and figure that maximum number of documents are in form of Non Fiction that is 80% or 88 followed by least number by Fiction with 6% or 7 and second highest with Biography with 14% or 15.

Table No. 16: Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Sambhaji

| Sr. No. | Publication Year | Documents |
|---------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2023 | 0 |
| 2 | 2019-2023 | 26 |
| 3 | 2014-2023 | 36 |
| 4 | 1999 and Before | 123 |

Figure No. 16:- Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Sambhaji
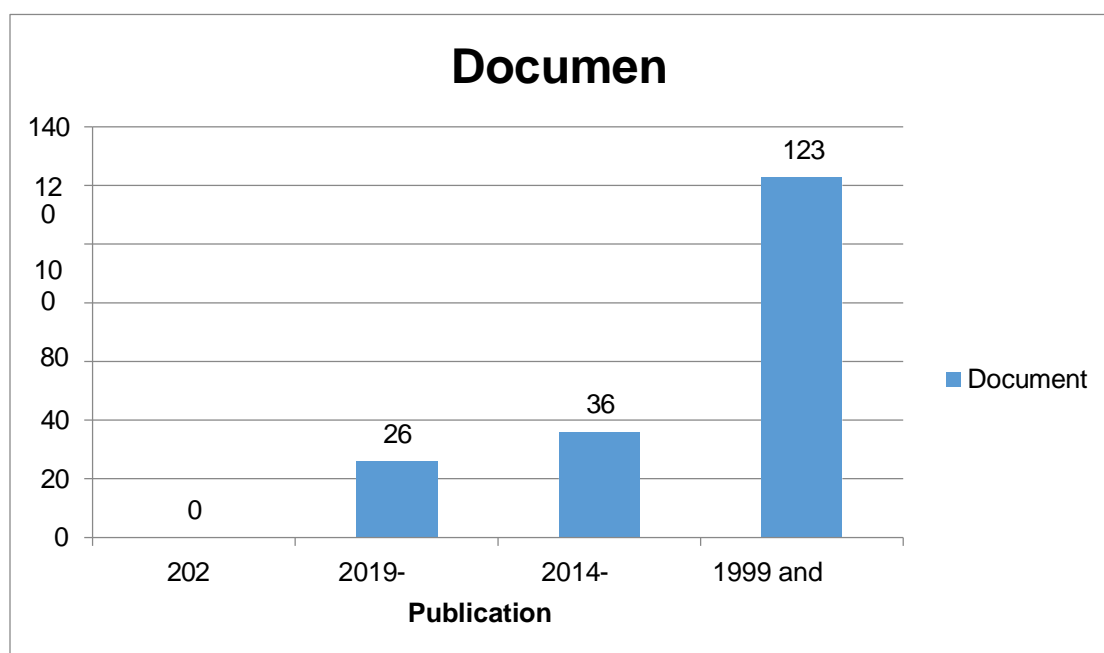


Considering the graph in the year 2023, 0 documents have been published on "Sambhaji" whereas from 2019-2023 it is 26, from 2014-2023 the result is 36 and maximum number would be considered as 123 documents in 1999 and before.

v)     On searching the term "Peshwa" on WorldCat, 271 results in form of various documents are retrieved. Following data is in form of Format, Language, Content and Publication Year:

Table No. 17: Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Peshwa

| Sr. No. | Type of Documents | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Printed Books | 220 |
| 2 | eBooks | 40 |
| 3 | Microform | 17 |
| 4 | Thesis, Dissertation | 6 |
| | Total | |

