



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Medieval History (मध्यकालीन इतिहास) Maratha Empire (मराठा साम्राज्य)

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The Maratha Empire

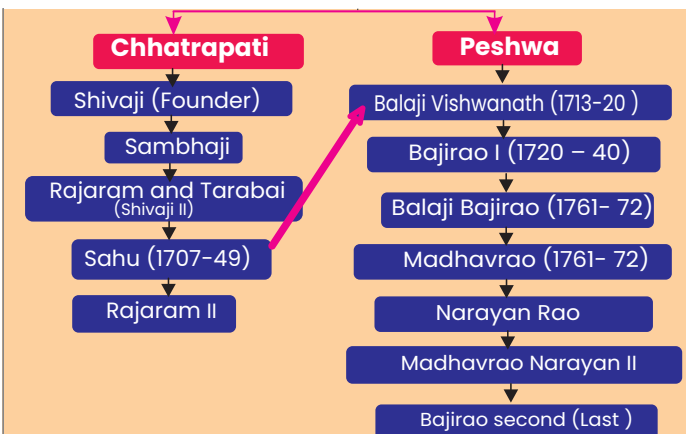
1. Introduction to Shivaji Maharaj
2. Major Military Campaigns
3. Administration of Shivaji
4. Evaluation of Shivaji
5. Successors of Shivaji
6. Prominent Peshwas
7. Anglo-Maratha Conflicts
8. Causes of Maratha Decline



Malik Ambar

- ❖ An **influential Prime Minister** of the **Ahmadnagar Sultanate**
- ❖ Originally a native of **Ethiopia (Habshi)**.
- ❖ Sold as a slave in childhood.
- ❖ During the reign of Murtaza Nizam Shah II in Ahmadnagar.
- ❖ He organized guerrilla warfare (Ganimi Kava, even before Shivaji) in Maharashtra.
- ❖ Successfully resisted Mughal expansion in South India for over 20 years.
- ❖ At **Khadki (present-day Aurangabad)**, he constructed the famous canal system known as **Neher-e-Ambar**.

Maratha Power



Introduction (1627-80)

1. **Birth:-** 19th February 1627 (Shivneri, Junnar, Maharashtra)
2. **Mother:-** Jijabai
3. **Father:-** Shahaji Bhonsle (Officer under the Bijapur ruler + Granted Pune jagir to Shivaji + Associated with the Sisodia dynasty)
4. **Guru:** Samarth Guru Ramdas
5. **Guardian:** Dadaji Konddev
6. **Coronation:-**
 - First- 6th June 1674 (Conducted by Kashi Pandit Vishweshwaraya Gangadhar Bhatt, Raigad)
 - British Official: **Henry Oxenden (Bombay)**
 - Titles: Chhatrapati, Hindava Dharmodharak, Protector of Cows and Brahmins, Kshatriya Kulavantas, Oppressor of Yavanas
 - Introduced a new calendar era
 - Introduced Hon (gold) and Shivrai (copper) coins
 - Declared Raigad as the capital
 - Proclaimed Soyrabai as the Queen Consort
7. **Second - 24th September 1674 (Conducted by Tantric Nischal Puri)**

8. Major Marriages of Shivaji Maharaj

- **Saibai Nimbalkar:** 1640, Lal Mahal (Pune: Son: Sambhaji)
- **Soyrabai (Son: Rajaram)**
- **Putalabai :** 1674 (1674 (After coronation + Became Sati)

9. Death: 3rd April 1680 (Raigad Fort, Maharashtra), Fever

- ❖ The great ruler of the Maratha Empire, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, had eight wives.
- ❖ His first marriage was to Saibai Nimbalkar in 1640. Sambhaji Maharaj was their son.
- ❖ His second wife was Soyrabai Mohite, his third wife was Ranisaheb Putala Bai Bhosle, fourth wife Sakwarbai, fifth wife Rajkunwar Bai, sixth wife Kashibai, seventh wife Lakshmibai, and eighth wife Gunwantabai.
- ❖ Shivaji Maharaj had four children, and his eldest son Sambhaji Maharaj became his successor.

