CHAPTER 3
Chaptarisation of the topic

1. Introduction
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale) was the founder of strong Maratha empire. In the west part of India in 17th Century. He was well known for his forts and Naval Force.

Chhatrapati Shivaji (Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale) was born at the fort of Shivneri, near from city Junner (Pune District), in the year 1630 (19th February’ 1630). His mother Jijabai Bhosale named him Shivaji in the integrity of goddess Shivai Devi.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was devoted to his mother Jijabai Bhosale, who was extreme religious. These kind of environment had put deep impact on Shivaji maharaj. Holy history books of Hindu Ramayan and Mahabharat read by Shivaji very carefully.

Chhatrapati Shivaji in possession around 360 forts at the time of his death. He was the first Asian King who built strong Naval Force in Arabian Sea, west part of India. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s forts were central to his empire. These forts are very important source of information about his rule. The management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the Battle Ground give him success in the most of wars of his extreme career. 

2.1 Family Background:
Chhatrapati Shivaji’s background was from Rajputana, he was from Sisodiya Dynasty from North. First person of sisodia dynasty was rana laxman singh, his brother was raval ratna singh, chittore, who was the founder member of chittore Rajput dynasty of rana pratap. Ugrasingh alias indrasen, was from the same dynasty more years after laxman singh rana, had two son, karna singh & shubh krushna.

Ghorpade dynasty started from karnasigh & shubh karna was the first member of bhosale dynasty. Babaji bhosale in the same dynasty shifted from north to west part of india. He had son maloji & vithoji. Maloji raje died in the war of indapur. After him his sons shahaji & sharifji succeed as strong warrior. Shahaji was the father of Shivaji maharaj.
2.2 Family Graph 1: (A)

Rawal Ratnasinh, Chittod  \hspace{3cm}  Rana Lakshman Sigh, Sisode

\hspace{2cm} \downarrow

Rana Lakshman Singh  \hspace{2cm}  Anant Singh  \hspace{2cm}  Rana Anav Singh

\hspace{2cm} \downarrow

Rana Hamir Singh  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}

Rana Kshetra Singh  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}

\hspace{2cm} \downarrow

Rana Lakha  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}

Rana Mokal  \hspace{2cm}  Sajjan Singh/Sujan Singh  \hspace{2cm}  Kshesm Singh

\hspace{2cm} \downarrow

Rana Kumbha  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}

Rana Ooda  \hspace{2cm}  Rana Dilip Singh

\hspace{2cm} \downarrow

Rana Raimal  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}

Rana Sanga  \hspace{2cm}  Rana Siddhaji

\hspace{2cm} \downarrow

Rana Ratan Singh  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}

Rana Vikram Singh  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}

Rana Udai Singh  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}

Maharana Pratap Singh  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}  \hspace{2cm}

\hspace{2cm} \downarrow

Maharana Devraj  \hspace{2cm}  Karn Singh

\hspace{2cm} \downarrow

Pratan Singh  \hspace{2cm}  Ugra Singh/Indrasen

2.2 Family Graph 1: (B)
2.3 Family Graph 2:

Shahajiraje Bhosale
2.4 Wives of Chhatrapati Shivaji:

Chhatrapati Shivaji married with eight women from different dynasty by his parents due to political purpose. Mother Jijabai was very clever women, she made marriage of Shivaji in different biggest Marathi dynasties. These families were strong and powerful in their sector.
These relatives accepted Shivaji Maharaj as their king. They united to fight for the Maratha empire. Jijabai's diplomacy of Shivaji's multi-marriages for the Maratha power stood successful that time for the empire. Actually, Chhatrapati Shivaji spent a lot of time on the battle ground due to which he lost his family life.

Wives of Chhatrapati Shivaji are as follows:

- Saibai Bhosale from the family of Nimbalkar.
- Soyarabai Bhosale from the family of Mohite.
- Kashibai Bhosale from the family of Jadhav.
- Putalabai Bhosale from the family of Palkar.
- Sakwarbai Bhosale from the family of Gaikwad.
- Sagunabai Bhosale from the family of Shirke.
- Lakshmibai Bhosale from the family of Vichare.
- Gunvantabai Bhosale from the family of Ingale.

### 2.5 Children of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Chhatrapati Shivaji had eight children, two sons and six daughters. Sambhaji was the successor of him. After the death of Sambhaji, Shivaji Maharaj's younger son Rajaram took charge of the empire. He fought with Aurangzeb until 11 years.

Son and daughters of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj as follows:

- Sambhaji Son from Saibai.
- Ambikabai Daughter from Saibai.
- Sakhubai Daughter from Saibai.
- Ranuakka Daughter from Saibai.
- Deepabai Daughter from Soyarabai.
- Rajaram son from Soyarabai.
- Rajkuwar daughter from Sagunabai.
- Kamalabai daughter from Sakwarbai.

### 3. Muslim ruler before the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji:

Before Chhatrapati Shivaji, many Muslim Sultanates ruled on the Maharashtra province in Deccan. They used wealth, peoples for their benefit. These all Sultanates extremely tortured
subjects of Maharashtra province before Chhatrapati Shivaji. These sultanates and sultans were as follows:

3.1 Khalaji Sultanate:
- Allauddin Khalaji 1313 A.D. to 1316 A.D.
- Mubarik Khan Khalaji 1316 A.D. to 1320 A.D.

3.2 Tughalak Sultanate:
- Dnyasuddin Tughalak 1320 A.D. to 1326 A.D.
- Mohummad Tughalak 1326 A.D. to 1347 A.D.

3.3 Bahamani Sultanate:
- Hasan Gangu or Jafar Khan or Allauddinshah Bahamani 1347 A.D. to 1358 A.D.
- Mohummadshah Bahamani 1358 A.D. to 1375 A.D.
- Mujayitshah Bahamani 1375 A.D. to 1378 A.D.
- Daoodshah Bahamani 14th April to May 1378 A.D.
- Mehmoodshah Bahamani 1378 A.D. to 1397 A.D.
- Dnyasuddinshah Bahamani April to June 1397 A.D.
- Shamsuddin Bahamani June to November 1397 A.D.
- Firozshah Bahamani 1397 A.D. to 1422 A.D.
- Ahmedshah Bahamani 1422 A.D. to 1425 A.D.
- Allauddin Bahamani 1425 A.D. to 1457 A.D.
- Humaun Jalim Bahamani 1457 A.D. to 1461 A.D.
- Nizamshah Bahamani 1461 A.D. to 1463 A.D.
- Mohummadshah Bahamani 1463 A.D. to 1482 A.D.
- Mehmoodshah Bahamani 1482 A.D. to 1518 A.D.
- Ahmedshah Bahamani 1518 A.D. to 1520 A.D.
- Allauddinshah Bahamani 1520 A.D. to 1521 A.D.
- Walliullah Bahamani 1521 A.D. to 1524 A.D.
- Kalliullah Bahamani 1524 A.D. to 1526 A.D.

3.4 Bidar Beridshahi Sultanate:
• Sultan Kasim Beridshah 1492 A.D. to 1504 A.D.
• Amir Beridshah 1504 A.D. to 1549 A.D.
• Ali Beridshah 1549 A.D. to 1562 A.D.
• Ibrahim Beridshah 1562 A.D. to 1569 A.D.
• Kasim Beridshah 1569 A.D. to 1572 A.D.
• Mirza Ali Beridshah 1572 A.D. to 1592 A.D.

3.5 Imadshahi Sultanate from Varad:
• Sultan Fatehullah Imadshah 1484 A.D. few months
• Allauddin Imadshah 1484 A.D. to 1527 A.D.
• Darya Imadshah 1527 A.D. to 1562 A.D.
• Burhan Imadshah 1562 A.D. to 1572 A.D.

3.6 Nizamshahi Sultanate from Ahmednagar:
• Sultan Ahmed Nizamshah 1489 A.D. to 1508 A.D.
• Burhan Nizamshah 1508 A.D. to 1553 A.D.
• Hussain Nizamshah 1553 A.D. to 1565 A.D.
• Murtuza Nizamshah 1565 A.D. to 1586 A.D.
• Miran Hussain Nizamshah 1586 A.D. to 1588 A.D.
• Ismail Nizamshah 1588 A.D. to 1591 A.D.
• Burhan II Nizamshah 1591 A.D. to 1595 A.D.
• Ibrahim Nizamshah 1591 A.D. to 1595 A.D.
• Ahmed Nizamshah 1596 A.D. for one year
• Bahadur Nizamshah 1596 A.D. to 1603 A.D.
• Murtuza II Nizamshah 1603 A.D. to 1630 A.D.
• Hussain II Nizamshah 1630 A.D. to 1633 A.D.

