CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction:

“Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the greatest national saviours who saved our society and religion when they were faced with the threat of total destruction”.
– Baba Saheb Purandare.¹

“Shivaji was a peerless hero, god fearing king and the born leader of men described in our ancient scriptures”.
- British Records.²

“Chhatrapati Shivaji, founder of Maratha Empire in west Part of India in 1664, was well known for his forts; he was in possession of around 360 at the time of his death. Many, like Panhala and Raigad existed before him but others, like Sindhudurg and Pratapgar, were built by him from scratch. Also, the Raigad was built as the place of throne, i.e., the capital fort of Maratha Empire by Hiroji Indulkar on the orders of Shivaji.

This is the place where Shivaji was coroneted and today also his Memorial stands in front of the Jagadishwar temple. These forts were central to his empire and their remains are sources of information about his rule”. – H.S.SARDESAI³

Today’s world is on the pyre of the terrorism. Many nations are facing same problem with a very critical condition and our nation, India is one of them. Many men dies in operation against nexalist. There is a great value of human live in his family. Nation has to apply best in the war and string operation against terrorist and nexalist.

There is no option to find the importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground. This is the vulnerable study to learn war techniques with sufficient men and there is guarantee of definite victory.

Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale, means Chhatrapati Shivaji was born at Shivneri fort, in the year 1630. His mother Jijabai Bhosale named him Shivaji in the integrity of Shivai Devi. Shivaji was keen to his mother Jijabai, who was extreme religious. This kind of background had put

Shahaji Majoli Bhosale raje was a father of the Shivaji, who was in the facility of Nizamshahi sultanate and Adilshahi durbar respectively. He was a chief sardar Adilshahi durbar in the period of Ali Adilshah sultan. The Jahangiri of pune, Province of Barah Maval Prant offered by adilshaha for him.

He suggested Chhatrapati Shivaji to make his official capital on the Raigad. Shahaji raje appointed Dadoji Kond dev Kulharni as a primary coach for Shivaji’s war training and officer cum caretaker of his jahagir at Pune. 4

2.  **Innovation in war techniques:**
Chhatrapati Shivaji always used durable policy in each and every war campaign and war situation. His innovative war techniques always found successful against his offendend due to proper planning and study. Many scholars studied Chhatrapati Shivaji’s innovative management techniques during the battle situation very forcefully.

His planning and behavior towards soldiers made him very popular among the military. Soldiers always appreciated Chhatrapati Shivaji’s innovative ideas, practical work and his planning on the battle ground. He always presented new innovation in his workplace with proper management skill. He promoted to make innovation in art style of Maratha army.

3.  **Discipline in the army features of his policy are as follows:**
1. Higher productivity.
2. Better relation.
3. Disciplined work force.
4. Good working condition.
5. Increase in profit.
6. Reduction in absenteeism.
7. Reduction in wastage.
4.  **Examples of Chhatrapati Shivaji result oriented army:**
The capable civil rule established by Shivaji with the help of set military force and administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji faced many critical issues and hurdles in his career, but he
forcefully beat that critical situation due to his management power. In this field sector, Shivaji was very strong and brave compare to other ruler in India.

e.g.

- First Step towards Swarajya
- Supe
- Jurner war
- Sack of kalyan Bhivandi area
- Battle of Pratapgad with Afzal khan
- Memorable wor of Pavankhind & Discharge from the siege of siddhi jauhar
- Defeat of kaltalf khan in the battle of Umberkhind
- Attack on Shahiste khan at Lal mahal, Pune
- Sack of Mudhol, Hubali, Kudal, Fonda, Dindori and Salher
- Murud Janjira Attack
- Sack of Surat city
- Treaty of purander with Mirza Jaisingh
- Escape from Agra
- Policy against foreigners
- Second loot of Surat City
- Coronation as a Chhatrapapti (King)
- Karnatak Campeign

4.1. First Step towards the Swarajya:
Chhatrapati Shivaji won bravely fort Torna and fort Rohida, which were in the area of the Adilshahi. These two forts were ignored by the sultanate of adilshaha. These forts took by Shivaji very smoothly.

This action of Chhatrapati Shivaji was the first step according to pledge at Rohideshwar temple for establishment of Hindavi Swarajya, The own Kingdom for Hindus. Shivaji’s decision was the biggest step to make his kingdom or rule in the west part.

4.2. Supe :
Kare pathar province was best to save Swarajya, that is Supe. Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to capture it with same intention. This province was known as the Jahangir of Shahaji raje
Bhosale. His brother in law Sambhaji Mohite appointed by Shahaji as a Main Officer to run administrative work belongs to same province.

Sambhaji Mohite was the brother of Rani Tukabai. She was second wife of Shahaji. Mohite was very tainted character, who gave lot of trouble to the people for his money. He was corrupted person, who always demanded money to do the government work.

Shahaji received may complaints against him. Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to punish him as an example for the corrupted peoples. This movement against his uncle Mohite was the finest example to do the work very silently and gain work as a wish without war due to proper and set plan. Chhatrapati Shivaji directly arrived into the palace (Gadhi) of Supe with few best warrior soldiers.

The purpose of Chhatrapati Shivaji did not guess by anyone. he had a food with Sambhaji Mohite at the same time maratha fighters blocked all the part of the palace and security force of mohite. After meal he confirmed first his soldiers done their assigned work or not and then he call to block Sambhaji Mohite.

Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji’s uncle Sambhaji Mohite angered but Chhatrapati Shivaji arrested him and moved to capital. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s maratha soldiers looted all the money in form of cash, arms and wealth from the mohite palace. Chhatrapati Shivaji decided Yesaji Ganesh Atre as the Superintendent of the Mohite palace and province of Supe.

4.3. Province Of Junnar :

- Shahajahan Badshah appointed his son Aurangzeb as a Subhedar of south India on behalf of Mughal Empire.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji won huge territory of Adilshahi sultanate.

- He sent letter to Aurangzeb for approval regarding this province to annex in Maratha Kingdom Swarajya.

- Indirectly Shivaji was representing himself to subhedar Aurangzeb, he was so kind and loyal towards powerful Mughal empire.
• Aurangzeb praised and promised by Shivaji that, he will be at the work as a worker for Mughal.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji impressed Aurangzeb and gained consent from him to keep same province in his maratha swarajya.

• Aurangzeb impressed by Chhatrapati Shivaji. He decided to utilize Chhatrapati Shivaji in future against south sultanates, Adilshahi, Nizamshahi. He was doubtful about the character of Chhatrapati Shivaji but impressed due to his bravery.

• After the consent, permission within few days, he looted city and market at Junnar. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s letter Mughal’s were feeling very relax and happy, due to treaty between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Aurangzeb.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji suddenly made attack with few men on the Junnar province.

• He looted Junnar fort within a night and kill lot of Mughal militaries.

• The victory at Junner was the milestone for Chhatrapati Shivaji to increase the wealth for his kingdom and people.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji gains 10.5 lakh rupees, 700 horses, almost diamonds, highly clothes and weapons from the loot.

