CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS

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7.7. Summary
CONCLUSIONS

7.1. Introduction:

A sharp perspective on earlier chapters has been provided here and major findings have been drawn for better understanding of facts. The research problem tackled here was complex and it had many dimensions. A new image of Chhatrapati Sambhaji has been provided here to throw light on his contributions in the building of Hindavi Swarajya. A totally new sociological approach was adopted in this study and the perspective developed is having all together new angle. After prolonged and continuous efforts made by explain all available sources now new findings have been presented here. The documentation, coaboration and evaluation of sources is based on new critical sociological approach. The earlier historical documents based on old and outdated sources have been totally rejected and new objective approach has been developed. A new theoretical frame is also presented here in this chapter.

History is often reunderstand because the new facts and figures came to light after due course of time. In the case of medieval history this fact is clear cut and eye opening. The history of Chhatrapati Sambhaji is also studied with the same spirit. Hence on the basis of new sources here in this research work, new light has been thrown on the entire problem. Hence on the basis of new source material Chhatrapati Sambhaji’s role has been explained and new light has been thrown on the subject matter. All the sources both primary and secondary sources have been examined and new findings have been highlighted here. All these facts have been newly interpreted. A new light has been thrown on this subject in a systematic manner. Attempt has been made in this chapter to present major findings in nutshell. The sociological approach which was a prime object here has been tackled here. Now in this chapter a new focus has been thrown on the subject bassed on scienfiic exploration made here.

In this chapter a sharp focus has been provided to the entire theme. The struggle and sacrifice made by Chhatrapati Sambhaji has been explored in a more better and rational manner in this chapter. Being a final discussion in this chapter a new light is thrown on the subject.
The period of Chhatrapati Sambhaji (1980-1689) is traced as later phase of Shiv Shahi in medieval India. Sincere efforts were made in this work to examine this work and highlight Chhatrapati Sambhaji’s contribution separately as an independent entity. It would be interesting to throw light on contribution made by Chhatrapati Sambhaji in the protection and consolidation of Hindavi Swaraj in various fields such as political, socio economic, religious and cultural.

Hitherto Sambhaji’s work is examined on the basis of Chitnis Bakhar, which was written as per order of Chhatrapati Rajaram. The biased information about Sambhaji is misleading and has been described as exaggerating and imbalanced. In order to make correct understanding of Sambhaji’s personality, life and work, his successes and failures, the present research work was planned. This study will be conducted in the historical sociology perspective by making explorations in subaltern studies.

In the Mogul period there existed cultural exploitation. The Moguls were exploiting local Hindus’ culture and Aurangazeb’s religious policy was mainly responsible for this cultural gap. Due to Jizia tax on local religions, they had lost religious freedom and were suffering from cultural alienation. Both Shivaji and Sambhaji fought against this cultural exploitation and were in favour of equal religious freedom.

Chhatrapati Sambhaji had a long ranging struggle throughout his life for upbringing and upholding spiritual values in the state. He used to respect saints and prophets as well as temples and mosques as a matter of religious equity and freedom. He used to look after all these activities with equality and respect. His religious and cultural policy was thus outcome of his continuous thought which he had developed from his father’s period.

Sambhaji’s period (1680-89) was most turbulent and conflicting and the entire Mogul army had invaded on the various provinces of South India and the masses along with the rulers were resisting the invasion with a perfect vision and mission. Historians like G.S.Sardesai, V.S.Bendre, Dr. Kamal Gokhale, Sadanand Shivde and Bahekar have focused on various dimensions of Sambhaji’s career but still the objective and critical analysis of Sambhaji’s contribution to Maratha history was lacking. While reexamining Sambhaji’s life and achievements, Dr. Bahekar has pointed that the fearless behavior of Sambhaji in Mogul camp was reflecting pride, loyalty to Swarajya and his immense dedication to the cause of independence. He never fall a pray to Emperor Aurangzeb’s promises and was devoted to the
cause of freedom. He sacrificed everything for the protection of Swarajya. His sacrifice not only helped to enhance the Maratha pride but also it was digging of final burial of the Mogul emperor in Deccan.

In all the earlier chapters sincere efforts were made to present the role played by Chhatrapati Sambhaji in the light of new sources. The interpretation of the available sources and new sources was made in this work to highlight sharply the role played by Chhatrapati Sambhaji in the adverse conditions in the last decade of tensions and turmoil. Sambhaji was always very alert to face any calamity in a systematic manner.

In this chapter now final recall of previous chapters has been undertaken and conclusions have been drawn. Especially Chhatrapati Sambhaji had played a tremendously significant role in the strengthening Hindvi Swaraj in the period of transition. In between Shivaji’s epoch and Maratha war of independence Sambhaji had played an important role like a bridge. He could resist Aurangzeb at one hand and he could raise moral of Maratha community on the other hand. Due to Sambhaji’s tremendous efforts he could generate energy for the future course of time. He had also infused a new spirit in favor of Swaraj. His sole contribution was in strengthening the base of Maratha Swaraj by fighting against Mogul, Portuguese as well as Siddhi and Englishmen. The study of Chhatrapati Sambhaji’s contribution to the history of Marathas was conducted in this research work and now major findings have been discussed in nutshell.

The question arises what was the contribution of Chhatrapati Sambhaji in comparison to towering personality of Chhatrapati Shivaji, who was a greatest constructive genius in the medieval history of India. It is a misnomer that a new tree cannot rise under the shadow of old tree, but Sambhaji disapproved this theory and he fully developed his personality and his administrative genius even in the more adverse conditions during his period. In comparison to Chhatrapati Shivaji the great, Sambhaji had three major problems around him:

- One glaring fact was that he Bijapur and Golkonda state which were fractions of Bahamani dynasty were not existing in his period.
- Secondly, Mogul emperor after sad demise of Shivaji wanted to remove the Maratha influence in the Deccan, which he was not able to do earlier.
Thirdly in the beginning of Sambhaji’s rule the Maratha state was divided and unsatisfied discontented elements were approaching Moguls against the Maratha supremo. This internal danger was more serious than external enemies.