3.7 Adilshahi Sultanate from Vijapur:
• Sultan Yusuf Adilshah 1489 A.D. to 1510 A.D.
• Ismail Adilshah 1510 A.D. to 1534 A.D.
• Ibrahim Adilshah 1534 A.D. to 1557 A.D.
• Ali Adilshah 1557 A.D. to 1580 A.D.
• Ibrahim II Adilshah  1580 A.D. to 1626 A.D.
• Mohummed Adilshah  1626 A.D. to 1655 A.D.

3.8 Fakri Sultanate from Khandesh
• Malik Raja Fakri  1370 A.D. to 1399 A.D.
• Malik Nasir Fakri  1399 A.D. to 1437 A.D.
• Miran Adil Khan Fakri  1437 A.D. to 1441 A.D.
• Miran Mubarik Khan Fakri  1441 A.D. to 1457 A.D.
• Adil Khan Fakri  1457 A.D. to 1503 A.D.
• Daood Khan Fakri  1503 A.D. to 1510 A.D.
• Adil Khan II Fakri  1510 A.D. to 1520 A.D.
• Miran Mohummed Fakri  1520 A.D. to 1599 A.D.

3.9 Other political groups
Non Marathi Powers were ruling in Maharashatra province
• British placed Mumbai, after surat incedence
• Portuguese established at Goa province
• Siddhi establishe them self at Murud at jajjira fort
• Kutubshahi Sultanate- Gowalkonda

4. Chhatrapati Shivaji recognized well-structured army and active administration.
Chhatrapati Shivaji recognized capable civil rule with the help of well-structured army and active administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji faced many critical situations in his career, but he forcefully won against every situation due to his management techniques on the battle ground. These incidents as examples are as follows:

4.1. First Step towards Swarajya:
Chhatrapati Shivaji took pledge with his friends cum soldiers at rodideshwar temple of lord Shiva. He was just 16 yrs old decided to make nation for Hindu people. This incidence known as Hindvi Swarajyachi Shapath. Many friends joined him to work for the nation. He established enough soldiers unit within few days. He started operation to hunt the next mission for the swarajya movement.
That was the actual began of Shivaji’s empire with the victory of Torana and Rohida fort. Both forts were under the Adilshahi sultanate.

Shivaji decided to take over the forts because both fort were neglected by the Adilshaha.

Near Torna there was another fort of Murumdev Chhatrapati Shivaji won that fort.

On the fort Chhatrapati Shivaji got four drums of gold luckily.

Chhatrapati Shivaji renovated Murumdev fort and changed the name as a Rajgad.

Within a few days Chhatrapati Shivaji’s active operations put better step towards Swarajya.

Chatrapati Shivaji started his function to create swarajya. Adilshaha asked his father Shahaji Raje Bhosale, Who was Sardar under Adilshaha. Shahaji replied, “My son is not listening, you can do as per Sultanate procedure.” Adilshahi took action against Shivaji But every time he succeeds due to planning in the situation.

4.2 Supe - Junner:
According to geographical situation in the Kare Pathar Supe and Junner province was very important. Chhatrapati Shivaji wants the province with hard work. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s maternal uncle was very corrupted, who always harassed common people for money.

The corruption gone on high stage in his leadership in the province. Chhatrapati Shivaji found out evidence against him and he ordered to arrest him. Chhatrapati Shivaji never seen any kind of relation in his administration. Due to same the corruption abolished 99% from his rule. Shivaji moved successfully in the movement of Supe- Junner province.

4.3 Sack of Kalyan- Bhivandi:
Chhatrapati Shivaji attracted by Kalyan province due to the geographical importance of the same. Kalyan Bhivandi area was very useful as a harbor and very rich market. Chhatrapati Shivaji attack on Kalyan Bhivandi and gain it within a few days. Chhatrapati Shivaji established naval force from the Kalyan.
In the kalyan victory, his soldier got daughter in law of kalyan subhedar. They made stand her in front of Shivaji maharaj as a gift for him. Shivaji maharaj got very angry to soldiers and appolised to her for misbehavior by his soldiers. Shivaji called her mother and made honour. He sent her back to her home with respect.

- He was aware with the importance of naval force in the west part of India.

- He appointed Darya Sarang as a Sarkhel (Supreme of Naval Force).

- With Darya Sarang he appointed Mayanak Bhandari, Ibrahim Khan and Daulat Khan.

- After victory of Kalyan Bhvandi Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Asangaon and won Mauli fort which was the very strongest fort in Thane.

4.4 The Battle of Pratapgad:
In the 1659 Adilshah sent Afzalkhan with the army of 75000 soldiers to destroy Shivaji with his empire. He was the main soldier, warrior and minister in Adilshahi Sultanate. He was the Subhedar of Wai province. He was very powerful physically. His height was 7.3 ft. due to same he was very popular as a strong man from Adilshahi Sultanate.

Whole India was not daring to fight with Adilshahi due to Afzal Khan. Badi Begum Sahiba sent him to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji on any cost. Voluntary he decided to destroy Chhatrapati Shivaji’s empire with him. He started his operation against Chhatrapati Shivaji from wai. He destroyed many temples like as Tulja Bhavani Temple. He destroyed so many villages, killed villagers to torture Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji chooses Pantaji as a lawyer to communicate with Afzal Khan. Pantaji was very sharp minded, who done his job very nicely.

- He presented Chhatrapati Shivaji is fearing Afzal Khan and he wanted to invite him in his kingdom near Pratapgad.
• Pantaji succeed in the communication with Afzal Khan and he brought him as per the planning of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• During the war of Pratapgd in every letter he used word uncle or title uncle for Afzal Khan.

• He used very polite language to convince Afzal Khan. In every letter he showed himself weak in front of Afzal Khan. Both of them met in a tent at foothills of Pratapgd fort on 10th November’1659.

• In the battle of Pratapgd, Jiva Mahale was selected by Chhatrapati Shivaji as a bodyguard during the meet with Afzal Khan.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji instructed him to pay attention only on the bodyguard of the Afzal Khan named Sayyed Banda.

• As per the instruction Jiva Mahale just concentrated on Sayyed Banda, He never involved in the encounter between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Afzal Khan.

• In the meeting with Afzal Khan he prepared himself to take defense from Afzal Khan’s any attack.

• He used bullet proof jacket inside the clothes and head guard inside the crown. Both things saved his life during the encounter with Afzal Khan.

• Afzal Khan calls Shivaji to huge him. Shivaji was alert, finally khan caught Shivaji & attack with weapon khanjeer.

• Shivaji used waghnakh & torn the stomach of Afzal Khan. Chhatrapati Shivaji used Wagh Nakh to kill him.

Sayyed Banda attack 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. Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with full diplomatically.
He signaled his troops to start the great assault on the Adilshahi Sultanate. With minimum manpower Chhatrapati Shivaji gained big victory against Adilshahi. He killed Afzal Khan and gained lot of wealth which was the great damage to Adilshahi Sultanate.\(^6\)

4.5 Siege of Panhala and battle of Pavankhind:
In 1660 Ali Adilshah sent his General Siddhi Johar to round with Chhatrapati Shivaji. Siddhi Johar besieged the Panhala fort in the mid of 1660, when Chhatrapati Shivaji on the same Fort.

Chhatrapati Shivaji withdrew from fort Panhala by cover of midnight and as he was pursued by antagonists. Chhatrapati Shivaji was running from the siege of Siddhi Johar from Panhala to Vishalgad.

- Veer Maratha Sardar Bajiprabhu Deshpande, Shambhu Singh Jadhav, Fulaji along with 300 soldiers from Bandal, Volunteer stay to fight in Ghodkhind (Pavankhind)

- During the battle of Ghodkhind (Pavankhind) Bajiprabhu requested Chhatrapati Shivaji to move Vishalgad with half troop of 300 soldiers.