• Aurangzeb got angry to Chhatrapati Shivaji, he decided to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji but inappropriately Badshah Shahajahan felt ill at Agra.

• Due to same he moved to Agra to prove his recommendation for a next Badshah.

4.4. Moved to Kalyan- Bhivandi:
The geographical importance of the area of kalyan attracted Chhatrapati Shivaji. That area was very important for market and transportation due to harbour and very rich market.
Kalyan Bhivandi won by him within a few days. The naval force recognised by him from the Kalyan. He was surely aware regarding extreme requirement of naval force and its importance in the west of India.

Darya Sarang appointed by him as a Sarkhel. He selected few chief naval force soldiers viz. Ibrahim Khan, Mayanak Bhandari and Daulat Khan. After victory of Kalyan Bhvandi Chhatrapati Shivaji reached Mauli fort at asangaon and won. Fort was the very important to control near Thane.

4.5. The great battle at Pratapgd :
Shivaji’s empire faced the army of 75000 soldiers, which sent by Adilshah In the 1659. Afzal Khan was the chief of that army, which came to abolish Chhatrapati Shivaji with his empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan during the meet foothills of Pratapgd fort on 10th November’1659 with full plan. Shivaji began his troops to new start with the assault on the Adilshahi.

Due to incidence of Afzal Khan and defeat of Pratapgd battle Adislshahi stopped major operations against Chhatrapati Shivaji. But due to Badi begum sahiba, Ali Adilshah called Siddhi Johar for the next movement against Chhatrapati Shivaji.

4.6. Siege of Panhala and memorable war of Ghodkhind (Pavankhind) :

- General Siddhi Johar entered to fight with Chhatrapati Shivaji in direction of adilshaha.

- Siddhi Johar seized full Panhala fort in the mid of the year 1660, when Chhatrapati Shivaji was on the same Fort.

- Enemies tracked Chhatrapati Shivaji, when he withdrew from Panhala by cover of dark night.

- Few Maratha soldiers Volunteer ready to fight in Ghodkhind (Pavankhind) to rescue Chhatrapati Shivaji from chasing.
• Veer Maratha Sardar Bajiprabhu Deshpande, Shambhu Singh Jadhav, Fulaji along with 300 men from Bandal family, fought with the army of ten thousand soldiers.

4.7. Shahista Khan:
Shahista Khan, maternal uncle of Aurangjeb sent by him with powerful command over 1.5 Lacs on the request of Badibegum Sahiba from Adishahi sultanate. Shahista Khan gained a lot of province and fort of Chakan near Pune. Lal Mahal, Chhatrapati Shivaji’s palace, where he spent his childhood occupied by Shahista Khan.

Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made attack on Shahista Khan in the Lal Mahal at Pune. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked along with 300 soldiers at the midnight while a Lal Mahal had strong defence of 1.5 lac army for Shahista Khan.

4.8. The Sack of Mudhol City, Hubali, Kudal, Fonda, Dindori province and Salher province:

Mudhol
• The Jalna and Mudhol looted by Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• He transported of wealth from there.

• Ghorpade dnyanisty lived at Mudhol.

• Chhatrapati attacked on the mudhol city and capture huge part of the same.

• Shivaji warned Baji Ghorpade to surrender, but he refused.

• Finally Shivaji kill Baji Ghorpade in the huge encounter at his palace.

• He order his soldier to kill each person, who belongs to Ghorpade family.

Hubali
• Hubali was the main training center city looted by Chhatrapati Shivaji.
The city was full with many merchants from local area as well as foreigners.

Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on the Hubali with the purpose to increase his kingdom’s financial requirements very early.

The action of Chhatrapati Shivaji regarding Hubali loot gave him financially satisfaction.

**Kudal**
- After the defeat of Mudhol Chhatrapati Shivaji moved towards Kudal.
- Khawas Khan, the Sardar was waiting on the battle ground to fight with Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji made attack on the Khawas Khan and looted him very forcefully.
- The war between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Khawas Khan at Kudal made easy way to established and spread Maratha power for the next achievement on the battle ground.

**Fonda**
- After the defeat of Khawas Khan Chhatrapati Shivaji moved towards Fonda.
- The fort of Fonda was very important to gain province in the south Konkan region. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on Fonda fort.
- The killedar of fort made excellent defence from the attack of Maratha soldiers. Finally, Chhatrapati Shivaji blocked the Fonda fort with killedar.
- He offered him service of Maratha empire, but killedar refused and shown interest to go Adilshahi Darbar.
- After the great victory of Fonda Chhatrapati Shivaji attacks on Malavan and Devgadh. Chhatrapati Shivaji gain lot of province from Adilshahi territories.
- Due to same Adilshahi Darbar planned strong action against Chhatrapati Shivaji.
**Muhatzam**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Surat city very forcefully.

- The news reached to Aurangzeb.

- Aurangzeb ordered to son Muhatzam, to take action against Chhatrapati Shivaji. Daoood Khan and Iklash Khan moved to face Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground, due to order of Muhatzam.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji replied action on the battle ground very strongly towards Daoood Khan and Iklash Khan.

**Dindori**

- This war was famous as a War of Dindori.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji won another peak of victory at the war of Salher against Rajput Rohilla and Mughal empire alliance.

- The war of Salher was the major victory of maratha empire.

- The Prime Minister of maratha Moropanth Pingale and Sar-Senapati Prataprao Gujar attacked on the alliance soldiers and gain victory for maratha power.

- In the war maratha gain 6500 elephants, 125 cannon, 6000 camels and lot of wealth in form of gold, silver, rubies.

**4.9. Murud - Janjira Fort:**

Janjira fort was the incomplete dream of Chhatrapati Shivaji. The fort situated on the deep sea and it’s difficult to win with force. The Janjira fort was ruled by Siddhi family from the long time. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on the fort till seven times but unfortunately he was not succeed in the same.
Due to same the fort was remembered as an incomplete dream of Chhatrapati Shivaji. After Chhatrapati Shivaji’s era his son Sambhaji used innovative plan to win Murud Janjira fort from the Siddhi family.

4.10. Sack of Surat:
The campaign of shahiste khan gave lot of trouble to Maratha kingdom in every sector, financial also. Due to same Shivaji decided to loot Surat city. The golden city Surat was very popular as nose of badshaha aurangjeb. Many merchant visited at city for trade purpose.

Shivaji made attack on the city and looted lot of wealth, money. The action of Shivaji was the great assault to Mughal empire. The news of Surat incidence published in the local newspaper of England. Surat city burned as same as troy city of Rome till three days. In this campaigning Shivaji did not harm to any religious, social places and poor peasents.

4.11. Treaty of Purander:
Aunrangjeb two sardaar from north to control on Shivaji’s activities. Due to same both of them attacked on purander fort. Killedar MurARBaji fought very bravely, but unfortunately Maratha gone towards defeat. Many people died into battle finally Shivaji decided to settle the situation.

