Chapter 5 : Summary & Conclusion :

Summary & Conclusion :

- There are huge importance of management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground in today’s defense sector.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management techniques on the battle ground give solutions in defense sector and campaigning.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji brought and discover many innovative ideas, war techniques, updated methods in every sector of army and naval force.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji established well designed administration, which played very important role on the battle ground.

- He was the discover of new techniques on the battle ground which was known as Ganimi Kawa.

- In the evaluation of Chhatrapati Shivaji with other warriors,

- He found very strong skill in the skill vision and preparation for any kind of war and campaigning against the enemy.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji proved himself as a best king and warrior.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was successful king, shown his impact on the next generation till at present in the various part of the world.

Work Plan and Methodology:

For drafting the research, importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battleground, the researcher will utilize the historical; Analytical & Descriptive research procedure for the sources will be used.
The research books, reference books, maps, photographs, drawing, magazines, newspaper’s articles & other concerned sources will be utilized.

**Limitations of the research:**
Each & every research work has some limitations of money, period, time, situation. Same type’s limitations will be faced while commencing this research on Chhatrapati Shivaji. Hence there will be some kind of limitations during research work - Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground: A Study

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administrative skills were legendary and his vision, implementation of well-governed state adorns the pages of glorious history. Chhatrapati Shivaji used his Excellency of management techniques in streams of politics, war, religious policy and administration.

In the present work 'Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground : A Study' is well defined & justified by putting relevant literature data. The previous researcher in history, who does not studied different views are to be remarked in the present work.

The sources utilized after studying 'Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground

1. Bakhar, Kaifiyat
2. Historical letters
3. Historical books of Maratha & Mughal Era.
4. Reference books
5. Documents belonging to Portuguese, Dutch & British

Utility of Bakhar:
- Bakhar word refers, the narration of the biography to write as per events. In the beginning bakhar was not develop and lack inspiration.
There lot of changes happened in the 16\textsuperscript{th} century and bakharkar got many inspirative characters for bakhar writing.

Sabhasad Bhakhar, Chitraguptachi Bakhar and Shrishivchhatrapatinche Saptaparakaranatmak Charitra are the most close biographical literature on Shivaji.

Historical Letters

- Historical letters are the strong evidences to evaluate the actual historical incidences.

- In the study of Shivaji many letters, contracts, treaties documents shows the incidence as per the history.

- Letter shows the facts and accuracy in the time, date, and event.

Historical books

- Historians used books of autobiography for their description. They used most of the content for the description.

Documents of Foreigners

- Many foreign traveler and merchant mentioned in their literature about Shivaji’s legacy in all the ground.

Art Evidences

- Many art and architectures describes about the history of the same era.

**History can change the thinking:**

The study of any history can change the thinking of any one as per same. If soldiers get additional information and few important parts from the history to implement the present era, to understand war techniques its will be great for soldiers. The management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground.
The biography / history of Chhatrapati Shivaji can be useful to soldiers for their additional knowledge to change their thinking. They can accept these examples for their work. The history is always useful because human learnt from the past for the present and future.

Due to same to learn history especially on the battle ground can be very useful to make positive changes in the thinking of soldiers towards their career, in the favor of nation.

Description :
The whole life of Chhatrapati Shivaji is the description of the great journey from zero to a great administrator king of the Maratha Empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji was not only well known warrior but also management expert king in the history. He used welfare of common man and national welfare management for all. Different types of management technique on battle ground are art of getting things done through people.

Higher productivity, better relation, disciplined work force, Good working condition, Increase in profit, Reduction in absenteeism, Reduction in wastage.

**Few policies of Chhatrapati Shivaji are very important to learn his way to success in war.**

1. **Root education, which based on war.**
   - Shivaji always tried to give root base war education and special warfare training to his soldiers.
   - Due to same his warrior succeed to find the solution and decision for their war campaigning.
   - Root base training improved skill, development in personality and knowledge of the soldiers on the battleground.

2. **Detective Agency.**
• Shivaji gave major preference to his spy agency. because his warfare were dealing with the same.

• Bahirjee Naik was the chief of his spy agency and most successful spy during his era.

• He done lot of work to make success Shivaji’s campaigning on the high stage in spy agency.

3. **Planning.**

• The management technique decided by shivaji with prior and proper plan on the battle ground.

• He always tried his successful achievement with the trial planning with the discussion after senior warrior and ministers.

4. **Military administration**

• Shivaji knew that, the best military stands on the proper and systematic administration management in the stream of the military.

• He spent major expenditure on the development of the arm force, navy and security force of the kingdom.

5. **Communication and co-ordination.**

• Maratha soldiers were best to communicate with each other in the war session or outside campaigning.

• Shivaji used the proper skill of communication and co-ordination in his military in the every war sector.

6. **Presence of mind.**
• Maratha soldiers were sharp minded like as their king, they always found successful due to presence of mind skill.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji was fully develop king, who took powerful decision as per situation on the war field.