In spite of above three difficulties, nature had added few more problems to the rule of Sambhaji. In the period of Shivaji there was never drought situation, but Sambhaji had to face serious drought problem in the major parts of Swaraj due to lack of sufficient rains. This affected two ways one the revenue collection of the state came down and secondly Sambhaji had to divert his resources for helping farmers and providing special concessions to them for fighting against drought situation. Some of the recent studies about Sambhaji’s policies in the removal of drought have revealed that he had very systematic and well planned approach to fight against the drought situation. Sambhaji’s administrative genius was put to test and he proved his metal in the process of good governance. P.S.Joshi’s work on Chhatrapati Sambhaji and Kamal Gokhale’s work Shivputra Sambhaji have proved that Sambhaji was a very sound administrator and like his father, he had directed the Maratha state to improve and reform the state of agriculture with effective policies for the betterment of Rayat or common people. The concessions he gave for promotion of small scale industries, trade and commerce proved his abilities for strengthening the treasury of Maratha Swarajya. In comparison to Shivaji, Sambhaji had paid more time for improving education in the state. Himself being a scholar in Sanskrit language, he contributed book on Indian polity titled as Budhbhushanam which was a compilation of Indian traditions from Vedic period to the beginning of medieval period. He had strongly supported Maratha educational system, which was based on moral and spiritual values. The religious centers like Pune, Nasik, Paithan, Wai, Kalegaon Toka, Karveer or Kolhapur served a dual purpose. At all these places, there were centers of religious awakening among Hindus on one hand and there were also centers of Vaidic education in Sanskrit language. The state had rightly promoted and actively supported Sanskrit eduction for elite and middle classes for providing them Indian perspective of education. These dimensions for vitally significant to show that Sambhaji was not careless ruler but he was serious enough to take care of his subjects. As described by Kautiliya in Arthashastra the state is governed by King on the basis of seven organs such as Swami, Durg, Dand, Kosha, etc. Sambhaji strengthened properly all the seven organs or Satangas so neatly that state could withstand even in the absence of king when he is on military campaign or if he is captured by the enemy. Sambhaji ably testified his administrative vision whenever he was on
campaign against Moguls or Portuguese. His administrative mechanism was smoothly running to reflect hopes and aspirations of the people. At the end of his career when he faced his impressionment and later on assassination by Moguls, the Maratha people bravely faced the situation and they were inspired for fighting the Maratha war of independence with double figures and enthusiasm.

Sambhaji’s contribution to Hindavi Swarajya thus lies in five aspects, which can be noted below. All these ideas have been evolved on the basis of serious research work. A new cultural outlook of freedom and equality was evolved on this basis the following basic ideas have been developed in this research work. The following dimensions have been presented as a matter of serious research:

- Stable political rule of a decade which was watched by people and the nation.
- Sound administrative system developed by Sambhaji which was highly responsible for the welfare of Rayats or people.
- The division of power in the Ashtapradhan Mandal was smoothly made and network of power relation was well maintained.
- The diplomatic relations with foreign western powers like Portuguese and English to set balance of trade in the favour of Marathas.
- Strong dedication and devotion towards the cause of Swarajya and strong faith in the ideals developed by Shivaji the Great.

All these facts clearly illustrated that Sambhaji was ahead of his times. He was not merely a soldier or fighter or general, but he was a genius scholar, a sound administrator and the just ruler. According to Hindu polity the King has to treat the people like his own children. He looked at the people with principle of equality. Sarvabhuti Samdristi i.e. equal treatment to all was a governing principle of Sambhaji’s administration. He respected both majority Hindus and minority Mulisms and involved them in the betterment of the nation. Sambhaji’s socio religious and cultural policy was based on peoples’ participation in development process. Sambhaji was able to plan his policies according to interest of the nation and he was never in favour of himself or few people of his own. He never had narrow and scanty approach. He never believed in malice and hatred. On the contrary when he came to power, he had forgotten all the misdeeds made by rulers of his opponent camp. He was able to look at them in a fair viewpoint and he tried to
participate them in the wider development process. The success of his good governance was based on judgement of men. Sambhaji appointed right persons at right places and he was able to overtake wider national interests than that of local scanty and narrow interests. The success of a ruler depends on his vision and action. The key point of his success was in envisioning of Maratha swarajya in wider welfare approach. His strong abilities had constructive line of thinking. Like Shivaji the Great he devoted his full time for the welfare of the poor.

The role, relevance and effectivity of Sambhaji’s sacrifice lies in upholding values of patriotism, sacrifice as well as his dedication towards the cause of freedom which he championed to the end of his life.

Sambhaji’s new performance was based on his serious thinking of self respect and pride. The self achievement made by him can be reflected in his own writings. In Budhbhushanam a Sanskrit text compiled by him in which he summarized duties and responsibilities of king. He had followed all these duties in a respected manner, which can be studied in sociological perspective.

7.2. Historical sociology:

The mass based subaltern history of the period has been studied here by adopting a new approach based on historical sociology.

The sociological approach mainly focuses on clearcut understanding of social process behind the historical facts. E.C.H.Car rightly pointed that the study of history in sociological perspective is a new trend. Chhatrapati Sambhaji’s effort was to link common people, social and economic organizations and cultural centers for revamping effectiveness of Hindavi Swarajya. The entire process was based on procuring identity to nation and its people.

• The social dynamics was based providing new vision to social and cultural organizations
• The santis and prophets from various corners of the nation were respected. Both Hindu and Muslim saints were equally respected and supported by providing them donations for their maintenance.
• The social progress attained by the Maratha Swarajya was based on value inculcations. The essence of Maharashtra Dharma was soul of the entire process.
All these aspects have been rightly explained in this work. Due to adoption of sociological approach the primary and secondary sources were explained in this perspective. All these new angles were tackled carefully in this chapter. The sociological analysis in this chapter has tried to provide a new dimension to the entire process. These facts have a distinct sociological insight to look at the problem. Now on this background a brief chapter summary has been present.

7.3. Chapter summary:

The chapter summary is an essential step in the research process because it provides a new outlook to look at the earlier studies. This is a significant viewpoint developed by the researcher while noting important achievements recorded in the earlier chapters.

The review of each chapter can help to summarise facts in nutshell. There is a need to provide a communicative approach to look at the subject. By presenting a brief summary of each chapter, it would be possible to arrive at sharp focus. The entire process is based on review of the earlier studies conducted by scholars. These facts are based on review of earlier research publications summarized here. The entire process of fact finding is based on linking them with each other.

The brief study of earlier chapters has been presented as under:

Chapter I: Historical background:

In this chapter the Swaraj and its divisions prior to the rise of Sambhaji has been highlighted properly. Further significance, objectives as well as new sociological perspective were also studied. The authenticity of sources was examined and new light was thrown on different sources for reunderstanding Sambhaji’s struggle and sacrifice. In this chapter future line of action was also examined. The first chapters being historical background has highlighted almost the rise and emergence of Hindavi Swaraj in the darkness of medieval period. The rise of Maratha power witnessed the dazzling sun and Sambhaji faced many difficulties. The house of Marathas was divided and weakened. Aurangzeb the Mogul King was waiting to take revenge and he had waged a massive war against the Marathas. The Maratha power was facing adverse conditions and Sambhaji’s task became more difficult in this situation. However, he faced it bravely and could establish his power and position in an effective manner. The decade in which
Sambhaji ruled was full of uncertainty and adverse conditions. The drought in Maharashtra had further more complicated the environment.

