CHAPTER 4

1. **History scholar’s view about Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

“The question is still unsolved whether he substituted others for himself or whether he was a magician or devil acted in his place. Such has been said about it in India and there is much divergence of opinion as usual.”

– Cosma-dagardenne about Chhatrapati Shivaji.

“His perasonality is described by them who have seen him, to be of mean stature (i.e. medium height), Lower somewhat than I’m (When) erect and of and excellent proportion. Actual (i.e. active) in exercise and whenever he speaks seems to smile, a quick and piercing eye and witter than any of his people”.

– Rave Rand Scaleat about Chhatrapati Shivaji.

“This Raja is short and tawny, with quick eyes that shew a great deal of wit. He eats but once a day commonly and is in good health.”

– Threven about Chhatrapati Shivaji

“With a clear and fair face nature had given him the greatest perfections specially the dark big eyes were so lively that they seemed to dark rays to fire. To this was added a quick, clear and acute intelligence.”

- Cosma-dagardenne about Chhatrapati Shivaji.

2. **Chhatrapati Shivaji for Scholars:**

According to Grant Duff Chhatrapati Shivaji was illiterate. He couldn’t write even his name but he was extreme expert in war style, archery and javelin. Jadunath Sarkar defines Chhatrapati Shivaji uneducated like Ab Akbar, Haider Ali and Ranjeet Singh. Many Europeans who met Chhatrapati Shivaji they mentioned in their diary, they have not seen Chhatrapati Shivaji in a reading or writing circumstance.

Because when they submit their application to Chhatrapati Shivaji, he hand over to his officer for reading. But there is no strong statement or evidence to say Chhatrapati Shivaji was
illiterate. Because his mother Jijabai Shahaji Bhosale, was educated in Sanskrit language and Modi script gave him basic primary education.

In a 1661 A.D. Chhatrapati Shivaji destroyed a workshop of British in Rajapur. Due to same a representative from East India Company John Child sent application to the lawyer of Chhatrapati Shivaji name Bhimaji Pandit. He discussed about the policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji on Rajapur incident “To all which we answered that all though he pleaded his master received no more than about 5000 pagoda and bring noransimy, was employed in this affair by President and council to Sevagee (Chhatrapati Shivaji), as a witness to persuade us that he receive no more Sevagee (Chhatrapati Shivaji).

Rajah himself showing noransimh and old book where in the particulars were mentioned, which all though granted to be true, yet Sevagee (Chhatrapati Shivaji) ought injustice to make full satisfaction for had not he robbed Rajapure the company had never sustained the lost.”

In 1674 A.D. Henry Oxidant make to Chhatrapati Shivaji on behalf of company at Raigad. He mentioned in his diary on June 11th, 1674 “Naragya pandit sent word that the Raja had granted all over demands and articles accepting or money passing current in his country which he accounted needless and signed them.

Chhatrapati Shivaji always gave extreme weightage in his sector. He invited and blessed many scholars in his court. i.e. Maha Pandit Kavi Bhushan. Personality of Chhatrapati Shivaji always put impact on his ministers, soldiers, subjects and even on his enemies.  

Maratha empire was the superior power during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji due to his management techniques in the administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji also known as the management guru of history. He always inspired his soldiers due to his behavior, living policy, braveness and presense of mind. In many incidents Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management technique shown his gratefulness in the each sector of empire administration as well as on the battle ground. How techniques and skill of Chhatrapati Shivaji made him absolute king in the history. - Namdevrao Jhadhav

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s planning techniques was known as Ganimi Kawa. The Ganimi Kawa technique inspired by his father Shahajiraje Bhosale. Chhatrapati Shivaji developed the
technique and used against his enemies. In many incidents Chhatrapati Shivaji sound succeed on the battle ground due to his Ganimi Kawa technique. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s battle technique and courage to face any situation on the battle ground were very appreciable.

- Abhishek Tandels

The attack on the Lal Mahal that was the biggest operation/surgical strike against enemy by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Shahiste Khan, the Mughal Sardar blocked at Lal Mahal for residence in 3 years. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on the Lal Mahal at dark night. During the battle in the palace of Lal Mahal Shahiste Khan luckily saved from the attack of Chhatrapati Shivaji but he lost his three fingers of right hand.

The attack was the huge example to keep on the desk to study the management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji, who was the king of new era. Chhatrapati Shivaji won in the great and risky surgical strike against Shahiste Khan and Mughal Kingdom. - Prakash Kamble

Chhatrapati Shivaji ruled on the maratha kingdom as well as heart of every of every maratha people. He was one of the example in the world, people forced him to become their king. On the other hand all the kings forcefully hold the position to rule on the people. But here people forced him to rule on them. Chhatrapati Shivaji always stood great due to his braveness, sharp mind, presense of mind, active performance rather than other in his era. The peoples from his empire gave him title of god due to his work, love towards them. - Arun Jadhav

Chhatrapati Shivaji always updated his war style as per the situation. He always tried new type of weapons and new war strategies according to the situations. Chhatrapati Shivaji focused on the manufacturing of the new weapons its quality and utility on the battle ground.

Chhatrapati Shivaji made Talim (Rehearsal) room in the each village of his kingdom. There teacher were teaching the use of weapons and its importance to the common people. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s success was really pointable and proved. He developed battle technique with contemporary style and weapons.-Uday Thube

In the comparison Chhatrapati Shivaji always found great and brave compared to other king of his era. He was the local friendly king always inspired to administration and administrative
people. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji found absolute, brave and courageous warrior on the battle ground. Due to his ability and some positive behavior this was very different from others. - E.S.Shahu  

Chhatrapati Shivaji gave limited time to Konkan but was very important for the development of Konkan in his era. The area of Konkan was situated at Sahyadri mountains and near from Arabian sea due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji took advantage of this geographical situation for his positive action. Due to Sahyadri mountain geographical position Chhatrapati Shivaji succeed in the many war. The Konkan help Chhatrapati Shivaji on and often while on the battle ground. - D.L. Indulkar  

The forts were very important during the 16th century. Chhatrapati Shivaji increased forts value in his time. He put the control on the province of his kingdom due to fort of the same province. Chhatrapati Shivaji focused on the security, terms, norms and administration of forts with his diplomacy. The fort of Chhatrapati Shivaji were very difficult to win for enemy due to administration of the fort. There were several operations on the fort and each one was chosen to officer like as Karkhanis, who was looking as a Chief of the store of grains. He was responsible to maintain accounts of income and expenditure. - Purnima Mishra  

Chhatrapati Shivaji specially indicated the work of administration and the war. He always inspired his soldiers and clerical servants to run proper and positive administration for the people. Chhatrapati Shivaji fixed death punishment for the corruption in his administration. Due to his strictness he got proper administration for his kingdom. Chhatrapati Shivaji as a Chhatrapati, who was responsible for all kind of work for the people. - Ramrao Nilkanth Mahale  

Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the finest rulers in the 17th century who breathed for his state and peoples. He expenses his life to form nonviolent and completes a new empire for his people. He was very effective in his attainment due to the comeback and support from the people of his area. - Ravindra Maruti Bhosle  

Maratha soldiers did definite fight for this big fort to merge into Maratha Empire. But Fateh Khan’s senior soldiers (Senapati’s) Siddhi Sanmool, Siddhi Kasim and Siddhi Khairiyat, they arrested him and throw into the dark custody. They decided to round with succeeded till their
end. They also detained Fateh Khan Siddhi Sanmool declared himself as a new Chief Siddhi. Finally succeed returned from the Janjira. Fortat Murud Janjira was the incomplete vision of Chhatrapati Shivaji. - P.M.Gore

Many scholars admired Chhatrapati Shivaji’s skill to make groundwork before the battle. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s attainments were really notable and shown. He developed war style with modern techniques and weapons. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji succeeded on the battle ground. Due to his skill which was totally different from others. Author’s focused on the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s war style and his courage to face any situation on the battle ground very effectively. - Ramchandra Kale

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s attainments were really notable and shown. He developed war style with modern techniques and weapons. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji succeeded on the battle ground. Due to his skill, this was totally different from others. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s war style and his courage to face any situation on the battle ground very effectively. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s skill to grow war programming according to condition.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the greatest king, who got full on support by the people. He was the example of true king and great warrior on the battle ground all the time. People inspired by him due to his guiding nature and proper subject friendly administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji got positive support from the people of his area. - Kondaji Raghav

3. Geographical features of Maharashtra province during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji:

The geography of Maharashtra has two parts namely the Deccan plateau and the Konkan. The Deccan plateau is the division and parcel of Deccan table land while the Konkan is a strip between Deccan plateau and the Arabian Sea. The ranges of Sahyadri Mountains formed the western rim of Deccan plateau. It is the main water divide and separating the drainage of Godavari and Krishna River from the river of Konkan. There are other ranges of Sahyadri. The geographical composition of Sahyadri and Maharashtra province is made of rocks of volcanic origin.

- The southwestern part of Konkan, the Ratnagiri area belonged to a complex formation of metamorphosed rocks.
• The main geological event that influenced the physical structure of this area is one which through of Lava on a wide regional scale and brought up the formulation which affect the life of the people most.

• Among such changes are the Sahyadri, Satpuda, Tapi, Narmada and Arabian seacoast.

• There are several other hills, sub mountains and valleys which are created due to climatic changes and the flow of running water from one end to the other end.

• The joint and fissures developed on the basaltic surface are the initial feature of the geographical changes in the Maharashtra and Sahyadri province.

• These features through there weathering and stream actions introduce other features like deep and shallow valleys, which exercised the stream pattern and created a lineament of landscape in the hill area.

• The western age of the Deccan plateau, which is extended from the Maharashtra to Mhaisur and has two flanks, which are sharp relief but difference to each other, come to be known as Sahyadri ranges.

• The Lava flows made the western face of the ranges, i.e. dark, bare and with alternative slopes.

• These slopes are made of weathered beds and covered with the monsoon undergrowth.

• The eastern flank of the ranges is rounded and low gradient.

• There area several pits as the ranges as Saptarshi, Rajmachi and other are attractive and bear natural beauty.

• The top of these helped Chhatrapati Shivaji to build forts and secured establishments.
• Such tops were like Rajmachiniar Lonavala, there are several saddles in the ranges which are known as Ghat routes.

• The Ghat routes are connecting the Konkan region and the table land of Maharashtra.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji used these routes only during the emergency and faced their mightier enemies.

• He also defeated them and forced them to retire from the land of Maratha.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji also used the other ranges like Ghatmata, Balaghat and Mahadev, which were developed due to lava and have elevation around 200-300 meters.

• Although they are extension of the Sahyadri ranges, there tend is west – north – west and east – south – east.

• The top of the area and saddle developed help the rural in the war fare strategy as and when required by the circumstances.

• The Konkani’s littoral region between the wall of Sahyadri and Arabian Sea, which is varies from 45 to 75 Kilometer in its width.

• This Konkan strip is nestled between the Damanganga river in the north and Terekhol river in the south. It is hilly criss – crossed and furrowed region due to the fast flowing streams and various ranges, mostly Sahyadri ranges.

• It is, therefore, said that these ranges from the Konkan support the Sahyadrian ranges. Naturally, these landscape proved advantageous to the Maratha variously.

One most important benefit was from the estuarine rivers from there communications and security. It is said that the middle belt and the coastal head lands are known as the lateritic plateau. They are project a slaggy hip-appearance and singularly infertile. This has taken place due to heavy deportation of this area and still be continued. Konkan, therefore, has not been developed economically.
The Konkan land has several characteristics as a low running hill, bulging convex slopes on site, its tapering ends and hock bag appearance. These landscapes of Konkan help Chhatrapati Shivaji on and often while fighting with his enemies.  

4. Importance and contribution of Sahyadri Mountain in the success of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management techniques:

- Chhatrapati Shivaji and forts and their relation with mountain Sahyadri is the specimen in the whole world.

- The importance and involvement of Sahyadri mountains in the success of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management techniques is very huge in the various battles and campaigning beside his enemies.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was expert to utilize natural resources for his use. Utilized wilderness and natural resources in the management technique for battle.

- His soldiers were trained to throw the stone and hit enemies head. They knew the short cuts, some very dangerous places and many important points regarding jungle.

- They freely moved in forest during the war situation. Due to same with a minimum expenditure and weapons he always successful in each and every attack.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji always used natural resources against the enemy.

- He used stones, wood as a weapon against enemy. Chhatrapati Shivaji and his soldiers were totally aware with the jungle in the Sahyadri Mountain.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji enemies were commonly from non-jungle areas. They confused in the Sahyadri mountain region.

- In the scuffle of Pratapgad Afzal Khan’s army confused afterwards defeat where they have to run. They lost in jungle and Marathe killed them easily.
1.1 The Management of military:
Chhatrapati Shivaji was a popular as a supreme manager and warrior of his military. His management system and administration both are the example for the military of every nation. His military always gave successful result in the favor of his kingdom. Few important point made Chhatrapati Shivaji as a best manager in the management of army during the battle.  

A. His structure:
The structure of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s army was very superior managed by Chhatrapati Shivaji. They were instructed before campaigning about their movement, activity and work file. Chhatrapati Shivaji dividing his army as per the situation. He was appointing in charge for each and every troop of his army.

This in charge was expert and superior to follow all the instructions and do the implementation as per the instructions by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji was mostly choosing horse riders during the battle because they can do their movement easily against enemies for a successful result. Due to same he avoided heavy weapons and animals during the war. i.e. cannon, elephants, camels, etc.

