

Importance of Chhatrapati Shivaji Methodologies on the Battleground: An Analysis

***Dr. Sunita Meena**

Abstract

The lord of the influential Maratha empire was Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale). In the western region of India during the 17th century. He was well known for his Naval Forts and Armies. In the year 1630 (19 February 1630), Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale) was born in the fort of Shivneri, near the town of Junner (Pune District). In honour of the Goddess Shivai Devi, his mother, Jijabai Bhosale, called him Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji was dedicated to Jijabai Bhosale, his mother, who was highly religious. This kind of atmosphere had a tremendous effect on Shivaji Maharaj. Hindu Ramayan and Mahabharat's Holy History Books were closely read by Shivaji Chhatrapati Shivaji in possession of around 360 forts at the time of his death.

Keywords: Influential, Dedicated, Tremendous, Effect.

Introduction:

The lord of the Maratha empire in western India was Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He is considered one of the greatest heroes of his day, and still now, as part of legend, tales of his adventures are narrated. Shivaji carved an enclave out of the weakening Adilshahi sultanate of Bijapur with his bravery and great administrative abilities. It finally became the Maratha Empire's genesis. After establishing his rule, Shivaji, with the help of a disciplined military and well-established administrative set-up, instituted a professional and egalitarian administration. Shivaji is renowned for his groundbreaking military techniques based on non-conventional strategies that take advantage of strategic factors such as geography, speed, and surprise to defeat his stronger enemies.



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Name: Shivaji Bhonsle

Date of Birth: February 19, 1630

Birthplace: Shivneri Fort, Pune district, Maharashtra

Parents: Shahaji Bhonsle (Father) and Jijabai (Mother)

Reign: 1674–1680

Spouse: Saibai, Soyarabai, Putalabai, Sakvarbai, Laxmibai, Kashibai

Children: Sambhaji, Rajaram, Sakhubai Nimbalkar, Ranubai Jadhav, Ambikabai Mahadik, Rajkumaribai Shirke

Religion: Hinduism

Death: April 3, 1680

Seat of Power: Raigad Fort, Maharashtra

Successor: Sambhaji Bhonsle

Coronation and Conquests:

Shivaji decided to adopt a Kingly title and establish the first Hindu Hegemony in the South, which was so far ruled by Muslims, after consolidating considerable power over areas adjacent to Poona and Konkan. In an elaborate coronation ceremony, he was crowned the King of Marathas on June 6, 1674, at Raigadh. In front of a crowd of about 50,000 people, Pandit Gaga Bhatt officiated the Coronation. He had many names, such as Chhtrapati (paramount sovereign), Shakakarta (founder of an era), Kshatriya Kulavantas (head of Kshatriyas) and Dharmodhhaarakaka Haindava (one who uplifts the sanctity of Hinduism). Post-coronation, the Marathas conducted vigorous invasion attempts under Shivaji's orders to consolidate much of the Deccan states under the Hindu Sovereignty. Khandesh, Bijapur, Karwar, Kolhapur, Janjira, Ramnagar and Belgaum were conquered by him. At Vellore and Gingee, governed by the Adil Shahi kings, he seized forts. He also came to an agreement with his step-brother Venkoji about Tanjavur and Mysore's holdings. What he was aiming at was to unify and defend the Deccan states under the rule of a native Hindu king from outsiders such as Muslims and Mughals.

Administration:

- (1) The Peshwa or Prime Minister, who was head of general administration and represented the king in his absence.
- (2) The Majumder or the Auditor was responsible for maintain the financial health of the kingdom

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- (3) The PanditRao or Chief Spiritual Head was responsible for overseeing the spiritual well-being of the kingdom, fix dates for religious ceremonies and oversee charitable programs undertaken by the king.
- (4) The Dabir or Foreign Secretary was entrusted with the responsibility of advising the king on matters of foreign policies.
- (5) The Senapati or Military General was in charge of overseeing every aspect of the military including organization, recruitment and training of soldiers. He also was the strategic advisor of the king in the time of a war.
- (6) The Nyayadhish or Chief Justice saw formulations of law and their subsequent enforcement, civil, judicial as well as military.
- (7) The Mantri or Chronicler was responsible for keeping elaborate records of everything the king did in his daily life.
- (8) The Sachiv or Superintendant was in charge of royal correspondence.

Shivaji vigorously promoted the use of Marathi and Sanskrit in his court instead of Persian, the existing Royal language. He even changed the names of the forts under his control to Sanskrit names to accent his Hindu rule. Although Shivaji himself was a devout Hindu, he promoted tolerance for all religion under his rule. His administrative policies were subject-friendly and humane, and he encouraged liberty of women in his rule. He was strictly against caste discrimination and employed people from all caste in his court. He introduced the Ryotwari system eliminating the need for middlemen between farmers and the state and collecting revenues directly from the manufacturers and producers. Shivaji introduced the collection of two taxes called the Chauth and Sardeshmukhi. He divided his kingdom into four provinces, each headed by a Mamlatdar. Village was the smallest unit of administration and the head was titled as Deshpande, who headed the Village Panchayat. Shivaji maintained a strong military force, built several strategic forts to secure his borders and developed a strong naval presence along the Konkan and Goan coasts.

Battleground View

1. Combat with AfzalKhan & Battle of Pratapgad:

In the 1659 Adilshah sent AfzalKhan with the army of 75000 soldiers to destroy Shivaji with his empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with full diplomatically. He signaled his troops to start the great assault on the Adilshahi Sultanate.