The Reign of Shivaji Maharaj

1. Conflict with Bijapur (1646-60)

- Torna
- Kondana Fort
- Javli Region
- Assassination of Afzal Khan
- Panhala Campaign

2. Conflict with the Mughals (1657-74)

- Shaista Khan
- First Sack of Surat
- Treaty of Purandar
- Agra
- Renewed Conflict with the Mughals

3. Independent Rule (1674-80)

- 1674: Two Coronations
- Conquest of Karnataka



Major Military Campaigns of Shivaji Maharaj

1. Early Conquests (1643-1656)
2. Conquest of Konkan (1657)
3. Assassination of Afzal Khan (1659)
4. Conflict with Shaista Khan (1663)
5. First Sack of Surat (1664)
6. Jai Singh and Treaty of Purandar (11th June 1665)
7. Second Sack of Surat (1670)
8. Coronation (6th June 1674)
9. Post-Coronation Period (1678)

1646	Torna Fort (Prachandgad)	➤ Against the Adilshahi Kingdom of Bijapur ➤ First Fort : Captured by Shivaji Maharaj at the young age of 16
1647	Kondana (Sinhagad)	➤ Siddi Amber, an officer of the Adilshahi dynasty
1648	Purandar	
1656	Javli (Satara)	➤ Javli Campaign : Construction of Pratapgad Fort: Between Koyna and Neera rivers ➤ Commissioned by Prime Minister Moropant Pingle and architect Hiroji Indulkar



1656	Raigad (Capital)	➤ Captured Rairi Fort from Chandrarao More.
1659	Assassination of Afzal Khan (Pratapgad)	➤ Afzal Khan: Commander of the Bijapur Sultan (Ali Adil Shah II) ➤ Afzal Khan was also involved in the murder of Shivaji's elder brother Sambhaji in 1654 ➤ Afzal Khan's envoy Krishnaji Bhaskar and Shivaji's envoy Pantoji Gopinath ➤ Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with a strike using tiger claws (Bagh Nakh)
1663	Shaista Khan (Lal Mahal of Pune)	➤ Shaista Khan : Aurangzeb's maternal uncle and Governor of the Deccan ➤ Shah Jahan (Aurangzeb as Governor of Deccan, 1657): Shivaji's attack on Ahmadnagar and Junnar
1664	First Sack of Surat	➤ 6-10 January 1664 : Plundered the Mughals (Inayat Khan) and the Portuguese ➤ Described by English officials George Oxenden and Lascelles ➤ 1670 : Second Sack
1665	Treaty of Purandar	➤ 11th June 1665 : Raja Jai Singh Kachhwaha + Shivaji Maharaj ➤ Italian writer and gunner: Niccolao Manucci
1666	Jaipur Bhavan	➤ May 1666 : Shivaji went to Agra with his son Sambhaji and appeared in Aurangzeb's court ➤ Aurangzeb imprisoned him in Jaipur Bhavan in Agra under the custody of Ram Singh ➤ August 1666: Shivaji escaped from captivity ➤ Aurangzeb offered Shivaji the title of Raja in 1666
1670	Kondana (Sinhagad)	➤ Shivaji's finest commander: Tanaji Malusare - martyred during the battle ➤ Shivaji said: "Gadh ala pan sinh gela" (The fort is won, but my lion is gone) ➤ Shivaji renamed Kondana as "Sinhagad" in honor of Tanaji.
1673	Panhala Fort	➤ From the Adilshahi dynasty of Bijapur
1678	Gingee	➤ Shivaji's entry into Karnataka (1676-1678) ➤ "The Gibraltar of the South" ➤ Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's final campaign

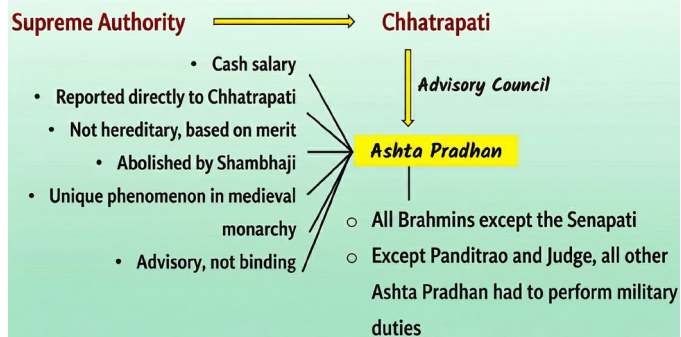
Battle of Salher : February 1672**A decisive victory for the Marathas over the Mughal army**

- ❖ The Treaty of Purandar was concluded on 11th June 1665 -
 - Shivaji surrendered 23 out of his 35 forts to the Mughals,
 - His son Shambhaji was granted a mansab of 5000
 - Shivaji pledged to assist the Mughal Emperor against the Sultan of Bijapur
 - Shivaji agreed to pay the Mughal Emperor a total of 40 lakh Hons in 13 installments.
 - The Mughals accepted Shivaji's rule over the Bijapur-controlled Konkan and Balaghat provinces. These regions yielded annual revenues of 4 lakh Hons and 5 lakh Hons respectively.
- ❖ Shivaji appeared in the Mughal court with his son Shambhaji and was made to stand in the category of five-thousand-rank mansabdars
- ❖ Shivaji resorted to diplomacy and escaped by sitting in a basket of fruits