Figure No. 17:- Type of Documents Available on WorldCat of Peshwa
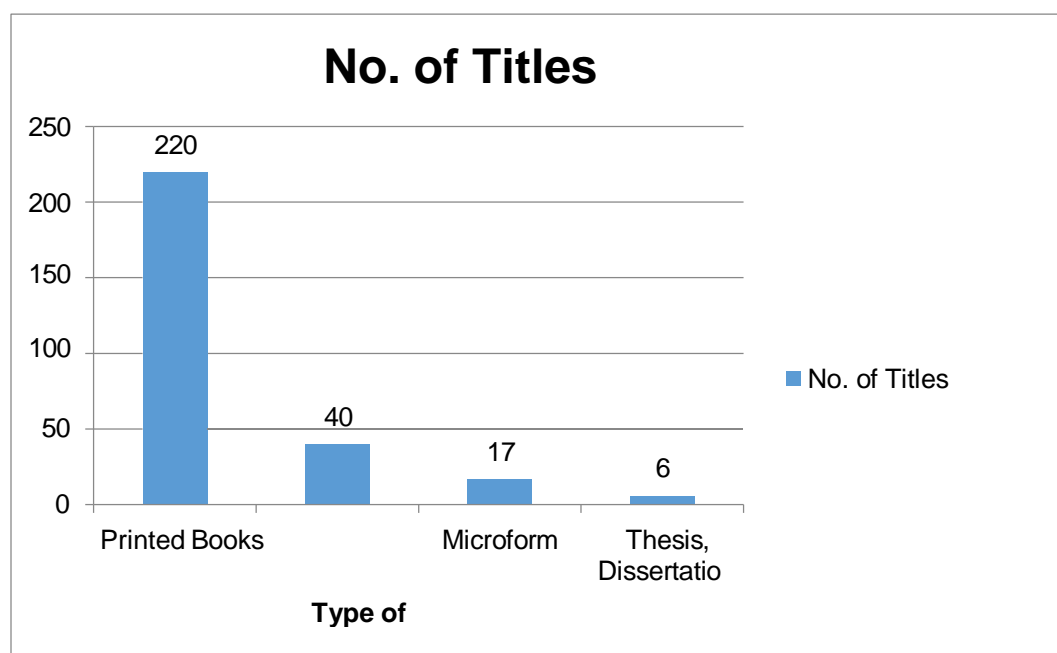


The above chart explains that printed books on Peshwa are 220 followed by eBooks that is 40, than comes Microform 17, followed by least number that is Thesis Dissrtation with 6 available on WorldCat.

Table No. 18: Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Peshwa

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | English | 340 |
| 2 | Marathi | 30 |
| 3 | Hindi | 7 |
| 4 | Other Indian Languages | 10 |
| 5 | Other Foreign Languages | 2 |

Figure No. 18:- Language of Documents Available on WorldCat of Peshwa
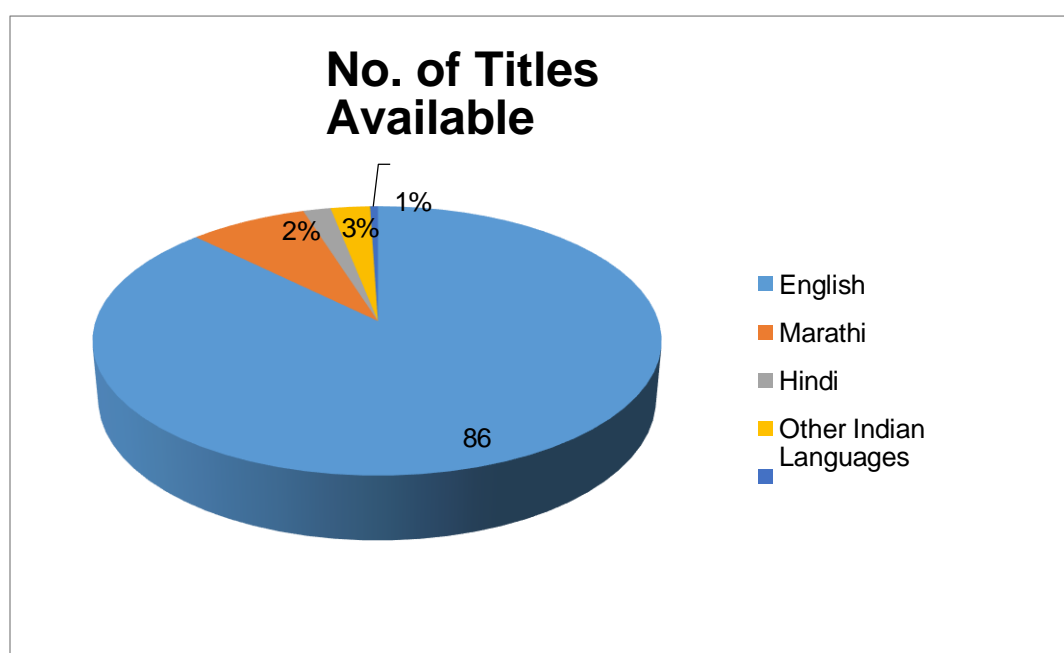


It is clear from above figure that majority of Documents available in English that is 340(86%) of total books followed by Marathi 30(8%) than comes Hindi with 7(2%) followed by Other Indian Languages 10(3%) and least are Other Foreign Languages with 2(1%).