7. Impact of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s war policy (Ganimi Kava) on his soldiers and ministers.

• Ganimi kawa was the successful technique to defeat the enemy with minimum sources and weapons.

• This war technique utilised very successfully in the mountain area of Sahyadri by Chhatrapati Shivaji.

8. Selection

• Shivaji used best policy to admit the soldier as amaratha mava. He put special training session to understand the warfare situation.

• Selection procedure was the most critical part to enter in the Maratha soldiers, lower warriors was taking proper training in aakhada.

Key to success:

1. Minimum manpower in every war.

• He used minimum manpower but received maximum success from them in most of the campaigning.

• He used very energetic strategy against the enemy, due to minimum manpower there were effective administration in the group.

2. Minimum manpower on the fort.
• Fort were the extreme resource to fight against biggest army with minimum man force.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji used minimum force of 300 soldiers on each force. These soldiers were sufficient to combat against enemies

• Eg. Kiledar of Chakan Fort Sangramdurga Fought against Mughals powerful army along with 300 army.

• Many forts from Maratha power fought by kiledar with minimum manpower force and resources.

• Forts were the center of same territories to rule on the province of situated around the fort.

3. **Extra horse rider soldiers reserved planned.**

• Chhatrapati Shivaji always kept reserved force to combat in emergency. These force mostly utilised to defeat the army of enemy.

• During the battle of pratapgad he reserved the force of horse rider against Afzal Khan.

• Horse riders were very important to fight against the enemy. The reaches on the destination very quickly.

4. **Utilised jungle and natural resources in the management technique for war.**

• Shivaji was clever to take advantage of the geographical condition of his territory.

• In his province there were lot of jungles and mountains area. He used the situation as a weapon against his enemies.

• Maratha soldiers always used jungles to make hide himself from the enemy during the war session.
• Maratha soldiers used stones and wood as a weapons against the enemy during the campaigning or battle situation.

• E.g. Tanaji Malusare used dragon chameleon to climb the fort during the battle of kondhana fort.

5. **No religious climate and people during the war.**

• Major rule of shivaji during the campaigning or battle was prohibition to non-worriers. Viz. saints, Women, Children, priest, Common people or subjects.

• Shivaji focus on the war not religious issues belongs to religion, caste, sub-caste and so on.

• Maratha soldiers shown the best example unity in diversity on the battle ground.

• Because they fought for their freedom and kingdom not for any particular religion or caste.

6. **No common people and women’s with any campaigning.**

• Shivaji did not involve common people and women in his army during the war session or campaigning.

• Army required extra force to protect these people during the war session or campaigning.

• Due to same it could be fatal to the any army on the battle ground or the warfare mission.

7. **Minimum goods with soldiers.**

• Shivaji ordered his soldiers to carry minimum goods with them to make active movement in the battle.
• Due to same soldiers carried weapons and food bag (dry foods) only during the battle session.

• There was no permission to keep any extra thing or person for their entertainment on the war field.

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

• Shivaji made superb system to collect property or wealth from winning area and depositing at capital fort.

• System was the purely shown the actual administration and post management techniques on the battleground.

• Shivaji fixed strict punishment for the corruption in the administration viz. death sentences or prison till death.

**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 kinds 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.

**Forts making and Bunkers :**
Chhatrapati Shivaji saved his kingdom with the help of fort in the mountain area. Just like that, we can make forts and strong bunkers in the mountain area of north. These forts must be full with weapons. With this technique defence sector will be strong in the north area and they will get many opportunity as well as help on time against the enemy.

**Eco Friendly Weapons :**
Chhatrapati Shivaji promoted eco friendly weapons in the war sessions. In his time, he used stones, javeline, Bow and arrow during the critical situation.

Just like that, today defence sector has many opportunity and scope to increase number of people in the defence sector to work in the north. Eco friendly weapons are not harmful, due to same defence sector has to promote it. Chhatrapati Shivaji was strong follower of environment issues and promises.

**Non-religious policy in the military Dept :**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the example in the India, who never did any kind of discrimination by religion or caste.

- Due to it, he knew as the king of all castes and sub castes.

- He utilised people from all the castes and he gave same treatment to all.

- He gave salary according to the talent of that person not by the caste.

- He used tribal people in his spy agency.

- His artillary commandor was Muslims. Even his cook was Muslim.

- He gave promotion to the talent not by caste.

- Many people from the various parts of India join him due to his non-religious policy in the military.
• He always respects all religions. He built mosque for Muslim soldiers. He gave priority to work not religion and cast.

**Evaluation of military administration:**

Shivaji was the creator of systematic management and administration of new era. His achievement in the battle sector is remarkable than other warriors.