B. 50/50 formula:
- In the major warfare shivaji used 50/50 formula on the battleground.

- he aways divided his army into two group first of front worrior and another for reserved group in an emergency.

- His soldiers also used same tact in most of the battle and campaigning.

C. Minimum soldiers:
- Chhatrapati Shivaji used minimum soldiers - warriors against his enemies in each campaigning and battle.

- Maratha soldiers were very expert to fight with the maximum soldier’s army in their territory.
• Shivaji always stood successful against biggest army or military with small no. of troop from maratha.

D. Implementation with examples:
In the maratha power Chhatrapati Shivaji always implement in the all kind of matter. He always tried to settle the situation in the urgent manner. Due to same he always found superior than other king in India. There are lot of examples in his biography how he implements in his work and achievements in every sector of administration as well as on the battle ground. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s superior policy of administration always see different in all the manner.

E. Money safe campaigning:
• Shivaji always planned his campainning in minimum expences, but gained more than expenses every time.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the successful king, who planned money safe campaigning for his nation.

F. Mawala (Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Soldier):
• Soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s army was known as a ‘Mawala’.

• The word Mawala derived from the area Mawal Prant in the west part of Maharashtra.

• A person who was from Mawal Prant known as Mawala. Chhatrapati Shivaji used word Mawala for his soldiers.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji started his achievements to make Swarajya from the Mawal Prant.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Mawale (Soldiers) were wearing white uniform or Kurta – Paijama or Dhoti.

• They were using red pagadi or pheta on the head. They were always keeping their sword with them. Mawale were trained by the Chhatrapati Shivaji as per there situation.

• They were expert in running, climbing and quick movement in the dark jungle area.
• They were easily using sword, javelin, Dandpatta, Khanjar, phirangi and throwing stones.

• They instructed them to keep 4-5 days dry fruits and cleaned drinking water bag of leather or rubber with them.

• On the other hand, Indian soldiers are suffering for the water and food during the war situation.

• They were always ready for any campaigning on behalf of Chhatrapati Shivaji. During the rainy day, they used their time for cultivation. Before the campaigning Chhatrapati Shivaji always paid 4 months salary in advance.

• Due to same they totally paid their attention for the success of the campaigning. Soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji (Mawale) were totally devoted by him.

• They were always ready to die for their king. Baji Prabhu Deshpande, Shiva Kashid, Shambu Singh Jadhav, Fulaji, Firozi Farzant, Madari Mehetar were good examples to show the devotion towards the king Chhatrapati Shivaji.

5.2 Evaluation of military administration:

The rise Maratha under the Chhatrapati Shivaji

• The rise Maratha under the Chhatrapati Shivaji opened a door for new era in the history of military in India.

• He had a cleared concept of military power organization of the Maratha.

• He had definite plans of military reforms, specific use and opinions based upon history.

• Although, he believe in the personal selection of military but had not faith in inborn genius.
• He approved of unity of command but never tolerated in discipline and military interferences in the civil administration of the nation.

• He wanted a strong monarchy as the solution to prevailing disorder.

• Naturally Chhatrapati Shivaji had started his operation initially with caution and also with the small focus attach to Jahangir of Shahaji (His father).

• He was the strong warrior and perfect administrator.

• Thus the military administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji was the very remarkable in the past. 19

5.3 Infantry:
Chhatrapati Shivaji was the actual super human, military genius who had perceives the necessity of life infantry, and light cavalry in the war fare of the mountain area of Sahyadri. His young Mawale’s were the strong soldiers for the campaign in the Maratha territory and were highly appreciated warrior in the military history of the nation.

Chhatrapati Shivaji selected his infantry personally, not as the basis of formal training on the parade ground. The king never allowed his soldiers to rust their sword and kept them always engage in various war fares. This practice naturally increased the infantry of Chhatrapati Shivaji. 20

5.4 Cavalry:
As Chhatrapati Shivaji strongly preferred infantry, he also recruited cavalry as per the need of the nation. Naturally, the people from Swarajya or Mawal region were predominant in the cavalry and excellent in the management technique on the battle ground instructed by the king.

The cavalry divided into two divisions. Chhatrapati Shivaji often use to announce that he was the king first and Hindu later. He supported in his vise resolution by Gomaji Naik, who was his trusted and well known officer. He was the liable for all kind of responsibilities towards the duty as per rules and regulations, formed by maratha ministry for defence sector.
Naturally the Muslim also like to work under the Chhatrapati Shivaji and joined his various campaign against Mughal and other sultanates in south. There was a body of a 700 strong Pathan who work under Chhatrapati Shivaji that also kept counter balance and proved useful in several campaigns.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was the supreme of all war management techniques and all measures of successful expedition. He knew that behind every successful attempt in territories of enemy needed the support of intelligence, and strong people as warriors. 

- Chhatrapati Shivaji had well-disciplined and well-armed brand of soldiers to guard himself. His bodyguards regimented into unit of 20, 30, 40, 60 and 100 soldiers.

- These guards had dressed in richly, embroidered turbans, jackets of broad cloth, gold and silver earrings and bracelet. They had silver rings to their weapons like sword, guns and spears.

- Thus, such brand of guards merge with the palanquin of the great king Chhatrapati Shivaji and succeeded in every attempt, which the king planned and executed.

- As a matter of fact they were forces of some Maratha Vatandar’s before and after the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- These Vatandar’s were often ready to help the king as the Mawali Deshmukhs used to help him.

- Among such feudal Maratha Vatandar’s Mal Patil and Baji Patil of Dhirwadi were often ready to serve the king the most.

- Vatandar’s desires Six Rupay and half Aana for per soldier per day for their substitution.

- They were ready to serve the king as long as the circumstances needed their help.
• But the king was not ready to taking the help of such Vatandar’s at any time unlike the Peshwas who came to the power later. 22

Chhatrapati Shivaji was very punctual in the payment of his soldiers, who were pay either in the cash or in kind. Sometimes they were assigned to district for their payments with the necessary order or Varat. He was deadly against to the payment of soldiers by way of grating them Jahagir. Chhatrapati Shivaji never allowed to fall the salary of his soldiers into arrears. If any cultivator works as a soldier, his changed rent was deducted from his salary. It is said that the salary paid to the soldiers were not high and they were all manageable from Rupees three to Rupees Nine for Infantry and from Rupees Six to Rupees Twenty for Cavalry soldier depending on their rank, their excellence, Experience and position.

In addition to this the soldiers and their officers were rewarded generously and magnanimously for their distinguished service rendered during their career. The soldiers sustain wounds while doing duty was monetarily compensated as per their injuries.

The king Chhatrapati Shivaji personally paid attention towards the widow and children’s of the soldiers. Who laid their live for the kingdom was liberally. If any slain soldier survived with no heirs or son, his wife was granted a half pension for survival. Chhatrapati Shivaji was ordered to organize his soldiers after the destruction and total defeat of the army of Afzal Khan and rewarded them with cash and kind befittingly. He gave away the rewards in precious ornaments like bracelet, necklace, pearls, horses, elephant, and houses to the soldiers for their meritorious service for the nation. 23

5.5 Artillery :
It was very effective and offensive weapon to long range shooting and used on large scale in war by ruler who came to India like Barbur. He ascribed his decisive victories over his Rajput and Pathans to artillery only.

Due to advance knowledge and various strategies of artillery Portuguese become formidable power in south India. Therefore it becomes imperative necessity for Marathas to master the art and technique of this extreme weapon to complete and overcome their political goal in the nation.
• Chhatrapati Shivaji had a regular department of artillery which was popularly known as Tofkhana or Darukhana but Chhatrapati Shivaji was to depend totally on European companies to supply of guns, cannons used in artillery.

• A document of 1671 says that Chhatrapati Shivaji has permitted to the French and the English to establish their factories at Rajapur to seek the guns and powder needed for his artillery.

• He was also purchased around 2000 mount of lead and 88 Iron guns from Portuguese at Rajapur in 1673 but Chhatrapati Shivaji could not get any search arms and ammunitions at Surat from the British.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji had supplied artillery to defend his fort. When Diller Khan had surrounded the fort of Purander, Murarbaji Deshpande, the Killedar of Purander had a dashing sally on the siege of this Mughal officer.

The Maratha Empire was primarily a military organization and its civil institution were closely connected with the military system. The military system efficiency, demand, discipline in the main and the imagination tempered with common sense in their leaders. The ideal of military should be defending their country and their people from enemies.

• The Maratha’s military had earned the reputation as the soldier from the 17th century itself.

• But they earned the reputation as the political power during the Chhatrapati Shivaji only in the second half of the 17th century. This was the new era in the history of country.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji has a clear concept and plan of the military organization of Maratha Empire.

• Naturally, Chhatrapati Shivaji began his operation with caution initially, which was with the small forces attached to the Jahagir of his father. He preferred light infantry suiting to warfare in Maharashtra. 24
• He wanted a strong monarchy as the solution of prevailing this order or Anarchy.

5.6 Military Structure:
The main reason behind the success of Chhatrapati Shivaji, i.e. his military structure and administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s sixty percent force was depended on the horse rider soldiers and forty percent were army.

Chhatrapati Shivaji never used elephant and camel during the war. He never used cannon for outside operation, due to same he acted and move very quickly with his army. Chhatrapati Shivaji always kept not more than 500 soldiers on the fort and he trained their soldiers like this, one soldier can fight with hundred enemies with the help of forts. He used special reserved horse riders to help forts during the battle from back side.

There were two types horse riders in his horse group first is Bargir and second one is Shiledar. Bargir means this soldiers got training, weapon and government horse from the government. On the other hand Shiledar was bringing their own horse & Own weapon during the war. Government was paying special payment to Shiledar.25

Chhatrapati Shivaji was a supreme of the military.
He divided his military in following group.

1. Horse Force (Ghod dal)
2. C.R.F (Central Reserved Force)
3. Detective Agency Department
4. Army
5. Angrakshak S.P.G. (Special Protection Guards)
The graph of Military management:

Supremo (Chhatrapati Shivaji)

Horse Force (Ghoddal)  C.R.F (Central Reserved Force)  Detective Agency  Army

Sarnobat  Angrakshak (2000 S.P.G.)  Sarnobat

Panch Hajari Mansabdar  Sapt Hajari Mansabdar

Ek Hajari Mansabdar  Ek Hajari Mansabdar

Jamadar  Jumledar

Hawaldar  Hawaldar

Horse Rider (Bargir)  Naik

Shipai (Pavlok)
Ghoddal Rachana (Horse Force)

Sarnobat
Panch Hajari Mansabdar
Ek Hajari Mansabdar
Jamadar
Hawaldar
Horse Rider
Sarnobat

Paydal Rachana

Sarnobat
Shivaji was the supreme of his military. Sarnobat was liable for the action of the military energy. Chhatrapati Shivaji was always giving high payment salary to his detective agency.
compared to other soldiers. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji always got accurate information from the detective agency.

The success during the Pratapagad battle, Surat city sacking and Agra visit these were the examples of detective agencies precious work. There was no permission to open forts door after evening till morning even on an order of the king (Chhatrapati Shivaji). Soldiers were expertly practicing various types of Maratha war weapons.  

Chhatrapati Shivaji used innovative strategies in the war situation. His management techniques and its use show him the glorious part of the victory. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s discipline, order, constitution and the structure of military or power force were major features of his success.  

5.7 Total number of military force of Chhatrapati Shivaji:
Chhatrapati Shivaji and his military both are best example to show successful king and his army. Chhatrapati Shivaji was very alert on the battle ground regarding expenditure of his military. He totally planned his financial structure belongs to battle situation and the expenditure belongs to military on the battle ground.

This was one of more heading on which the Maratha’s were to be made heavy expenditure. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s army was divided into infantry, cavalry and navy. The total structure and number of objects of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military and naval force were as follows:  

- Arm Force soldiers 2,08,260
- Cavalry 45,000
- Paga (Horse Shelter) 45,000
- Shiledar 60,000
- Mawale 1,00,000
- Elephant 1,260
- Personal Bodyguards 2,000
- Naval vessels 400
- Colonels infantry 100
- Colonels in Cavalry 30
5.8 Rewards and grants to the soldiers:
Chhatrapati Shivaji used another way to give rewards and grants in the soldiers, in addition to regular payment and allowance. Chhatrapati Shivaji gave his soldiers, officers extra amount as a reward for their meritorious service. The government provided with pension, generous help (Today's insurance Schemes) and Inams to relatives of those who lost their lives for the honor of the kingdom in various battlefields.

Chhatrapati Shivaji also extended financial assistance to the wounded soldiers as per their rank as horses, elephants, inams as well as some jewellery and mokasa. The Mokasa was a village or land assigned to an individual either rent free or on very low rent for his meritorious service by the king. Chhatrapati Shivaji paid handsome salary to his soldiers in order to dissuade them from hiding anything of the spoil of war.  

5.9 Wars:
Chhatrapati Shivaji spent variously on the various expedition, its camp, equipment’s, arms, dresses, ammunitions of his military and no other ornaments as and when he needed most.

Although, it was not possible to estimate the expenditure on the matters of war accurately, the expenditure of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle in comparison with Muslim ruler in Deccan was much lesser than them.

This was due to his simplicity, objectivity he got success in every battle. Maratha warriors of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s army used various weapons during the war, these weapons manufactured in Maharashtra, some of the heavy and advance war materials like guns, cannons were purchased from Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British East India Company as per the norms of the defense deal.

- Martin a French soldier stayed with Chhatrapati Shivaji camp in Karnataka for three days, he mentioned in his memories, Chhatrapati Shivaji never allowed his soldier or officer to bring his wife or maidservant to the war camp.