In this chapter attempt was made to provide historical background in a systematic manner. Especially conditions in the Maratha state power to the rise of Chhatrapati Sambhaji was illustrated. A thorough background of political conditions both from within and outside was provided. This has led towards the understanding of political conditions in the Swaraj. The house was divided i.e. there were internal tensions, malice and hatred in two groups. The court was also divided. However, Sambhaji had to take stern action and persuade senior diplomats in his favor and he carefully solved all problems and prepared background for his rise in a systematic manner. This chapter has led to understand all the facts and conditions in a smoother manner. The entire theme was unfolded to provide a right direction to the core subject here.

In this chapter historical background of Maharashtra, its land and people, its earlier historical processes prior to the rise of Maratha history have been highlighted. This has led to understand history of Chhatrapati Sambhaji on better canvas of historical events. It is true that the rise of a king is a part of political as well as social background of the period. Hence such background was unfolded in the first chapter to understand Sambhaji perfectly in new perspective. It is also an interesting distinction between Shivaji and Sambhaji because Shivaji was a visionary who could fight against circumstances. Sambhaji had to continue this struggle more rigorously because Moguls had stepped in Maharashtra and had brought Asmani, Sultani calamities on Hindavi Swarajya. Hence Sambhaji had to mark the significant record to turn the wheel of the time in favor of nation making.

Thus in this chapter various dimensions responsible for rise and achievements of Sambhaji even in the adverse conditions have been properly highlighted. In true sense Sambhaji made a crusade for the betterment of common man in the Maratha state and he truly followed his father’s policy not to touch the pettle of vegetable at the time of military campaigns. He maintained the unique mass based policy in favor of peoples’ welfare. He not only made a plan for welfare of common people, but also he practiced this plan by setting priorities of his choice for the bright future of the nation and people. In every action Sambhaji tried to attain maximum welfare of the common man by changing the tone of administration towards common people in a systematic manner. He not only arranged his resources but also he planned future resource
development in strategic manner and hence the fruits of his planning Marathas could enjoy at the toughest time during the Maratha war of independence. Two deades after Sambhaji the Swarajya sustained and maintained its dignity and glory for the betterment of common men. Hence this background chapter has thrown sufficient light on background for the rise of Sambhaji in a systematic manner. The first chapter is thus a manifestation of hisstorical background undertaken by earlier scholars. The different dimensions of hisstorical background have been provided here to look at the backdrop of the research problem recorded here in a systematic manner.

Chapter II: Research Design

In this chapter most suitable and befitting descriptive research design was examined properly. The various methods of data collection were reviewed and both primary as well as secondary sources were explained. Modi, Arabic and Persian as well as English and Portuguese sources were classified and described one after another. Both modes of internal and external criticism were testified to available sources and line of interpretation was set in this context. V.S.Bendre in his book “Sadhan Chiktsa” has narrated regarding critical examination of source material. These basic principles were adopted for this study.

In order to understand a thorough exploration of the subject here descriptive research design was used. In historical studies the use and application of descriptive design is most suitable. The facts and figures can be assessed and examined and properly documented on the basis of historical sources. The various stages in the use and application of descriptive research design were explained carefully in this chapter. This chapter has provided background to examine the present research work. The testification of descriptive design can help to examine facts and ideas in a critical angle.

This chapter has explained research design, tools of data collection and along with methodological analysis; theoretical insight has also been provided here properly. The significance of new source material was highlighted and the new line of interpretation was also pin pointed. The sociological aspects of study have also been properly highlighted here. The subaltern approach of historical analysis has provided a new base to project facts in the present study. Sambhaji had abilities to grasp political crises properly and he was able to overcome all
problems slowly one after another for studying Hindvi Swaraj. This fact has been unfolded by explaining new sources properly. The descriptive research design is the backbone of this chapter.

Being so, different stages in the adoption of descriptive design have been studied carefully to pin point the methodological devices. A clear distinction between primary and secondary sources has been made and new line of action has been initiated. In this chapter minute processes in data collection about different sources such as archeological, Indian sources and foreign sources have also been evaluated. The method of examining sources in the science of history which is known as internal and external criticism of source material was also adopted. The sociological perspective and subalterned approach are two major yardsticks used here to pin point new approach for Sambhaji’s achievements.

The study of authenticity of sources in the history is significant because sources are treated as sun and moon as well as eyes to look at history. The basic problem in the rewriting of the history of Sambhaji is that earlier descriptions were based on wrong sources and in the present work use of new sources in Sanskrit and Portuguese language have provided better and more clear understanding of Chhatrapati Sambhaji in a more rationale manner. Sambhaji contributed a great deal in Sanskrit literature. His Guru Keshav Pandit was also a genius scholar in Sanskrit language. While returning from Agra, Shivaji had kept Sambhaji at Banaras where prince could acquire Sanskrit language and had developed keen interest in the scholarship. Later on when Sambhaji returned Maharashtra he continued his interest in Sanskrit studies. Jayraj Pinde’s works suggest that grand father of Sambhaji, Shahaji Maharaj had more than 17 Sanskrit scholars in his court. Like his grand father Sambhaji also continued the policy of promoting of Sanskrit language which was vehicle of knowledge and wisdom. The study of sources in Sanskrit and Portuguese have helped a great deal to present Sambhaji’s image in a more better, positive as well as progressive manner. The critical study of source material and balanced description of facts can led to understand Sambhaji in a more objective manner. This chapter has explained the strategies of this research work. The research process was explained briefly right from beginning of the problem to the report writing. Especially the care and caution to be taken while following descriptive research design was explained here properly. The stages in the said design helped a great deal to overcome many problems.

Chapter III: Life and work of Sambhaji and Review of Literature:
In this chapter in the beginning major events in the life of Sambhaji were covered and later on brief historical details were elaborated. The milestone research work conducted by G.S. Sardesai, Jadunath Sarkar, G.H. Khare, A.R. Kulkarni, Dr. Kamal Gokhale, Dr. Shivde, Dr. Bahekar were reviewed. Their achievements and limitations were also presented. New sociological angle and subaltern perspectives were studied.

In the review of literature the entire subject matter was explained in a systematic manner. The holistic approach was possible, major workers were listed and reviewed. The brief highlight of each work was also presented in nutshell. The major scholars and their works were examined both by presenting pros and cons. This has further led to the proper understanding of facts in a systematic manner. The new outlook to look at sources was also evolved in this chapter in a new sociological angle. The subaltern approach perspective was also pinpointed. Thus this chapter on one side precious life and work of Sambhaji and on the other hand it has documented review of literature.

In this chapter life and work of Chhatrapati Sambhaji was explained by using new source material and new research works conducted by new scholars in India and abroad. Recent source material has been linked and new light was thrown on some neglected areas. The significance of the present research work lies in new interpretation and new source material. A totally new approach has been adopted here in this chapter for fact finding and connecting events in a neat manner.

Important turning points and important events in the political graph of Sambhaji’s career have been properly aligned and well presented in this chapter.