- He personally break the battalion of 10000 soldiers of Siddhi Johar and Siddhi Masood along with the 300 soldiers in Pavankhind.

- He requested to Chhatrapati Shivaji when he reached to Vishalgad, please make three shoot of cannon to indicate he reached safely.

- As per the plan Bajiprabhu personally along with the 300 soldiers fought against Siddhi Masood.

- Maratha soldiers till 7 hours continuously with the minimum weapons. Finally Masood shot Bajiprabhu with the gun.

- There Shivaji got late due to shirke & surve were sieging to vishalgad. Chhatrapati Shivaji fought with them very bravely & moved to vishal gad.
• He made three sound of canon fire to indicate Bajiprabhu, Shivaji reached safely on the Vishalgad.

• All 300 soldiers died in Pavankhind. Siddhi Johar’s won against Bajiprabhu but he lost more than 3000 soldiers and more than 5000 injured in the same war against 300 soldiers.

• But indirectly that was the victory of Maratha because they saved Chhatrapati Shivaji from the soldiers of Siddhi Johar.  

4.6 Battle of Umberkhind:
Kaltalf Khan, a sardar of Shahista Khan defeated by Shivaji in the Battle of Umberkhind with few soldiers. Kaltalaf Khan was the chief Sardar and a great warrior from Mughal’s. Shahiste Khan instructed him to attack on Chhatrapati Shivaji. As per the instruction Kaltalf Khan moved to catch Chhatrapati Shivaji with Rai Baghan.

Kaltalf Khan and Rai Baghan, she was a strong warrior in same era, both were reached to Umberkhind. Suddenly Chhatrapati Shivaji attack on their army with arrows. Maratha soldiers they were hided in the gap of Umberkhind.

They were continuously leaving arrows on the soldiers of Kaltalf Khan. Finally Chhatrapati Shivaji personally attack on Kaltalf Khan and arrested him. Chhatrapati Shivaji looted all the weapons, wealth, cannon and animals of the same troop. Then Chhatrapati Shivaji left him alive.

Chhatrapati Shivaji praised Rai Baghan for her bravery and offered her job as a soldier in Swarajya. The defeat of Kaltalf Khan was the great example to make war with bows and arrows. That was one of the battle of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s life where Marathe soldiers used only bow and arrow in the battle.  

4.7 Attack on Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal, Pune:
Aurangjeb sent his maternal uncle Shahista Khan with powerful army over 1,50,000 on request of Badibegum Sahiba, Adishahi sultanate. Shahiste Khan entered in south Deccan to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji with his empire. He promised Aurangzeb to destroy Chhatrapati
Shivaji. Shahista Khan captures a lot of province and fort of Chakan near Pune. Till 3 years he gave lot of troubles to the subject of Chhatrapati Shivaji and he personally made his destination to live at Lal Mahal, Pune which was the property of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Lal Mahal where shivaji spent his childhood.

- In the April 1663 Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made surprise attack on Shahista Khan in the Lal Mahal Pune.

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

- Chhatrapati Shivaji attack with 300 soldiers at the midnight while a Lal Mahal had strong security of 100000 soldiers for Shahista Khan.

- He entered in Pune, he made a one drama of wedding ceremony to enter in Pune near Lal Mahal.

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

- Chhatrapati Shivaji and soldiers start to kill everyone in the palace.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made attack on the Shahiste Khan but unfortunately he saved from the attack of Chhatrapati Shivaji but he lost his three fingers.
  - Strong Security force of one lakh soldiers was not aware what is happen into the palace due to the noise of wedding ceremony band.

- In this incident, Chhatrapati Shivaji shown best management technique to do this world’s remarkable commando operation against shahista khan.

Chhatrapati Shivaji safely moved out from the palace and reached to Rajgad. Shahiste Khan sent army to catch Chhatrapati Shivaji but Chhatrapati Shivaji misplaces army due to the technique. He used few Bullocks.
He tied burning torch to bullocks horns and sent them to opposite site of Rajgad in jungle during the night. Khan’s army confused and he ran behind the bullocks in the dark. Finally Chhatrapati Shivaji succeed in the great and risky string operation against Shahiste Khan and Mughal Empire.  

4.8. Mudhol Attack:

Mudhol was very impoetant territory under the adilshahi sultanante. Adilshaha positioned Ghorpade as Sardar at Mudhol. Baji Gorpade was the strong enmey of Shivaji and his father Shahaji. He always found in the operational issues against of Shahaji Raje And Shivaji.

Shivaji decided to kill Baji Ghorpade. Baji Ghorpade was belongs to mudhol. Many from the Ghorpade Family positioned in the Mudhol. According to plan he done major attack on mudhol city with few soldiers. Maratha Soldiers attacked on mudhol and the palace of Baji Ghorpade. Chhatrapati Shivaji personally killed Baji Ghoarpade during the war.  

4.9. Hubali Attack:

Hubali was the very ironic in the financial wealth and trading from Adilshahi Sultanate. The defeat at Hubali attack made great assault by Chhatrapati Shivaji against Adilshahi sultanate. He got lot of gains from the attack to develop his kingdom very well. Adilshah moved many merchants and trade at Hubali in the mid of 16th century.

Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on Hubali with few soldiers and looted full Hubali within a day. A sack of Hubali city gave lot of wealth, cash, and diamonds to Chhatrapati Shivaji, he used same wealth to renovate old forts. The sacking of Hubali was the great harm to Adilshah, after the sacking many merchants, foreigners left from there permanently.  

4.10. Attack on Kudal:

Near Kudal, Kawas khan was waiting for Baji Ghorpade but unfortunately, Chhatrapati Shivaji reached there after defeat Mudhol. Chhatrapati Shivaji sent letter to Kawas Khan to leave the area immediately but he responded him very rudely. Finally angry Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on Kawas Khan and defeated him at night. In the Kudal war Kawas Khan with defense force left the place immediately after defeat. From here Chhatrapati Shivaji got lot of wealth, weapons and cannons.  

4.11. War at Fonda:
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj moved to Fonda fort which was the very important fort from the Adilshahi sultanate. Fonda fort was a very difficult to win by any one. But Chhatrapati Shivaji and his soldiers won the fort fonda with very bravey. Killedar of the Fonda blocked by him. Chhatrapati Shivaji offered him deal for Swarajya, but killedar express his willing to go Adilshahi Darbar, Chhatrapati Shivaji left him with great honor for his bravery during the combat.

After Fonda campaigning Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to take Goa but Portuguese willingly sent a letter of their acceptation to Chhatrapati Shivaji’s empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Malvan and looted lot of region from Adilshah. There he had seen Kurte Land in Arabian ocean. He observed the venue and ordered to officers to make there very prime fort to make naval force i.e. Sindhudurg. The main thing of this fort was Chhatrapati Shivaji used sisam for the foundation.

4.12 Pedgaon Battle:
Pedgaon was under the rule of Mughal. Chhatrapati Shivaji fought against the pedgaon fort soldiers. He made plan to loot fort without much war operation. He succeed in the same and gain lot of wealth from the war of pedgaon. War is example to show the diplomacy of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

4.13. Dindori :
After the sacking of Surat city, this news reached to Aurangzeb’s son Muatzam. Muatzam sent Daood Khan against Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Daood Khan with Iklash Khan made contest to Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji responded them with the combat. Finally, in the Dindori battle Maratha Realm got success and it’s moved to reach on another peak.

4.14. Salher :
The war of Salher was the biggest was of Marathe Empire with maximum number of human power. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s Prime Minister Moropanth and Senapati Prataprao Gujar attacked on the force of Mughal and alliance with Rajput and Rohilla dynasty. In this Great War many soldiers died from both the sides. From Mughal side Ilkhas Khan got great downfall from the Chhatrapati Shivaji.
He lost his chief soldier Rao Amarsingh Chandawar. After this war Maratha power gained more than 6500 horses, 125 elephants and 6000 camels and many more wealth. The war of Salher brought another achievement in Maratha Empire with sufficient finance. 17

4.15. Murud - Janjira:
The Janjira fort was known as a small black mouse in the Arabian Sea. This fort was ruled by the Siddhi dynasty. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on the same fort seven times. But each and every time he was not succeeded. Every time Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj used new technique to gain Janjira because Janjira was very central as per the terrestrial position of naval force.