Table No. 19: Content of Documents Available on WorldCat of Peshwa

| Sr. No. | Content | No. of Titles | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non Fiction | 263 | 93% |
| 2 | Fiction | 8 | 3% |
| 3 | Biography | 12 | 4% |
| **Total** | | | 100% |

Figure No. 19:- Content of Documents Available on WorldCat of Peshwa
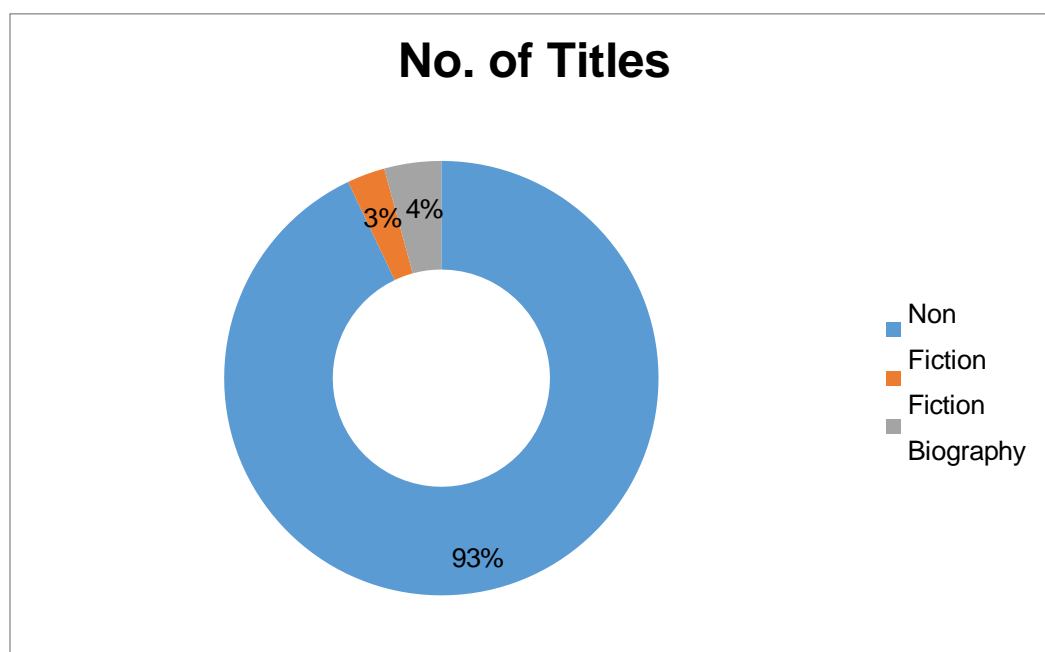


It is observed from the above Table and figure that maximum number of documents are in form of Non Fiction that is 93% or 263 followed by least number by Fiction with 3% or 8 and second highest with Biography with 4% or 12.

Table No. 20: Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Peshwa

| Sr. No. | Publication Year | Documents |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2023 | 0 |
| 2 | 2019-2023 | 10 |
| 3 | 2014-2023 | 20 |
| 4 | 1999 and Before | 157 |