In his early career Sambhaji could not find much affection from his father. Sambhaji had to learn lessons of struggle at his own cost. He was able to grasp properly political scenario around him and further he was able to discriminate social events with great vision and power. He developed this vision in his own perception. When he came to power he felt that Mogul king Aurangzeb must be combated more boldly and more effectively because his designs were scrupulous and he had malice and hatred towards Swarajya. By dividing English, Portuguese and Siddhi Sambhaji was able to treat and tackle the enemies in a diplomatic manner. His vision of maintaining Swarajya was clear cut and he had not only thought of it but implemented it with
great courage and confidence. The strategies and continuous struggle against enemies was essence of Sambhaji’s career. He not only maintained this struggle on political canvas but also he retained it on social, economic and cultural settings. He was able to redesign the policies of Swarajya in bright and bold manner for envisioning Maratha swarajya. The entire focus of Sambhaji’s career was on inculcating values of Swaraj among the masses. He ignited love of freedom, sacrifice, and pride among people. He was able to infuse a new spirit among the people to fight against the enemy. This spirit continued even after his death because his sacrifice never went in vain. He created a very high level ideal for bringing change in the nation and society.

Sambhaji’s entire career has been examined and new light is thrown on various aspects of the study. In his entire early course and even after coming to throne, Sambhaji had to make crusade for bringing change in the personal life as well as in the life and conditions of the people around him. Struggle and sacrifice was nexus of his entire career.

Chapter IV: Social and economic conditions:

In this chapter it was evaluated how Sambhaji fought against adverse social and economic conditions prevailing at the time.

After invasion of Mogul King Aurangzeb the entire Maharashtra was witnessing turmoil. In the adverse conditions the common man was sufferer of the conditions. Hence social and economic aspects of Sambhaji’s life were explained here. Different aspects of rural life, arts, crafts and festivals and social relationship among various groups as well as trade and commerce and economic aspects will also be carefully studied here. All these socio economic aspects being interrelated among each other were unfolded in sociological angle.

The social science in medieval India was based on Varna and caste. The vedic system had even became more rigid. The social system was more complex and it was based on the orthodox system. The society had been suffering due to disparity and inequality in the critical manner. The salient features of social system were critically examined and a new light was thrown.

The study of social and economic life of the period was possible on the basis of new Sanskrit and Portuguese sources. The new source material was very carefully examined and new light was thrown on the socio economic conditions of the period. The different aspects of
socioeconomic life were examined systematically and dimensions recorded to customers, trader’s social life and economic institutions of the period were also carefully explained weaving them together in a systematic manner. The documentation of social and economic history was made on the basis of primary and secondary data. Prof. Ranjit Guha has developed subaltern approach in Indian historiography. In this approach the basic phenomenon of exploration is important subaltern consciousness was the key factor. Hence in this chapter the subaltern approach was very much befitting. On this background to high light social and economic life of the period under study was conducted.

The sociological perspective as well as the subaltern approach has helped us to unearth the various neglected aspects in the medieval Maratha history. This new approach has further strengthened the aspects of socio economic history of the period of Sambhaji. The village as a basic unit and trade and commerce was well protected by the state. These facts have been brought to new light.

The study of social and economic aspects is related to the study of ideas. Hence a significant contribution was made to examine the facts in this angle. In the decade of disturbance and uncertainty his contribution lies in the stabilization of internal life. The social cohesion and coordination can be understood on the basis of available western papers and records which have been documented by scholars like S.N.Joshi and A.D.Pisurlekar. Pisurlekar studied Maratha Portuguese relations mainly based on arcaival material which can be described as primary source. These papers be speak about Sambhaji;s alertness and his efficient administration to watch and guard against enemies. He was able to maintain continuity in his policies against Portuguese attacks which were designed with political and religious motives. Sambhaji was able to sort out different strategies to develop tit for tat policies against Portuguese powers. He was able to conduct dialogues with Englishmen against Portuguese and maintained balance of power in various traders to get favour from Marathas. His taxation policy and his policies reduced burdens on Maratha trade relations. The flow of profit continued from western ports because Marathas were carefully watching against the costal trade activities and Sambhaji arranged his policies for keeping Maratha economy safe and secure. He protected Maratha interests in the coastal areas of Goa, Konkan and Karawar, which protected Maratha state from foreign attacks. Thus in this chapter social and economic life during the Sambhaji’s period was critically studied.
and new outlook has been developed in this chapter to understand the phenomenon in objective manner. Thus social and economic life in the period of Sambhaji was studied in this chapter on the basis of new sources to pin point the success of Chhatrapati Sambhaji.

The understanding of social and economic history is closely related to each other because social fabric supports economic growth and economic prosperity leads to social stability. In order to understand interplay and dialogue between these two a new approach has been developed here for the better phenomenon of Maratha Swarajya. The village in Maharashtra in the period of Shivaji and Sambhaji was quite prosperous and happy because it was free from foreign attacks and it was enjoying the support of the state craft for maintaining the peace and security. A.R.Kulkarni’s opinion aptly suits to Sambhaji’s span of period because Sambhaji had fully developed to gear up administrative mechanism for the protection of people’s interest in a right manner.

Chapter V: Religious and cultural life:

In this chapter Sambhaji’s religious and cultural policy was highlighted. Sambhaji’s sole efforts were to fight against the Islamic invasion of Mogul Empire Aurangzeb’s fanatic policies. In this chapter different aspects of cultural life of Sambhaji was properly highlighted. It is true that social and cultural aspects are totally inseparable and they require an integrated approach. Hence in this chapter sociological view point was adopted for this study.

The socio cultural aspects of Sambhaji’s period were explained in this chapter. The efforts made by Sambhaji were in tune with Shivaji’s policy. He followed the policy of Shivaji and protected Temples as well as Masjids without making difference in religions. He protected Hindu temples, saints and prophets due to his policies and this tolerant approach had helped people of the period to face various problems in the period. Sambhaji’s policy was responsible for strengthening the cultural of the period.

The religious and cultural life of the period was unfolded in this chapter by covering different aspects and connecting them properly. All these aspics are webbed properly and new
light is thrown properly on this complex side. In spite of differences Sambhaji could generate new energy and enthusiasm to support the cause of Hindvi Swaraj. The religious and cultural aspects of the state which were hidden earlier have been brought to light for the first time. Mogal King Aurangzeb had clamped a Jijja Tax on non Islamic population. His crusade approach towards local communities was a major reason for peoples’ sufferings. Even in Maharashtra the parts in which Mogalai was prevailing people had no religious freedom. They were given step motherly treatment. Due to this insult people were worried and their citizenship was insulted. On the contrary the Maratha policy under the Shivaji, the Great and his son Sambhaji was very much normal and tolerant enough to provide peace and security to each and every person in the state. The religious freedom was granted to all, Hindus and Muslims were treated equally and Sambhaji’s policy was responsible for providing justice to all. He not only granted freedom to all but also provided cultural identity due to his policies. He was able to generate pride and respect to all. The cultural identity which was denied by Aurangzeb was provided by Sambhaji with great respect. This has been authenticated by the study of Saint Ramdas’s treatise Dasboth and his letter to Sambhaji, appealing him to remember the glory and greatness of Shivaji and follow the same with great dedication. Saint Ramdas had noted that Sambhaji should come out of his bravery in such a manner that tremours of his strokes can sensitize the whole earth. Ramdas was quite happy when Shivaji had established Swarajya and Sambhaji continued it with great valour and bravery. Further some of the ballards written during the period also described protection of cultural identity in the period. The study of different facets of cultural life such as fairs, festivals, dance, drama and music has been conducted in this chapter.