Chhatrapati Shivaji won Khanderi and Underi these two sea forts to make control on the operations by Siddhi at Murud Janjira. Even he sent soldiers from the Khanderi Underi fort to make attack on the Murud Janjira but he felt due to environmental issues on the sea routes.

- In one of the attack Janjira’s in charge Siddhi Fateh Khan got lot of trouble due to Maratha naval force.

- Siddhi sent many applications to Adilshah sultanate and Mughal Badshah Aurangzeb to save him from Chhatrapati Shivaji. But he didn’t succeeds.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji won all the provinces which were under the Murud janjira fort. Chhatrapati Shivaji won remaining total seven forts of Siddhi.

- He offered him strong compensation against Janjira and higher designation in Swarajya instead of Janjira fort.

- When succeeded demands Janjira against the compensation Siddhi Fateh Khan agreed for the same.

Succeeded thought now definite this strong fort will get to Maratha Empire. But Fateh Khan’s high-ranking soldiers (Senapati’s) Siddhi Sanmool, Siddhi Kasim and Siddhi Khairiyat, they blocked him and throw into the custody. They decided to fight with succeeded...
till their end. They also arrested Fateh Khan Siddhi Sanmool declared himself as a Chief Siddhi. Finally succeeded returned from the Janjira. Fort Murud Janjira was the incomplete dream of Chhatrapati Shivaji.¹⁸

4.16. The Sack of Surat city:
Surat city was the financial capital City of Mughal Empire. Mughal merchants located there for few years for trading. Britishers established East India Company in Surat city with proper permission of that times Mughal Badshah Shahajahan. Many foreign merchants established their centers in Surat city. Surat city also known as the beared of Aurangjeb.

Badshah appointed Inayat Khan as a Kotawal and Superintendent of Surat. Inayat Khan was very corrupted officer always made many corruptions in Surat.

Examples:
1. On paper he shown to Badshah 9000 soldiers was guarding Surat city. On the other hand, there were only 1000 soldiers. Inayat Khan used 8000 soldiers’ salary for his personal expenses.

2. Many merchants unofficially hided their wealth in secret godown to save the tax of Mughal. Inayat Khan was aware with the same but he took commission against merchants action.
   - Chhatrapati Shivaji’s secret spices found all the information regarding Inayat Khan and black money as well as wealth of Surat.
   - Chhatrapati Shivaji made drama to move Daulatabad but suddenly he turned to Surat. Till 3 days marathe were looting surat city.
   - Chhatrapati Shivaji got lot of wealth from the loot.
   - Inayat Khan sent his lawyer to speak with Chhatrapati Shivaji for settlement. Lawyer cheated and made unsuccessful attack on Chhatrapati Shivaji due to same all soldiers from Maratha start to kill Mughal soldiers very rudely.
   - Finally, Inayat Khan underground from the Surat. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji easily reached every destination. Chhatrapati Shivaji took force of 4000 soldiers.
These were enough to loot Surat. 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. Marathi soldiers got angry and wounded or arrested soldiers of Mughal. Surat campaigning done lot of loss of Mughals.

Shivaji’s this action against Mughal Aurangjeb took very personally. He decided to kill Shivaji with his empire. 19

4.17 Treaty of Purander:
(Between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Mirza Raje Jai Singh –Mughal):
Aurangjeb angered due to Surat incident by Shivaji. He sent Mirza Jaisingh and Diler Khan to defeat Shivaji. Mirza Jaisingh was the king of Jaipur. He was the true follower of Mughal. Diler Khan and Mirza attacked on Purander fort. Among the all forts Purander was very important as well as biggest in size with few sub forts. Purander fort seiged by Diller Khan and start operation to win the fort. Murarbaji Deshpande was the killedar on the fort.

He fought very bravely with Mughal. Diller Khan tried his level but Murarbaji defended his attack with limited man force and resources. Diller Khan used his special cannon force or artillery for attack. After few days the one side of Purander crushed by Diller Khan’s artillery. Maratha killedar Murarbaji made attack on Diller Khan’s force. In the war Murarbaji killed by Diller Khan.

Many Maratha soldiers killed in Purander war and he blocked more than 50000 people on the Purander fort. Finally, Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to surrender, to save block people. Mirza Jaisingh invited Chhatrapati Shivaji for the treaty of Purander. The treaty of Purander was the biggest chapter of the Chhatrapati Shivaji ‘s biography on the battle ground.

According to treaty, Chhatrapati Shivaji agreed following points.
1. To give 23 forts for Mughal territories.
2. To gave 4,00,000/- hones province for Badshah Aurangjeb.
3. To promise about the duty of Mughal’s treaty.
4. To join service of Mughal on salary basis.
5. To send his son Sambhaji as a Mansabdar.
6. To visit Agra Darbar for the 50th birth anniversary of Badshah Aurangjeb.

Mughal’s army made remarkable games and captured Purander fort. Mirza forced Chhatrapati Shivaji to come to term with Mughal rather than loss of men. Aurangjeb got angry due to treaty of Purander by Jaisingh because he wanted to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji.  

4.18 Escape from the custody of Aurangzeb, Agra:
According to treaty of Purander Chhatrapati Shivaji moved towards Agra with elder son Sambhaji to meet Aurangjeb Badshah. In the Mughal court, Mughal ministers insulted Chhatrapati Shivaji many times due to instructions of Badshah. Aurangzeb stood him in a last line of Durbar behind the Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur. Chhatrapati Shivaji got angry due to same. Maharaja Jaswant singh of Jodhpur many times defeated by Maratha soldiers in north Maharashtra.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji spoke loudly and refused all the gifts offered by Aurangzeb.

- He shouted Aurangzeb regarding his insult by Mughal.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji shown back to Badshah and left Darbar without permission.

- First time in the history of Mughal from the founder Babur till Aurangzeb, Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the person who broke protocol of Mughal and show Badshah back and insulted in durbar.

- Aurangzeb got very angry due to Chhatrapati Shivaji’s behavior and sent Faulad Khan Siddhi, Kotwal of Agra city to arrest Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Aurangzeb wanted to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji, But Jaisingh already sent few letters for Chhatrapati Shivaji’s security.
• Second thing Chhatrapati Shivaji got popularity in whole India due to court action because at the time of court incident many number of kings from various part of India and Afghanistan presented in the court.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji made drama of illness and give application to Aurangzeb to send his soldiers, animals and ministers back to the Maharashtra. Aurangzeb happily approved his application.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji start to distribute and one day he escapes himself from the sweets box.

• Aurangzeb got angry on his ministry and especially on the security in charge Faulad Khan Siddhi.

• He sent many troops to catch Chhatrapati Shivaji towards south but Chhatrapati Shivaji ran opposite way in the north to Mathura.

He spent there few days and he left Sambhaji there, he changed his get up and reached to Rajgad after one month. He declared Sambhaji died during the encounter and he done ritual of Sambhaji. Aurangzeb got news Chhatrapati Shivaji reached in his kingdom but he lost his son.

Aurangzeb stops his search movements then Chhatrapati Shivaji brought Sambhaji from Mathura to Rajgad. Aurangzeb surprised due to the management technique of the Chhatrapati Shivaji. He gave example of Chhatrapati Shivaji diplomacy in front of his ministry. 22

4.19. Coronation Of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Policy with British-foreigner/ others:
The coronation of Shivaji Maharaj was a defining moment occasion in the past of Maharashtra. After a long pause of overseas rule, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had achieved to sculpt out a Hindu empire in an Islamic India.

Those were concerned times. The foreign rulers always showed religious conceit towards their hindu subjects. Justice was never even and lawlessness was rampant. Even their royal
courts produced rival factions, with the Irani (Persian) / Turani (Central Asian) stock getting precedence over the indigenous Hindustani. Their Hindu fief holders were more interested in retaining their estates and turned a blind eye to the fanaticism of their masters. Hence there was a general discontent amongst the populace albeit muted. However, people secretly desired a liberator. That was when Chatrapati Shivaji maharaj arrived on the scene.

Such was the individual charisma and persuasiveness of the raja, that his every follower identified with his cause and joined him in large numbers. He gave them a hope to cling on to and a dream to cherish.

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

According to the historian Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Shivaji's greatness lay not in his creation of a kingdom, but in the circumstances in which he created it (..... from the survey of the conditions amidst which he rose to sovereignty). Shivaji's swarajya was accomplished amidst extreme adversities.