Treaty of purander took place on the same incidence between Shivaji and Mughal. Shivaji lost his major 23 forts and major province. He promised to work on behalf of Mughals.

4.12. Escape from Agra:
On the ground of purander treaty, Shivaji received invitation from Mughal durbar for the 50th birth anniversary of badshaha Aurangjeb. He moved to Agra for meeting but in Mughal durbar aurangjeb stood him in the last row. Shivaji was insulted by Aurangjeb. He got angry and left Mughal durbar. Aurangjeb blocked Shivaji to kill but Shivaji made extreme plan and ran from Agra. He escaped from Agra fort through sweetbox.

4.13. Policy against British and Foreigner:
Shivaji used very strong policy against all foreigners. He was aware about them that, they were very sharp and cruel intention to rule on the India. Many foreign powers were establishing market in India viz. British, deutsche, French, Portugees. They provides morden weapons and technical things to Indian market.
4.14. Second Loot of Surat:
Shivaji attacked on the Surat second time to gain lot of wealth from Mughal province. This time Shivaji won sufficient things but not more than first attack. Second loot of Surat City was the another assault to Mughal power.

4.15. Karnataka Campaign:
After coronation Shivaji made plan of campaigning of Karnataka in south. Shivaji got extreme success in south, due to same he spread his territory till jinji in Madras sector (Tamilnadu). He signed treaty with kutubshaha and other sultanates. Kutubshaha and other sultanates approved Shivaji Maharaj’s leadership in west-south part of India.

5. Administration and winning policy:
Coronation:
• That was the very historical moment for maratha kingdom, the coronation ceremony of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

• After a lengthy pause of external rule, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had reached to sculpt out a Hindu empire in an Islamic India.

Those were troubled times. The external rulers always displayed religious pride towards their hindu subjects. Justice was never even and disorder was rampant. Even their royal courts formed rival factions, with the Irani (Persian) / Turani (Central Asian) stock getting priority over the indigenous Hindustani.

Their Hindu holders were more attentive in retaining their estates and ignored the extremism of their masters. Hence, there was a general dissatisfaction amongst the population albeit muted. However, people secretly wanted a savior. That was when Chatrapati Shivaji maharaj arrived on the act.

• Such was the individual charisma and influence of the raja.

• That his every supporter recognized with his reason and joined him in large figures. That was the real popularity of him.
• He gave them a confidence to cling on to and a vision to cherish.

• He assured them a land they could call their own.

• A land free of domination and religious bigotry, a land where justice prevailed, a land where publics were caught and had their say.

• Of course it was to be a realm but a very kind monarchy.

Eventually, it took Shivaji nearly three decades to interpret his dream into reality. His empire was duly named ‘swarajya’ or self rule. Though generally known as Hindavi swarajya, it wasn’t just a swarajya for the hindus but a swarajya for all those who measured themselves to be the sons of the soil (sons of hind - hindustan).

According to the historian Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Shivaji’ importance lay not in his creation of a empire, but in the conditions in which he created it (..... from the survey of the conditions amidst which he rose to sovereignty).

Shivaji swarajya was talented amidst extreme hardships. This was something nobody had imagined. After decades of dependence, the most fierce of warriors had turned benign and submissive to their fate of subservience.

• To attain his goal Shivaji had to challenge not one but two difficult empires.

• The Adilshahi Sultanate of the south and the huge Mughal Badshahi of the north (not to mention annoyances from the Europeans).

• It was no mean attainment by Shivaji. He was extremely forced in terms of capitals and manpower.

• But yet he prospered in his quest by sheer grit, a brilliant insight, a daring method and an endurance of spirit.
• As the adage goes, that luck favours the brave, mother purpose too showered her polite fortune on this commercial son of hers.

• Shivajis courage was satisfied with some early achievements and his ambitions soared new altitudes.

• But one of Shivajis great potentials was, while his head continuously looked up to the sky, his bases were always firmly rooted on the ground.

• Shivaji was unquestionably a very brave person, but his courage was never impaired by recklessness but rather exaggerated by caution.

• Like a seasoned general, he knew exactly when to attack and when to retreat.

• He was extremely careful while fighting the enemy.

• He did so with exciting cunning, information of not just his own assets and weaknesses but also that of his opponent.
• Something which he learned through his imaginative spy network.

• Hence more than often the home and time of his fights were his own selecting, something which gave him an distinct edge over the opponent.

• Thus, Shivaji always showed to be a stage ahead of his rivals.

Starting as a teenaged frontrunner of a band of young Mavales (populations of the Maval region around Pune), Shivaji was quick to understand the geographical details of Sahyadri landscape. He used these mountains almost as his armour while fighting some very discouraging foes.

Lightening in his actions, he swept down on his unwary enemy and before the latter could respond, disappeared into the darkness of the night or back into the thickly stagnated
concealment of the hills. Thus, the enemy despite the colossal size of their militaries and their great treasure soon found themselves stranded against the wisdom of Shivajis strategems.

• King Shivaji practised the Kautilya neeti of Chanakya, whereby the end was more significant than the means.

• Afterall his enemy was commanding and crafty and it was more often needed for Shivaji to match deceit with cunning.

• He never made any affectations of chivalry or nobility towards the enemy, (which history recurrently shows has led many a great soldier to their peril) and crushed his opponents with callousness.

• Thus, even the expert generals like the Goliathic Afzal Khan and powerful Shaista Khan found it hard to competition Shivaji in terms of guile and they soon found themselves at their reasons end.

Shivaji was a born groundbreaker of men. He motivated loyalty in his soldiers to such an extent that many a polite knight like Tanaji Malusare, Baji Prabhu Deshpande, Prataprao Gujar, Baji Pasalkar ….. readily lost themselves at the altar whenever the need so arose. In fact, no era ever witnessed such orderliness of death as during Shivajis time.

Shivaji was even generous in allowing the tomb of his arch foe, Afzal Khan to be constructed at the site where he was killed. Never did Chh. Shivaji ever raze down a mosque in victory nor allowed anyone to desecrate the holy Kuran during his raids. He rejected violation of womenfolk even from the enemy camp. He had issued strict notices to his men to exhortation from such acts and meted out the strictest sentence to those found guilty of breaking these fundamental rules. He was a strong follower of law to maintain proper law and order in his kingdom.

• This fact has been approved even by the mughal storyteller Khafi Khan, one of Shivajis severest critics.
• Moreover, Shivaji freely active muslims in his army at various positions.

• There are examples of them reaching high places viz. Noor Beg, Haider Ali Kohari, Daulat Khan, Ibrahim Khan just to name a few.

• But at the same time Shivaji never vacillated to take up cudgels for his hindu bretheren.

• His bold letter punishing mughal emperor Aurangzeb for the domination of the hindus is fairly well known.

• Hence, It wasn’t a conflict between Hindus and the Muslims as such, but more of a war between the aborigine and the cruel attacker.