The religious and cultural life during Chhatrapati Sambhaji’s period was very rich and based on spiritual values. The saints and prophets not only geared up cultural pride but they uphold spiritual values at every moment. The Varkari cult which was active in the region was based on cultivation of social spirit evolved by saints and prophets of the time. The medieval renaisanance that began with Saint Dyaneshwar continued up to Tukaram and Baba Yakub as well. Like Shivaji Sambhaji also respected Muslim spiritual figures and he had great respect and regard for their mass based work. In one of his articles Prof. Narhar Kurundkar has appreciated both Shivaji and Sambhaji for following tolerant and all comprehensive religious policies which can be described as part of Sarva Dharma Sambhav i.e. equity to all religions. Further more state under Shivaji and Sambhaji allocated equal grants for religious centers such as temples and
mosques for their maintenance in a regular manner. Maratha educational system was also well maintained and Agrahar lands were donated for the maintenance of educational centers. Thus all these policies of Sambhaji which were forward looking and progressive have been documented in this chapter for better and newer understanding of Chhatapati Sambhaji in a new angle. His policies can be endorsed and buttressed by the study of original papers and correspondence made available by scholars like S.N.Joshi and A.D.Pisulekar. Thus in this chapter Sambhaji’s vision of new religious and cultural freedom has been properly highlighted in this chapter, which is a core contribution of the present work. The nexus of the present work lies in the cultural identity of Hindavi Swarajya.

The social and economic conditions which were earlier negative and adverse, Sambhaji turned them towards positive aspect. He had developed the all comprehensive and well designed system which was responsible for solving of peoples’ problems. He was able to take care for the betterment of poor and exploited people.

The cultural identity provided by Chhatrapati Shivaji to the people in medieval Maharashtra was based on his perfect grasp of the prevalent situation. He had evolved a more balanced and matured policy to look at the problem, which has been highlighted here.

**Chapter VI Sambhaji and strengthening of Hindvi Swaraj:**

This chapter had mainly focused on contribution made by Chhatrapati Sambhaji for strengthening of Hindvi Swaraj. The chapter has mainly focused on Sambhaji’s struggle with Portuguese and Moguls as well as Englishmen. Finally this has turned into Sambhaji’s struggle and sacrifice for the fostering of Hindvi Swaraj. Sambhaji’s efforts and his final sacrifice led to the problem of Hindi Swaraj even after his death for next two centuries up to 1818.

The various phases of Sambhaji’s struggle against the enemy were examined as under:

- His access and early difficulties
- His fight against Portuguese and Moguls
- His struggle against the own men

All these aspects have led to the understanding Chhatrapati Sambhaji against the adverse situation. His sole effort was responsible for understanding of his crusade for strengthening the
Hindvi Swaraj. His struggle and heroic death never went in vain but it had inspired the future generations to come.

Sambhaji made a crusade for the existence of Hindi Swaraj. Due to his dedication, devotion, Sambhaji was able to generate new energy in the state. His serious efforts have led to the strengthening of Hindvi Swaraj. His noble cause of freedom was upheld by his subjects during his rule and even after his reign. He could set an example of sacrifice to his followers.

Sambhaji had a perfect vision of strengthening Hindavi Swarajya. He tried to built it on the basis of clearcut policy frame and plan of action. His policy of action was based on new dimensions of the understanding of future challenges. After his coronation as a king when he took charge as a ruler he had many difficulties. The house was divided, the court had differences and the enemy was always on the head. At this critical point Sambhaji had a clearcut policy of strengthening the Hindavi Swarajya. He had not only repaired and strengthened the Maratha forts but also he had tried to develop his military strength. His campaign against Mogul and Portuguese were more organized and more strengthened because he knew the difficulties in the way. His clear grasp of the prevailing conditions provided him the clear cut perspective to bring back peace and glory which prevailed in 1674 at the time of coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji. The Hindavi Swarajya under Sambhaji was responsible and effective to face religious conversions as well as atrocities committed by Moguls and Portuguese. The Hindavi Swarajya was well protected on the basis of the planned policies. The proper goal setting, action plan and implementation of schemes were major achievements made by Chhatrapati Sambhaji during his career. Here in this chapter important achievement recorded by him from grand alliance with Prince Akbar towards the end of his career, in which he faced the Mogul atrocities boldly and fervently. It is true that his heroic death never went in vain but he was able to inspire future generations.

Chapter VII: Conclusion:

In this chapter review of earlier chapters has been presented in order to covers different aspects of the problem. After presenting of summary, major findings have been illustrated and a new theoretical frame has also been presented. The major findings of this research are mainly focus on following aspects:
The two major points of the last chapter are chapter summary and major findings, which are based on logic, evidence and correct thinking. The entire process is based on new line of action developed here in this chapter.

In social research after examining earlier scholars’ views and ideas, a new theoretical frame has been developed. In this process contribution made in this work are vitally significant. The entire process came to be reviewed and a new theory can be developed. A frame of this theoretical analysis has been presented in this chapter for further understanding of the subject. The benefits of chapter summary can be noted below:

- The chapter summary provides a link of analysis made by the scholars to look at the subject in a new perspective
- The chapter summary provides a new approach to look at the theme in a systematic manner
- The chapter summary can enlighten to understand the current trends in the subject matter.
- The chapter summary provides different ideas and concepts to review of the subject.

Hence in this work the chapter summary was presented and new strategy was developed. The chapter summary has helped to pin point and focus the major findings one after another.

7.3. Major findings:

The research work conducted on the topic, Chhatrapati Sambhaji’s contribution to the upbringing of Hindavi Swarajya has now brought some facts to the light. These facts are linked with fact finding process adopted here as a research strategy. The findings can be drawn here one after another throwing light on the subject. These findings are based on verification of objective and hypotheses discussed earlier in this research work.

These findings have been drawn in a logical manner to examine the facts by verifying objectives and hypotheses as well.