This was something nobody had envisaged. After decades of enslavement, the most fierce of warriors had turned benign and resigned to their fate of subservience. This remained the case until the advent of Shivaji.

He moved them up from their slumber and ignited in them the spark of freedom. After almost three and a half centuries of a foreign rule (of the Afghans, the Mughals or the Sultans of Persian descent), finally the people had a king who had risen from their own routine.

- To achieve his goal Shivaji had to tackle not one but two formidable empires.

- The Adilshahi Sultanate of the south and the mighty Mughal Badshahi of the north (not to mention irritations from the Europeans).
• It was no mean achievement by Shivaji.

• He was tremendously constrained in terms of resources and manpower.

• But nevertheless he succeeded in his quest by sheer grit, a brilliant acumen, a daring approach and an endurance of spirit.

• As the adage goes, that luck favours the brave, mother destiny too showered her gracious fortune on this entrepreneurial son of her.

• Shivajis courage rewarded with some early successes and his ambitions soared new heights.

• But one of Shivajis great qualities was, while his head always looked up to the sky, his feet were always firmly entrenched on the ground.

Shivaji was undoubtedly a very courageous person, but his courage was never impaired by recklessness but rather embellished by caution. Like a seasoned general, he knew exactly when to attack and when to retreat. He was extremely circumspect while fighting the enemy. He did so with extreme cunning, a knowledge of not just his own strengths and weaknesses but also that of his enemy. Something which he acquired through his resourceful spy network.

Hence more than often the place and time of his battles were his own choosing, something which gave him an distinct edge over the enemy. Thus, Shivaji always proved to be a step ahead of his rivals. Starting as a teenaged leader of a band of young Mavales (inhabitants of the Maval region around Pune), Shivaji was quick to comprehend the geographical intricacies of Sahyadri terrain.

He used these mountains virtually as his armour while battling some very daunting foes. Lightening in his movements he swept down on his unsuspecting enemy and before the latter could react, disappeared into the darkness of the night or back into the thickly vegetated
camouflage of the hills. Thus the enemy despite the colossal size of their armies and their great wealth, soon found themselves helpless against the brilliance of Shivaji’s strategems.

Shivaji practised the Kautilya neeti of Chanakya, whereby the end was more important than the means. Afterall his enemy was powerful and crafty and it was more often necessary for Shivaji to match deceit with cunning. He never made any pretentions of chivalry or magnanimity towards the enemy, (which history repeatedly shows has led many a great warrior to their peril) and crushed his enemies with ruthlessness. Thus, even the veteran generals like the Goliathic Afzal Khan and powerful Shaista Khan found it difficult to match Shivaji in terms of guile and they soon found themselves at their wits end.

- Shivaji was a born leader of men.

- He inspired loyalty in his soldiers to such an extent that many a gallant knight like Tanaji Malusare, Baji Prabhu Deshpande, Prataprao Gujar, Baji Pasalkar….. readily sacrificed themselves at the altar whenever the need so arose.

- In fact no era ever witnessed such a regularity of martyrdom as during Shivaji’s time.

- Shivaji was even magnanimous in allowing the tomb of his arch foe, Afzal Khan to be built at the site where he was killed.

- Never did Shivaji ever raze down a mosque in victory nor allowed anyone to desecrate the holy Koran during his raids.

- He disallowed defilement of womenfolk even from the enemy camp.

- He had issued strict warnings to his men to refrain from such acts and meted out the strictest punishment to those found guilty of breaking these cardinal rules.

- This fact has been acknowledged even by the mughal chronicler Khafi Khan, one of Shivaji’s severest critics.
Moreover, Shivaji freely employed Muslims in his army at various positions.

There are examples of them reaching high positions viz. Noor Beg, Haider Ali Kohari, Daulat Khan, Ibrahim Khan … just to name a few. But at the same time Shivaji never hesitated to take up cudgels for his Hindu brethren. His bold letter chastising Mughal emperor Aurangzeb for the oppression of the Hindus is quite well known. Hence, it wasn’t a war between Hindus and the Muslims as such, but more of a war between the aborigine and the oppressive invader.

Shivaji began his quest with a small hereditary fief, but increased it tenfold by capturing a large region that stretched from Ghats bordering Pune to coastal plains of the Konkan. Hence, it became even more imperative that the Marathas declare their own king to rule this vast land.

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

The English envoy Henry Oxinden who witnessed the ceremony writes, ‘… This day, the Raja, according to the Hindu custom was weighed in gold and poised about sixteen pagodas which money together with one hundred thousand more, is to be distributed after his coronation onto the Brahmins who in great number are flocked hither from all the adjacent countries…’.

The Jedhe Chronicle mentions ‘… on 30th May 1674, Shivaji was invested with the holy thread and he married again according to the Vedic mantras’.

Records also mention the presence of the heir apparent Sambhaji with Shivaji’s queens, his mother Jijabai amongst the many royal attendees, dignitaries and soldiers. There were several elephants and horses present on the fort as observed by Oxinden.

Sabhasad mentions ‘A golden throne weighing thirty two mounds was made and inlaid with the choicest and the most precious jewels of nine kinds procured from the treasury…… (Chhatrapati) ascended the throne.’
Note:

• The throne was designed by one Ramaji Datto Chitre of Kolhapur. Shivaji's court at the time of his coronation has been described as-

• Shivaji arrived in the court (wearing gold toda around the suruwar around the legs, jewellery around the neck a kavda necklace-over the angarkhaa, kambarpatta,...),

• He holded in his right hand weilding a golden bow and his left hand held a golden Vishnu idol, Vishnu Idol –

• (the king symbolises the incarnation of Vishnu on earth).

• The ashta pradhans (Moropant Pingale held a gold kalash with perforations, Hambirao Mohite held a silver kalash, etc) flanked the throne.

• On the right side stood Balaji Avji Chitnis and on the left side stood Nilopant Farasvis. Madari Mehtar (who was given the title Takht Firosh, caretaker of the throne).

• One sardar Vishwasrao Gaikwad held Bhavani the bejewelled sword of the king.

• The men around the throne weilded the royal sceptres-insignias (gold chavri, morchel,gold spear with a weighing scale symbolising even justice and fair commerce, gold spear with fish head symbolising control over seas, gold spears with horse head symbolising a powerful cavalry).

• Gagabhat held the royal umbrella over the king......... - Shivcharitrakathan by Shivshaahir Babasaheb Purandare.

• Shivaji struck his own coins and inaugurated a new era called Rajyashaka.

• Also the fort Raigad was declared the new capital of the kingdom.
• A blueprint on the proposed administration of the kingdom was drawn out.

• It was executed by Ranganath Pandit and was called the Rajavyavaharkosh.

• But a tragedy struck Shivaji, when he lost his mother Jijabai hardly within a months’ time after the coronation.

• Shivaji considered it a bad omen and re conducted the coronation ceremony this time as per tantric traditions.

• The ceremony was conducted by one Nischalpuri Gosavi.

• This ceremony was however a very simple affair and lasted just for a day.

Shivaji didn’t rest on his laurels and conducted several successful incursions in the south (northern Karnataka and Ginjee in Tamil Nadu) which brought him more territory, wealth and glory.

Shivaji could have achieved much more if the jaws of death hadn’t snatched his eventful life. Shivaji fell ill and breathed his last on 3rd April 1680, almost six years after his coronation. He was just 53. Shivaji left behind a legacy. A legacy which empowered the future generations of the Marathas, providing them with a self-belief that propelled them to rise as major force in the political scene of a greater India.

After the escape from Agra Chhatrapati Shivaji used strong policy against Mughal and other sultanates. He captured his forts again which lost by him in the treaty of Purander.

**Other Enemies:**
On 6th June 1674 Shivaji declared himself title of Chhatrapati with the coronation at Raigad Fort. He stood against of British, Portuguese & Siddhi.

Pataprao Gujar made big mistake in the incident of Behelol Khan Chhatrapati Shivaji took strong action by the letter. Before the coronation ceremony of Chhatrapati Shivaji, he was on
the campaigning to kill Behelol Khan. He personally live arrested Behelol Khan but he relief him again instead of huge compensation from him.