- He believed in a simple, handy, manageable and less expensive war camp.
• Because, it suited to the geographical condition of the Maratha Empire.

• A Dutch record says that there were only two tents in the camp of Chhatrapati Shivaji. One for king himself and another one for his ministers. While his soldiers were staying in the open ground i.e. without tent.\(^{30}\)

5.10 Rules and Regulation of the Military force of Chhatrapati Shivaji:
Bakharkar Sabhasad and Sen have taken together some military rules and regulations, which laid by Chhatrapati Shivaji with much care and caution in his military. These rules can be summarized as under:\(^{31}\)

1. Chhatrapati Shivaji had ordered them to return to their Barracks in the rainy for 4 months.

2. The provisions needed for them like grains, medicines, fodder and houses for men should be kept ready.

3. In the same way, they should be stabled with grass for horses and elephant kept ready.

4. The military should move out of their Barracks. The movement the Dasara was over.

5. The military should be on expedition for 8 months in the enemy territory regarding campaigning.

6. No one should commit adultery on any account. If the rule breached, the offender beheaded summarily.

7. Everyone in the military should prepare inventory while leaving their barracks and going on the expedition.

8. Military should not carry with them female slaves or dancing girls.

9. The soldiers who breach the order or the rule invited the strong punishment.

10. The soldier should abide by same rule and regulation in enemy territory.
11. They should not capture women, children, Brahmins and cows.

12. They should capture males, bullocks and buffalos to be used for transportation.

13. If anything valuable found should be directly sent to the king or royal treasury.

14. The head of the unit should check item with the soldier with the earlier inventory, if anyone found additional was to be valued and the same value was deducted from the salary of soldier.

15. While returning back home on the border itself the military should take stop on the soldier participated in the expedition and reach their barrack in the month of Vaishakh.

16. If anything as one of the soldier secretly conceived any valuable thing and came to the light, the unit officer should enquire and punish such guilty soldier. As soon as the military reached their barracks, the officer and Sardars should prepare the account of their expedition and meet the king with all the valuables like gold, silver, jewel, clothes and present them to the king.

17. In the same meeting, the officers and Sardars should submit their accounts and explained what is required.

18. If any expenditure was to be made and required additional financial assistance, that was to be brought to the notice of the king.

19. The military officer should return to their barracks after the meeting with king. King rewarding them with gifts. On the other hand if any officer or soldier had not performed well deliberately a quick enquiry was to be made and if found guilty he was to be dismissed from the service. For e.g. Chhatrapati Shivaji dismissed Prime Minister Shyamji Panth Nibalkar from the service.
20. When the military reached back to the barrack, was to wait there for months and on the Dasara day a company the king to the expedition of the fresh year as per the plan and the order of the king.

These were the military regulations of Maratha which were brought into execution by the king Chhatrapati Shivaji for his soldiers very strictly, even then there were some exceptional incidents of violation of these rules and regulations, as in 1671 a Maratha soldier attack on Sabnis of his regiment. In 1672 some of the soldiers had troubled to some Pilgrims of Chafalfare. In 1676, a camp of the Maratha military at Chiplun had troubled the people of neighboring village for want of provisions.

Although Chhatrapati Shivaji sorted out such incidents and punished them very strongly. Such incidents were not totally removed because the military had the example of the Vijapur army, was the popular for indiscipline. Chhatrapati Shivaji had taken strong action against such kind of incidents and the later period to enforce strict discipline in the military force.

The Maratha soldiers were good people, they were short in stature and of light built not stout and tall as the soldiers of Mughal’s. But their courage, hard work, wonderful energy, presence of mind, agility and devotion for their king Chhatrapati Shivaji were made them very stronger in the Deccan. 32

5.11 Non-religious policy in the military:
Chhatrapati Shivaji never brought and castes in his military. Many non-hindu peoples were working in the military force and naval force of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Few peoples indicated in as a king of Hindus but he gave equal respect to all religion. Mughal’s and other sultanates destroyed many temples but Chhatrapati Shivaji never touched any mosque or missionary church. Many Muslims were working on the reputed post in the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administration. Few famous names are as follows: 33

- Siddhi Hilal
- Darya Sarang
- Daulat Khan
- Ibrahim Khan
6. Difficulty faced by Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battleground:

There were several difficulties which Chhatrapati Shivaji was to face while forming his central government. Some of them were long term and some were periodic difficulties, which can enumerate as under:

Disorder and Anarchy:
Before the building of Central administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji, whole Deccan was in disorder and anarchy. The Mughal had overthrown the Nizamshahi kingdom while the Vijapur government was not strong enough to established peace in the province. There were wars fought after a while when the neighboring area of the Pune was depopulated due to several reason. This area was infested by Wolves. Dadoji Konddev was to offer several rewards to the people to kill the wolf and increased the habitation and as well as to undertake the work of cultivation after cutting trees and clearing jungle. The people in the area were not properly educated.

They used to be rival of each other on pity reason. The strong used to plunder the weak, which formed the normal course of daily routine. These feuds were generated normally on the matter of property, which had more than two clement. The party could not possess the property certainly used to kill the rival party even would never spare widows and orphan children.

The killing of the rival party never brought to an end to feuds that continue for ever. The loyalty of an old adherent would often save a pregnant lady or an infant heir in the some
village or mountains far away from their native place. Such child would never be allowed to forget the damages done to his family.

Chhatrapati Shivaji faced a problem about his assistant and subordinates, which were totally different and incomprehensive about the recognition and reforms of the civil administration. The art of war as a source of honor and emolument and appealed those more than the art of peace. If they had been allowed to follow their inclination, they would have happily renounced the work of consolidation of administration and gone to the war front to fight and defeat the enemy and shown his individual prowess.

Not this much, once Nilo Panth Mujumdar had earnestly requested to Chhatrapati Shivaji to relieve him from his civil duty and allows rendering his military service like other warriors and capture forts and territory of the enemy.

It is said that Chhatrapati Shivaji himself had to convince Nilo Panth Mujumdar that his service in civil capacity were as important as those military commanders and that would be appreciated as the military exploits of the Peshwa. Thus, Chhatrapati Shivaji was to overcome this problem also and build his civil administration.  

7. Few important policies of Chhatrapati Shivaji belongs to battle ground, which was very useful to Shivaji in his successful king’s life.

1. Root education which based on war.
2. Detective (Secret) agency.
3. Planning.
5. Communication and co-ordination.
7. Impact of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s war policy (Ganimi Kava) on his soldiers and ministers.
8. Selection

1.1 Root education which based on war:
Chhatrapati Shivaji and his soldiers were friends during their childhood. They learnt education which based on war i.e. Dandpatta, sword, archery, javelin, lathi-kathi. Chhatrapati
Shivaji was expert in sword and archery. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji used same policy of training and root planning education to make soldiers from the children of Swarajya.

He gave lot of facilities to take education and educational tribunal in every village of his kingdom, which gave proper education of war. Chhatrapati Shivaji encourage few games which were very important to make warrior i.e. Malya-Khamb, Rope Mal Kamb, Kusti, Kabbadi, Hide and seek, Swimming, Running, Hunting, Archery, etc.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji declared prize that bring tail of wolf to control and save villagers from the attack of wolf.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military was like as a university senior members always try to teach their juniors with their experience of war against the enemy.

- They always encourage and promoted their juniors to face war situation. Due to same many youth join Chhatrapati Shivaji military voluntarily.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji always gave opportunity to his soldiers in every stream of war or campaigning against enemy.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji’s this technique and policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji towards his soldiers gave him lot of success on the battle ground.

1.2 Spy/Detective (Secret) agency:
Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management policy and implementation of his techniques both were depending on his detective (Secret) agency. Bahirji Naik was the Chief of his detective agency.

Bahirji Naik played very important role in the success of Chhatrapati Shivaji i.e. Torna – Bahirji Naik and his team observed Torna, Rohida and Murumdev fort were neglected by the Adilshah. He brought all details and planned graph of fort to make attack on the same. Chhatrapati Shivaji modified his army and made attack on the same forts and succeeds.
Spy agency at the battle of Pratapgad.

- In the incident of Afzal Khna the detective agency of Chhatrapati Shivaji brought lot of information against Afzal Khan i.e. his height, his family background, his past, even his food also.

- During the meeting at Pratapgad detective agency brought information about Afzal Khan’s cruel intentions towards Chhatrapati Shivaji and his planning.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji implemented on the same and killed Afzal Khan very sharply and succeed a great war against Adilshahi Saltanate.

Lal Mahal

- Like as Bahirji Naik was expert in detective work, he entered in Lal Mahal to bring all plans and information of Shahiste Khan.

- He brought total information of Khan, his body guards, his bedroom, his kitchen, entertainment yard and so on.

- With the help of this information, Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made and participated in the master plan to kill Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal.

- Lal Mahal was guarded by 1,00,000 soldiers and warriors. Chhatrapati Shivaji chooses 300 Mavale to implement his world’s greatest commando operation against Shahiste Khan.

- In this operation, Chhatrapati Shivaji lost only 6 Mavale. He attacked on Khan and safely discharged from the Lal Mahal. This operation was the remarkable example for commandos.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji succeed with 300 soldiers (Mavale) against Shahiste Khan who was guarded by the 1,00,000 soldiers.
Surat City

- Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to loot Surat city for a compensation of Shahiste Khan who destroyed lot of province of Swarajya.

- The detective agency of Chhatrapati Shivaji went Surat city, which was the financial capital of Auragzeb. Inayat Khan was the Chief of the Surat city during the attack by marathas.

- The city was secured by the 10,000 soldiers but the detective agency reported to Chhatrapati Shivaji on paper there were 10,000 soldiers.

- But actually there were only 1000 soldiers were securing Surat.

- Inayat Khan made fraud of 9,000 soldiers salary for his personal expenses. Detective agency made list of black money in Surat city. That was more than 2 crore rupees.

- Detective agency brought lot of information about East India Company, their documents, which shown there turnover and their profit.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Surat city like as troy city of history. Due to agencies planning, work, graph and information Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Surat city exactly within 2-3 days.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji got exact location of wealth, exact people who saved lot of black money, due to detective agency.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji destroyed East India Company from Surat. He demanded amount of Rs. 3,00,000/- as a penalty from East India Company. East India Company decided to shift there venue from Surat to Mumbai. 36

1.3 Planning:
There is a lot of importance of planning in the every campaigning, mission and battle of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He gave lot of importance of suggestions through his ministers regarding war, battle, campaigning and operation against enemy.

The planning is the main point of the management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji. The war with Afzal Khan at Pratapgad and the attack on Shahiste Khan both are great examples of planning of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Examples are shown planning and its implementation to the work as it is.

- The attack on Surat city that was the plan attack by the Chhatrapati Shivaji like as the attack on Troy city.

- Visit to Agra for the birth anniversary function of Aurangzeb and discharge from there with very sharp planning.

- This example shows Chhatrapati Shivaji attention on the planning in every stream.

**Description of work of Ministry :**

The Prime Minister (Peshwa), the duty of :

- Looking after the welfare of the state in normal times.
- Representing the king in his absence.
- Keeping peace among the other officers and resolving conflicts.
- Promoting harmony among administrative personal.
- Insuring smooth flow in documentation and paper work.
- Being a part of all official communications.

**The Amatya (Mujumdar) or the accountant / Auditor – Journal whose duties included :**

- To check all accounts of public income.
- To look into state expenditure.
- To counter sign all statement of accounts.
- To control on all types of accounts of states.
The Secretary (Suranis) whose duties where to:
- To maintain all type of gazette work on behalf of the king with his permission.
- Issue the orders through the gazette work for the state.

The Sumant (Dabir) or the foreign secretary whose duties where to:
- Advice the king on foreign policy matter.
- Advice the king on war and peace.
- Maintain intelligence about other countries.
- Maintain dignity of the state abroad.

The Senapati (Sarnobat) whose duties where to:
- Representing the king as a supreme commando of Military.
- Keeping control among other warriors.
- Take decision regarding war and peace with a permission of king.
- Control and run military force on behalf of the king.

The Panditrao or the spiritual head, whose duties where to:
- Honor and reward learned priests on behalf of the king.
- Decide theological questions and resolve disputes on spiritual matters.
- Organize religious ceremonies and functions.
- Be part of the committee on public morals.
- All types religious works.
- Give royalty to religious rituals.

The Dnyayadhish or the chief justice whose duties include:
- Trying major civil and criminal cases.
- Endorsing all judicial decisions.
- Passing judgment on the rights to land, village and Headmanship position.
- Maintain dignity of the rule of law in the state.
- Maintain proper justice in the kingdom.

The Mantri or the chronicler who:
- Compiled and recorded the king’s agenda for the day.
• Noted court proceeding.
• Watch over the king’s invitation list and fix meetings.
• Guarded against assassination attempts.

Chhatrapati Shivaji used special policy to give food allowance, travelling allowance and administrative allowance.\(^{37}\)

“Shivaji gave them on this account a good salary with such punctuality that on the appearance of the new moon. Each one received what had been promised at the time of enlistment” – Foreign Biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji by Surendra Sen.