Figure No. 20:- Publication Year of Documents on WorldCat of Peshwa
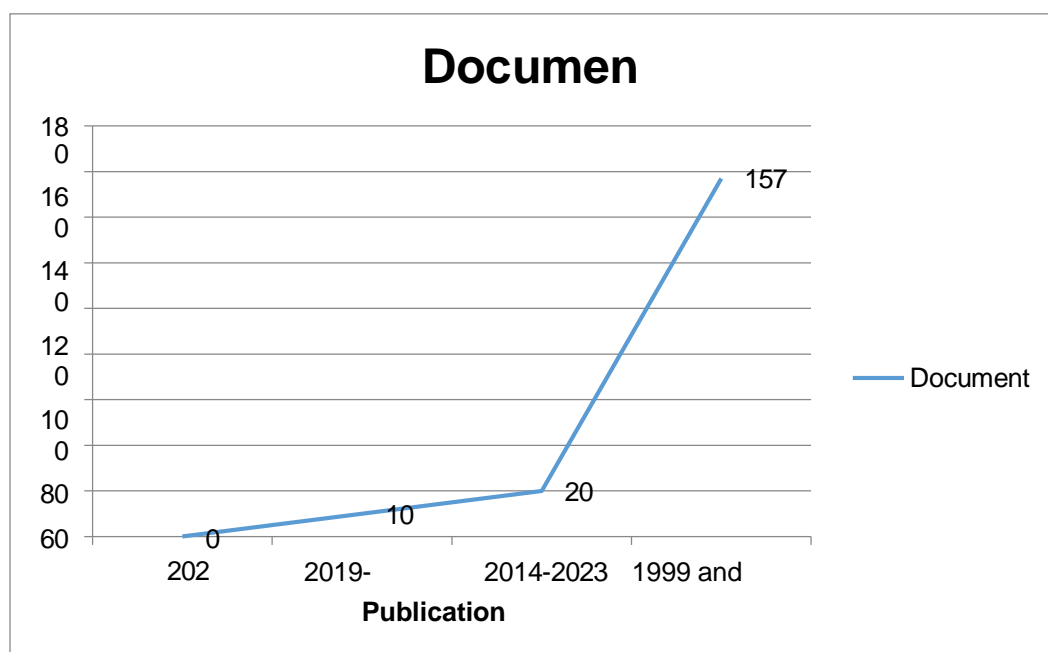


Exploring the graph, in the year 2023, 0 documents have been published on "Peshwa" whereas from 2019-2023 it is 10, from 2014-2023 the result is 20 and maximum number would be considered as 157 documents in 1999 and before.
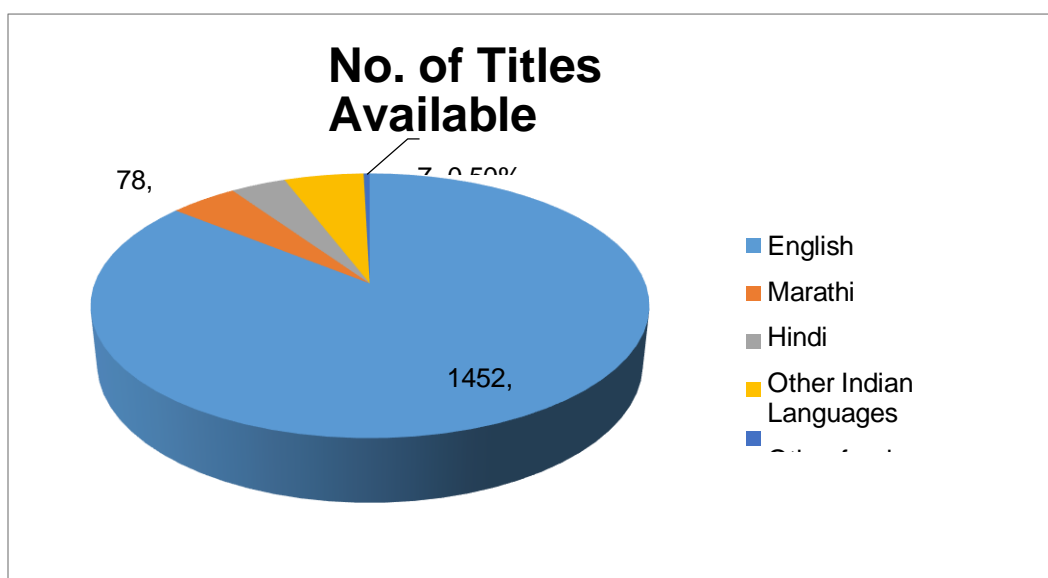
**5.2. Data as per IndCat**

i)  On searching the term "Maratha" on IndCat, 2607 results are retrieved. Following data is bifurcated on basis of Language:

Table No. 21: Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Maratha

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | English | 1452 |
| 2 | Marathi | 78 |
| 3 | Hindi | 64 |
| 4 | Other Indian Languages | 92 |
| 5 | Other foreign Languages | 7 |

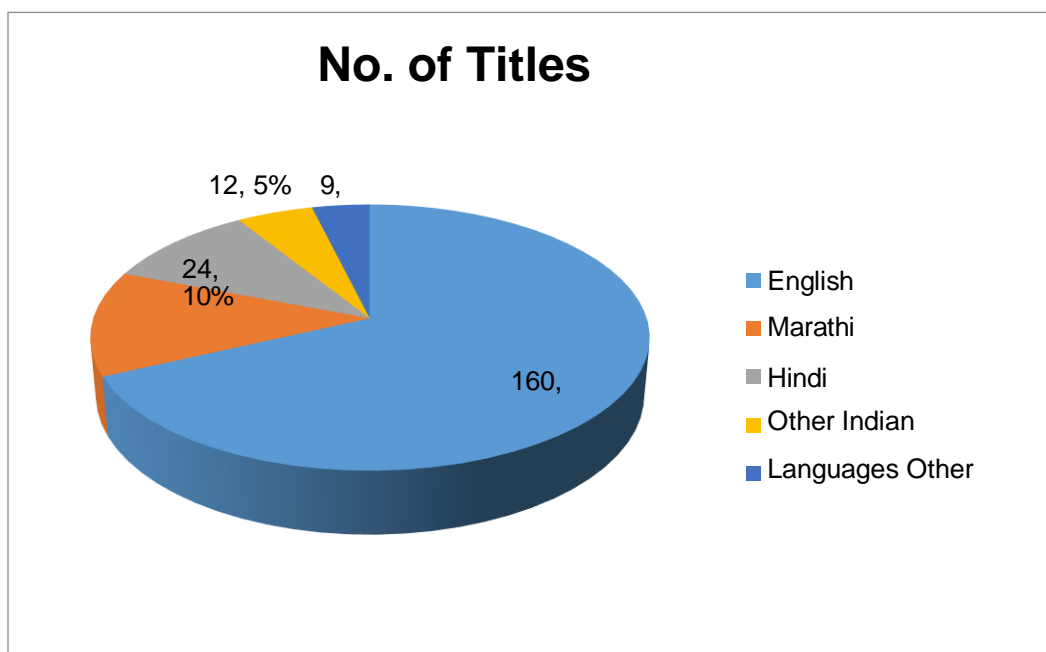Figure No. 21:- Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Maratha



It is clear from above figure that majority of Documents available in English that is 1452(86%) of total books followed by Marathi 78(5%) than comes Hindi with 64(4%) followed by Other Indian Languages 92(4.5%) and least are Other Foreign Languages with 7(0.5%).

ii)     On searching the term "Maratha Empire" on IndCat, 235 results are retrieved. Following data is bifurcated on basis of Language:

Table No. 22: Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Maratha Empire

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | English | 160 |
| 2 | Marathi | 30 |
| 3 | Hindi | 24 |
| 4 | Other Indian Languages | 12 |
| 5 | Other foreign Languages | 9 |