He took promise to not return in Swarajya again. Chhatrapati Shivaji got angry due to same and sent him a letter to bring head of Behelol Khan otherwise don’t show your face to me. Prataprao loose his patience and attack on Behelol Khan’s army of 25,000 soldiers with just 6 soldiers. Prataprao died with 6 soldiers in the fighting against the 25,000 soldiers. These sevan soldiers along with parap rao gujar known as (mad soldiers : because they were mad for the nation & Chhatrapati shivaji) vede saat veer.

Their name as follows:
1. Visaji Ballal
2. Dipoji Rautrao
3. Viththal Pilaji Atre
4. Krushnaji Bhaskar
5. Siddhi Hilal
6. Vitthoji Shinde
7. Senapati himself Pratap Rao Gujar

4.20 Sack of Surat, second time:
Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to sack the Surat city again. After the first attack on the Surat Aurangzeb meant a very high compound wall around the city to save Surat from Chhatrapati Shivaji. This time purposely Chhatrapati Shivaji attacks during the Diwali festival because in this festival a trading of gold is always on the peak. Kotwal of Surat city was not alert at the same time. Chhatrapati Shivaji attack very forcefully, his soldiers broke the main door of city and entered in the same.

British officer Strinsham Master was not agreed to give any fund to complete Chhatrapati Shivaji’ s demand. On the other hand Dutch, French, Portuguese used complete non alignment against Chhatrapati Shivaji and rest of the trade merchants. They paid amount as per the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s demand from them. But a Master started firing on the Chhatrapati Shivaji’s soldiers.

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s soldiers responded him very smoothly. Turky and Irani they were also started battle with Chhatrapati Shivaji but they defeated by him. Chhatrapati Shivaji looted more than One Crore rupees from the Surat. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s second loot of Surat was
not beneficiary like first. But he got lot of experience and sufficient money to make his kingdom very safe. 24

4.21 Successful campaign in Karnataka and south:

- After the coronation ceremony, Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to spread his empire in south.

- As per the plan he moved to Karnatak there he defeated his enemy and gained many forts and province. Chhatrapati Shivaji had done major loss of Vijapur.

- Kutubshah Badshah from Gowalkonda welcomed Chhatrapati Shivaji in his kingdom Gowalkonda.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji signed many treaties with Kutubshah regarding trade and peaceful relations.

- Kutubshah accepted Chhatrapati Shivaji as a supreme king in south part of India. Chhatrapati Shivaji spread his empire till Jinji, Tanjawar (Today’s Tamilnadu).

- Near Tanjawar Chhatrapati Shivaji’s step brother Yekoji or Vyankojiraje attack on Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated him easily.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji sent him letter as a biggest brother and demanded his share in Tanjawar.

- Finally Yekoji left Chhatrapati Shivaji’s share and signed treaty and promised to help.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji spread his empire near from Surat, Thane, Karwar, Jinji till Tanjawar.

- All sultanates from south accepted Chhatrapati Shivaji as a supreme king of South. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji raised as an option for a Mughal Badshah Aurangzeb. 25

5. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administration and discipline:
Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management in the stream of military was under discipline. With the stout forces and the management techniques, he beats every situation easily. Major portion of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s on the Battle ground are:

5.1 Army:
Army: Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military empire was based on army. Shivaji had army of 2 lac Mavala soldiers. 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

5.2 Navy:
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the founder of Indian Navy. He was the first Asian king who found navy in Defense. Chhatrapati Shivaji established his monopoly on Arabians Sea due to his sturdy naval force in the west part of India. He was the first king who established his kingdom in the sea.

He built sea fort like Sindhudurga to keep control on foreign affairs with India by sea-roots. Chhatrapati Shivaji made well discipline army and naval force which based on dedication and commitment.

These army and naval force were result oriented. Chhatrapati Shivaji used successful policy in his campaigning to build strong nation

- Chhatrapati Shivaji’s sea forts were central to his empire naval force empire. These forts are very important source of information about his rule on the sea.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji’s policy to make very strong naval force in the west part of India praised by many kings in India.

- He controlled on the all type of trade of international markets.

- First time he introduces the importance of sea and the use of harbor to the world.
- He built many harbors and forts in the Arabian Sea and built a very strong and positional naval force in the Arabian Sea.

The important sea forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s naval force are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fort</th>
<th>Type of fort</th>
<th>Situated at</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnala</td>
<td>Sea fort</td>
<td>Thane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghodbunder</td>
<td>Sea Shore fort</td>
<td>Thane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durgadi</td>
<td>Jungle fort</td>
<td>Thane</td>
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<td>Thal</td>
<td>Sea Fort</td>
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<td>Revdanda</td>
<td>Sea Shore fort</td>
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<td>Korlai</td>
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<td>Samrajayagad</td>
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<td>Sarjekot</td>
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<td>Himmatgad</td>
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<td>Kanakdurg Vijaygad</td>
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<td>Jaygad</td>
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<td>Purnagad</td>
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<td>Nivati</td>
<td>Sea Shore fort</td>
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</table>
Yashwantgad    Sea Shore fort    District Sindhudurga
Talkonkan    Sea Shore fort    District Sindhudurga
Sindhudurga    Sea fort    District Sindhudurga

5.3 Forts (with authority, responsibility and discipline):
Chhatrapati Shivaji’s fort were on the hill point. That was very safe place for admin.
No one had habit from enemies of Shivaji’s to fight in the mountain vision. For e.g. Adilshah, Nizamshah, Mughal, British, etc.

Area about the fort was full with forest and highly hills, due to same the way towards fort was very dangerous to enemies of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Authority, Responsibility and Discipline:
Chhatrapati Shivaji personally focused on the authority, responsibility and discipline in his administration. When he assigned any authority to any soldier with authority directly he was giving responsibility and discipline belongs to same.

a. Unity of command and direction:
A very important key in management during the war is unity of command. Because when one order is given by so many authorities that work always suffer. In Swarajya all the ministers, soldiers follow the order of the king.

They used only one statement i.e. order should be from the king only. Chhatrapati Shivaji made discipline in unity of command.

- Unity of direction means one head one plan.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji always used one head one plan technique during the war and battle campaigning.
- He always divided his army into two groups and each group followed their order of the Chief.
- This system followed by the same in every group and sub group.
- This unity of direction is also known as Ganimi Kawa.

b. Sub - Ordination of interest:
Subordination of interest states organization first employees second. If organization succeeds then employees also succeed. The military force of Chhatrapati Shivaji always fought for the nation not for the king.

All the soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji military always gave preference to the nation, Swarajya and second their family. That was the main power of his victory and success. All the mavale Sardar were totally devoted their self for the nation and king.

c. Remuneration:
Chhatrapati Shivaji always released soldiers from their family burden before the campaign against the enemy.
1. He paid 4 month’s salary in advance.
2. He was not planning any kind of campaigning and string operation against the enemy to make their soldiers free for the cultivation work on their farms.
3. He started pension plan for death soldier’s family.
4. He paid attractive and sufficient salary to his minister and soldiers as per their designation, responsibility and workload.
5. He used flexible policy to his soldiers. He always gave preference to his soldiers needs and primary requirements. Due to same soldiers always paid full attention to the duty as a warrior.

d. Due to same soldiers paid full attention on the official and campaigning work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Salary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister (Peshva)</td>
<td>15,000/- Yearly in hone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amatya (Mujumdar)</td>
<td>12,000/- Yearly in hone</td>
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<td>Secretary (Suranis)</td>
<td>10,000/- Yearly in hone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sumant (Dabir)</td>
<td>10,000/- Yearly in hone</td>
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<td>Senapati (Sarnobat)</td>
<td>10,000/- Yearly in hone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panditrao (Danadhyaksha)</td>
<td>10,000/- Yearly in hone</td>
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<td>Mantri (Vaknis)</td>
<td>10,000/- Yearly in hone</td>
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<td>Jumledar</td>
<td>500/- Monthly in hone</td>
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</table>
Mujumdar 500/- Monthly in hon
Karbhari 500/- Monthly in hon
Jamenis Hajari 500/- Monthly in hon
Army Jumledar 100/- Monthly in hon

e. Centralization:
According to Henry Feyole the success of any organization is depends on the centralization of all authorities. Chhatrapati Shivaji divided their work into the ministry but there was a procedure to appeal against their decision to Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Chhatrapati Shivaji divided their administration into four parts which also known as WADA. These WADA made Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management work very smoothly to function. The centralization of his kingdom was the great success of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Examples:
1st stage Grampanchayat, Mahaldar, Subhedar.
2nd stage Ministers.
3rd stage (High stage) Chhatrapati Shivaji.
Supreme stage Jijabai Bhosale (Mother of Shivaji).