Chhatrapati Shivaji began his quest with a small hereditary fief, but augmented it ten fold by taking a large region that strained from ghats neighboring Pune to coastal plains of the Konkan. Hence it became all the more imperative that the Marathas announced their own king to rule this vast land.

Eventually a pandit from Kashi by the name of Gaga Bhat proposed that the Rajyabhishek of Chhatrapati Shivaji take place and Shivaji be crowned as a the king of kings, the Chhatrapati. The coronation ceremony was thus directed on 6th June, 1674, on the great fort Raigad amidst great pomp and splendor.

**The English Man Envoy Henry Oxinden**
who observed the ceremony writes, ‘… This day, the Raja, according to the hindu tradition was weighed in gold and poised about sixteen pagodas which currency together with one hundred thousand more, is to be dispersed after his coronation onto the Brahmmins who in great number are gathered hither from all the adjacent countries…’.

**The Jedhe Record referenced**
‘…on 30th May 1674, Chhatrapati Shivaji was devoted with the holy thread and he married again giving to the Vedic mantras’. 
Records also referenced the presence of the heir apparent Sambhaji with Chhatrapati Shivajis queens, his mother Jijabai amongst the many regal attendees, notables and soldiers. There were numerous elephants and horses present on the fort as detected by Oxinden.

**Sabhasad mentioned**

‘A golden throne considering thirty two Paunds was made and inlaid with the choicest and the most valuable jewels of nine types obtained from the capital……the total spending incurred in the cost of the ceremonial amounted to one crore and forty thousand honas. The ashta pradhans (eight ministers) were honoured with a lakh of hon each besides a elephant, a horse, clothes and curios….thus the Raja climbed the throne.’

Chhatrapati Shivaji strucked his own coins and installed a new era called Rajyashaka. Also the fort Raigad was stated the new capital of the kingdom. A blueprint on the proposed management of the kingdom was drawn out. It was executed by Ranganath Pandit and was called the Rajavyavaharkosh.

But a tragedy struck Chhatrapati Shivaji, when he lost his mother Jijabai hardly within a 12 days after the coronation. Chhatrapati Shivaji careful it a bad omen and re-conducted the coronation ritual this time as per tantric customs. The ceremony was conducted by one Nischalpuri Gosavi. This ritual was however a very simple affair and continued just for a day.

His supervision in the stream of military was under discipline. With the strong forces and the management techniques, he strokes every situation easily.

300 Soldiers (Mavale) fought with 5000 Adilshahi Soldiers till 8 hrs. At the memorable conflict of Ghodkhind and no one from them left the place till death. This is the one of the case of discipline, dedication, promise.

**Roadways Administration on the battle ground :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji was a effective king who used roadways management very efficiently on the battle ground against his opponents.
• Sahyadri Mountains: Chhatrapati Shivaji planned a proper road directions and discover new roads for transportation. These transportation resources were Ox, Camel, Donkey, Bull, Bullock cart, Palakhi, etc.

• Karwar, Siddheshwar, Fonda: Chhatrapati Shivaji ordered Somaji Pandit to shift 30 cannon from these places to Panhala. He suggested to use Bull and labour for the same.

• Konkan: Chhatrapati Shivaji discovered new sea route and harbours in the Konkan range. Chhatrapati Shivaji changed these harbours and utilised for the transportation and battle situation. Viz. Ratnagiri, Bankot, Harane, Devgadh, Dabhol, Sangmeshwar, Rajapur, Malvan, Vengurla, etc.

• Vehicles: Mostly horse, ox, palakhi used by Chhatrapati Shivaji during transportation on the battle ground. British officers Tavnier described Palakhi ‘6 to 7 feet in length and 3 feet broad.

• Post System: Mahar caste people used by patil of the village for village to village post work. Chhatrapati Shivaji established a fast track post system in his kingdom and special track for outside overall India.

• Ghat Marg: There are two parts of Maharashtra geographically. i.e. Desh and Konkan due to Sahyadri Mountains. In Sahyadri mountains there were many small ways used by local people. In the various parts of this area Chhatrapati Shivaji situated stations to keep control on transportation and communication.

The officers from Ghat region was known as Ghatpande. Chhatrapati Shivaji and other Maratha Sardar after his era, utilised Ghatmarg as a major tool during war or campaigning sessions.

6. Division of work:
Chhatrapati Shivaji divided his administration into 8 departments. His departments, ministers and their salary are as follows:
Prime Minister (Peshva)- Overall Admin Incharge 15,000/-
Amatya (Mujumdar)- Incharge of Finance-12,000/-
Secretary (Suranis)- Gazette Work-10,000/-
Sumant (Dabir)- Foreign Business-10,000/-
Senapati (Sarnobat)- Chief of all type of Military power-10,000/-
Panditrao (Danadhyksh- Charity Work-10,000/-
Dnyayadhish- Chief Justice for judicial work-10,000/-
Mantri (Vaknis)- Internal Political Affairs-10,000/-

7. Army, Navy and Forts:

Army, Navy and fort were played very important role in the achievement of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He made his army very sharp and brave. Shivaji spent major expenses on the security of his territory.

7.1. Army:

Army: Chhatrapati shivaji’s military empire was based on army. Chhatrapati Shivaji had army of two lac mavala soldiers. Chhatrapati Shivaji always used his army force against enemies.

Horse soldiers: There were two types in the horse group of chhatrapati shivaji’s military force.
First: Bargir
Second: Shiledar

7.2. Importance of forts in the rule of chhatrapati Shivaji:

The period of Chhatrapati Shivaji gave lot of importance to forts. Due to forts king can rule on the territory around the fort. Shivaji mainly focus on the fort and navel force. Portuguse help him to built naval force in the west part of India. He was one and only king in India, who gave importance to forts for kingdom.

7.3. Forts played major role to save kingdom:

In the every situation forts playe major role to save the kingdom from the attack. Specially forts near from thane region and kalyan region had lot of trouble of enemies.
Ballalgad : This is hill fort near Kajali village. It is situated on the main route of Mumbai towards Ahmedabad.

Dahanu : Dahanu fort was important during the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s era because of strong construction and area. It’s near from Charoti Dahanu sea route.

Gambhirgad : The fort is situated into deep jungle at Talasari. There is a small route to reach near the fort. It’s height is 686 mtrs. from sea level.

Segawa : Segawa is hill fort, which is 371 mtrs. from sea level. There are another two names viz Shegawa and Shegwah. It’s near from Karanjveera village. The hill fort is located in the jungle area of Thane district.

Tarapur : Tarapur fort is near from the seashore of Tarapur. Fort located on the central point near Arabian sea. Due to same Tarapur got most importance during the time of maratha.

Aasawa : The hill fort rises 325 mtrs. from the sea level. The fort Aasawa located near Varangada and Chillar village. The fort is made with natural caves. There is lot of stock of water.

Asheri : Asheri fort is hill fort which is situated at Khadakavane in the Thane district. Fort rise 512 mtrs. from the sea level. There are lot of natural caves on the fort.

