1. **INTRODUCTION**

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

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

Chhatrapati Shivaji was devoted to his mother Jijabai Bhosale, who was extreme religious. These kind of environment had put deep impact on Shivaji maharaj. Holy history books of hindu Ramayan and Mahabharat read by Shivaji very carefully.¹

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

Chhatrapati Shivaji established competent civil rule with the help of well structured military force and effective administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji faced many critical situations in his career, but he forcefully beat every situation due to his management techniques.²

**EXAMPLES:**³

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 fight with Chhatrapati Shivaji. Siddhi Johar besieged Panhala fort in the mid of 1660, when Chhatrapati Shivaji on the same Fort. Chhatrapati Shivaji withdrew from Panhala by cover of midnight and as he was pursued by enemies. Veer Maratha Sardar Bajiprabhu Deshpande, Shambhu Singh Jadhav, Fulaji along with 300 soldiers from Bandal, Volunteer to fight in Ghodkhind (Pavankhind) to give Chhatrapati Shivaji with rest army a chance to reach safely at Vishalgad.

3. **Defeat of Kaltalf Khan in the Battle of Umberkhind**

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

4. **Attack on Shahistha Khan**

Aurangjeb 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 100000 soldiers for Shahista Khan. In this incident Chhatrapati Shivaji shown great management technique to do this worlds remarkable commando operation against Shahistha Khan.

5. **Sack of Surat**

Chhatrapati Shivaji sacked surat, the wealthy city of mughal empire in 1664. Surat was the financial capital of mughal & trading centre. British established East India company in surat with the permission of Shahjahan Badshaha.

6. **Treaty of Purander**

Aurangjeb angered due to Surat incident by Shivaji. He sent Mirza Jaisingh and Diler Khan to defeat Shivaji. Mughal’s army made remarkable games and captured Purander.
fort. Mirza forced Chhatrapati Shivaji to come to term with Mughal rather than loss of men.

Chhatrapati Shivaji agreed to give 23 forts and Rs. 4,00,000/- hone, to let his son Sambhaji become Mughal Sardar and ready to meet with Aurangjeb in the treaty of Purander between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Mirza Raje Jaisingh on behalf of Mughal.

7. Escape from Agra
Aurangjeb invited Chhatrapati Shivaji to Agra on occasion of his 50th birth anniversary. However, in the court on 1666 Aurangjeb made a stand behind military commanders of his court. Shivaji got angry and he refused gift which offered by Aurangjeb and stormed out of the court. He was house arrested by Aurangjeb. Chhatrapati Shivaji made supreme plan and succeeded to escape from Agra. He used sweet boxes to run from the house custody of Aurangjeb. This incident shows the management diplomacy of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

8. Policy with British and foreigner
After the escape from Agra Chhatrapati Shivaji used strong policy against Mughal and other sultanates. He captured his forts again which lost by him in the treaty of Purander. On 6th June 1674 Shivaji declared himself title of Chhatrapati with the coronation at Raigad Fort. He stood against of British, Portuguese & Siddhi.

9. Karnataka Campaign
Chhatrapati Shivaji gained lot of province till jinji in Karnataka after coronation in the period of 1677-1678.

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s administration in the stream of military was under discipline. With the strong forces and the management techniques, he beats every situation easily. Major part of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s on the Battle ground are:
a) ARMY

Army: Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military empire was based on army. Shivaji had army of 2 lac mavala soldiers. Shivaji always used his army force against enemies.

Horse soldiers: There were two types in the horse group of Chhatrapati Shivaji’s military force. First: Bargir second: Shiledar

b) FORTS

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s forts were on the hill point. That was very safe place for admin. No one had habit from enemies of Shivaji’s to fight in the mountain vision. For e.g. Adilshah, Nizamshah, Mughal, British, etc.

Area around the fort was full with jungle and highly hills, due to same the way towards fort was very critical to enemies of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

c) NAVY

Chhatrapati Shivaji maharaj was the founder of the Indian Navy. He was the first asian king who found naval force in Defence. Chhatrapati Shivaji established his monopoly on Arabians sea due to his strong naval force in the west part of India. He built sea fort like Sindhudurga to keep control on foreign affairs with India by sea-roots.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was devout Hindu, but respected all religions and castes. He had great respect for other contemporary saints. He used secularism to make his administration very strong within region with the support of all religions and castes. He kept same policy towards other religions like as Hinduism. Chhatrapati Shivaji allowed his subject complete freedom of language, holy customs and Religion. Chhatrapati Shivaji’s religious policy gave him strong support to build his empire very strong.

With such great administration power skills and strategic thinking Chhatrapati Shivaji rank with the great general of the world history such as Alexander, Nepoleon Bonapart, King Akbar and Emperor Ashok.
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. Hence there will be some kind of limitations during research work - Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground: A Study