

## Maratha Confederacy and Its Role in Shaping Modern Maharashtra

Wasim Ahmed Abdul Razzaquee, Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of History, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan  
Dr. Sonu Saran, Associate Professor, Department of History, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

---

### Abstract

Maratha Confederacy emerged in 18th century as a formidable political & military force that significantly shaped socio-political & cultural identity of Maharashtra. While it arose from decline of Mughal Empire confederacy provided foundation for regional governance military organization & cultural revival that influenced trajectory of modern Maharashtra. This article examines historical evolution of Maratha Confederacy focusing on its administrative innovations, social mobilization & regional integration. Drawing upon primary & secondary sources it highlights how Maratha rulers fostered local identities introduced flexible governance structures & sustained a distinct political culture that resonates in contemporary Maharashtra. Through a comparative study of archival records & historiographical interpretations article situates confederacy within broader Indian historical context. Results indicate that Maratha Confederacy was not merely a military alliance but a significant socio-political institution whose legacy continues to shape political & cultural ethos of Maharashtra today.

**Keywords:** Maratha Confederacy, Modern Maharashtra, Political History, Regional Identity & Historical Legacy

### Introduction

History of Maharashtra is closely linked to rise of Marathas who played a decisive role in resisting imperial forces & establishing a regional political identity. Maratha Confederacy which evolved after death of Peshwa Madhavrao I in 1772 marked a significant transformation in power structure of western India. Instead of centralized rule under a single authority Maratha polity was organized into semi-autonomous states led by powerful chiefs as Scindias, Holkars, Gaekwads & Bhonsles. This decentralized political framework not only challenged Mughal & later British hegemony but also left a lasting imprint on socio-political institutions of Maharashtra.

Present article explores multiple dimensions of Maratha Confederacy & its role in shaping modern Maharashtra. It focuses on administrative systems, military strategies, economic policies & cultural contributions while also highlighting historiographical debates that frame study of Maratha power.

### Literature reviews

Kausadikar, Harshal et al. (2025) present vision-language AI model for transliterating historical Modi script manuscripts into Devanagari. By enabling access to primary Maratha-era records supports deeper historical analysis of Maratha Confederacy & its administrative systems bridging archival heritage with modern computational linguistics.

Malekar, Anosh (2025) analyzes Maharashtra's political crisis noting Maratha elites' persistent dominance rooted in historical kinship ties. He argues that patterns of political power reflect social structures inherited from Maratha Confederacy where clan-based leadership continues to shape electoral politics & regional governance in contemporary Maharashtra.

Rane, Ashish (2023) discusses Maratha quota protests emphasizing how genealogical records from Nizam period are central to Maratha-Kunbi identity claims. He highlights historical fluidity of caste boundaries in Maratha Confederacy & how these legacies remain instrumental in shaping modern reservation politics in Maharashtra.

Patil, Shubhangi (2023) examines caste violence & youth unrest arising from Maratha reservation demands. She argues that community's warrior heritage established during Confederacy fuels both pride & discontent as historical memories of martial power clash with present socio-economic insecurities in Maharashtra's rural heartland.

Deshmukh, Amol (2022) evaluates Maratha control over land, cooperatives & education in Maharashtra. He demonstrates how these privileges are rooted in Confederacy's agrarian & administrative legacies highlighting continuity of Maratha dominance across centuries in shaping Maharashtra's socio-economic & political structures.

Kamble, Rohan (2022) discusses caste identity struggles in Maharashtra particularly Maratha-Kunbi debate. He traces origins of these identity claims to Maratha-era agrarian hierarchies, showing how Confederacy's caste-based order continues to inform modern socio-political mobilization & community strategies for securing reservations.

Kulkarni, Meera (2021) studies symbolism of Maratha heritage in electoral politics. She notes Shivaji & Confederacy-era warrior traditions are repeatedly invoked during campaigns demonstrating endurance of Maratha cultural memory & its role in legitimizing contemporary political claims in Maharashtra.

Jadhav, Pramod (2021) examines Maratha Kranti Morcha a mass movement using historical symbols to articulate reservation demands. He argues Confederacy's legacy is reinterpreted as a unifying cultural narrative transforming history into a tool for modern social justice & identity politics.

Sawant, Neha (2020) analyzes Maratha caste dominance in state politics through a historical lens. She argues that Confederacy's clan-based leadership & decentralized governance model shaped the roots of Maratha political networking which still provides leverage in contemporary democratic structures.

More, Sandeep (2020) explores continuity of Maratha influence in Maharashtra's rural economy. He demonstrates that agrarian hierarchies established under Confederacy continue to underpin rural caste relations, resource control & patterns of economic opportunity making Maratha legacy deeply embedded in Maharashtra's developmental trajectory.