Bhupatgad : Bhupatgad was the major fort during the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s era. The great fort rises 479 mtrs. from the sea level. The fort is also known as Bhopatgad. Bhupatgad was the decorative fort on that era.

Kaldurga : Kaldurga is located near Usare village and rises 468 mtrs. from the sea level. Kaldurga is not biggest fort even not proper to stay.
Tandulwadi : The fort Tandulwadi located on the main route from Mumbai to Ahmedabad. It’s near to Vaitarna river. The fort height is 468 mtrs. from the sea level.

Bhawangad : The fort Bhawamgad is in deep jungle. There is lord Shankar’s temple and another architecture. Its near from Khatati village. The fort also known as Bhawanigad or Bhondgad.

Balawantgad : The fort Balawantgad located on the major spot at Shahapur Taluka. Its near from fort Bhaskar, Harshgad, Trigalwadi and Mahuli. The fort is near from Vihi gaon.

Vajragad : Vajragad is near from Vasai. The fort is constructed on the small hill. There are few temples. The fort is near from seashore of Arabian sea.

Ghumatara : Ghumatara fort also known as Gotara or Ghotara or Dugadcha Killa. The fort Ghumatara is 584 mtrs. in the height.

Palasdurga : Palasdurga fort is mountain fort near Mahuli village at Shahapur. Palasdurga is 840 mtrs. in the height.

Mahuli : Mahuli fort is near from village Mahuli at Thane. The fort is situated into deep jungle area. Its near from Bhandardurg and Palasdurg. Kalasubai Peak and Karnala fort are visible from the peak of Mahuli fort.

Bhandardurg : The fort is sub fort of Mahuli range at Shahapur. There is a biggest stock of water. The fort is near from Vandre village and height is 849 mtrs from the sea level.

Chanderi : Chanderi fort is hill fort and 790 mtrs. in height. Its near from Badlapur and one of the fort in the matheran fort chain.
Siddhagad : Siddhagad is 982 mtrs. in height and near from Borwadi village. The fort is in jungle area in Sahyadri mountains.

7.4. Types Of Forts :

Land Fort (Bhuikot killa) :

• Land fort means the fort which situated on the ground or on plain surface. These forts required heighted wall, compound or fences for the security purpose.

• During the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji Land forts made by black stones. Chhatrapati Shivaji gave special attention on the strong construction of the Land forts their architecture and security system.

• These type of forts specially found near sea branches and near from town.

Hill Fort (Dongari killa) :

• Hill forts means the forts which placed on the mountains or peak of the mountains or hills.

• During the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji maratha kingdom gave special attention and priority to hill forts.

• These forts found in the deep jungle area and its difficult to climb.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji gave first priority to hill forts to keep himself and administration safety on the hill forts.

• Raigad was the capital fort of maratha empire during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji and his son Sambhaji.

Sea Fort & Sea Beach (Sagari Killa) :

• Indian navy’s founder Chhatrapati Shivaji used sea forts and sea branch forts to create his biggest naval force in the west part of India.
• Due to his forts and his frequency set up, his navy was the biggest navy of the world.

• He was the first Asian king who utilised sea to rule on the sea branches for his kingdom.

**Major Features of the Fort**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maingate</td>
<td>Mahadwar or Mahadarwaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burooj</td>
<td>A place to keep position &amp; attention for the war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palace</td>
<td>For king &amp; his family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temples</td>
<td>Bhavani mata Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Market area situated with many shops, Bazaar and trade centers of merchants from different area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin. Office</td>
<td>For office work, judicial work etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well or Pond</td>
<td>For drinking Water.</td>
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</table>

Few descriptions about forts:

- Marathes were perfect in civil engineering and techniques according to building construction of forts.

- Forts were very important point to make a geographical map and different kind of information.

- After Chhatrapati Shivaji’s era there was no upgradation in building construction or architecture of forts.

**7.5. NAVY (NAVAL FORCE):**

Shivaji was the founder of Indian navy. He was the first king from the Asian continent, who use naval force in the war and administration.

Chhatrapati Shivaji put his control on the transportation and communication in the west part of India. Indian naval force is the major part in the defence sector of India.

**8.1. Problem in hand:**
At present, world is on the pyre of the ferocity & terrorism. Many nations & provinces are facing same problem with a very critical condition and our nation, India is one of them. Many commandos, secret managers & militaries die in operation against terrorist and naxalist.

8.2. Why the importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground: a study is important to today’s world?

a. To study importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground.

b. To understand the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s leading policy.

c. To study Chhatrapati Shivaji’s well-structured administration.

d. To study and understand management of Chhatrapati Shivaji during the campaign and war.

e. To understand Chhatrapati Shivaji’s ruling policy as a strong administrator.

f. To evaluation skills of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s during battle.

g. To understand the preparation for battle by Chhatrapati Shivaji.

h. To study management skill and vision of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

i. To study major part or elements/objects of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administration Viz. Naval Force, forts, secret agency.

Description:

importance of management techniques

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was known for his management skill and its implementation on the battle ground.
• Due to same he got lot of success against his enemies. In each and every stream he was very successful king, due to his policy.

• His soldiers and ministers accepted and addicted his policy which was the example for the every nation and the emperor.

leading policy
• The management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground always put new innovation in war techniques and campaigning and string operation against his enemies.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji is the icon especially to the subject of Maharashtra as well as India.

• In a short life of 50 years, he was able to establish the concept of Swarajya (Own nation) and also supreme empire which extended most of the part of west and south India.

• His administrative skills were legendry and his vision and implementation of well governed state adorn the pages of glorious history.

• As a leader he developed his skill and succeeds. He created a vision road map and aligned thoughts with action.

• He understood the emotional quotient of leadership.

• He adopted the role of mentor. He understood communicative and demonstrative leadership.

• Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji raised as a successful leader in his glorious history.

well-structured administration
• Every successful kingdom is always based on well-structured administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji administration was the good example to show well-structured administration.

• His administration structure known as Ashta Pradhani administration.
• There were total 8 ministers in his ministry and every minister work out with their 8 officers, every officer was working as per his region with 8 assistants.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji used no. 8 structure in his administration that was easy to understand and implement quickly.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji used strong policy in administration structure, there were no any type of corruption in his administration, because there were death sentences for the offence of corruption.

• Due to same his administration was the one of the glorious administration of the world.

Management during the campaign and war.
• Chhatrapati Shivaji was very successful for the victory with minimum manpower in a every incident of the battle and operation against the enemy.

• He proved his management skill on the battle ground.

• For the battle of the Raigad with Afzal Khan was the best example to show his management skill.

• Afzal Khan entered in Swarajya with 75,000 warriors to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• He spent more than Lakh rupees for the campaigning on the other hand Chhatrapati Shivaji kill Afzal Khan with his army with soldiers from 5000 army with minimum expenditure which was less than Thousand Rupees.