- The public life during Sambhaji’s period was based on the value of struggle and loyalty towards the value of freedom. He and his fellowmen treated these values higher than any other selfish motives. The correspondence of Sambhaji studied during the period of
decade reveals the above fact. Every effort was made to protect freedom. The struggle made by Maratha for the sake of freedom was a commendable and all round struggle. The state had firstly supplied the freedom being subjects. The soldiers of Swarajya were ready to make crusade against the Moguls and Portuguese who were against the Swarajya. The own state was created by Marathas by making rigorous efforts. The Maratha century right from the ancient period was loving freedom and was loyal to Rastrakutas and Yadavas who were powerful dynasties in the early medieval period. Chhatrapati Shivaji had organized this policy to project Hindavi Swarajya. He did a wonderful experiment of social engineering which the Rajputs were also not able to achieve. The abilities of Marathas have been well appreciated by Historians like S.P.Sen, Jadunath Sarkar who studied history of Aurangazeb was able to throw light on the career of Shivaji and Sambhaji and appreciated their efforts to protect freedom.

- Sambhaji’s role has remained neglected in the building of Hindvi Swaraj. New justice has been provided in this work for evaluating his performance in the right angle. The Sanskrit and Portuguese sources have thrown new light on the way of Maratha king who made a crusade for change. Sambhaji’s services to the Maratha power revealed that he was a great visionary in the field of strengthening army, navy and administration as well. His contribution in the field of Indian polity looms large because of his work Budhbhushanam. His contribution to the medieval political thought revealed unparalleled and unique. By careful study and analysis of various Sanskrit scholars, Sambhaji had contributed this work by developing a new treatise. He worked under the supervision of great scholar like Keshav Pandit who was general of Chhatrapati Sambhaji. The academic contribution made by this genius scholar was in relation to Indian tradition of Kings and prophets like Bharatmuni and Hala. King B- had written a book on ethics containing 300 slokas. King Hala in the Satavahana period had composed the book Gathasaptashati which was a collection of the folk literature. Thus all these efforts made by Maratha king keep him on the top in the annals of medieval Indian kingship. In the hectic political career even Chhatrapati Shivaji could not spare time for contributing such scholarly work by completing a book on Indian polity. Thus all his contributions show that he was a genius scholar and he could continue and contribute effectively on Indian political thought of the medieval period. His scholarly contribution made by Sambhaji
had immense academic works as well as practical contributions. All these aspects have been studied in new angle and they have reflected a new genius ideology of Raj Dharma to protect the interest of the people. The subjects’ welfare were based on principle of responsible administration and two way process of good governance. The state was able to protect the welfare of the people. Sambhaji was able to strengthen Hindvi Swaraj in the adverse conditions. His struggle and dedication was cornerstone of his contribution to the history of medieval India.

- The socio-economic and cultural aspects of the period of Sambhaji illustrate mass participation on large scale than that of political life. The socio-economic, religious and cultural life of the period of Sambhaji was value-based and he protected Maharashtra Dharma as Maratha identity and Hindvi Swaraj as national identity, both merging in each other for nation building. The role played by Chhatrapati Sambhaji was very basic in relation to the process of nation building. According to M.G. Ranade, the rise of Maratha power exemplified what one may call the process of beginning of nation making. Chhatrapati Sambhaji had continued this process by further strengthening the same. The Saint Ramdas in the period of Shivaji wrote a letter to Sambhaji and appealed him to protect Maharashtra Dharma. The concept of Maharashtra dharma was deeply rooted ethos of Maratha saints and prophets. They were responsible for transforming the Maratha land into an independent nation. Sambhaji nicely mixed together both the local cultural identity and wider national interest together for better future. The spirit of nationality was in the national interest. He was able to foster new values on broader lines. The role played by Sambhaji can be examined on the basis of letters, records and biographies written by scholars in India and outside world. The Portuguese sources have reported the active role played by the Maratha king to develop the nation for better life and good governance. The sources in local Modi language, Roman and Sanskrit language also support these facts. Here the entire process of fact finding throw light on the methods of governance adopted by Chhatrapati Sambhaji during the period of decade. Thus all these arguments support the process of fact finding together in an interesting manner.

- People’s participation against the mogul attack on Maharashtra was a solid base of Sambhaji’s success. Like the king people also were actively involved in fighting the adverse conditions. The will power of the society was highly
elevated due to awakening made by saints and prophets. The saints and prophets rightly reshaped both by Sambhaji and Shivaji. The spiritual guidance given by Marathi saints and prophets was responsible for moral and spiritual upbringing of the society. The study of Saint Ramdas and his writings critically revealed that the society was made aware about the national values. The Manache Slock written by Saint Ramdas revealed the moral content. The moral values developed by these writings were responsible for maintaining the Dharma, in the people's mind. The high level efforts made for character building further revealed that the Maratha state was well aware about the falling morals of medieval period. In order to oppose the Islamic culture the true Indian spirit of morality was well nurtured and new outlook for promoting the process of nation making was developed by saints and prophets. The social renaissance evolved by saints and prophets was mainly responsible for building the higher values and moral spirit among the people. Thus people's participation was key of the success of social spirit.

- Sambhaji took every care to provide relief to the common people during the conditions of drought, which prevailed during his period. The administrative capacities of Sambhaji can be witnessed in this phase. The study of Maratha administrative policies and its implementation revealed that the every care was taken by Sambhaji to protect the interest of the common man. The every step was taken to make life more affordable and more mass oriented. The Sambhaji’s royal orders and directions prove that he was keen to solve people's problems. S.N.Joshi’s edited published letters written by Sambhaji to his staff revealed that king was conscious enough to solve various problems which were raised by people. The involving, persuading and transforming efforts of Sambhaji’s political and social policy revealed that he was always taking care about people’s issues and problems which were unsolved by the system. King as a final power was able to guide and direct the subjects for good governance. The entire policy was well planned and well designed to face various problems raised by the people at large. Chhatrapati Sambhaji’s all serious efforts were leading towards the understanding of the complex issues of the people on right lines. A careful
study of the decorum making process can be examined here in the light of the subjects for new understanding of the welfare policy. Thus all these decisions prove that he was able to arrive at a right point after tackling various aspects of the issue.

- Chhatrapati Sambhaji established his bravery and able leadership while fighting against Moguls and Portuguese. The Portuguese papers have described Sambhaji as war like prince. The Maratha king have proved his leadership by putting to the test the entire fact finding process. The king being a sun among the planet and first among the seven organs of the state he was aware to fight all adverse conditions. He was rightly described by Portuguese papers as a war loving prince. He was always shining like a star on the frontiers of warfare. He was able to direct his army at every war properly. As a general he followed all theical rules and regulations and respected the woman and weakers. Chhatrapati Sambhaji was to provide a new line to his army and generals to come out of the crisis. His leadership was multicoloured and had a dazzling power to shine on the warfare. He was able to overcome all the difficulties of the time by evaluating the creative spirit effectively. His progressive ideas were having an effective utility at all the time. Both in war and administrative he was always alert and conscious as a leader. Hence he could become leader and founder of the Maratha state. His leadership was put to test at all critical times and he proved his abilities.