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

In 1660, Ali Adilshah sent his General Siddhi Johar to clash with Shivaji Chhatrapati. In the middle of 1660, when Chhatrapati Shivaji on the same fort, Siddhi Johar besieged Panhala Fort. Chhatrapati Shivaji retreated from Panhala by midnight cover and as he was being chased by enemies. Veer Maratha Sardar Bajirabhu Deshpande, Shambhu Singh Jadhav, Fulaji and 300 Bandal soldiers volunteer to fight in Ghodkhind (Pavankhind) to deliver Shakakarta (founder of an era), Kshatriya Kulavantas (head of Kshatriyas) and Dharmodhhaarakaka Haindava (one

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3. Defeat of Kalf Khan:

In the Battle of Umberkhind Shivaji defeated Kalf Khan, a sardar of Shahista Khan in the Battle of Umberkhind with few soldiers (Mavale).

4. Attack on Shahista Khan:

Aurangzeb sent his maternal uncle Shahista Khan with powerful army over 1,50,000 on request of Badibegum Sahiba, Adishahi sultanate. In the April 1663 Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made surprise attack on Shahista Khan in the LalMahal Pune. Chhatrapati Shivaji attack with 300 soldiers at the midnight while a LalMahal had strong security of 10000 soldiers for Shahista Khan. In this incident Chhatrapati Shivaji shown great management technique to do this worlds remarkable commando operation against shahista khan.

Necessity of the Research

The contribution of Shivaji was remarkable to make a new empire of Maratha. Chhatrapati Shivaji 's administrative skills were legendry and his vision, implementation of well governed state adorn the pages of glorious history. Chhatrapati Shivaji used his Excellency of management techniques in streams of politics, war, religious policy and administration. Due to this study we will get the Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground , which can be utilized for present. Chhatrapati Shivaji 's Excellency in streams of politics, war, religious policy and administration can be applicable for present era of the nation.

Limitations of the research:

Each & every research work has some limitations of money, period, time, situation. Same types limitations will be faced while commencing this research on Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Literature Review:

- According to various primary sources & N. Jayapalan Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale) was supreme on the battle ground to face Mughals & other enemies . But there is no description about the management skills of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Author just indicated Shivaji's legacy of administration. There is need to analysis the important features of Shivaji's management.
- The author Babasaheb Purandare Shown Causes to Shivaji as supreme king Chhatrapati Shivaji was devoted to his severe religious mother Jijabai Bhosale in Rajashivchhatrapati, a book on Chhatrapati Shivaji. This kind of atmosphere had a tremendous effect on Shivaji Maharaj. Hindu Ramayan and Mahabharat's Holy History books are read very carefully by Shivaji. The author mentioned the entire history of shivaji.

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- Malvika focused on the shivaji's ambition, Chhatrapati Shivaji expressed his concept and mission for own kingdom (Hindavi Swarajya) in the letter to his guide Dadoji. There has to give the plan & vision of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- In the north, Aurangzeb welcomed Chhatrapati Shivaji to Agra. Ajit Joshi mentioned the complete journey of shivaji. Aurangzeb, however, made Aurangzeb stand behind his court's military commanders in the court in 1666. Shivaji got furious and he declined the gift Aurangzeb gave and stormed out of the court. Under the custody of Faulad Khan Siddhi, Kotwal of Agra District, Aurangzeb arrested him at home. Chhatrapati Shivaji made the supreme strategy and succeeded in fleeing from Agra.
- In the book titled Leadership Learning From Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Cyrus M. Gonda & Dr. Nitin Parab conducted research. The author points out the value of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's Leadership Learning. There is a need to explain why and how to learn leadership from Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Why Shivaji's ability to execute tactics made him an effective leader in history.
- In his book, Jadunath Sarkar described shivaji. In his book, he described shivaji. The biographical description of Shivaji has been illustrated by the poet. There is no question about the meaning of the book, but no details about the management skills of the Shivaji. On the frontline, there is no brief study of Shivaji's strategies. In his novel, Pramod Mande described how Maharashtra (Shivaji's swarajya) forts played an important role in using his dominance in the battle.

Objectives of Study:

1. To study vision of Chhatrapati Shivaji
2. To understand the Chhatrapati Shivaji's leading policy.
3. To study importance of management techniques, well-structured administration & preparation of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground. (The campaign and war.)
4. To study major part or elements/objects of Chhatrapati Shivaji's success Viz. Naval Force, forts, secret agency.

Work Plan & Methodology:

For drafting the research, importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground, the researcher will utilize the historical, Analytical & Descriptive research procedure for the sources will be used.

1. The research books reference books: From the library
2. Magazines, photographs, news paper's articles: from Internet
3. Maps, drawing: various forts of Chhatrapati shivaji. from museum & other concerned sources will be utilized.

Summary and Conclusions:

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The research validates Shivaji's transformative leadership qualities. Even now these are true. The leadership of Shivaji had all the components (the 4Is) of the principle of transformational leadership by Bass. The study showed that wellbeing (of supporters) is also important for leadership in transition. Indeed, ample signs exist that it enriches the is (1985). The results gathered in the analysis and their reviews have helped verify and contribute to the knowledge of previous research. The rich explanations (through interviews) offered by respondents have helped to gain new insights into the characteristics and qualities expected by a good leader. Current professionals should use these leadership habits for reflection and then adapt to their own activities.

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