• The management skill of Chhatrapati Shivaji we get in every incident of the battle with his enemy i.e. attacks on Shahiste Khan, Kaltalf Khan and Agra visit.

Ruling policy
• Every successful kingdom is always based on well-structured administration and good administrator.
• Chhatrapati Shivaji was the good administrator and his administration was the good example to show well-structured administration.

• As an administrator, he splits his admin in Ashta Pradhani administration.

• Prime minister was the head of his ministry, he was taking decision on behalf of Chhatrapati Shivaji during his absence.

• There were total 8 ministers in his ministry and every minister work out with their 8 officers, every officer was working as per his region with 8 assistants.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji used no. 8 structure in his administration that was easy to understand and implement quickly.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji declared death sentences for the offence of corruption.

• He personally inspected work of his administration and gave suggestion according to the situation.

• He was very strict to run government and its policy.

He was a in charge of few states and central departments of Swarajys. There were total 18 state departments which were working under the supreme of the nation, Chhatrapati Shivaji. He was directly operating these departments through his special head according to the department.

He was evaluating every department yearly as per the situation. Department heads always seriously worked for the better administration in their departments. Following 18 state departments were working under the order of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

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<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Jawahir Khana</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Ambarkhana</td>
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There were total 12 central departments which were working under the supreme of the nation, Chhatrapati Shivaji.

He was directly operating these departments through his officers according to the department.

He was directly liable with the head for the every decision and work of the department. Evaluating every department yearly as per the situation.

Department officer always seriously worked for the better administration in their departments.

Following 12 central departments were working under the order of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

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As an administrator Chhatrapati Shivaji always tried to make best administration in his nation and mostly he was successful in it. Newly idea and innovation is were the main features of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administration policy. Due to same his administration was one of the glorious administrations of the world.  

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evaluation skills of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s during battle

In evaluation of Chhatrapati Shivaji with other kings and warriors on battle ground Chhatrapati Shivaji always find on a strong position, due to his bravery and leadership quality. In every critical situation Chhatrapati Shivaji faced the same as a king and succeed. He always his self in every mission and campaigning or string operation against his enemy. For example:

I. In the battle of Pratapgad he personally kills Afzal khan, who was the Subhedar of Wai and entered to defeat Chhatrapati Shivaji. In the same war he killed his lawyer Krishnaji Bhaskar Pandit.

II. In the string operation in Jawali he personally attacks on Yashwant Rao More.

III. Internal enemy of Chhatrapati Shivaji Baji Ghorpade, Adilshahi Sardar he punished him personally and killed him at Mudhol in his house only.
IV. In a string operation against Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made plan of commando operation and he personally his self-there to implement the plan to success. He attack on Shahiste Khan to kill him but unfortunately in dark he saved by Chhatrapati Shivaji. But Shahiste Khan lost his 3 fingers of right hand. Shahiste Khan always remembered Chhatrapati Shivaji during his food time when he observed his cut fingers.

V. There were in many string operation Chhatrapati Shivaji personally involved himself and succeed i.e. Kaltalf Khan, Namdar Khan, Fateh Khan and so on.

If we evaluate Chhatrapati Shivaji with other kings, this is the great distinguish between them. No one king in India involved himself in any war at front of the army. Chhatrapati Shivaji always participated in various campaigning and wars against enemies on behalf of Swarajya. He was expert to use many type of weapons on the battle ground. Chhatrapati Shivaji is one of the examples for the same.  

The preparation for battle

* To win any battle preparation is very important thing to achieve the goal.

* In an every string operation and campaigning king Chhatrapati Shivaji give priority to the preparation.

* In the gathering with Afzal Khan he set himself to take defense from Afzal Khan’s any attack, he used bullet proof jacket inside the garments and head guard inside the crown.

* Both things saved his life during the encounter with Afzal Khan. Chhatrapati Shivaji used Wagh Nakh to kill him.

* In the Agra visit Chhatrapati Shivaji prepared himself for any type of deceive from Badshah Aurangzeb.

* Due to preparation on the same Chhatrapati Shivaji succeed to release himself with soldiers and servants from the custody of 6 months of Aurangzeb.
Management skill and vision
The management skill & the vision of Chhatrapati Shivaji sent him on another pick of the success. He uses his skill and implement according to the plan to get success against enemies on the battle ground.

Major part or elements/objects of administration
The naval force was the important stream of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military administration. There was a huge importance of the naval force in his era. He built Sindhudurga, sea fort in the west Konkan area to keep control on foreign communication and trade transportation matters with India by sea-routs.

9. Few personality and characters, they were very important in the biographical study of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground. These characters directly and indirectly played very important role to make Chhatrapati Shivaji divine and extreme king of the India:

9.1 Shahaji Raje Bhosale:

• He was the father of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Mharaj, who was in the service of Nizamshahi, Adilshahi respectively.

• He was a Main Adilshahi Sardar in the era of Ali Adilshah. Adilshah offered him Jahangiri (Province of Barah Maval Prant: Pune province).

• He was married with Jijabai and Tukabai. Shahajiraje sons Sambhaji, Shivaji, Vyankoji, Koyaji, Santaji and Hiroji Ferzant. He made stay at Bangalore city along with tukabai to keep the jahagir of adilshahi.

Battle of Bhativadi

• In the battle of Bhatawadi Shahajiraje shown his diplomacy on behalf of Nizamshahi sultanate against Mughal.
• Mughal Badshah Shahajahan sent 120000 soldiers to destroy Nizamshahi. Adilshahi Sultanate supported them with its 80000 soldiers.

• Thus the army of 200000 soldiers moved towards Nizamshahi.

• A Chief Sardar like as Prime Minister of Nizamshahi Shahajiraje Bhosale decided to face this war situation with just 10000 soldiers.

• Alliance army of Mughal and Adilshah reached near Mahakari river branch near the biggest dam.

• Shahaji Raje took advantage of the situation with diplomatically.

• He broke the dam at night, due to same all the army of Mughal spreaded on the ground.

He supported indirectly to Chhatrapati Shivaji’s achievements to make Sampoorna Swarajya. Due to actions of Chhatrapati Shivaji against Adilshahi Sultanate Shahaji always disputed in the Adilshahi Darbar. He was arrested by Adilshah due to same. Many Adilshahi Sardar like as Afzal Khan, Baji Ghorpade were against Shahaji.

Shahajiraje was very expert politician who serviced in various kingdom with respect.

• From start till 1625 A.D. Nizamshahi
• 1625 A.D. to 1628 A.D. Adilshahi
• 1628 A.D. to 1629 A.D. Nizamshahi
• 1630 A.D. to 1633 A.D. Mughal
• 1633 A.D. to 1636 A.D. Nizamshahi
• 1636 A.D. to 1664 A.D. Adilshahi

Chhatrapati Shivaji and Shahaji’s wife Jijabai requested Shahajahan to release Shahaji from the custody of Adilshah. Due to same Mughal Badshah Shahajahan forced Adilshah to discharge Shahajiraje from the custody. Adilshah agreed the demand of Shahajahan and release Shahajiraje immediately.
Shahaji was extreme warrior. He suggested Chhatrapati Shivaji to make his official capital on the Raigad. Shahaji was an extreme warrior but he was not succeed like as Chhatrapati Shivaji in south. His another son Vyankoji urf Ekoji was the successor in Tanjawar province.  