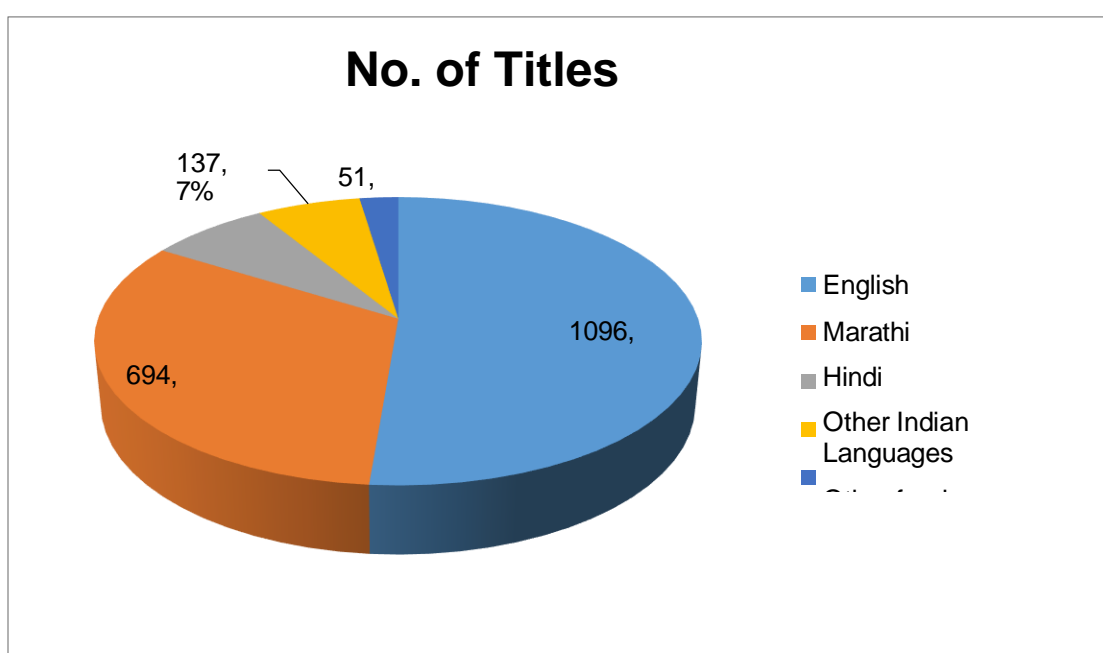Figure No. 22:- Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Maratha Empire



It is clear from above figure that majority of Documents available in English that is 160(68%) of total books followed by Marathi 30(13%) than comes Hindi with 24(10%) followed by Other Indian Languages 12(5%) and least are Other Foreign Languages with 9(4%).

iii)    On searching the term "Shivaji" on IndCat, 2321 results are retrieved. Following data is bifurcated on basis of Language:

Table No. 23: Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Shivaji

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | English | 1096 |
| 2 | Marathi | 694 |
| 3 | Hindi | 158 |
| 4 | Other Indian Languages | 137 |
| 5 | Other foreign Languages | 51 |

Figure No. 23:- Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Shivaji



It is clear from above figure that majority of Documents available in English that is 1096(51%) of total books followed by Marathi 694(33%) than comes Hindi with 158(7%) followed by Other Indian Languages 137(7%) and least are Other Foreign Languages with 51(2%).
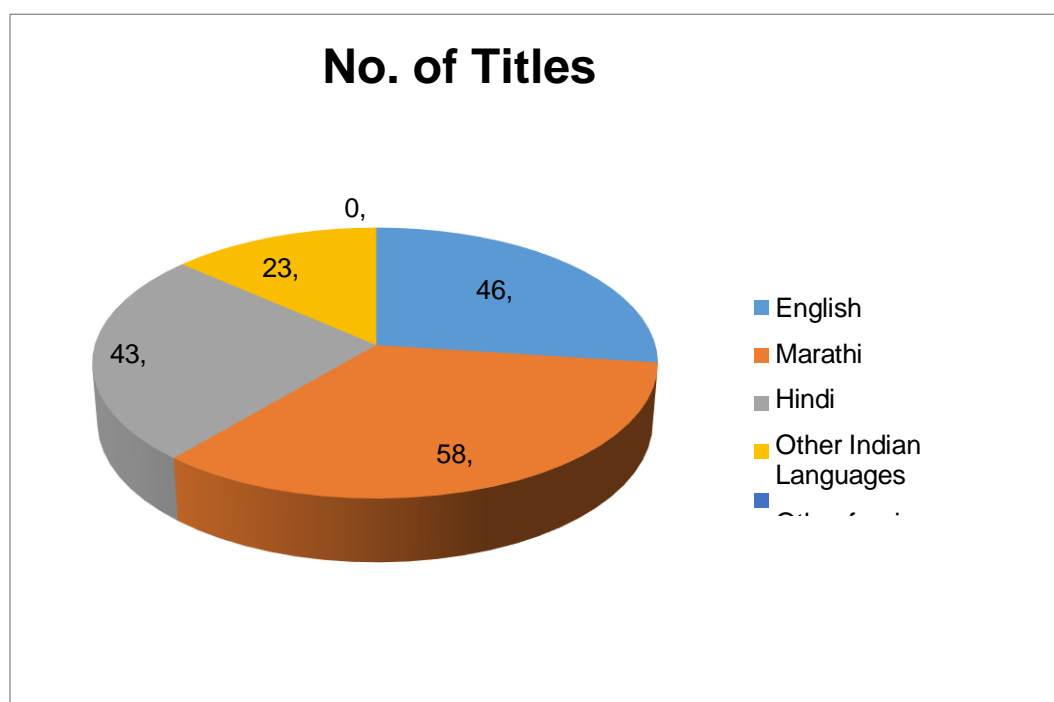
iv) On searching the term "Sambhaji" on IndCat, 185 results are retrieved. Following data is bifurcated on basis of Language:

Table No. 24: Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Sambhaji

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | English | 46 |
| 2 | Marathi | 58 |
| 3 | Hindi | 43 |
| 4 | Other Indian Languages | 23 |
| 5 | Other foreign Languages | 0 |

Figure No. 24:- Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Sambhaji
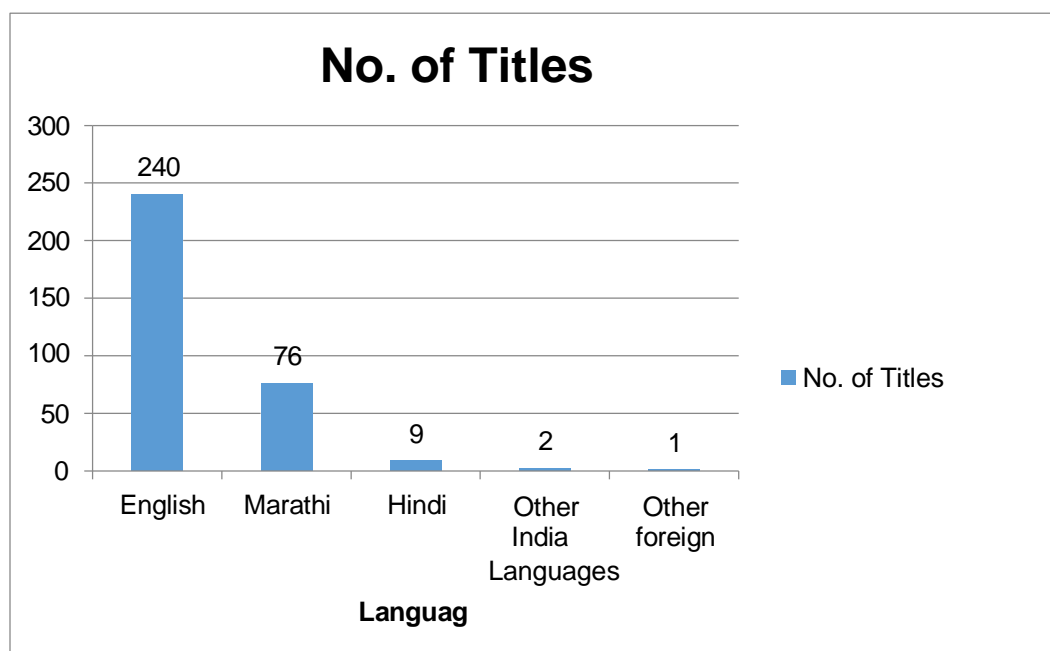


It is clear from above figure that Documents available in English that is 46(27%) of total books followed by majority of Marathi 58(34%) than comes Hindi with 43(25%) followed by Other Indian Languages 23(14%).

v)      On searching the term "Peshwa" on IndCat, 570 results are retrieved. Following data is bifurcated on basis of Language:

Table No. 25: Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Peshwa

| Sr. No. | Languages | No. of Titles Available |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | English | 240 |
| 2 | Marathi | 76 |
| 3 | Hindi | 9 |
| 4 | Other Indian Languages | 2 |
| 5 | Other foreign Languages | 1 |

Figure No. 25:- Languages of Documents Available on IndCat of Peshwa



It is clear from above figure that majority of Documents available in English that is 240 of total books followed by Marathi 76 than comes Hindi with 9mfollowed by Other Indian Languages 2 and least are Other Foreign Languages with 1.