- ◆ Aurangzeb: Jai Singh and Diler Khan
- ◆ Shivaji + Murar Baji Deshpande

Administration of Shivaji Maharaj

1. Introduction
2. Ashtapradhan
3. Provincial
4. Revenue
5. Military
6. Judicial

General Administration**1. Peshwa (Pantpradhan) :-**

- Prime Minister responsible for overseeing the entire administration.
- First - Moropant Pingle

2. Amatya (Pant or Mazumdar) :-

- Minister of Finance and Revenue
- Check all accounts of income and expenditure

3. Waqia-Navis (Mantri):-

- Interior Minister, overseeing internal affairs and intelligence
- Home minister of the present time.

4. Sumant or Dabir:-

- Foreign Minister

5. Chitnis (Shurunavis or Sacheev):-

- Personal Secretary to the Chhatrapati
- Senior writer and correspondence

6. Senapati (Sari-i-Naubat):-

- Commander-in-Chief,
- Recruitment, organization, discipline of army etc.

7. Panditrao (Sadr):-

- High Priest
- Responsibility of grants given for religious works

8. Nyay Adhyaksh:-

- Chief Justice
- Hearing of criminal and civil cases and maintenance of justice and law and order in the state

No.	Name	Work
1	Peshwa	Prime minister
2	Sar-i-Naubat	Chief of armed forces
3	Majumdar / Amatya	Finance, Revenue , Accounts
4	Waqia-Navis	Information Minister, Intelligence Department
5	Sachiv / Surunavis / Chitnis	Letter / Royal Correspondence
6	Dabir / Sumant	Foreign Affairs
7	Pandit Rao	Religious affairs and Charities
8	Nayayadhish	Justice

Key Officials and Administrative Units

These eight officials were under the Sar-e-Subedar in each province

- ❖ **Diwan** - Secretary
- ❖ **Majumdar** - Accountant
- ❖ **Fadnis** - Deputy Auditor
- ❖ **Daftardar** - Office In-charge
- ❖ **Karkhanis** - Logistics Officer
- ❖ **Chitnis** - Correspondence
- ❖ **Jamadar** - Treasurer
- ❖ **Potnis** - Cashier
 - Maratha Empire (Chhatrapati)
 - 4 Provinces (Sar-e-Subedar)
 - Pargana - Mamlatdar
 - Mahal (Sarhavaladar)
 - Tarf (Havaladar)
 - Mauje (Karkun)
 - Village (Patil)

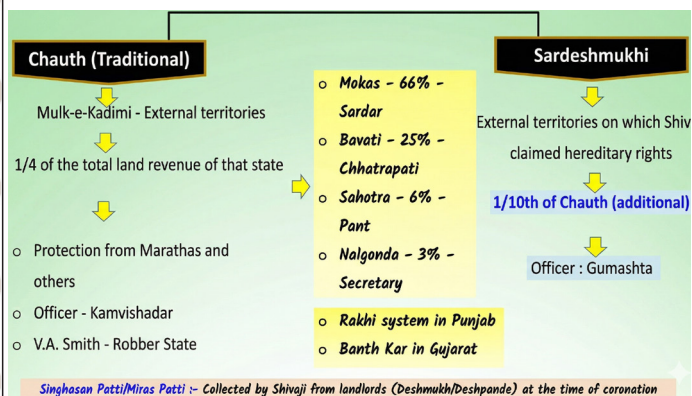
Zamindar : Deshpande + Deshpamukh

Revenue Administration**1. Swaraj**

- Maratha Province (Full Authority)
- Land Revenue (System)
 - ◆ Malik Ambar + Annaji Datte
 - ◆ Taccavi loans + abolished contract system
 - ◆ Ryotwari: Ownership rights to farmers (Ryots) - 33% to 40% (cash and grain)
 - ◆ Land measurement using Kathi (measuring rod)

2. Mulk-e-Kadim

- Territories of other rulers (Mughals + Adilshahi)
- Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

Chauth and Sardeshmukhi**Judicial Administration****1. Official Language → Marathi**

- Marathi Dictionary: Raj Vyavahar (Raghunab Hanumathe)
- Kayastha Dharma Pratipalak Justice + Manusmriti

2. Structure

- Chhatrapati
- Huzur-Hazir - Majlis (Judge)
- Patel (Rural)

3. Religious Policy

- Land grants were given for lighting expenses in mosques
- Orders not to damage mosques during military campaigns

- No one should be forcibly enslaved
- Tulja Bhavani was the presiding deity
- Shivaji's name was based on Shivneri Mata