- Sambhaji raised huge mass movement for the protection of people, their religion and culture. The study of cutlural history of Sambhaji was tolerant enough and it was all comprehensive to promote cause of the people. There was a unity in the diversity of cultural policy. Sambhaji treated equally both Hindus and Muslims as well. Equal grants and money was given to the religion functions of both Hindus and Muslims. Temples and mosques were given equal grants and they were supports and protected for raising the spiritual life of the people. The policy of Sambhaji was responsible for elevating the cultural ideology of the Hindavi Swarajya which was essence of the nationhood. The study of the cultural life of the Maratha period strengthened massive art and architecture. M.S.Mate has studied the important salient features of the Maratha cult. The Maratha
paintings have been studied by Dr. Satish Deshmukh of Marathwada University, Aurangabad and he had conducted a well developed school of Maratha paintings was developed in the period. The many remains of paintings are available at Wai district of Satara, Nasik and other places revealed that the said art and architecture was well developed and it had a new Indian approach. Though it had some Mogul or Rajput influences, yet attempt was made to provide local indigenous characters to the Maratha art work. This can be studied on the basis of remains of art, architecture and paintings. The manifestation of quality art work can be studied here by recording and documenting art works, which can be a separate topic for research. Thus the development in the field of art and architecture has been carefully documented in the research process, which reveals the cultural life of the period. Sambhaji’s aesthetic sense and his patronage towards the art and literature can be highly appreciated. This has a unique aspect of the Sambhaji’s decade.

- The public life during Sambhaji’s period was based on the value of struggle and loyalty towards the value of freedom. He and his fellowmen treated these values higher than any other selfish motives. The welfare approach of Sambhaji was corner stone of the administration. He adopted number of welfare measures because his administration was sound and effective. It was responsible for accelerating peoples welfare. “Mudra Bhadraya Rajate” was the prime aim of welfare. The Shivaji’s policy plan was continued by Sambhaji. He was able to provide a new line to the Maratha administration which was effective and responsive. The Sambhaji’s efforts were genuine and creative and he was able to came out of the crisis with great devotion and dedication. Sambhaji was able to streamline Maratha administration in his own performance. ERayat was sole and Sambhaji thought that people must be respected. Like Shivaji he also waned his soldiers not to hurt their feelings and not to disturb the public property. The entire process was based on mass based policy. The Maratha state felt that people should feel better than that of the Mogul policy. They thought people must be respected and properly shared in the administrative welfare. In the revenue settlement king was to take keen interest and he use to make a spot visit and settle the matter after making critical study and after listening both the sides carefully. Sambhaji had visited Sangameshwar in Konkan to settle the revenue case at the house of Desai which is the best example of his good governance.
Sambhaji was able to strengthen Hindavi Swarajya in the adverse situations. His struggle and dedication was cornerstone of the contribution to the history of medieval India. The Msratha supremo Sambhaji was well versed in Sanskrit language and he had a mature reflection of Hindu polity. His book Budhdbhushanam is a testimony of the scholarly work. The study of Sambhaji’s historical contribution has been rightly evaluated in this work. The entire research has led to the understanding of the research problem in a right manner. The study of Maratha king Chhatrapati Sambhaji revealed that he was a genius ruler who turned the wheel of the time towards a new direction. The historical contribution of Sambhaji has been examined and evaluated in this work on the basis of new sources. The portuguese and Sanskrit sources lead to understand the conditions prevailing at the time. The contribution of Sambhaji lies in the rebuilding of Hindavi Swarajya. The struggle and sacrifice was essence of his historical role as a vanguard of Maratha war of independence. The Maratha chronicle Sabhasad Bakhar and Chitnis Bakhar have wrongly placed the career of Sambhaji as a drug addict and vegebond in their writings. But the critical study of new Maratha sources reveled that the Maratha king was not at all so, as written in those sources. It is true that the new Maraha sources Sanskrit and Modi show Sambhaji as a literary figure and well versed in Sanskrit language. He was able to come out of difficulties in a systematic manner. Sambhaji’s efforts were responsible for bringing positive change in the system. Peoples’ welfare was the sole aim of the state. All the policies were planned accordingly to accelerate peoples welfare. Every effort was made to attain maximum benefit of the Swarajya to the Rayat i.e. poor people. A careful and critical undedrstnaing of Sambhaji’s efforts revealed that he was able to overcome all the difficulties to face new challenges. His entire strategy was to attain peoples’ participation in a systematic manner. The hopes and aspirations of the people were met and the welfare was attained in all the fields such as agriculture, industries and eduction. Actions taken for the public welfare were significant aspect of the period.

7.4. New theoretical frame:
The new theoretical frame of this research work will mainly focus on following aspects. The historical sociological approach and subaltern history approach can help to rebuild Sambhaji’s history.

- Historians have not given proper justice to the contributions made by Chhatrapati Sambhaji. Hence correct evaluation of Sambhaji’s performance has been made in this work. Not on the basis of Chitnis Bakhar but on the basis of new English and Portuguese sources as well newly published Sanskrit sources.
- Sambhaji bravely fought with Portuguese and he has been described in Portuguese papers as “War like Prince.” His campaigns against Portuguese amply testify this fact. This has been brought to light by studying Portuguese papers edited by Pisurlekar.
- If Sambhaji-Akbar plan would have been successful, this would have turned the trends in history. Akbar was son of Aurangzeb and he came to get cooperation from Sambhaji for capturing Delhi’s power. Their plan was leaked and Aurangzeb became aware and Akbar had to escape from Konkan. The early action would have saved the delay and defeat.
- Due to drought all economic difficulties Sambhaji had to make rigorous struggle for retaining freedom. His struggle was of all round nature and he had to fight against moguls with great bravery and finally he had to sacrifice his life for his devotion towards
- Chhatrapati Sambhaji promoted art and culture. The present research work is based on new understanding of earlier set themes presented by scholars. The writings on Sambhaji which were based on the Chitnis Bakhar, the Maratha Chronical on Sambhaji cannot be accepted. It was the first effort made by Dr. Kamal Gokhale to highlight Sambhaji’s new image. The new sources revealed that Sambhaji was a scholar in Sankrit language and he had a clear grasp of the administrative process. He tried to enhance the good grasp over the general, civil and military administration. He had tackled the issue of conversion and he allowed the converts to enter in their own religion. He was
catholic and tolerant to provide equal as well as well designed options to different religions. “Mudra Bhaya Rajate” the royal seal was to attain welfare with the target of the good governance. Sambhaji continued conversion mission with great zeal and mission. The tempo of religious and cultural reforms was ably conducted by Chhatarapati Sambhaji.

The new theory developed here is based on sociological approach of the history. Sambhaji’s new image developed here is positive and better than earlier which is based on Chitnis Bakhar. Sambhaji’s decade was based on new progressive policies. The success of Sambhaji has been described on the basis of new sources. He was truly a genius scholar and enlightened ruler. The entire fact finding revealed that Sambhaji was able to sort out basic problems one after another and he solved them in a methodical manner. Every effort of Sambhaji was to redirect and reconstruct the system towards people. The study of Sambhaji’s administration shows that the common man was epicenter of his reforms and rearrangements.