Due to same policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji soldiers got more relief from the burden of family and responsibility. They willingly pushed themselves for the every operation or campaigning for the Chhatrapati Shivaji and maratha empire. \(^{38}\)

**There were total 18 state departments, which were working under the supreme of the nation, Chhatrapati Shivaji.**

• Khazina Treasury Dept. of Nation (Cash)
• Jawahir Khana Treasury Dept. of Nation
  (Diamonds, gold and all type of jewellery)
• Ambarkhana Godowns for grains
• Abdarkhana Godowns for fruit drinks
• Nagarkhana Dept. of Musical Instruments
• Talimkhana Gymnastic work and sports
• Zamdarkhana Coin Collection
• Jiratekhana Agriculture
• Mudbakkhana Food Dept.
• Sharabatkhana Meet
• Shikarkhana Zoo
• Tofkhana dept of canon
• Shahadkhana Health Dept.
• Pilkhana Force of Elephant
• Faraskhana
• Ushtarkhana  Force of camel
• Darukhana  Factory workshop
• Daftarkhana  Admin Offices

There were total 12 centralized departments, which were working directly under the supreme of the nation, Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• Pote  Treasury
• Thatty
• Shery  Entertainment and garden
• Vahili  Roads and vehicles
• Kothi  Central godown of grains
• Saudagir  Goods
• Tanksal  Currency production
• Daruni  Internal Queens residential system
• Paga  Horse
• Imarat  Construction and development
• Palkhi
• Chabina  and order

1.4  Military management:
Many authors praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his military management. He studied the military management and implementation of the army in his area very carefully. Sarsenapat was the head / incharge of his military management. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the supreme of his military. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military was the good example for defence sector.

1.5  Communication & Co-ordination:
Chhatrapati Shivaji paid special attention on communication and co-ordination during any kind of war situation. According to him, any planning is based on good communication and co-ordination of the soldiers. The spy agency of Chhatrapati Shivaji did remarkable work in communication and co-ordination.

In many incidents of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s life reflected his co-ordination with army in every situation. The Panhala war and the battle of PavanKhind were good examples to show his co-
ordination. Even the stringe operation against Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahala, Pune was one of the best examples to describe co-ordination of army in any war situation.

1.6 Presence of Mind:
The presence of mind is the born skill. This skill used by Chhatrapati Shivaji many times. In an Agra incident Chhatrapati Shivaji used presence of mind to discharge himself from the custody of Aurangzeb. In the indents of Afzal Khan and Pratapgad battle Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan very diplomatically.

His respond to Afzal Khan’s attack is the example of presence of mind. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the borned decision maker. He always succeed with his decision.

1.7 Impact of ganimi kawa:
Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military was so smaller than Mughal army. Due to Ganimi Kawa, he defeated Mughal’s many times. According to Chhatrapati Shivaji Ganimi Kawa means the technique to defeat a biggest enemy with a minimum manpower. In many wars Chhatrapati Shivaji proved the success of Ganimi Kawa technique with the limited manpower he defeated many powerful army’s. Chhatrapati Shivaji utilised his soldiers and mountains Sahyadri and management techniques against enemy. Examples:

1. Chhatrapati Shivaji made stringe operation with just 300 soldiers against Shahiste Khan.

2. Tanaji Malusare won Kondhana with 600 soldiers against 1200 soldiers of Mughal.

3. In Pavankhind Baji Prabhu Deshpande fought along with the 300 soldiers against a strong army of Adilshahi 10,000 soldiers.

1.8 Selection: Selection of soldiers:
Every movement is based upon the good selection of the candidate to do the work effectively. In the battle of Pratapgad, he chooses Pantaji as a lawyer to communicate with Afzal Khan. Pantaji was very shrill minded, who done his work very nicely.
He presented Chhatrapati Shivaji is fearing Afzal Khan and he wanted to invite him in his territory near Pratapmgad. Pantaji succeed in the message with Afzal Khan and he brought him as per the planning of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Sayyed Banda attacked on Chhatrapati Shivaji at the same time Jiva Mahale cut down Banda’s hand from the shoulder. Jiva Mahale followed the instruction which was given by Chhatrapati Shivaji and he succeeds as a guard during the Pratapmgad battle. Chhatrapati Shivaji always chooses correct person for every mission against his enemies.

Chhatrapati Shivaji selected hiroji farzat to sleep instead of him on the bed. He was looked like as Shivaji. When Chhatrapati Shivaji ran away from the custody of aurangjeb, Mughal soldiers thought Shivaji was sleeping due to illness.

Afterward hiroji put there loads & pillows, he made looked like as Shivaji sleeping on the bed.then madari mehatar & heroji left the venue on reason Chhatrapati Shivaji need urgent medicine.

**All the kings’ men**

Chhatrapati Shivaji was a great judge of human character. He was a great leader who inspired loyalty in his people. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s men willingly laid down their lives for his purpose. There were many a people who rose to prominence in his kingdom and became legends in their own right.

Sardars are sa follows:

1. Kanhoji Jedhe : Chhatrapati Shivaji’s trusted aide, assisted Chhatrapati Shivaji in his early battles.

2. Gomaji Naik : Earlier employee of Lakhuji Jadhavrao. He was sent along with Jijabai to serve the Bhosales. An early aide of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

3. Baji Palsalkar : Was one of the earliest aides of
Chhatrapati Shivaji. He was the Deshmukh of Muse Khore. He was one of the earliest martyrs who laid down his life fighting against the Adilshahi forces at Purander.

4. Yesaji kank : Was one of the early aides of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He was the killedar of Torna fort.

5. Mankoji Dahatonde : Chhatrapati Shivaji’s first Senapati.


9. Balaji Avji Chitre : Chitanis (Secretary).


11. Ramchandra Trimbak : Dabir (Foreign Secretary).


13. Pralhad Niraji : (Son of Niraji Raoji, accompanied Chhatrapati Shivaji to Agra).

14. Moropant Pingale : Prime Minister of Chhatrapati Shivaji (Mukhyapradhan).
15. Anandrao : Minister.

16. Baji Prabhu Deshpande : Laid down his life at Pawan Khind and allowed Chhatrapati Shivaji’s escape from Panhala.

17. Murar Baji Deshpande : Defended fort Purander with his life against Diler Khan the Mughal commander.


19. Balaji & Chmnaji Mudgal : Sons of Bapuji, (were a part of Chhatrapati Deshpande Shivaji’s team that raided Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal, Pune).


22. Tanaji Malusare : Laid down his life while capturing Kondhana from the Mughal’s.


24. Suryaji Kakade : Chhatrapati Shivaji’s friend from Childhood, who died in the battle of Salher.


27. Firangoji Narsala : Defended Chakan fort till 54 days.


29. Hiroji Farzand : Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Step brother, replaced Chhatrapati Shivaji at Agra. Was said to be a look like of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chief Sardar of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

30. Jiva Mahala : Chhatrapati Shivaji’s bodyguard during Pratapgad war.


33. Sonopanth Dabir : Foreign Secretary.

34. Trimbakpanth Dabir : Imprisoned in Agra.


36. Raghunathpanth Hanumante : Chief Maratha Sardar

37. Janardanpanth Hanumante : Chief Maratha Sardar

38. Annaji Dutto : Administrator and judge.

39. Ramchandrapanth Amatya : Minister in the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administration

40. Mayanak Bhandari : Naval Commander.
41. Antaji Konde Deshmukh : He was associate with Chhatrapati Shivaji in his initial period when Chhatrapati Shivaji first time came to Pune.

42. Santaji Ghorpade : Was kins man of Ghorpade from Mudhol and Chief Warrior.

43. Dhanaji Jadhav : Son of Shambhu Singh Jadhav.

44. Balaji Awaji Chite Chitanis : Chhatrapati Shivaji's Secretary.

45. Rango Narayan Orpe : Killedar of Vishalgad. Sarpotadar


47. Baji Jedhe : Son of Kanhoji Jedhe.

48. Shambhu Singh Jadhav : Laid down his life in the battle of Pavankhind.

49. Kondaji Rawalekar : Captured fort Panhala.

50. Vyankoji Dutto : Played an important role during expedition of Danda Rajapuri.


52. Sambhaji Kate : Early friend of Chhatrapati Shivaji.


54. Bhikaji Chor : Early friend of Chhatrapati Shivaji.


57. Sambhaji Kawaji : Defected to the Mughal side was killed by Prataprao Gujar.

58. Fulaji Prabhu Deshpande : Died in Pavankhind

**Other Maratha Sardars:**

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<td>Shivajirao Telangrao sardar</td>
<td>Bhavanrao sardar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daulat Khan</td>
<td>(Shivajis naval Admiral)</td>
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<td>Darya Sarang</td>
<td>(Shivajis naval commander)</td>
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<td>Noor Khan Beg</td>
<td>(Shivajis first Sarnobat)</td>
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<td>Ibrahim Khan</td>
<td>(Shivajis naval commander)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madari Mehtar</td>
<td>(Shivajis bodyguard during Agra visit)</td>
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- Siddi Hilal: (Was a part of the battle of Kolhapur. He also assisted Netaji Palkar during siege of Panhala by Siddi Johar).

- Siddi Wahwah Khan: (son of Siddi Hilal who was killed while attacking Siddi Johars men during the Panhala siege).

- Siddi Sambal: (was once in charge of Mughal navy, but fell out with his fellow Siddis (Qasim and Khairiyat of Janjira) and joined Shivaji).

- Hussain Fahn miyan: Chief Maratha Sardar
- Siddi Wahwaha-: Chief Maratha Sardar
- Siddi Ambar wahad-: Chief Maratha Sardar

- Sultan khan-.: Chief Maratha Sardar
- Daud Khan-.: Chief Maratha Sardar

- Siddi Misri: (nephew of Siddi Sambal, who switched sides to Shivaji along with Siddi Sambal and died in battle for Sambhaji fighting Siddi Qasim of Janjira).

- Haider Ali Kohari: He was a warrior and also an Islamic Scholar. He also served as Shivajis secretary.

Besides these illustrious men there were many unknown soldiers who contributed to Shivajis Swarajya (The freed land). They sacrificed themselves for their nation and king like as god for them.
During the operation against Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal, he planned very risky string operation to kill Shahiste Khan and he involved himself as a Chief warrior to conduct and direct this risky string operation.

He was born leader and warrior, who stood different from other kings all the time. That time Chhatrapati Shivaji chooses himself, because he knew, he was the right person to operate this campaign, operation very smoothly without failure against Shahiste Khan.

Evaluation

8.1 War between Chhatrapati Shivaji & Afzal khan.
Date : 10\textsuperscript{th} November 1659
Place : Near Pratapgad
Victory: Maratha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
<th>Afzal Khan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Age during the war</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5.3”</td>
<td>7.3”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Body structure</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Very strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Horse rider soldiers</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>12000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Camel</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Canon</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Reserve force</td>
<td>4000 at Pratapgd Fort</td>
<td>6000 at Wai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the result of the war

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
<th>Afzal Khan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Soldier died</td>
<td>1734</td>
<td>More than 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>More than 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Arrested</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>More than 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Wealth</td>
<td>Chhatrapati Shivaji gains all the elephants, camels, cannons, goods and all the weapons of Afzal khan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

First Phase
- With minimum manpower Chhatrapati Shivaji gained big conquest against Adilshahi.
- In the 1659 Adilshah sent Afzalkhan to destroy Shivaji with his empire. He was the strong minister in the Adilshahi Sultanate.
- Adilshaha appointed him as Subhedar of Wai province. He was very powerful physically.

Battle at the Pratapgad
- Shivaji killed Afzal Khan and gained lot of wealth, which was the great damage to Adilshahi Sultanate.
- The success of Chhatrapati Shivaji made him very popular as a king.
- Who gain victory with a minimum manpower throughout the India.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji has done ritual of Afzal Khan’s body near Pratapgad and his head on the Pratapgad.

Post Phase
- Khandoji Khopate, Maratha Sardar shown the way to move safely from the Rairi jungle to Fazal Khan and other fighters of Adilshah.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji killed him with very diplomatically that was the great reason to get new identity to Chhatrapati Shivaji in the whole India.
- All India was not daring to competition with Afzal Khan, on the other hand Chhatrapati Shivaji killed him personally very subtly that was the great reason to make Chhatrapati Shivaji very popular as an thrilling king of Maratha.

8.2 War between Chhatrapati Shivaji & Rustam Jamaan.
Date : 20th December’ 1659
Place : Kolhapur
Feature of the war:

Very difficult war was remarkable for Chhatrapati Shivaji to show his bravery and gain the huge wealth from the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
<th>Rustam Jamaan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the result of the war

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
<th>Rustam Jamaan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Soldiers Died</td>
<td>More than 2000</td>
<td>More than 7000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:

- As per the Adilshahi Sultanate Rustam Jamaan entered in Chhatrapati Shivaji’s kingdom to kill him.

- He decided to attack on the Chhatrapati Shivaji but Chhatrapati Shivaji made attack suddenly on his army.

- In the great war of Kolhapur Chhatrapati Shivaji broke his military power with the army of 2000 soldiers.

- He killed more than 7000 soldiers and gained victory against Adilshahi Sultanate again.41

8.3 War between Chhatrapati Shivaji & Siddhi Juhar.

Date: 13th - 14th July’1660

Place: PavanKhind (Panhal to Vishalgad)

Victory: Maratha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
<th>Siddhi Juhar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sardaar</td>
<td>Bajiprabhu Deshpande</td>
<td>Siddhi Masood , Fasal Khan , British</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After the result of the war

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
<th>Shaiste khan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Operation lead</td>
<td>Chhatrapati Shivaji</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>300 to 400</td>
<td>100,000 to 150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the result of the war

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>No. Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Soldiers Died</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>No. Numbers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:

- Chhatrapati Shivaji ran from the powerful siege of Siddhi Johar from Panhala to Vishalgad. During the Ghodkhind place (Pavankhind) Bajiprabhu requested Chhatrapati Shivaji to move Vishalgad with half troop.

- Maratha soldier’s team of 300 fought with Mughals army of 10000 armed soldiers under the leadership of Bajiprabhu Deshpande.