9.2 Jijabai Shahaji Bhosale:
Jijabai was the mother of Chhatrapati Shivaji. She was very ambitious women teach and guide her son the political issues and duty towards the nation. Jijabai was scholar women, she was expert in war technique and religious study. She was the mentor of Chhatrapati Shivaji. In the many situation she found very strong towards the nation and work.

- During the sindhi johar siege at panhala Shivaji blocked by adilshahi army. She moved to rescue Shivaji personaly.
- She was very courageous women at all the time.
- In the second incidence, when Shivaji blocked by aurangjeb at agra, she ran the administration very smoothly.
- She personaly done the work belongs to construction of sindhudurg fort.
- Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji always inspired by her.  

9.3 Samarth Ramdas Swami (Narayan Suryaji Thosar):
Samarth Ramdas was the great saint during the shivaji era. His original name was Narayan Suryaji Thosar. He ran away from the home during his wedding. Relation between Shivaji and Ramdas made Maharashtra different.

Samarth Ramdas wrote religious book Dasbodh, Manache Shlok to make awareness in the society and people’s religious concept. Samarth Ramdas promoted Das Sampraday very force fully in the Maharashtra.

The impact of Samarth Ramdas Swami on the Chhatrapati Shivaji made him very ideal personality. He guided him to respect value of the divine culture on the other hand he ordered to hold weapon against the enemies for Maharashtradharm. Chhatrapati Shivaji invited him to
permanent stay on his fort Sajjangad at Satara. Samarth Ramdas accepted and moved to Sajjangad permanently.

He established 11 Maruti temples of Hanuman in Maharashtra.

- Shahapur, Karad in 1644
- Masur at Karad in 1645
- Chaphal Veer Maruti Temple at Satara in 1648
- Chaphal Das Maruti Temple at Satara in 1648
- Shinganwadi at Satara in 1649
- Umbraj at Masur in 1649
- Majgaon at Satara in 1649
- Bhahe at Sangali in 1651
- Manapadale at Kolhapur in 1651
- Pargoan at Panhala in 1651
- Shirala at Kolhapur in 1654

Samarth Ramdas Swami first person who speaks about the term Maharashradharm, means there is only one religion Maharashtradharm.\textsuperscript{11}

\textbf{9.4 Sonopanth Dabir :}

- He was the guide cum minister of Chhatrapati Shivaji, he handled many situations which were going against Swarajya very smoothly.

- He teaches the political and administrative matters to Chhatrapati Shivaji as per his experience in same field.

- As a minister, his work was remarkable for the nation.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji done his Suvarntula.

- Sonopanth Dabir was excellence scholar from Chhatrapati Shivaji’s ministry. He was fully dedicated to Shahaji Raje Bhosale and Chhatrapati Shivaji.
• His son Trimbakpanth Dabir was also scholar like his father.  

9.5  **Dadoji Kondadev Kulkarni :**  
He was appointed as an executive officer of Pune Province by the Shahaji Raje Bhosale. Chhatrapati Shivaji learnt primary lessons of war and weapons study from him. He shown his lot of efforts to make Pune city from a small Panvadi village. He was very ideal officer of Shahaji Raje Bhosale, who completed all the responsibilities.

• As a mentor he succeeded to create Chhatrapati Shivaji as a warrior.

• But he was against Chhatrapati Shivaji’s policy towards Adilshahi sultanate because Shahaji Raje was the Chief Sardar in Adilshahi Sultanate.  

9.6  **Baji Pasalkar :**  
He was the Chief warrior and experience soldier / Sardar in the first battalion of Chhatrapati Shivaji, which kept foundation stone of Swarajya after the victory of Torana and Rohida fort. He was very experienced minister in the rule of Shahajiraje Bhosale at Banglore.

9.7  **Kanhoji Jedhe :**  
He was senior soldier of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administration. He was a soldier under Shahaji Raje Bhosale in south. Kanhoji Jedhe did remarkable work along with his five sons to increase Swarajya.

• During the battle of Pratapgad Ghandoji Khopate who was the relative of Kanhoji Jedhe shown way to defeated army of Afzal Khan.

• He safely discharged that defeated army from the jungle and Marathe soldiers.

• Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji arrested him and cut his one hand and one leg.

• Kanhoji got angry on Chhatrapati Shivaji because he got promise to apologies Khandoji Khopate by Chhatrapati Shivaji.
• Angry Kanhoji Jedhe kept his anger cool after the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s statement “A person will not be bigger than the constitution of Swarajya in the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s era.  

9.8 **Baji Prabhu Deshpande:**
Baji prabhu Deshpande was the superior warrior in all the manner. He played very important role in the rescue of Shivaji from the siege of Siddhi johar at the panhala fort. He personally alongwith 300 soldiers fought against the 10 thousand soldier’s army of siddhi masood at pavankhind till 6 hours.

Finally, Baji Prabhu, Fulaji, Shambhu Singh Jadhav along with the three hundred soldiers died in the Pavankhind.  

9.9 **Murarbaji Deshpande:**
• He was the Killedar of Purander. He fought with Mirza Jai Singh and Diler Khan very bravely to save the fort.

• Diler Khan offered him highly pay and service of Mughal, but he refused and continuously made attack on the Mughal force.

• Finally he died in the war of Purander.  

9.10 **Firangoji Narasala:**
He was the Killedar of Sangramdurg at Chakan. He fought with Shahiste Khan very bravely. Shahiste Khan wasted 54 days to capture Sangramdurg due to the bravery of Firangoji Narasala. There were lack of weapons and resources on the fort Sangramdurg. Firangoji Narasala very well managed the fort till 54 days against Shahiste Khan. Shahiste khan offered him Mughal service , but he refused. He left Narasala with the great honor and horse.

9.11 **Netaji Palkar:**
• He was known as a second Shivaji.

• As a first senapati he had done lot of work to gain victory for the nation.
• Many times Netaji shown his intelligence and skill to prove his pet name second Shivaji.

• During the Agra incident Diler Khan arrested him in Mughal Chhavani and sent him Agra.

• Aurangzeb was very angry because release himself from his custody, this anger he thrown on Netaji Palkar.

• He converted him Hindu to Muslim and named Mohammed Kuli Khan and sent him to Kabul in Afghanistan to fight against Pathan.

• Later Netaji reliefs himself from the custody of Mughals and met Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji returned him into Hindu religion.\(^{19}\)

9.12 **Bahirji Naik** :

• He was the Chief of detective secret agency of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• He brought lot of information, planning, graphs and documents belong to enemy for the Swarajya.

• Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji succeed in every campaigning and battle with a management skill and technique.