Leadership + Vision = Action Program.

This can be the formula of the success of the Chhatrapati Sambhaji as a ruler.

7.5. Epilogue:

The social life during Sambhaji’s period was based on adverse conditions. People had to carve out their freedom by their own struggle. The king his Noble man and common people equally fought against the invader.

The contribution of Sambhaji can be listed as under in five points:

- Sambhaji tried to establish discipline in the state and his administration cared problems of common people. The Rayat was respected and their problems were carefully solved.
- Social peace and economic prosperity were leading towards people’s welfare. People were involved, persuaded and transformed to seek the fruits of Swaraj with responsibility and pride.
- Care of peoples’ problems was basis of Sambhaji’s administration. He fought against irregularities in Mogul state and he was equal to all. Sacrifice, service
and dedication were three basic values which Sambhaji embraced throughout his life.

- If king gets support from common people, he can be more successful in his struggle in the process of nation building. Sambhaji altered and had made many changes in the administrative pattern of Marathas. This can be revealed on the basis of Sambhaji’s correspondence.
- Protection of Swaraj is more important than own life was the major principle of Sambhaji and he followed the same throughout his life. Every soil or became strong base of Maratha forts and fortification.

Thus above points show that Sambhaji’s administration was mass based and leading towards welfare of the people. The Marathas values of freedom sown by Shivaji the Great was continued by Sambhaji and the tree of Hindvi Swaraj blossomed. In the later period of Maratha war of independence Santaji and Dhanaji were able to fight against Moguls. The credit of protecting Maratha state and flourishing it goes to Sambhaji because his sacrifice had not only enlarged but also widened the range of Hindvi Swaraj. His abilities revealed different dimensions as a sailors as a general as a sound administrator as a pragmatic scholar and as a visionary revealed his genius performance. The all round development of Maratha state was possible during his period. Santaji and Dhanaji used to capture the golden pinnacle of Mogul king’s tents and their horses were terrified such a way that the soldiers used to asked them whether they were visualizing the shadow of Santaji and Dhanaji in the drinking waters. This much valued based environment which was created during Maratha war of independence was led by Sambhaji’s historical struggle. His struggle and sacrifice in the foundation of Hindvi Swaraj has been first time brought to light here in this thesis.

The new theoretical frame of study reveals that Sambhaji had tremendous faith towards nation, Hindvi Swaraj and cause of freedom. His able and noble cause was based on value of patriotism. Like his father Sambhaji generated and transformed these values in his fellow generals, solders and diplomats. Each of them had contributed for strengthening Hindvi Swaraj and hence the change was possible.
The present research work has brought to light some new facts. These ideas are based on new critical fact findings. The role of medieval rulers can be newly examined on the basis of new sources and new evidences. These logical findings have been rightly renewed and new focus was thrown on the complex issues of the problem. The final truth is that Chhatrapati Sambhaji was not a vengeful and drug addict as described by earlier scholars but he was an enlightened ruler with a clear grasp. His good governance approach has been illustrated on the basis of new sources and new papers which were made available readily. The Sanskrit and Portuguese sources provide a new light on the problem on new lines. This approach is significant enough to throw light on the problem. The progressive and enlightened approach of Maratha king was provided in this research work. The new approach is a solid base of the present work.

Thus in nutshell Sambhaji was able to overcome all the problems in a systematic manner. All the progressive policies adopted by Sambhaji led towards the good governance and reforms in the system.

7.6. Summary:

Thus in this chapter the major findings have been discussed and new theoretical frame was presented. The new analysis of facts was made and new light was thrown on the subject. The entire research work has led to the understanding of facts about Sambhaji in new angle. The entire theme has led to highlight the contribution of Chhatrapati Sambhaji. The struggle and sacrifice of Sambhaji thus led to the new understanding of Sambhaji’s contribution made to the strengthening Hindvi Swaraj in a new angle.

Thus in this chapter a new light was thrown on entire theme. A critical angle was examined for the understanding of the historical dynamics of Maratha history. Sambhaji had a gigantic task and complex challenge of protecting the Maratha state. He was able to infuse a new spirit in the state on the basis of his values, ideals and contribution. The able leader can provide new ideals and can generate and transform values among their colleagues. This was possible due to Sambhaji’s untiring efforts. His fights with Moguls, Portuguese, Siddhi and Englishmen were all comprehensive and all inclusive struggle. He laid solid foundation of Hindvi Swaraj by his crusade for the Swaraj. It was based both on ideas and actions, which has been studied and carefully unfolded in this research work.
Thus this work has brought to light some new facts and ideas about Sambhaji’s contribution to Hindvi Swaraj, without which the coming of Swaraj was not possible. Hence the new light was thrown on the turbulent decade, based on new values and new facts. We cannot neglect Sambhaji’s contribution for strengthening Hindi Swaraj. (after four paras)

All these facts have been critically examined in this work to examine the progressive march by the Maratha King in the 17th century.

Thus in this research work new approach towards the research problem was testified. The sociological approach was treated as basic and all explorations were conducted on these lines. The overall new approach was mainly focused on all the proceedings of the work.

The designed subject matter was properly explained by conducting serious research work. The each chaptear is well designed with earlier chapters and a new approach to the problem was narrated effectively. The entire process has a new dimension and new base of the research problem. The present research work has brought to light three major facts which can be presented as under:

- Chhatrapati Sambhaji was an enlightened ruler having good grasp of Hindu polity. His book Budhabhushanam is a testimony of this fact.
- The major contribution of Sambhaji lied in the building and strengthening of Hindavi Swarajya in the most difficult situation.
- Chhatrapati Sambhaji’s contribution to the Maratha state was in the field of military strength, effective warfare and resistance against the Portugese invaders.

Though Sambhaji was caught and cruelly assaulted by Mogul king Aurangazeb yet his sacrifice remained as inspiring example for future generations. He was able to enlighten the Maratha community to face future challenges during the Maratha war for independence. He placed an ideal example before the people that state is more important than the king. If he makes a sacrifice for values he becomes immortal. His sacrifice makes him immortal and inspiring for future generations. Thus Sambhaji by making sacrifice of his life was able to turn the history by
continuing the history of heroic struggle and sacrifice for future generations. His sacrifice will not go in vain but it will set further new example for future generations.

The decade of the Chhatrapati Sambhaji’s rule can be described as an architect of the Maratha wisdom. The struggle made by Sambhaji was unique and it was based on the quality of the guidance. The entire process can be examined on the basis of quality improvement of the public life in general and Maratha swaarajya in particular. Thus in this work a new image of Chhatrapati Sambhaji has been presented on the basis of new sources leading towards new historical base. The earlier sources were rejected and new sources were highlighted properly for the better understanding of the role played by Chhatrapati Sambhaji as an enlightened ruler of 17th century Maharashtra in nutshell for future understanding of the subject. For future understanding of the subject new historical aspects will benefit for proper guidance of the future researchers.