f. Equity:
Chhatrapati Shivaji used equity in his military. He always gave priority to employees work. Employees got promotion on their work quality. Chhatrapati Shivaji always follows unity in diversity. Chhatrapati Shivaji never involved any blood relation in their ministry.

g. Few important forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s empire are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Fort</th>
<th>Taluka / Tahasil (present)</th>
<th>District (present,in Maharashtra)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Pandavgad</td>
<td>Panvel</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Prabalgad</td>
<td>Panvel</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Karnala</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>Sarjekot</td>
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<td>Ramdarne</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Vengurle</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Narayangad</td>
<td>Junnar</td>
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<td>Chakan</td>
<td>Khed</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Rajmachi</td>
<td>Maval</td>
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<td>Lohagad</td>
<td>Maval</td>
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<td>Tikona</td>
<td>Maval</td>
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<td>Velhe</td>
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<td>Rohida</td>
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<td>Sadashivgad</td>
<td>Karhad</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Machchhindragad</td>
<td>Walwa</td>
<td>Sangali</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. **Detailed achievement calendar of Chhatrapati Shivaji (From his birth to death):**

List & description of events from Shivaji’s life from his birth to death. Always inspire others.²⁸

**Year 1630 A.D.**
- **Birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji** 1630, February 19th
  at Shivneri fort mother named him Shivaji.

- **Shortage – During the shortage** 1630 to 1631
  Chhatrapati Shivaji was very active child.

- **Shahajahan stayed Gurhanpur** 1630 to 1632
- **Pune burned by Murar Jagdev** 1630

**Year 1631 A.D. to 1640 A.D.**
- **Murthyja coronation** 1631

- **March Defeat of Nizamshahi** 1633, June 17th

- **Chhatrapati Shivaji at Pune Lal Mahal** 1637
  Shahaji decided to send Chhatrapati Shivaji alongwith his queen Jijabai
  To hold rule of his Jahagir at Pune.
• Shahaji got Bangalore Jahagir by Adilshahi. He situated himself in The Bangalore city alongwith second wife Tukabai and son Sambhaji.

• Mudhoji got Fultan city for Jahagir

• Chhatrapati Shivaji’s wedding with Saibai at Lal Mahal in the age of 10 years

Year 1641 A.D. to 1646 A.D.
• Chhatrapati Shivaji visited Bangalore To meet Shahajiraje and Adilshahi Darbar.

• Mudhoji’s misbehavior against Chhatrapati Shivaji.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji punished Patil of Ranza village for offence of rape

• Chhatrapati Shivaji’s pledge at Rohideshwar to establish own Kingdom (Swarajya) for hindus.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji Won Rohida fort
• Chhatrapati Shivaji Won Torna Fort

Year 1647 A.D. to 1650 A.D.
• Death of Dadoji Konddev
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Kondhana
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won purander
• Defeat of Fateh Khan by Chhatrapati Shivaji
• Shahajiraje arrested by Adilshahi Sultanate 1648, July  
• Discharge of Shahajiraje from custody of Adilshahi Sultanate due to diplomacy of Jijabai and Shivajiraje. Chhatrapati Shivaji put pressure on Adilshah by Mughal Badshah Shahajahan 1649, May 14

• Birth of Sakhubai Chhatrapati Shivaji’s daughter 1650

**Year 1651 A.D. to 1656 A.D.**

• Purification rituals of Bajaji Nimbalkar 1651 to 1652  
• Marriage of Sakhubai 1655  
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Jawali 1656, January 15

• Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated Chandrarao More 1656, August 27
  He killed all the sons of Chandrarao at Jawali.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Supe 1656, September

**Year 1657 A.D.**

• Chhatrapati Shivaji marriage with Putalabai 1657, April 15
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Junner 1657, April 30
• Birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s elder son Sambhaji 1657, May 14
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Kalyan Bhivandi 1657, October 24

**Year 1659 A.D.**

• Afzal Khan moved from Vijapur to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji on behalf of Adilshahi Sultanate 1659

• Chhatrapati Shivaji invited Kanhoji Jedhe 1659

• Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Pratapgar 1659
from Rajgad fort.

- Death of Saibai due to illness 1659
- Afzal Khan reached to Wai 1659, September 30th
- Afzal Khan sent his lawyer Krishnaji Bhaskar to Chhatrapati Shivaji 1659, October
- Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan and won battle against Adilshahi Sultanate, gained lot of wealth from the same war at Pratapgad 1659, November 10th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Panhala. 1659, November 20th

**Year 1660 A.D.**

- Panhala siege by Siddhi Johar, who ordered by Badi Begum Saheba from Adilshahi Sultanate. Siddhi Johar was the killedar at Karnul. 1660, March 2nd
- Shahiste Khan reached to Pune. 1660, May 9th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji released himself from the siege of Siddhi Johar. 1660, July 12th
- Death of Baji Prabhu along with 300 soldiers at Pavankhind. He fought with the army of 10000 soldiers at Pavankhind. 1660, July 13th

**Year 1661 A.D.**

- Meet of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Shahajiraje 1661 to 1662
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won battle against Kaltalf Khan at Umberkhind Known as 1661, February 2nd
Umberhindichi Ladhai.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji sacked Rajapur and Destroyed workshop, factory of British.
  British moved to Surat and Mumbai to establish new trade centers.
  1661, March

- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Shrungrarpur, Sangmeshwar 1661, April 29th

- Chhatrapati Shivaji’s settlement with Vijapur 1661, May

- Chhatrapati Shivaji established statue of Bhavani mata at Pratapagad 1661, July

**Year 1663 A.D. to 1664 A.D.**

- Attack on Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal. Pune By Shivaji. 1663, April 5th

- Siege of Kondhana by Jaswant Singh. He defeated by Maratha soldiers. 1663, December

- Attack on Surat by Chhatrapati Shivaji He looted lot of gains. 1664, January 6th to 10th

- Death of Shahajiraje. He died due to accident by horse at jungle. 1664, January 23rd

- Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated Jaswant Singh who sieged at Kondhana. 1664, May 28th

- Chhatrapati Shivaji attack on Mudhol and killed Baji Ghorapade. 1664, October
• Chhatrapati Shivaji put foundation stone of Sindhudurg. 1664, November 15th

Year 1665 A.D.

• Suvarna tula of Mother Jijabai and Minister Sonopant Dabir 1665, January 6th
  • Mirzaraje Jaysingh reached to Gurhanpur with Diller Khan, both were sent by Aurangzeb to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji with his empire. 1665, January 19th
  • Mirza reached at Aurangabad city 1665, February 10th
  • Loot of Savarnur 1665, February 19th
  • Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Raigad 1665, March
  • Mirzaraje reached to Pune 1665, March 3rd
  • Jaswant Singh moved to Delhi 1665, March 7th
  • Diller Khan reached near Purander He made all the set to war against Maratha 1665, March 31st
  • Diller Khan won sub fort of Purander Rudramal Many maratha soldiers died in the huge war at Purander fort. 1665, April 14th
  • Chhatrapati Shivaji sent his lawyer Raghunath Panth to talk with Mirzaraje Jaysingh regarding treaty. 1665, May 18th
  • Treaty of Purander between Chhatrapati Shivaji 1665, June 11th
and Mirzaraje jaysingh on behalf of Mughal empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji gave his 23 forts and 4 lakh hones province.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji hand over Kondhana to Mughals as per treaty. 1665, June 14th
- Sambhajiraje at Mirzaraje Jaysingh’s custody to follow treaty. 1665, June 17th
- Mughal war in the leadership of Chhatrapati Shivaji against Adilshah. 1665, September 30th
- Defeat of Mughal by Adilshahi Sulatanate due to Chhatrapati Shivaji’s diplomacy. 1665, December 24th