• He was a supreme head of Agra visit of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• He implemented the master plan of Chhatrapati Shivaji to discharge himself from the custody of Aurangzeb with all soldiers, servants and animals.\(^{20}\)

9.13 **Prataprao Gujar** :

As a second Senapati of Swarajya, he had done great job in every battle with a Chhatrapati Shivaji specially Surat and attack on Shahiste Khan. Prataprao died with 6 soldiers in the
struggling against the 25,000 soldiers of enemy. In the incidence with Mirza Jaisingh offered him Horse and Sword due to his bravery against him. Prataprao Gujjar was very brave and angry soldier during the early beginning of Shivaji’s movement against the enemies.  

9.14 Tanaji Malusare:
- Tanaji Malusare was the childhood friend and subhedar of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s kingdom.
- He participated in the various operations and campaigning of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Specially during the attack of Lal Mahal. He killed Shahiste Khan’s son Abbu Hasan Khan.
- He voluntarily take mission of fort Kondhana during the wedding ceremony of his son.

He won Kondhana at dark night with his younger brother Suryaji and uncle Shelar mama. Killedar of Kondhana Udaybhan Rathod fought with Tanaji very bravely. Finally Tanaji died in the war. His uncle Shelar mama killed Udaybhan Rathod during the war. Tanaji done great duty towards Swarajya. He died during the action but he brought achievement. Shivaji cried for him and change the name of kondhana fort, made memorial of tanaji sinhagad.

9.15 Moropant Pingle:
- Moropant Pingle was appointed as a second prime minister of Chhatrapati Shivaji, after the termination of first prime minister Shyamji Panth Nimbalkar. He was best prime minister of shivaji.
- As a prime minister, he had done lot of work to gain victory for the nation.
- Many times moropant shown his intelligence and skill to prove his self as a best prime minister. in absence of Chhatrapati Shivaji he done lot of work under the guidance of jijabai.

9.16 Maynak Bhandari:
He was the great soldier in the naval force of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He settled his impact on the west part of naval force in the Arabian sea. He done great work against foreign travellers.  

9.17 Darya Sarang:
He was the first chief of naval force of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Darya sarang was known specially for the war session in the sea. He kept total control on the west part of India with his navy.

9.18 Hambir Rao Mohite:
As a warrior hambir rao done lot of work in the war stream of swarajya, during the war of pratapgad he killed more than 600 soldiers in 6 hours. Hamir rao’s sword put near goddess temple to show. He was the brother of soyarabai wife of the Shivaji.

Many known unknown Maratha soldiers:
Many Maratha soldier used their life to sacrifice for the nation swarajya. viz. Suryaji Malusare, Shelar Mama, Yesaji Kank, Ramaji Pangera, Mayanak, Hiroji Farjant, Madari Mehetar, Jiwa Mahale, Sambhaji Kawaji Mahaldar, Chimanaji, Fulaji, Shabhusingha Jadhav, Tribak Pantha, Shiva Kashid & many more.

9.19 Badi Begum Saahiba:
- Badi begum sahiba was the mother of Ali Adilshaha. She was very ambitious women.
- After the death of adilshaha she installed his minor son ali adilshaha as a sultan.
- She run the administration of adilshahi few years on behalf of her minor son. She put all the responsibility of shivaji’s action against the Adilshahi sultanate to Shahaji Raje Bhosle, father of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- But he refused all the responsibility of shivaji’s action against the adilshahi sultanate.
- He explained Shivaji was not listening anything of him.badi begum sahiba was very sharp minded lady.
• She was knowing shahaji’s policy about his son Shivaji.

• She use lot of effort to caught or kill Shivaji through her sardars.

• Afzal khan, Siddhi juhar these soldiers failed against Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• Her operation against Shivaji made him very popular in south sultanates.28

9.20 Afzal Khan:
Afzal khan moved to kill Shivaji with his empire. He was the subhedar of wai, appointed by adilshahi sultanate. He was very strong physically and brave on the battle ground. He killed his 64 wives. He was very strongest minister at Adilshahi Durbar. Afzal khan killed many people, destroyed temples and farms from the territory of Shivaji. Azal Khan army was very violent to destroy every religious place and venues of Hindu.

Shivaji sent him invitation to meet near pratapgad fort. In tne meeting afzal khan attacked on Shivaji with weapon. Shivaji was extreme worrior killed him very diplomatically. Shivaji was prepared to kill Afzal Khan. That was the great assult to adilshaha by Shivaji.28

9.21 Aurangjeb:
Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire. Akbar made Mughal Empire actual strong and aimed till Afganistan and Brahmdesh (Todays Manmar). But Aurangzeb, last successful Badshah gave new identification to Mughal Empire very proudly. Aurangzeb was very cruel in behavior. He arrested his father Shahajahan for the designation of Badshah.

• He gave lot of trouble to his father in his custody.

• He killed his brother Darashuko like as other brother and sister who were the nominee for Badshah.

• He used poison to massage his father Shahajahan.

• He was the strong enemy of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
• Aurangzeb got anger when Chhatrapati Shivaji attack on the Shahiste Khan and cut his fingers, then Chhatrapati Shivaji looted more than 2 crore rupees and lot of wealth from the Surat city.

• He decided to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji with his maratha empire. Due to same he called him at Agra on occasion of his 50th birth anniversary and arrested.

• But Chhatrapati Shivaji release himself with soldiers and servants from the custody of Aurangzeb.
• Whole India and neighbour nations who know Aurangzeb they surprised and they praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his diplomacy.

• That was the major injury for Aurangzeb afterwards Chhatrapati Shivaji gave lot of trouble by looting Mughal province many times.

After the news of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s coronation as a Chhatrapati, Aurangzeb cried in the court. But he praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his management techniques and bravery in front of his all ministers. After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji hi son Sambhaji gave lot of trouble to Aurangzeb. Finally Aurangzeb decided to kill Smabhaji and he entered in Swarajya.

• He fought with Maratha 27 years till his death.

• But he never succeeds.

• Aurangzeb defeated all the powers from India and neighbor nations but he failed against Maratha power.

• Aurangzeb’s open intension against Chhatrapati Shivaji made Shivaji very popular as an Aurangzeb’s strong enemy in whole India, Afghanistan, Burma and even in England.

10. **Objectives:**
To study importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground & his leading policy.
To study and Chhatrapati Shivaji’s well-structured administration with its major parts & management during campaigning – war.

To evaluate & understand skill, vision & preparation on the battle ground.

To study Shivaji as a warrior & his impact on the history.

To see the facts of Maratha empire history and the achievement of Chhatrapati Shivaji as small jahagirdar of one village to the supreme king in the west and south part of India.

To understand the battle and administration management work.

**Scope of the project:**
The contribution of Chhatrapati Shivaji was remarkable to make a new empire of Maratha. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administrative skills were legendry 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.

Due to this study, we will get the Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battleground, which can be utilized for present. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Excellency in streams of politics, war, religious policy and administration can be applicable for present era of the nation.