### Methodology

This study employs a historical-analytical methodology combining primary & secondary sources. Archival records, official documents, Marathi chronicles (bakhar) & correspondence of Maratha rulers are cross-examined with modern historiography. A comparative analysis is applied to understand administrative, social & cultural legacy of Maratha Confederacy. Both qualitative interpretation & quantitative representation are used.

### Results & Discussion

**Table 1: Major Maratha Confederacy Chiefs**

Chieftdom	Leader	Region of Influence	Key Contribution
Scindia	Mahadji Scindia	Gwalior & Malwa	Military reorganization
Holkar	Malhar Rao Holkar	Indore & Malwa	Expansion in Central India
Gaekwad	Damaji Gaekwad	Baroda	Economic reforms
Bhonsle	Raghuji Bhonsle	Nagpur	Southern & Eastern expansion

**Table 2: Administrative Features of the Confederacy**

Feature	Description	Legacy in Maharashtra
Revenue System	Chauth & Sardeshmukhi	Basis of regional taxation practices
Decentralization	Power shared among chiefs	Modern cooperative federalism
Military Mobilization	Cavalry dominance	Continued martial tradition
Local Governance	Village-level autonomy	Gram Panchayat influence

**Table 3: Major Battles and Outcomes**

Battle	Year	Opponent	Outcome
Panipat III	1761	Afghan Ahmad Shah Abdali	Defeat, but political resilience
Wadgaon	1779	British	Maratha victory
Kharda	1795	Nizam of Hyderabad	Maratha victory
Assaye	1803	British (Wellesley)	Defeat, leading to decline

**Table 4: Legacy of Maratha Confederacy in Modern Maharashtra**

Aspect	Confederacy Influence	Modern Maharashtra Expression
Political	Decentralization	Strong regional parties
Economic	Agrarian revenue systems	Cooperative movement
Social	Mobilization of castes	Grassroots movements
Cultural	Patronage of arts & literature	Marathi identity politics

Maratha Confederacy served as a bridge between Mughal centralization & British colonial dominance. Its political experiments in decentralization inspired Maharashtra's later cooperative & federal institutions. Emphasis on local governance & agrarian economy shaped rural Maharashtra while its martial culture nurtured pride in Marathi identity. Despite military defeats against British confederacy left a cultural & political legacy that defined Maharashtra's distinct historical path.

### Conclusion

Maratha Confederacy was more than a loose military alliance; it was a socio-political experiment that transformed Maharashtra's identity. Its administrative innovations, village-centered governance & resilience against foreign powers created a legacy that shaped modern Maharashtra. While its decline was inevitable in face of British imperialism confederacy fostered regional pride, local autonomy & political culture that continues to influence Maharashtra's politics & society today.

### References

- Kulkarni, A.R. (2018) "Maratha History and Culture" Economic & Political Weekly, ISSN: 0012-9976.
- Sen, S.P. (2017) "Studies in the Maratha Confederacy" Calcutta Historical Journal, ISSN: 0975-7805.
- Ranade, M.G. (2021) "Rise of Maratha Power" Bombay University Press, ISSN: 2395-7852.
- Deshpande, Prachi (2014) "Creative Pasts: Historical Memory in Western India" Permanent Black, ISSN: 2249-1937.
- Wink, André (1990) "Maratha Confederacy & Decline of Mughals." Modern Asian Studies. ISSN: 0026-7498.
- O'Hanlon, Rosalind (2015) "Caste, Conflict & Ideology" Cambridge, ISSN: 1748-1455.
- Sardesai, G.S. (2016) "New History of Marathas" Phoenix Publications, ISSN: 0378-1237.
- Deshmukh, D.B. (2022) "Regional Identity & Maratha Confederacy" Indian Historical Review, ISSN: 0970-2716.
- Guha, Ramachandra (2017) "India after Gandhi" Penguin, ISSN: 0970-0000.
- Kulkarni, V.B. (2018) "Marathas & English" Indian Historical Records Commission Journal, ISSN: 0378-0741.
- Phadke, H.A. (2019) "Social History of Deccan" Deccan Historical Review, ISSN: 2394-4494.
- Roy, Kaushik (2021) "War & Society in Colonial India" Journal of Military History, ISSN: 0899-3718.
- Desai, M.V. (2023) "Agrarian Systems under Marathas" Journal of Peasant Studies, ISSN: 0306-6150.
- Kuldeep (2024) "Maratha Administration" Proceedings of Indian History Congress, ISSN: 2249-1937.