Military Administration

1. Extremely strict discipline + Cash salary
2. Parts of Army:-
 - Fort and Guerrilla System → Inspired by Malik Amba
 - ◆ Officers → Sibnis, Havaladar, Sar-e-Naubat
 - Paik (Infantry) → Sar-e-Naubat (all religions)
 - Paga (Cavalry) → Siledar (own horses) and Bargir
 - Navy
 - ◆ Kolaba (main) + Kalyan + Bhivandi
 - ◆ Officers: Kanhoji Angre, Maynak Bhandari, Darya Sarang Wentji and Daulat Khan
 - ◆ Daulat Khan Warships: Gurab, Galbat, Shirab and Manchua

Saranjami system: Land grants in exchange for military services

- **Shivaji's soldiers: Mavali**
- **Shivaji Maharaj's three famous swords: Bhavani, Jagdamba and Tulja**

Mastery in guerrilla warfare system

Siddi Ibrahim Khan: Chief of artillery given by Raja Jijibhai Bhosale

Fort Administration

Kille-dar	Chief in-charge of the fort
Havaladar / Shibandi Nayak	Internal security
Sabnis	Economic administration
Karkhanis	Management of arsenal, ammunition, supplies, and storehouses
Sarnobat	Complete military command of fort or region; war strategy and military operations

Rural Administration

Patil	Chief in-charge
Kulkarni	Village's chief accountant
Chaugule	Assisted the Patel
Potdar	Prescribed weight of coins

12 Balutedars (artisans) and 12 Alutedars (servants)
Chowkidar (Jagla): Responsible for tracking criminals

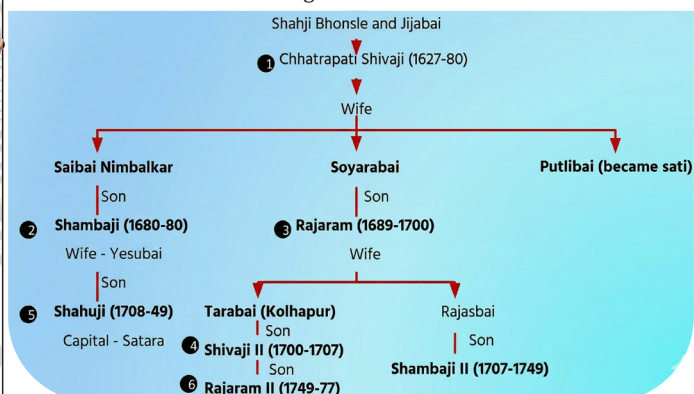
Successors of Shivaji

- ❖ Shivaji (1674-80)
- ❖ Sambhaji (1680-89)
- ❖ Rajaram (1689-1700)
- ❖ Tarabai/Shivaji II (1700-07)
- ❖ Shahu (1708-49)
- ❖ Rajaram II (1749-50)
- ❖ Last Chhatrapati: Shahaji Appasaheb
 1. The Peshwa's secretariat in Pune (Huzur Daftar) was the center of Maratha administration
 2. Kotwal: Chief administrator of the city
 3. Mirasdar Bhonsle: Permanent landowner
 4. Upari: Sharecropper landowner

5. Saranjami System: Land grants to military chiefs and officers in exchange for military services

6. Pindaris accompanied every Maratha military campaign in exchange for collecting taxes called Pal Patti

- ♦ 25% share to the government



Name	Important Facts
Sambhaji Maharaj 1680–1689	➤ Battle of Sangameshwar 1689 = Hambirrao Mohite martyred + Captured by Muqarrab Khan ➤ Sambhaji died on March 11, 1689 at Tulapur ➤ Kavi Kalash (Brahmin from Kannauj) = Sambhaji's chief advisor

Rajaram Maharaj 1689–1700

- Never ascended the throne, believing it rightfully belonged to Shahu I
- Created a new position 'Pratinidhi' (above Peshwa) in administration

Shivaji II (Tarabai, wife of Rajaram; Regent)

- Treaty of Varana (1731) : Satara (Shahu) and Kolhapur (Shivaji II)
- 1707: Bahadur Shah released Shahu (son of Sambhaji)
- October 12, 1707: Battle of Khed, Shahu defeated Tarabai with assistance from Balaji Vishwanath

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj I (Satara) : 1707–1749

- Shahu created a new position called Senapati, first appointment was Balaji Vishwanath
- In 1713, Balaji Vishwanath was made Peshwa (6th Peshwa) + Maratha dominance over Delhi (1719)

Rajaram II/Ramraja (Chhatrapati, Satara): 1749–1777

- In 1750, Rajaram II signed the Treaty of Sangola with Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao
- The Chhatrapati remained a nominal head and lived like a prisoner in Satara fort