- All the team of 300 maratha soldiers died in the memorable battle, but indirectly that was the victory of Maratha because they saved Shivaji from the soldiers of Siddhi Johar.  

8.4 Chhatrapati Shivaji against Shaiste khan.

Place : Lal Mahal, Pune, Maharashtra
Victory: Maratha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
<th>Shaiste khan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Operation lead</td>
<td>Chhatrapati Shivaji</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>300 to 400</td>
<td>100,000 to 150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the result of the war

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>No. Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Soldiers Died</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>No. Numbers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:

**First Phase**

- Shahiste Khan entered in south Deccan to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji with his empire. He promised Badshaha Aurangzeb to destroy Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Till 3 years he gave lot of troubles to the poor subject of Chhatrapati Shivaji and he personally made his destination to live at Lal Mahal, Pune which was the property of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
• Chhatrapati Shivaji spent his childhood in the same palace. He was totally aware with each corner of the palace.

**At night of Lal Mahal**

• Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to attack on the Shahiste Khan to kill him.

• One day along with the 300 to 400 fighters. He entered in Pune; he made a big drama of wedding ceremony to enter in Pune near Lal Mahal.

• During the night they made one hole to the wall of Lal Mahal and entered into the palace.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji soldiers start to kill very bravely each one in the palace. In the attack shahistekhan lost his three fingures by Shivaji.

• That was the world best commando operation. Chhatrapati Shivaji very safely moved out from the palace and reached to Rajgad.

**Post Phase**

• Shahiste Khan sent army to catch Chhatrapati Shivaji but Chhatrapati Shivaji misplaces military due to the technique.

• He used few Bullocks. He tied burning torch to bullocks horns and sent them to reverse site of Rajgad in jungle during the night. Khan’s army confused and he ran behind the bullocks in the dark.

• Finally Chhatrapati Shivaji succeeds in the countless and risky string operation against Shahiste Khan and Mughal Empire.  

**8.5 War between Chhatrapati Shivaji & Inayat Khan for Surat city:**

Date: 5th to 10th January
Place: Surat, Gujarat, India
Victory: Maratha
Feature of the war:

Issue of the Surat attack was the actual combat against Mughal by maratha.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
<th>Surat city</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sardaar</td>
<td>Chhatrapati Shivaji</td>
<td>Inayat Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>300 to 1000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>{On Paper 10,000 : Inayat Khan made fraud (with aurangjeb) in the salary of 9,000 soldiers. He used same salary amount for his own personal treasury &amp; he shown to aurangjeb 10000 soldier working as guard of surat.}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the result of the war

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Soldiers Died</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Soldiers Injured</td>
<td>01 (Shivaji)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:

- Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to loot Surat City. Surat was also known as a nose of Aurangjeb. Shivaji send his spy group to analyse the geographical, informative and actual situation.

- Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji easily reached every destination. Within 2-3 days he looted whole city.

- But he never touched any religious place outside missionary place or any common people’s houses during the campaigning.

- He left few rich merchants who were famous for charity. Inayat Khan sent his lawyer to speak regarding settlement with Chhatrapati Shivaji.
• During the meeting, lawyer made attack on Chhatrapati Shivaji but he save himself from the huge attack.

• Due to same Marathi soldiers got angry and wounded or arrested soldiers of Mughal’s. 44

8.6 War between(Tanaji v/s Udaybhan) Chhatrapati Shivaji & Mughal.
Place : Kondhana (Sinhgad)
Victory: Maratha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
<th>Mughal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Operation lead</td>
<td>Tanaji Malusare</td>
<td>Udaybhan Rathore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After the result of the war</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Soldiers Died</td>
<td>50 approximately</td>
<td>Almost all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description :
• the wedding ceremony function of his son, Rajput soldiers were in the defense of the fort Kondhana and killedar Udaybhan Rathod was the Killedar for the same.

• He was extreme strong warrior and master to use every type of weapon very effectively.

• In the midnight subhedar Tanaji along with the Surayaji and Shelar Mama reached to fort Kondhana (Sinhgad).

• He divided his troop into two major group 300 soldiers with Suryaji and Shelarmama to enter by front gate and personally.

• He climbed the mountain of Dombgiri of Kondhana.

• In the fight his shield broken down, he used his head cloth to defense from Udaybhan.

• Finally he passed on during the war. 84 years Shelar Mama killed killedar Udaybhan with bravery. Finally Maratha won the Kondhana fort.
• Chhatrapati Shivaji changed name fort Kondhana to Sinhgad in the memory of Tanaji Malusare.  

9.1 Bravery and Height of the Planning (Agra Visit):
Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to stop the battle of Purander to avoid homicide soldiers. He signed treaty with Mirza Raji Jai Singh and Diler Khan and promised them to give 4,00,000 hones, province and hand over 23 forts. These forts were as follows:

Purander, Rudramalgad, Kondhana fort (Sinhgad),
Rohida, Lohgd, Visapur fort, Tunggad, Trikona,
Prabalgad (Muranjan), Mahuligad, Manranjangad,
Kohoj fort, Karnala fort. Songad, Palasgad,
Bhandargad, Nadvurga, Margagad, Vasantgad,
Naggad, Ankola fort, Khrurdg, Mangad.

Only wars skill is not important to win any campaigning or operation against the enemy. There need planning, management and proper administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Agra visit and his discharge from the custody of Aurangzeb was the great example of this skill. Whole India surprised and praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his action against Aurangzeb. Due to same Aurangzeb shouted his ministers and Chief soldiers and titled himself ‘I am the King of fools’.  

9.2 Conversation:
Conversation and communication both are very important to convince anyone as per the concept or plan. These both skills used by Chhatrapati Shivaji as per his planning time to time against his enemy or to convince his friends and useful people.

During the treaty with Mirza Raje Jai Singh he tried to convince Mirza to make alliance with Maratha Empire and do the action against Aurangzeb. He gave examples of Rajput to encourage Mirza Jai Singh against Mughal Empire i.e. How Maharana Pratap fought against Emperor Akbar. He gave example of Pruthviraj Chauhan and his bravery, Ajatshatru. He gave examples of women’s queen of Chitaur Padmini and Karmavati. But Mirza was very faithful to Aurangzeb.
When Chhatrapati Shivaji discharged himself from the custody of Aurangzeb, he got angry. In this anger he killed Mirza Jai Singh by poisoning, because he always took favor of Chhatrapati Shivaji to Aurangzeb by the letter and his son Ram Singh took surety of Chhatrapati Shivaji in Agra city.

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s communication power was very strong and very impactful, due to same Prataprao lost his patience in the war during the Karnatak campaign with Yekoji or Vyankoji Raje. He sent letter to Vyankoji to meet him. He used there brotherhood language to make treaty with him regarding Tanjawar province.

Communication skill of Chhatrapati Shivaji made him very successful king of 17th century in India. Many critical situations he faced and removed with his conversation and communication skill. He used very sharp and subjective language during the talking and writing matters.

9.3 Front Involvement:
Many kings from the India they just ruled on their subjects. They never did war personally. They just ruled and pass their time in entertainment. On the other hand Chhatrapati Shivaji personally enrolled himself in various battles and string operation against enemies. For example he killed Afzal Khan, Krishnaji Bhaskar, Baji Ghorpade and he Attack on Shahiste Khan. Attack on the Shahiste khan was the very risky string operation directed and operated by Chhatrapati Shivaji himself and he succeed.

Chhatrapati Shivaji always fought in the front of the troop, due to same he was the symbol of bravery and as a true king his impact was on the military of Swarajya. During the self-involvement he judged himself as per the situation and the importance of the campaigning or battle. Then he took final decision. There is no another example of involvement in front of troop for fighting by any warrior like as Maharana Pratap, Prithviraj Chauhan, Empiror Akbar and King Ashoka.

9.4 Diplomacy:
Chhatrapati Shivaji’s battle management was based on his skill and diplomacy. In the many incidents he won the battle due to his diplomacy for e.g.

a. He killed Afzal Khan during the battle of Pratapgad.
b. He attacked on the Shahiste Khan alongwith the 300 soldiers at Lal Mahal Pune. In the many battle war situation he succeed with minimum manpower against the strong and major number army of enemies.49

9.5 No Relation- in judgment:
Shivaji ignored relations in the justice matters. He was the strong follower of truth and justice. He permitted to appeal against his order.
That was the biggest thing of King Shivaji and his technique to acquire the respect from the subject.

Judgements are as follows

Fine

a. This was punishment for civil offences.
b. Person could relief himself after the compensation against his offence on civil level. Late charges, financial matters.

Chabuk Kode

a. This was a strict punishment for lower stages offences from civil and criminal sector.
b. Kotwal or In charge of the city or town perform this punishment in public place by the order of court.

Japti

a. In this punishment king place order to take a charge of all the property and movable, immovable wealth of the offender.
b. Chhatrapati Shivaji many time used Japti system against the fault and cruel action of Savkar of his state.

Imprisonment

a. This was not a rare punishment in the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
b. Chhatrapati Shivaji mostly used strict law to punish offender for their offence. Due to same imprisonment was not common punishment in that era.
c. For this punishment was an applicable to small thief, small cause’s offender.
Physical Torture
a. This punishment almost took place in a various mode as per the kingdom’s rule and era.
b. Chhatrapati Shivaji cuts hands and legs of Khnadoji Khopate for his action against the nation.

Death Sentences: Kade Loat
a. In this punishment Killedar throw that particular offender from the top point of the fort to down.
b. For murder, rape and robbery offences were applicable for this kind of punishment.

Death Sentences: Punishment through animal
a. In this punishment offender was killing by elephant or snakes.
b. This was a common and popular punishment throughout the India for Rajdroh (Crime against the nation).

Death Sentences: Fasi
In this punishment offender was hanging to rope till his death in the public places.
a. For murder, rape and robbery offences were applicable for this kind of punishment.

Death Sentences: In front of cannon
a. For rape case and robbery, Chhatrapati Shivaji openly killed offender by cannon.

Death Sentences: As per Hindu Law
- Chhatrapati Shivaji used judicial rules as per the Hindu law to keep control on the kingdom as per the rule of law.
- Patil of Ranza village rape on women from the same village, for this offence Chhatrapati Shivaji cut down Patil’s hand and gave compensation to the family of victim.
• Khandoji Khopate, Maratha Sardar shown the way to move safely from the Rairi jungle to Fazal Khan and other soldiers of Adilshah.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji got angry on Khandoji Khopate but Kanhoji Jedhe promised him not to kill Khandoji Khopate. Chhatrapati Shivaji agreed.

• But second day Chhatrapati Shivaji cut down Khandoji Khopate’s right hand from the shoulder and left leg as a punishment of his offence.

• When Kanhoji Jedhe angered to Chhatrapati Shivaji he replied, “I kept promise, I just punished him not killed”.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji punishes Yashwantrao More for his actions against Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji arrested his maternal uncle for the fraud and corruption.

• Baji Ghorpade, who was the Maratha Sardar always done wrong action to Chhatrapati Shivaji and his father Shahaji. Due to him and Afzal Khan Shahaji Raje got custody by ADILSHAHI sultanate.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji personally attack and killed him very rudely for a compensation of his father’s insult in ADILSHAHI.

10. Chhatrapati Shivaji spent time for campaigning & development in konkan region:
For Kalyan Bhivandi Chhatrapati Shivaji spent maximum time because these two were very Important to make powerful naval force and harbor. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji captured Kalyan Bhivandi and put there his monopoly.
Chhatrapati Shivaji serially won Dabhol, Rajapur, Sangmeshwar, Shrungrarpur, Chiplun, Mahad. He made serial chain of his empire in Konkan range.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Kalyan Bhivandi</td>
<td>1st October’ 1657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximum time because these two were very Important to make powerful</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naval force and harbor.</td>
<td>13th January’ 1658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji captured Kalyan</td>
<td>(Days 105)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhivandi and put there his monopoly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhatrapati Shivaji serially won Dabhol, Rajapur, Sangmeshwar,</td>
<td>16th January’ 1661 Prabhanwalli,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrungrarpur, Chiplun, Mahad. He made serial chain of his empire in</td>
<td>5th June’ 1661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konkan range.</td>
<td>(Days 141)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chhatrapati Shivaji spent few days near Shrivardhan regarding administration work of naval force. To 12th October ’1661 (Days 21)

Kudal and Vengurla captured by Chhatrapati Shivaji both were very important places to put monopoly in Tal Konkan area. Chhatrapati Shivaji spent sufficient time in Kudal Vengurla for his administrative purpose. To 13th April ’1663 (Days 79)

To attack on Surat he spent few time on the way in Konkan area. To 6th Dec ’1663 (Days 61)

To build Sidhudurg and Harne fort Chhatrapati Shivaji spent time near Malvan. To 1st October ’1664 (Days 68)

He defeated here Khawas Khan, he killed Baji Ghorpade and again he moved to Kudal. During this session in Konkan range Chhatrapati Shivaji planned campaigning To 1st February ’1665 (Days 50)

Sindhudurg : Chhatrapati Shivaji spent few time after discharge from Agra on the fort Sindhudurg to see the admin work of naval force and their workout in his absence. To 10th Feb ’1667 (Days 62)

Chhatrapati Shivaji moved in Konkan To 1st Nov ’1667
province Bardesh area.

To

30th Nov’1667

(Days 30)

Chhatrapati Shivaji stayed at Rajapur to attack on Goa

16th October’ 1668

To

30th Nov’1668

(Days 46)

Chhatrapati Shivaji spent few time near Pen city.

21st October’ 1669

To

31st October’1669

(Days 11)

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s stay at Nagaon.