Strongest naval force of India by Chhatrapati Shivaji and its administration:
Chhatrapati Shivaji felt the need of organization of strong naval power after his campaign of Konkan to check the Maratha power against the Siddhi of Janjira, who often used to raid the coast of Maratha’s and pester them unnecessarily.

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s navy had several boats and ferries of various descriptions but they predominated mainly by Galiwats and Gurabs.

Sabhasad gives a detailed account of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s vessels. It says that there were around 400 Gurabs, Tarandes, Tarus, Galbats and Pagas, which were organized into two squadrons of 200 vessels each. The each squadron was place under the supreme command of two officers as an admiral Darya Sarang, Islamic Officer and second Maynak Bhandari.

• There is no detailed information available about the uniform of Maratha Sailor-soldier.

• They used to wear head gear which was very similar to that koli hat.

• It is said that, Chhatrapati Shivaji tried to check the European power as the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English in the Indian water and save the trade of Indian merchants in those water.

• The vessels very large rows, boats built like a grabs but smaller in dimension and had the capacity of not more than 70 tons.
• They were of two mask boats of which mizen was very slight, the main mask only one sail, which was triangular and very large.

• The one of the vessel was Pagar.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji had realized that there was a need of a strong mercantile navy for strong naval power of the Marathas.

Thus the navy of the Chhatrapati Shivaji performed several functions as a policed against the Siddhi, took possession of foreign vessels, break on the Maratha coast, collected duties from the trading ships and regulated export and import duty as per the order of the king Chhatrapati Shivaji.

The naval power started by Chhatrapati Shivaji went on the increasing in the later period under the Agris and Peshwa considerably. The mercantile spirit of the Maratha traders found greater scope with the expansion of Maratha Empire under the Peshwa and began to ply to various places like all towns of Arabian coasts.

**Rewards and grants to the soldiers:**

• Shivaji was one of the king in the world, who rule as per the rule of people. He used pure constitution for his soldiers and people.

• He always motivated his soldiers by gift and rewards as per their bravery and achievement in the war field.

• He gifted land, cash, gold, other things for the rewards and achievement appreciation to his soldiers.

• he granted cultivation permission to his soldiers during rainy day and paid them salary of those days.

**Wars :**
• Chhatrapati Shivaji gave priority to his warrior, due to same he avoid war and played master game to win the forts.

• He always used smart plan and management technique on the battle ground, which gave him success with minimum manpower.

• In the may incidence Maratha soldiers won the battle with minimum manpower against strong military.

• In the battle of pavankhind maratha fought with 300 soldiers against military of adilshahi.

**Total study of history:**
The topic can utilize to study the history of Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management skill and implementation of techniques on the battle ground.

This history is very interesting to learn the skill and administration as well as military structure of Chhatrapati Shivaji. History of Chhatrapati Shivaji is very impactful to study his successful achievements against the enemies.

**History can be utilize in present era:**
Many things from the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s history are very useful to feel proud i.e. administration, management skill, his planning to win battle and so on. The utilization of the past history in the present era can be useful to get success like as Chhatrapati Shivaji. Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground can utilize to encourage soldiers to get success. If we see the similarity in the structure of India National Military and Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military, it’s in various parts. Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management skill and admin skill both are the example for the soldiers of nation. The study of his history its being part of the encouragement to the soldier of nation.

• Our Indian national army’s commandos are as trained as soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• They climbs mountains, fight with enemies on the border with a great spirit like as the soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
• But the defense area of our country must be more develop in various sector in the battle.

• Soldiers need more and more rights and freedom to do their work in the favor of nation.

• When government giving them any authority to do the work at the same time it has to give them same responsibility to do the work on the border.

• Indian soldiers are very brave to save nation. After independence they done great job in the war against Pakistan, China but they had not get that kind of success or reward of their sacrifice due to the treaty between the nations.

• Ministers and the higher authorities always put their feet behind after war.

• Due to same India lost few part of Kashmir by Pakistan and China. Still we are suffering, due to the operations and actions by Pakistan and China in north area.

• In India internal part is suffering due to the naxalist. They are another headache for the government.

• Military system must be separate from the political rules because due to politics is not taking decision and action against the internal naxalist and wanted people of the nation.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji kept his army from the different side of his ministry.

• They just follow the order of Chhatrapati Shivaji and afterwards it’s Senapati.

• If we are dependent upon the soldiers bravery to save the nation then we have to give them compensation with a proper decision in the favor of nation.

• Indian political system has to think about the soldiers.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji always took care of his soldiers during the war situation.
• 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.

• Indian soldiers are very sharp and brave like Chhatrapati Shivaji’s soldiers that they have proved.

• But they need more facilities and advance technique to become as a part of great military of world.

The Management of military, during the battle:

➢ No one will go with family on any type of campaigning, which belongs to Swarajya.

➢ Women strictly prohibited in his military and campaigning area even to make food.

➢ There were big and cruel punishment or offences, belongs to soldiers.

➢ 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 type of Maratha war weapons.