# CHAPTER 6

# Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion
## 6.1 Findings

Following the research methodology and going through WorldCat and IndCat following results has been retrieved from respective online catalogues. Data of WorldCat is as follows:- on searching the term "Maratha" 3590 documents are retrieved which is bifurcated in form of Type of documents, Languages of documents, Content of documents, Publication year of documents, in above data analysis. On searching the term "Maratha Empire" 532 documents are retrieved which is bifurcated in form of Type of documents, Languages of documents, Content of documents, Publication year of documents, in above data analysis. On searching the term "Shivaji" 1337 documents are retrieved which is bifurcated in form of Type of documents, Languages of documents, Content of documents, Publication year of documents, in above data analysis. On searching the term "Sambhaji" 94 documents are retrieved which is bifurcated in form of Type of documents, Languages of documents, Content of documents, Publication year of documents, in above data analysis. On searching the term "Peshwa" 271 documents are retrieved which is bifurcated in form of Type of documents, Languages of documents, Content of documents, Publication year of documents, in above data analysis.

Data of IndCat is as follows :- On searching the term "Maratha" 2607 documents are retrieved whose data is showcased in form of Languages in the Data analysis. On searching the term "Maratha Empire" 235 documents are retrieved whose data is showcased in form of Languages in the Data analysis. On searching the term "Shivaji" 2321 documents are retrieved whose data is showcased in form of Languages in the Data analysis. On searching the term "Sambhaji" 185 documents are retrieved whose data is showcased in form of Languages in the Data analysis. On searching the term "Peshwa" 570 documents are retrieved whose data is showcased in form of Languages in the Data analysis.

# 6.2 Suggestions

On the Basis of my research I would like to Suggest a new classification number for Maratha History in Dewey Decimal Classification system. The new numbers are as follows:

954.026 Period of Maratha Empire, 1674-1818

954.026 1 Reign of Shivaji, 1674-1680

954.026 2 Reign of Sambhaji, 1680-1689

954.026 3 Reign of Rajaram, 1689-1700

954.026 4 Reign of Queen Tarabai, 1700-1707

954.026 5 Reign of Shahu, 1707-1749

954.026 6 Reign of Peshwa's, 1713-1818

954.026 61 Reign of Balaji Vishwanath, 1713-1720

954.026 62 Reign of Baji Rao I, 1720-1740

954.026 63 Reign of Balaji Rao, 1740-1761

954.026 64 Reign of Madhav Rao I, 1761-1772

954.026 65 Reign of Narayan Rao, 1772-1773

954.026 66 Reign of Raghunath Rao, 1773-1774

954.026 67 Reign of Madhav Rao II, 1774-1795

954.026 68 Reign of Baji Rao II, 1796-1818

# 6.3 Conclusion

Dewey Decimal Classification is based on literary warrant while assigning new classification number. For Indian history class no in Dewey Decimal Classification is 954 which is generally categorized as ancient, medieval and modern India. The medieval India classification (954.02) showcases only Mughal and Muslim rule in India. It has not considered the other dynasties ruling all over the India. However, it should be noted that there were many rulers ruling all over India adjacent to the Mughal and Muslim period. Therefore, the number designed by DDC is not applicable to all the other rulers who were ruling at that period. All the librarians had to classify the books relating to other Indian rulers during Muslim period and under Mughal rule under class no that is 954.022, 954.023, 954.024 and 954.025 for ex. The Maratha empire was an independent empire and was not under the Muslim or Mughal rule. Therefore, the classification system like DDC should be flexible in giving options of more classification number for other rulers in India. As per The Dewey Blog "Literary Warrant is the principle of basing a classification on the amount of published Literature. It uses the body of published literature as a way of representing the structure of Knowledge. When librarians ask about creating a new number for a specific topic, one of the first things we do is determine whether at least twenty works have been published primarily about that topic, demonstrating a need for a new number. On the other hand, literary warrant perpetuates a different cultural bias. We know that not all knowledge is reflected in published literature. The only way we have to measure literary warrant is based on library catalogues (like, for example, WorldCat), but we know that not all published works are collected by libraries or fully catalogued" (Dewey Blog, 2019). This study has designed and suggested a classification no for Maratha history within DDC classification scheme without changing the classification order. The vacant no 954.026 is suggested for Maratha history. This number is further classified and given to all rulers of Maratha history.

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