4th Nov’1670

To

21st Nov’ 1670

(Days 18)

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s halt at Mahad to build army against Diller khan. He was calling soldiers from Kudal Vengurla province.

1st January’1672

To

20th January’ 1672

(Days 20)

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s travel from Chiplun to Karwar.

15th April’ 1674

To

11th May’ 1674

(Days 27)

Again Kalyan and then Pali.

1st October’ 1674

To

15th October’ 1674

(Days 15)
Chhatrapati Shivaji’s special visit in Konkan
from Rajapur, Kudal, Fonda, Karwar.

15th March’ 1675
To
11th June’ 1675
(Days 89)

Spent few time in Konkan.

16th January’ 1676
To
7th February’ 1676
(Days 13)

Chhatrapati Shivaji spent 856 days in Konkan province during this short period, he build strong naval force in the west part of India. This naval force known as a great example to learn how to make naval force. In this short period he developed Konkan province and planned forceful campaigning and battles for the nation.51

11. Prant and District in the Kingdom for campaigning and battle purpose:
Chhatrapati Shivaji forcefully divided his soldiers and military system in few Prant and Districts. He called particular Prant’s military during the battle held at same Prant. The territories, in the kingdom were divided into few numbers of Prant’s and Districts for the convenience of administration. These Prant’s and Districts also known as Subha. The Chief of this Subha was known as Subhedar. These districts were as under:

• Mawal Saswad, Junner, Khed These province guarded by 18 powerful great hill forts.

• Wai Wai, Satara, Karad These province guarded by 15 powerful great hill forts.

• Panhala Kolhapur, Panhala These province guarded by 13 powerful great hill forts.

• South Konkan Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar, Shrungrapur These provinces guarded by 58 powerful great hill forts and sea forts.
- North Konkan  Thane  These province guarded by 12 powerful forts.

- Tribak and Nashik  Bagalan  These province guarded by 62 powerful extreme hill forts.

- Wangan  Dharwad  These province guarded by 22 powerful forts.

- Belnore  Belnore  These province guarded by 18 powerful forts.

- Shrirangpattan  Shrirangpattan  These province guarded by 18 powerful forts.

- Kolhar  Kolhar  These province guarded by 18 powerful forts.

- Karnatak  Karnatak  These province guarded by 18 powerful forts.

- Velur  Arcot  These province guarded by 25 powerful forts.

- Tanjor  Tanjor  These province guarded by 6 powerful forts.

The Sahyadri range had several forts to protect whole area of the kingdom. It is said that there were around 360 forts under the jurisdiction of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Chhatrapati Shivaji divided his kingdom into four divisions. His military structure also divided as per the division. He used military of particular division for the campaigning or battle which held in the division in emergency. His military structure and management
techniques based upon the situation of particular divisions position. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s judicial systems also work out in these four divisions. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji actively done his movement against his enemies and every time he got fresh military to fight with enemy and his judicial system also work fast.52

The divisions of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s kingdom were as follows:
Kalyan- Kalyan Bhivandi, Kolwand upto Sateri, Lohgad, Junner, Mawal.
Konkan- Kopal, Chaul, Dabhol, Rajapur, Kudal, Fonda.
Ghat- Wai, Kopal
Karnataka- Karnataka to Jinji, Tanjawar

12. Forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achalgiri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurudu or Mandargad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kondhana or Shingad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khelna or Vishalgad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaud or Prasannagad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mangalur Koat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rasalgad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rangana or Parshidhagad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trimbak or Shrigad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sajjangad Purandhar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panalgad Pali or Sarasgard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhorap or Sudhagad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masitwade or Mangad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiveshavar Koat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hadpsar or Parvatgad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahiravgad or saranga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kangori or Mangalgad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kankandrigad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janjire Shindhuduraga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janjire Suvarnadurga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janjire Khanderi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janjire Ratanagiri</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janjire Vijayduraga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tikona or Vitandgad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunggad or Kathingad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Torana or Prachandgad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nargundgad or Mahadgad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vasota or Vyagragad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harishchandragad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mayorgad or Navalgund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shrigaldavagad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machaindragad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rudramalagad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sindhichangad</td>
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<td>Manranjangad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virgad or Ghosala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shrivardangad</td>
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<td>Sarangagad</td>
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<td>Mahimangad</td>
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<td>Vardhangad</td>
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<td>Valabhad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mohangad</td>
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<td>Mangalagad</td>
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<td>Raigad</td>
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<td>Ravalagad</td>
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<td>Sundargad</td>
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<td>Sabalgad</td>
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<td>Samangad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loanjagad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shrimantgad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samangad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haliyal</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Other Gadkot forts in Kingdom of Shivaji**

<p>| Krishnagiri chandi | Arkotgad | Kevalgad |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forts in Karanataka Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nilsajitgad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhimagad Near Kapsheri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were three officers like Hawaldar, Sabnis and Sarnobat who collectively exercise the authority of the fort. They were answerable for the administration of the fort they possessed. There were several sections in the fort and each one was allotted to one officer like Karkhanis who was looking after the store of grains and writing all accounts of income and expenditure.

**Reserved funds for forts:**
Chhatrapati Shivaji used to store sufficient provision in the fort to be consumed during the period of an emergency of siege by any enemies. But this policy could not work for a long time due to certain difficulties. Chhatrapati Shivaji, decided to start a reserved fund to meet the expenditure of extra ordinary needs of the fort surrounded by army or enemy.

A document of the year 1671 – 1672 mentions that Chhatrapati Shivaji began to rise the reserved fund from each Mahal and Vatan in his kingdom to use specially when there was no money available from any other sources against the siege of fort by the enemy. The reserved fund was fixed to one lakh twenty five thousand hones and that was raised from the following Mahals, Vatans and personages.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kudal &amp; Rajapur</td>
<td>25,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabhol</td>
<td>50,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>13,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagoji Govind</td>
<td>10,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawali Kalyan Bhivandi</td>
<td>25,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indapur &amp; Krishnaji Bhaskar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supe</td>
<td>2,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This amount was set aside as a reserved fund and was not spent on any government work at any cost but on the forts which were sieged or attack by enemy.  

Fund for Renovation or construction of fort:
Chhatrapati Shivaji was strongly focused on the construction or renovation of the forts. His provision for the reserved fund and repairing forts has been testimony of the same. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji had kept around One Lakh Twenty Five Thousand Hones for reserved fund in the same way he set aside One Lakh Seventy Five Thousand hones repairing his principle forts.

The amount he apportionate which was as under:
- Sinhgad, Sindhudurg, Vijaydurg, Pratapgar, Purander and Rajgad10,000/- each
- Prachandgad, Prasidhagad, Vishalgad, Mahipalgad, Sudhagad, Lohgad, Sabalgad, Shrivardhangad 5,000/- each
• Porigad and Sarasgad 2,000/- each
• Manohargad 1,000/- each

Thus the king tried to keep the fort intact at any cost.  

13. Use of tribal people in the army of Chhatrapati Shivaji:
Chhatrapati Shivaji had not done any discrimination in his army. He split his work in army as per their skill and living situation. He included Brahmins, Kshtriyas, Vaishya and Shudra also in his army.

Chhatrapati Shivaji utilised casteism system for his achievements and administration. The Society during Chhatrapati Shivaji’s era in the Maharashtra as same as Yadav period. Small villages were self depended. Few authorities were as continue as on that period. For e.g.
1. Alutedar – Balutedar
2. Patil – Kulkarni
3. Deshmukh – Deshpande

Chhatrapati Shivaji changed these Vatandari system very effectively. He opened Maruti temple for every caste in every village. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji won heart of every person from his region. A very famous slogan Har Har Mahadev made famous in his era.

A. Brahmin:
Kulkarni Vatan was under Brahmin. Kulkarni was also known as Gav Kulkarni. Chhatrapati Shivaji used their knowledge and gave them clerical work in his administration. Moropanth Pingale, Annaji Dutto, Ramchandra Panth Amatya, Naroshankar these were famous personalities under Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administration from Brahmin Caste.

B. Kshtriya:
This caste were highly populated in that period. This was also known as 96 Kuli Maratha. Agriculture, soldier these were popular work in Maratha.

C. Vaishya:
Chhatrapati Shivaji opened many market places to promote this caste in business sector.
D. **Shudra:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji changed this caste and convert into Balutedar system. The Balutedar system was the great achievement of Chhatrapati Shivaji. They made fabulous changes in society. This was also known as Bara Balutedar system.

- **Balutedar system in village (workman and self-employed industry):** in this section includes carpenter, cobbler, barbar, builder, cleaner. This class was working whole year.

- **Servant:** In this class includes Mahar, Tarhal, Mang, Ramsi. Mahar was keeping watch on every incident of village. Tarhal was messenger. Mang and Ramosi mainly work in a security of village.

- **Religious work:** Joshi, Gurav, Thakur, Jangam, Mulani, these are includes in religious service sector.

Description of different kind of human beings in Maharashtra according to their head. These head system indicates their caste and class.

When we observed this chart, we get clear concept Chhatrapati Shivaji utilised all these caste and sub-caste and class in his army.

**Group of caste and class and Sub castes:**

- **First Grade (Mothi Doki):** Bhandari, Vaishya Vani, Devedny, Sonar, Sonkali, Koshti, Khatri, Tatvkasar, Pathare Prabhu, Karhade, Chitpavan, Sarswat

- **Second Grade:** Tirole, Marathe, Gujar, Dhanujay, (Madhyam Doki) Powar, Kaysthprabhu, Pathare,
Kshtriya, Vadwal, Leva, Phulmali, Charak Brahman, Burud, Deshtha Rugvedi Brahman.

- Third Grade (Lahan Doki) : Agni, Khaire, Kunabi, Kolam, Koli, Keraku, Kohala, Halachi, Gound, Gowari, Teli, Dhivar, Chambhar, Mahar, Mang, Gurav, Bari, Nhavi, Sonar, Shimpi, Saali, Vanjari, Dhangar, Bhavsar.

- Fourth Grade (Ati Lahan Doki) : Bhilla, Bawane, Mahar, Andh, Mana, Thakur, KhutekarDhangar, Malhar koli, Parit, Wali.

Many tribes he used as a spices in his army. They gave lot of information and secrets to Chhatrapati Shivaji regarding any battle and campaign. There were many type of tribal and their groups situated in west part of Maharashtra.

These groups work for Chhatrapati Shivaji as a spices. During the monsoon, they had done their job according to their practice. Shivaji utilised these subcast people for his mission and provided them proper facilities like as the soldiers. Due to respectful treatment, they always stood ready to listen their kings order at any cost. In the west part of Maharashtra few tribals used by Chhatrapati Shivaji in his army as a soldier or spy.

These castes/tribes are as follows : 56

**Tribe and Description**

**Barda**

- This tribe community realry used by Shivaji for spy Group named Barda.

**Bawacha, Bamcha**

- A very rare community of tribals.
Bhilla
In here includes Beli, Dongari, Mewari, Rawal, Tadaki, Bhagaliya, Bhitada, Pawara, etc. sub castes.

Chodhra
Very exceptional tribe people in west part of the Maharashtra.

Dhanaka
Tadavi, Totaria, Walavi, etc. sub castes are included in the same.

Dhodi
A very rare community of tribals.

Dubale
In this sub caste are included Talawia, Halpati

Gabhit / Gamta /
Sub castes are Mawache, Padavi, Wasava, Wasave Gavit and Walavi

Gon
Rajgon caste and other subcastes
Payodi / Kakari
Sub castes are Dhor Katodi and Son Kanthodi

Dhor Kuli
Dhokarkuli, Koldha, Kolcha

Naikda / Nayak
In here many sub castes are included i.e. Choliwala, Nayak, Papadiya, Mohanayak, Nana Nayak

Paradhi
Sub castes is Fase Paradhi
Warali
In here many sub castes are found in west Maharashtra and few in Gujarat i.e. Barada, Bawacha, Chodhara, Dhanaka, etc.

Malhar Koli
This tribal are situated in Thane district.

Mahadev Koli
In nagar district these people situated at Akola, Rahuri, Sangamner.

In Kulaba (Today’s Raigad)
District Karjat, Khalapur, Alibaug, Mahad, Sudhagad.

In Nashik district
This tribes situated at Nifad, Chandwad, Sinnar, Igatpuri and Dindori.

In Pune district
- At Ambegaon, Junner, Khed, Mawal, Mulashi, Dongarpoli, Vele.
- In Thane district this people situated at Bhiwandi, Vasai, Wada, Shahapur, Dahanu, Palghar, Javhar, Mokhada.

Thakar
- In Nagar this community situated at Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner.
- In Raigad district Thakar community located at Karjat, Khalapur, Sudhagad, Pen, Panvel and Matheran.
- In Nashik district at Igatpuri Nashik and sinnar.
- In Pune district these people situated at Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal.
- In Thane district Thakar community of tribal located at Thane, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhiwandi, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Javhar and Mokada.

Andhra
A very rare community of tribals.
Gondh
- There are more than 40 communities and sub castes
- like as Ark, Bhatola, Chhota, Maria, Dhuka, Gauri, Kalanga, Koya, Khirkhar, Panha, Nag, Raj, etc.

Kol
A very small community, which found in west Part of Maharashtra.

Komal
A very small community which found in the west part of Maharashtra.

Korku
A very rare community of tribals.

Pardha
Patahari and Saroti these kinds of sub castes are included.

Pardhi (Actual)
There are so many sub castes are included as per their working practice i.e. Chitta Paradhi, Pase paradhi, Langoti Paradhi, Shikare Paradhi, Takia.