**Year 1666 A.D.**

- Defeat at Panhalgad 1666, January 11th
- Death of Shahajahan 1666, January 22nd
- Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Agra on an Invitation of birth anniversary of Mughal Badshah Aurangzeb. 1666, March 5th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Agra Munshi from Mughal recieved him. Shivaji got angry due to unfaithful treatment. 1666, May 11th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji in the court of Aurangzeb, he refused his gift. Due to insulting treatment. Aurangzeb angered, he kept Chhatrapati Shivaji in a custody at Agra fort. 1666, May 12th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji discharged himself from the custody of Aurangzeb by sweet boxes. 1666, August 16\textsuperscript{th}

- Ram Singh, son of Jaysingh suspended by Aurangzeb. 1666, September 2\textsuperscript{nd}

- Raje reached to Rajgad. 1666

- Raje reached Rajgad along with Sambhaji. 1666, November 20\textsuperscript{th}

**Year 1667 A.D.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated at siege of Rangane. 1667, May

- Death of Mirzaraje Jaysingh. 1667, July

- Aurangzeb converted Netaji Palkar in Islam and named Mohummed Kuli Khan. 1667, March 27\textsuperscript{th}

- Treaty with Mughal. 1667, April 3\textsuperscript{rd}

- Aurangzeb released Raghunath Panth and Tryambak Panth. 1667, April 3\textsuperscript{rd}

- Sambhajiraje meet Shehejada Mohodzam 1667, October 27\textsuperscript{th}

- Visit at Bardesh. 1667, November 9\textsuperscript{th}

- Treaty with Portuguese. 1667, November 26\textsuperscript{th}

**Year 1668 A.D. to 1669 A.D.**

- Goa attack plan 1668, October Renovation of Temple of Saptkoteshwar. 1668, October 13\textsuperscript{th}
• Aurangzeb destroyed a big temple of Kashi 1669, August to September. Vishweshwar at Kashi

Year 1670 A.D.
• Janjira war – Chhatrapati Shivaji tried 1670, November to take over the fort but never succeed.

• Chhatrapati Shivaji captured Kondhana by 1670, February 4th Tanaji Malusare and death of Tanaji Malusare. Killedar Udaybhan Rathod killed by Shelar Mama

• Birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s second son Rajaram 1670, February 14th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji captured Purander 1670, March 8th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Kalyan again 1670, March 15th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Lohgad 1670, May

• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Hindola 1670, June

• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Mahuli fort 1670, June 16th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Karnala fort 1670, June 22nd

• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Rohida fort 1670, June 24th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Surat second time 1670, October 4th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji won battle of Dindori 1670, October 17th

• Raje looted Karanja 1670, November
Year 1671 A.D. to 1672 A.D.
• Meet with Sambhajiraje regarding administration 1671, January
• Diller Khan siege at Salher 1671, June
• Diller Khan looted Pune 1672, January 13th
• War at Salher 1672, February
• Chhatrapati Shivaji meet Samarth Ramdas Swami 1672, August

Year 1673 A.D.
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Panhala again 1673, March 6th
• Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Pratapgad 1673, March 9th
• Panhala 1673, March 16th
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won battle of Ummbhrani 1673, April 15th
• Sarnobat Prataprao Gujar looted Hubali city 1673, April 16th
  Shivaji got lot of wealth.
• Niclals meet Sambhajiraje 1673, May 24th
• Niclals meet Chhatrapati Shivaji 1673, June 3rd
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Satara 1673, July 27th
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Pandhvgad 1673, October 13th
• Chhatrapati Shivaji sent invitation to Gaga Bhat for his coronation ceremony from North India 1673, December
Kashi. The coronation ceremony of Chhatrapati Shivaji was the biggest event in the west south part of India.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji returned from Karwar 1673, December

**Year 1674 A.D.**

- Death of second ser senapati Prataprao Gujar 1674, February 24th
- Death of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s wife Kashibai 1674, March 19th
- Observation of Chiplun camp 1674, April 8th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji returned to Raigad 1674, May 9th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Pratapgad 1674, May 19th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji’s munj ceremony at Raigad 1674, May 29th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji’s ritual wedding with Soirabai 1674, May 30th
- Suvarnatula of Chhatrapati Shivaji 1674, June 4th
- Coronation at Raigad Biggest event from Maratha History. 1674, June 6th
- Death of Jijabai (Chhatrapati Shivaji’s mother) 1674, June 17th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated Bahadur Khan Kokaltash and sacked his fort at Pedgaon With diplomacy. 1674, July 15th
- Chhatrapati Shivaji’s small coronation again 1674, September 24th
• Chhatrapati Shivaji’s campaign to Khandesh 1674, December 10th

Year 1675 A.D.
• Munj ceremony of Sambhaji 1675, February 4th
• Kalyan Bhivandi looted by Mughal 1675, February 27th
• Treaty failed with Bahadur Khan 1675, March to July 22nd
• Siege of Fonda 1675, April 4th
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Fonda fort 1675, April 4th
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Karwar 1675, May 21st
• Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Rajapur 1675, June 11th
• Bahadur Khan sent his lawyer at Raigad 1675, July 12th

Year 1676 A.D.
• Chhatrapati Shivaji fall ill at Satara 1676, January to February
• Raghunath Panth meet Chhatrapati Shivaji 1676
• Pali Majahar 1676, February 1st
• Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Raigad from Panhala 1676, June
• Purification ritual of Netaji Palkar from Islam to Hindu 1676, June 19th
• Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Athani 1676, June 20th
• Attack on Janjira again 1676, August

• Samarth Ramdas shifted at Sajjangad permanently 1676, August 8th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Karnataka 1676, October 6th

• Sambhaji moved to Shringarpur 1676, November 1st

**Year 1677 A.D.**

• Defeat of Hussain khan Miyan 1677, January

• Meet with Kutubshah Sultan from Gowalkonda 1677, March 4th

• Death of Trimbak Panth Dabir from Shivapur 1677, April 18th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Jinji 1677, May 13th

• Sher Khan hand over his province to Chhatrapati Shivaji by treaty 1677, July 5th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji stayed at Tirumalwada 1677, July 16th

• Yekojirao ran away from Chhatrapati Shivaji 1677, July 27th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji at Torgal province 1677, August

• Aurangzeb removed Bahadur Khan Kokaltash and appointed Diller khan against Chhatrapati Shivaji 1677, August to Sept.

• Sambhaji declared as a nominee for next Chhatrapati after Chhatrapati Shivaji (Yuvraj) 1677, March 23rd

**Year 1678 A.D.**
• Chhatrapati Shivaji won Gadak province 1678, June

• Sambhajiraje done friendship with Diller Khan on behalf of Mughal 1678, December 13th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji got news of Sambhaji’s Misbehavior and his friendship with Diller Khan 1678

Year 1679 A.D.

• Birth of Bhavani at Shrungrapur (Sambhaji’s daughter) 1679, January 29th

• Shahaalam reached to Aurangabad 1679, February 25th

• Moropanth Pingale won Koppal 1679, March 3rd

• Sambhaji won Bhopalgad for Mughal empire 1679, April 2nd

• Diller Khan reached to Vijapur 1679, October

• Chhatrapati Shivaji helped Adilshah and Defeated Diller Khan 1679, October 30th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Jalna and defeat Khan in the battle 1679, Nov. 15th to 18th Ranmast

• Diller khan looted Athani and Sambhaji released himself from the Mughal. He decided to leave Mughals 1679, November 20th

• Chhatrapati Shivaji at Patta 1679, November 22nd

• Sambhaji reached to Panhala 1679, November 30th
Year 1680 A.D.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji completed fort work making Of Khanderi and treaty with British
  1680, January

- Meet of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Sambhaji
  1680, January 13th

- Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Raigad from Sajjangad
  1680, February 4th

- Munj ceremony of Rajaram
  1680, March 7th

- Marriage of Rajaram with Tarabai, she was a daughter of Prataprao Gujar
  1680, March 15th

- Chhatrapati Shivaji felt ill very badly
  1680, March 15th

- Chhatrapati Shivaji felt ill very badly
  1680, March 20th

- Death of Chhatrapati Shivaji at Raigad fort
  1680, April 3rd

Chhatrapati Shivaji established competent civil rule with the help of well-structured military force and effective administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji faced many critical situations in his career, but he forcefully beat every situation due to his management techniques. He worked fabulase in his era on the battle ground. He made the history of successful worrier.