Katkari
- These peoples are still not settled at one place.
- They always were roaming for food.
- They are illiterate.
- They believe Mhasoba, Khnadoba, Bhairoba, Mari, Aruna these gods and used Bhoot Pishachh Mantra and Jadu Tona.

Laman
- These people do the transportation war manually.
- These also known as Hamal caste.
- These people live group wise and they worked group wise.
Vanjari
Soldiers used this community for the transportation of weapons and cannons from the capital to battleground.

14. List of weapons during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji:
Chhatrapati Shivaji used few weapons during his achievements. These weapons used by him with soldiers very effectively:

Chhatrapati Shivaji and his military were very well knew the importance and implementation of weapons on the battle ground. The general information and details about the weapons are as follows

**Talwar (Sword):**
- Talwar was very general weapons in not only Chhatrapati Shivaji’s army but also in over all part of India.

- It was very general weapon used by infantry, cavalry and other soldiers. Talwar has curve and very sharp blade.

- It was not much heavier and mostly uses with shield. During the war session, ordinary soldiers mostly used Sword and Shield on the battleground.

**Firangi (Sword):**
- This was another one style of Sword during the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s period. This Firangi sword style based on European counterpart sword.

- In size this sword was very long, straight and very heavier than ordinary sword. Chhatrapati Shivaji always used Firangi sword on the battleground.

- This sword was very sharp edge. Few Firangi swords were double edged sharped. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Firangi sword Bhavani Talwar, Jagdamba Talwar, Chandi and Soneri Talwar were famous in history.

**Kirach:**
• This sword was as same as Firangi sword. This was single edge sharp sword. The warriors rarely used it.

**Samsher (Sword)**:

• This sword used by reputed warrior from the military. It was quite difficult to use on the battle ground.

• Due to double side sharp edge the sword slightly curved on the top. It was same in length like as Firangi.

**Khanda**:

• Sharp Weapons

**Waghnakh**:

• This was very famous weapon discovered by Chhatrapati Shivaji during the battle of Pratapgd against Afzal Khan.

• This weapon was very small, Chhatrapati Shivaji hanged into his finger. During the encounter with Afzal Khan he used Waghnakh to kill him. This weapon looks like as a Tiger’s nail.

• Therefore it was known as Waghnakh. The word Wagh means Tiger and Nakh means nails. Due to same it was called as Waghnakh.

**Dhanushya Baan (Bow and Arrow)**:

• Dhanushya Baan means Bow and arrow, this weapons used by military of Chhatrapati Shivaji to save the fort from the enemies.

• Very rarely used this weapon on the battle ground in 17th century. Chhatrapati Shivaji was very innovative minded, he used bow and arrow during the war with Kaltalf Khan at Umberkhind.
• Maratha soldiers hided in the gap of two stones at Umberkhind and attacked on Kaltalf Khan with Bows and arrows.

• The war of Umberkhind was the good example to show how a Chhatrapati Shivaji used this rare weapon to achieve success.

**Bichwa :**
• Bichwa was the type of Dagger. It was very small in size but sharp in double edge. This small weapon was used for an emergency.

**Jambia :**
• Bichwa was the type of Dagger. It was very big in size but sharp in double edge. This big weapon was used for an emergency. Jambia was slightly bigger and broad than Bichwa.

**Kurhad :**
• Kurhad means Axe. The general Axe made by iron and wood. There were several types and shapes of axes in Chhatrapati Shivaji’s weapons.

• Few axes are very bigger and heavier in size and few were very small and different in shape like as dagger. Military as well as a common peasant used this useful weapon.

**Bhala :**
• It was an Indian name of Javelin. Chhatrapati Shivaji was expert in javelin throw.

• This weapons mostly used on the open battle and in security force of the military for the fort.

**Katyar :**
• Katyar was the type of Dagger. It was very big in size and very sharp. This ordinary weapon was used for an emergency.

**Kattar :**
• This was triangular dagger. It was very popular during the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s period.
• The edge of this dagger was in triangular shape and the handle of the Kataar was look like English letter capital ‘H’ which was used to weapon in that era.

**Khanjar :**
• Khanjar was the type of Dagger. It was very big and broad in size. This ordinary weapon was used for an emergency.

**Jamdad :**
• This was very different type of sword during the 17th century. It was look like a snake due to shape. Its shape was zigzag.

**Bandook (Gun) :**
• Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military was depended on outsider powers like Portuguese, Dutch, French and British for the gun.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji realized the modern weapons are very important to success on the battle ground. In his second half he forced to purchase these costly weapons in his force.

**Tof (Cannon) :**
• Chhatrapati Shivaji called Europeans to make cannons on the forts. The few cannons were very heavy in size, due to same it made on the fort.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji used cannons only on his fort not on the battle ground.

**Other Weapons :**
There were so many other weapons in the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military which used by them very effectively. During the war situation army was trained to use stone as a weapon.

15. **Key to success of Chhatrapati Shivaji :**
1. Minimum manpower in every war.
2. Minimum manpower on the fort.
3. Extra horse rider soldiers reserved planned.
4. Utilized jungle and natural resources in the management technique for war.
5. No religious climate and people during the war.
6. No. common people and women’s with any campaigning.
7. Minimum goods with soldiers.
8. Received and deposit system to the soldiers during the campaigning.

Description:

1. **Minimum manpower in every war.**

   Maximum manpower means key of success in any war that was the defense in the same era. But Chhatrapati Shivaji changed the definition with own action. He use minimum man power against the enemy. Every time he got success in all manner very smoothly. He was one of the king in india who won the many war against the strong enemies with minimum manpower.

   In the beginning he was not having enough army with limited group he won few forts. These forts were neglected by sultanantes. Shivaji won these forts with diplomacy and hardwork. In the movement of Torana and Rohida Fort, he took unit of few hundred soldiers. In the battle of Ghodkhind marahte fought with 300 soldiers against the army of 10 thousands. He took only 300 soldiers during the attack operation on Shahistekhan at Lal Mahal. On the other hand Shahistekhan was with the full security of 1.5 lac soldiers. He succeed in the string operation at Lal Mahal, Pune.

   Shivaji got another success against the war of Umberkhind with Kaltalb Khan and Raybaghan. In the many war session, he took limited force against the enemy. During the many war situations, he used very less work force to face with opposite strong army. Kondhana war Tanaji Malusare took only 600 soldiers against the 1500 soldiers of Mughals. Maratha killed all the soldiers of Mughals on the other hand Maratha lost their 50 soldiers.

2. **Minimum manpower on the fort.**

   Chhatrapati Shivaji tried to put sufficient army on the fort to avoid stabbing on the fort. He used to maximum 300 to 400 soldiers on the each fort. They have totally trained to fight with army of 5000 to 10000 soldiers from the fort. During the war with Shahiste Khan at Sangramdurg, Chakan Firangoji Narsala fought with few hundred soldiers till 54 days.
3. **Extra horse rider soldiers reserved planned.**
There were more than 360 forts in the empire of Chhatrapati Shivaji. His army of two lakhs soldiers he divided into various departments. He used minimum force on the fort but during the enemies attack fort soldiers required help to save fort. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji arranged additional horse rider force between the two forts. He reserved few places for horse rider soldiers. They used to help during the war situation. i.e. to send food, to fight from back side of the enemy, etc.

4. **Utilized jungle and natural resources in the management technique for war.**
Shivaji utilized jungle area and mountains for the battles and he succeed in the same. In the many incidence marathe called enemies into the jungle.

They lost in jungle and Marathe killed them easily. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s father Shahaji always guided Chhatrapati Shivaji to use jungle and Sahyadri Mountain to play battle. He spoke only three things can move in Sahyadri Mountain very easily i.e. wind, tiger and Marathi Person.

5. **No religious climate and people during the war.**
Chhatrapati Shivaji used hundred percent war objectives during the war situation. He never do any religious thing during the war. He never involved religious person, priest during the war situation with his army.

There were no permission to go any temple or do any entertainment program on campaigning. Even he was against any religious function on the campaigning only. For e.g. Kirtan, Gondhal ,or any Pravachan (Religious speech) during the battle situation.

6. **No. common people and women were with any campaigning.**
Chhatrapati Shivaji was strictly against to keep women during the war situation of campaigning. Even to make the food women’s were prohibited on battle ground. Non soldiers, common peoples were not allowed to move with army. Chhatrapati Shivaji used hundred percent war objectives from his nature.

7. **Minimum goods with soldiers.**
Chhatrapati Shivaji’s soldiers kept minimum goods with them during the campaigning. They used one Ghongadi, water bag (That water they could drink till 4 days) and number of stock of dry fruits (Peanuts, sweet and chilies, onions). With the minimum goods they made their movement very sharply as per the situation.

8. Received and deposit system to the soldiers during the campaigning.

Received and deposit system Chhatrapati Shivaji introduced to stop and avoid corruption in soldiers. In the victory every soldier gets little wealth to bring in the capital. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s treasury in charges and officers were always making list what that soldier are received and what he deposit.

After the verification soldier get discharged. Due to same soldiers always be loyal and ideal to the nation. They never brought anything from the looted wealth to their home.

16.1 Kashmir & China Pakistan Border:

India’s neighbor nation like China and Pakistan, Pakistan always trespass in the border area of the nation. Especially Pakistan always making violent activity against India. The management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji can be utilized in the border area of the nation. In the mountain valley of Himalaya and the rest of the border part must be utilized to make anti-terrorist centers and venues to fight against trespassing and violent activities.

In the Kashmir state Thirty Three percent part is occupied by the Pakistan and China, near Arunachal Pradesh China demanding few parts from there. These kind of problems we can stop with the policy of the management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji against his enemies. India China border and India Pakistan border both are very sensitive part of nation. There we need to pay very attention for security. There need to use Chhatrapati Shivaji’s security policy like as a Sahyadri mountain.

16.2 Forts making and Bunkers:

Chhatrapati Shivaji was very popular as a king of forts. Just like him we can make forts in the hill area of Himalaya Mountain near India Pakistan, India China border or can make land forts as a bunker of soldiers. At present on a small troop or small bunker always attack by Pakistani and Chinese soldiers. International world is not paying attention on the same. They are neglecting this case as small operation activities. But if we made there mountain forts and
few big forts as a bunker for the soldiers and to keep weapons, then any small attack can be international news. Soldiers will get their requirement during the war situation easily from the forts.

16.3 Eco Friendly Weapons:
Chhatrapati Shivaji used eco-friendly weapons during the war. Today the world is technology world. Weapons like as a javelin, Bow and arrow are very old to use in front of AK-47, AK-56, Rocket launchers, hand grenades, anti-tank mine, anti-human mine and missiles. Technologist has to develop their technology to use eco-friendly weapons which are very powerful like as today’s weapons in the border area. Example Bomb blast, use of rocket launcher, hand granites can be fatal in the valley of ice (Kashmir & Himalaya). For the secret string operation these weapons can be utilized.

16.4 Road Networking:
Chhatrapati Shivaji was not focused only on the battle but also paid same attention on the other facilities. i.e. road networking. Sahyadri mountain province was very difficult to travel. This part was full of jungle and mountain area. Due to same travelling and communication, these were very slow compared to others. Chhatrapati Shivaji modified new roadways in the Sahyadri mountain range.

Chhatrapati Shivaji planned new roads for fast communication in Sahyadri. These roadways followed by people at present. Due to same we get the idea how Chhatrapati Shivaji was focusing in the future. He used many short cuts roads and fast networking to communicate. These new roads utilized during the battle situation. Due to road networking plan communication reached to high track in the 17th century. There is no option to say Chhatrapati Shivaji was the designer of road networking in west part of Maharashtra.58

17.1 Impact of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management techniques on the defense and the uniform sector:
The study of the importance of the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management technique on the battle ground, it can be helpful to the defense and uniform sector to make successful operation against the enemy of society and nation. The study and its impact are very huge to the defense and uniform sector. It’s very useful to understand string operation and preparation to face any critical condition. This impact is very useful to know the skill of Chhatrapati
Shivaji on the battle ground. Peoples from defense And uniform sector can utilize this administration and management during the war or that kind of situation.

17.2 Vietnam used Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management techniques of battle during the war against USA:
There was a Statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in HO CHI MI of Vietnam nation. They proudly installed it as a honor to the great king of India. During the Vietnam Conflict, people used to learn the guerrilla battle tactics from the style of Chhatrapati Shivaji. A small nation like Vietnam brought a mighty United States of America to its laps. Mr.President of Vietnam was asked by journalists, how could they achieve that achievement?

President replied that “He read the personality & performances of a great king from India, who inspired him to try his war techniques against the US Forces. And the victory just followed.”

When asked who was the king, which was deeply praised by you, he replied “Shivaji”. President more added that “had such a great king been born in our Vietnam nation, we would have ruled the world”

A few years after, lady Foreign Minister, Vietnam visited India, and as per SOP conducted to Red Fort and Gandhi’s Samadhi. She asked “Shivaji’s Samadhi”. The Govt officials went into an excitement, and replied that “at Raigadh in Maharashtra state”. Foreign Minister, Vietnam expressed her desire to visit at Raigadh in Maharashtra state.

On reaching the Samadhi at Raigadh, & paying her great tributes, she picked up very proudly the soil around the samadhi of Chhatrapati Shivaji and and put it into her briefcase. When questioned by journalists, she responded “This soil is of land of braves. Once I return to Vietnam, I will mix it with soil of my country, so that brave people like Shivaji born there.”

17.3 Psychological Development:
To win any battle soldiers must be prepared physically as well as psychologically. Soldiers psychological preparation is very important than physical preparation. Because some times in
the battle as per the situation soldier must be strong to face the situation very strongly psychologically.

The study of the management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground is very important for the soldiers psychological development. The example like as Pratapgd war, operation against Shahiste Khan can give confident to soldiers how to fight with biggest enemy with the minimum manpower and weapons. These examples can be reason for the psychological development of soldiers.

**18. Chhatrapati Shivaji : Unbelievable on the battle ground.**

Chhatrapati Shivaji had done lot of unbelievable action against his enemies which anyone could not think at this level. In his biography there are lot of example to show his bravery and this kind of action against his enemies. There is no another example to evaluate Chhatrapati Shivaji’s diplomacy and bravery on the battle ground.

1. During the war of Pratapgd as per his planning 50-60 soldiers Mawale hided in the small cave near Pratapgd. During the war these soldiers suddenly attacked on the soldiers of Afzal Khan and they killed each and every one very forcefully. Chhatrapati Shivaji always trained his Mawale to hide their self into jungle effectively.

2. Chhatrapati Shivaji used Wagh Nakh (a small weapon) to kill Afzal Khan. Wagh Nakh was the new discovery of Chhatrapati Shivaji made him very popular among the India.

3. Afzal Khan prepared himself and spend lot of money for the weapons, cannons and other things to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji. On the other hand Chhatrapati Shivaji used only small, ironed to finish Afzal Khan. No one can think Chhatrapati Shivaji will bring his weapon into his two fingers. He discovered that amazing weapon and he used powerfully.

4. During the battle of umberkhind against Kaltalf Khan and RaiBagan, Chhatrapati Shivaji’ soldiers hided into the gap of two stones on the height. They used bow and arrows to kill their enemies. Kaltalaf Khan confused due to the action of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He along with his soldiers was searching his enemy Marathe but they were hided into the gap on the great height.
5. During the attack on Shahiste Khan Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Mawale hided iron rod and firangi sword, javelin into the bamboo to save from the soldiers and security of Shahiste Khan. At night with the same iron rod they made hole to the Lal Mahal’s wall. They hid there weapons into the bundle of grass and they show off they are farmers. As per the plan of Chhatrapati Shivaji soldiers entered near Lal Mahal area on account of wedding rally.

6. During the Agra visit Chhatrapati Shivaji made drama of illness. He acted nicely as a serious patient in front of Agra’s Kotwal Faulad Khan and finally he discharged himself from the sweet box. That was very interesting and unbelievable example of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s diplomacy. Before the Agra visit he sent his spices to spread rumorimg about himself

   i.e. Chhatrapati Shivaji knows black magic. Chhatrapati Shivaji jumped till 15th Foot. His feet’s are very big. Many bad evils always bless him. After discharge he changed his getup into Sanyasi. He cleaned his mustache and beard for getup. Aurangzeb was searching Chhatrapati Shivaji and Sambhaji. To stop Aurangzeb’s hunt for them at Rajgad he declared Sambhaji died during the journey and personally he done rituals of his son who was alive at Mathura.

7. Chhatrapati Shivaji not follows any promise or any treaty as it is, which he promised to his enemies. He was very popular to cheat with enemies. He always made confused and misguide his enemies after treaty also.

8. Chhatrapati Shivaji not seen any Muhurath for any mission or any campaigning battle. He always used Amawasya to attack and battle with enemy. Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the king who share his food or eat his soldiers food. He used same quality clothes from small soldier to Prime minister.

Unbelievable

Evaluation of Chhatrapati Shivaji with Other Kings & their history

Chhatrapati Shivaji:

a. As a King Chhatrapati Shivaji:
• Founder of first Maratha empire and successful-popular king of his era in India.

**Other Kings & their history:** As a King

• Aurangzeb - Strong badshaha from Mughal Empire in India
• Napoleon Bonaparte- Great revolutionary of France.
• Hannibal – the military commander of carthagin.
• Julius Caesar- dictator of roman empire.
• Spartacus- great slave leader.
• Richard the Lionheart – The great king of England.
• Adolf Gustavus – Swidish King.
• Genghis Khan – Founder of the mongol Empire.
• Alexander –The Great.
• Asok – the Great King of Patiliputra.

b. **Chhatrapati Shivaji:** Face to Face War

• Chhatrapati Shivaji fought face to face with his enemy on the battle ground.

• He personally made plan of stringe operation against Shahiste Khan and punished him.

• He killed Afzal Khan with Wagh Nakh and Jamdad.

• He killed Chief Adilshahi Sardar Baji Ghorpade on the battle ground.

**Other Kings & their history:** Face to Face War

• Many kings from the list participated in the war. But they just instructed their army on the battle ground.

• Aurangzeb, Julius Ceasar, Genghis Khan, Asok, Napoleon Bonaparte fought with enemies army and battles but no one from them killed any enemy face to face like as Chhatrapati Shivaji.
c. **Chhatrapati Shivaji:**
   - Chhatrapati Shivaji used geographical condition of his empire for battles.
   - Example:
     In Pavankhind 300 soldiers fought with well prepared army of 10000 soldiers.
     Chhatrapati Shivaji used forts and Ganimi Kawa technique against his enemy, which was based on the geographical situation and implementation

   **Other Kings & their history:** Geographical Situation
   - No one used geographical condition for any battle so smart as Chhatapati Shivaji.

d. **Chhatrapati Shivaji:**
   - Chhatrapati Shivaji not made any city any memorial on his name. Even he did not used his name for any city or land.

   **Other Kings & their history:**
   - All of them used their name and fame to create cities, land and so on.
     Example:
     Aurangzeb – Aurangabad.

e. **Chhatrapati Shivaji:**
   - Chhatrapati Shivaji prison in Aurangzeb custody but he succeed to discharge himself along with his 1500 people and animals also.

   - This incident is the greatest example in the world to show the management technique.

   **Other Kings & their history:**
   - Genghis Khan got prison of 5 years. He completed his prison ship without any action.

   - Richard the Lionheart and Julius Caesar got prison but they discharge themselves with a strong financial compensation.

   - Wales died in prison.
Napoleon Bonaparte succeeds to run from Elba but finally he died in sent Helena in prison.

Above all, examples shown, these warriors discharge themselves alone or they died.

f. **Chhatrapati Shivaji:**
   - Chhatrapati Shivaji is popular till death due to his bravery, his values and supreme character.
   - He was successful king of India. He reached to the holy place of god for his people till date.

   **Other Kings & their history:**
   - Many soldiers did great bravery as same as Chhatrapati Shivaji but no one got the popularity like as Chhatrapati Shivaji from their subjects.

g. **Chhatrapati Shivaji:**
   - Unless of any proper reason Chhatrapati Shivaji didn’t killed anyone on the battle ground.
   - Example:
     In Surat operation Chhatrapati Shivaji did not killed anyone. He used settlement policy to avoid violence.

   **Other Kings & their history:**
   - Genghis Khan killed many poor people in his dictatorship.
   - Aurangzeb killed many Saints.

h. **Chhatrapati Shivaji:**
   - Chhatrapati Shivaji used Ganimi Kawa technique in his many operations against enemy.

   **Other Kings & their history:**
   - Its matched with the Trojan war technique (A story of Trojan horse) in the troy city.
i. **Chhatrapati Shivaji:**
   - Chhatrapati Shivaji not used religious policy in his Empire. He saved all the holy places from all the religions.

   - **Example:**
     He built mosques on many forts to pray his Muslim soldiers. In Surat city he did not touch any church or holy place of foreigners.

   He always respect religious guru in every stream. Due to same he was different from the other.

**Other Kings & their history:**
- Genghis Khan, Alexander unnecessarily killed many poor on the religious purpose.

- Aurangzeb demolished many Hindu Temples.

19. **Effect of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management techniques on the battle ground after his era:**

19.1 **Succeed:**
   Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management technique was the great example and master key of his success. He used his skill more than battle style against his enemy. In his skill there was lots of importance of his management techniques on the battle ground.

   They freely moved in jungle during the war situation. In the battle of Pratapgarh Afzal Khan’s army confused after defeat where they have to run. They lost in jungle and Marathe killed them easily.

19.2 **Impact on other warriors:**

   - The theory of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s battle ground techniques used by many warriors of his era.
• The soldiers from his army inspired by diplomacy and administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• Many warriors and soldiers utilize his techniques on the battle ground and succeed.

• The technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s war knew as Ganimi Kawa.

• It means the technique to defeat biggest enemy with minimum manpower. After his era, many warriors and kings followed his war style.

• Specially his son Sambhaji, Raja Chhatrasal from Bundelkhand and other Kshtriya maratha warriors.

• Even in 19th and 20th century freedom fighter used same technique against british. Those days Chhatrapati Shivaji was the hero of those revolutionaries.

• He was the great example as a warior.

• After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Aurangzeb called court and described the relation with Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• He told about battle against Afzal Khan, Surat incidents, operation against Shahiste Khan and how he surprised to people due to the management technique.

• He gave example of Chhatrapati Shivaji diplomacy in front of his ministry.

19.3 Maratha become strong:
After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji his kingdom succeeded by his elder son Sambhaji all Maratha Empire strongly support to Sambhaji.

19.4 Sambhaji Shivaji Bhosale (Dharmveer Chhatrapati Sambhaji) :
• Chhatrapati Shivaji was supreme warrior as well as extreme manager. He managed every situation very diplomatically.
After his death his son Sambhaji followed same management techniques like his father Chhatrapati Shivaji.

But Sambhaji was not proper option for the diplomacy of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Sambhaji was as brave as like his father Chhatrapati Shivaji but lack of patience, he felt in diplomacy.

But with the same structure he fought with Aurangzeb and other enemies till nine years.

Sambhaji was very strongly handled battle ground and not lost any fort in his era.

Due to his bravery Aurangzeb personally attacks on Swarajya. This was the first and last campaigning of Aurangzeb as a Badshah.

Sambhaji till nine years gave lot of trouble to Aurangzeb on the battle ground.

Sambhaji used Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management techniques and fought with Aurangzeb in Sahyadri region.

During the nine years Aurangzeb attacks on Sambhaji from all sides but he felt.

He was not succeeding to take a single fort of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Swarajya under the leadership of Sambhaji.

He announced he will not wear crown of Badshah till the death of Sambhaji.

Unfortunately Sambhaji arrested by Mukkabar Khan at Sangmeshwar due to cheat by his brother in law Ganoji Shirke.

Aurangzeb forced Sambhaji to enter in Islam religion.

However, Sambhaji refused his demand, finally Aurangzeb killed Sambhaji very painfully.
• Aurangzeb thought after Sambhaji that will easy to destroy Maratha Empire. But he failed.

19.5 Rajaram Shivaji Bhosale (Chhatrapati Rajaram):
• After Sambhaji’s death Rajaram succeeded as a next Chhatrapati of Maratha Empire.

• But he didn’t face strongly against Aurangzeb power like as his elder brother Sambhaji.

• Aurangzeb started to capture Chhatrapati Shivaji’s forts very forcefully.

• Rajaram made strong army to fight with Aurangzeb but lack of diplomacy, he was not succeed like his father and brother.

• Santaji Ghorpade and Dhanaji Jadhav these two Maratha warrior shows their lot of efforts against Aurangzeb.

• Maharani Yesubai and Shahu, who were wife and son of Sambhaji arrested by Mughal army. Due to double-dealer Maratha Sardar Suryaji Pisal.

• Chhatrapati Rajaram fought with Aurangzeb till eleven years. Finally he died due to illness at Jinji.

19.6 Maharani Tarabai:
• Rajaram’s death was the great loss of Maratha Empire because the one heir of the kingdom.

• Shahu was arrested by the Mughal and second Rajaram’s son Shivaji II was too younger.

• Rajaram’s wife Tarabai declared Shivaji II as a new Chhatrapati and she forcefully continued battle with Aurangzeb.

• In the front of Aurangzeb she was too small in experience, power and skill. But she fought with him till seven years.
• Finally in 1707 A.D. Aurangzeb passed away. That day was the end of longest war between Mughal and Maratha till twenty seven years.

• Maratha Empire won this war against Mughal due to their bravery and devotion for their king.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management techniques helped his heirs and followers after his death.

• Due to same Marathe fought with strongest Mughal Empire till twenty seven years with minimum manpower.

• On the other hand Aurangzeb destroyed all the Deccan Sultanate within two years. But he not succeeded to destroy Maratha Empire in twenty seven years.

• That was the success of management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

19.7 Vishwnath Balaji Bhatt (Bajirao I Peshwe):

• Bajirao impressed by Chhatrapati Shivaji due to his management skill on the battle ground.

• He followed his management technique and war diplomacy against enemies.

• After the death of Balaji Vishwnath title Peshwa succeeded by his elder son Vishwnath Balaji Bhatt (Bajirao I in 1920).

• Bajirao was strong follower of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He expanded Swarajya till Delhi.

• He defeated Nizam Mohammed Shah Bangaj and Siddhi Sath. He gave credit of his success to Chhatrapati Shivaji.
19.8 Chhatrapati Shivaji’s technique followed by Indian freedom revolutionary movement:

In 18th century British East India Company captured over all part of India. Freedom fighter decided to fight against British to make India free nation. Many revolutionaries impressed by Chhatrapati Shivaji due to his management skill on the battle ground.

They followed his management technique and war diplomacy against British. Many freedom fighters like as Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Swatantryaveer Savarkar, Lokmanya Tilak, Vasudev Balwant Fadake were strong followers of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s thought. In 1857 revolt against British East India Company Rani Lakshmibai, Tatya Tope, Nana Peshwe, Rango Bapoji Gupte used Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management skill to fight with them.