

## MILITARY RISE OF MARATHA

# CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI REFUSED TO ACKNOWLEDGE OVERLORDSHIP OF MUGHAL EMPEROR.  
(1674-80)

# SHAMU MAHARAJ (1719-49) AGREED TO OVERLORDSHIP OF MUGHAL EMPEROR  
BY AGREEING TO PAY ANNUAL TRIBUTE + GETTING A MANSAB.

# SHIVAJI ESTABLISHED MARATHA KINGDOM BY FIGHTING AGAINST  
AUTONOMOUS MUSLIM KINGDOM OF BIJAPUR + AURANGZEB

# 1659: SHIVAJI KILLED AFZAL KHAN IN HAND TO HAND  
COMBAT. AFZAL KHAN WAS SENT BY ALI ADIL SHAH II  
OF BIJAPUR TO KILL SHIVAJI.

# 1674: CORONATION OF SHIVAJI AS CHHATRAPATI.

# 1680: DEATH OF SHIVAJI.

1719: PESWA BALAJI VISHWANATH ALLIED WITH SAYYID BROTHERS  
IN REPLACING FARRUKSIYAR (1713-19) WITH THEIR PUPPET  
MUMTAZ SHAH (1719-48) AS FARUKSIYAR REFUSED SARDESHMUKHI  
+ CHAUTH OF DECCAN

↳ CHAUTH =  $\frac{1}{4}$ th OF REVENUE IN RETURN FOR PROTECTION FROM FUTURE  
MARATHA ATTACKS

SARDESHMUKHI =  $\frac{1}{10}$ th OF REVENUE. IN MUGHAL TIME SARDESHMUKHI  
WAS EMOLUMENT OF DESHMUKH IN RETURN FOR REVENUE COLLECTION  
+ LAW + ORDER MAINTENANCE IN HIS AREA.

CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI DECLARED HIMSELF AS SARDESHMUKH I.E.  
HEAD OF ALL DESHMUKHS WHO MUST PAY  $\frac{1}{10}$ th OF LAND  
REVENUE TO CHHATRAPATI AS A SYMBOL OF ACCEPTING HIM  
AS CHHATRAPATI.

↳

# In return, Marathas got from MD Shah:

# Chauth & Sardeshmukhi of 6 Mughal provinces of Deccan - Khandesh, Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Berar, Bidar, Bijapur (\*\* Khabbb)

# Chauth of Malwa & Gujarat

# Independent status in Maharashtra i.e. non interference by Mughals in Swarajya/Maharashtra.

# 1720: Nizam gets rid of Sayyid Brothers & later becomes Governor of Hyderabad Subah in 1724.

# 1728: Marathas defeat Hyderabad & again got Chauth & Sardeshmukhi of Deccan.

# 1728: Marathas sent army to Gujarat & got right to 60% Revenue of Gujarat from its Mughal Governor.

# 1729: Marathas captured Malwa & reached Rajasthan

# 1731: Marathas defeat joint attack of Nizam & local Gujarat chiefs.

# 1736: Removed Portuguese & Ethiopian Muslims from Konkan

# 1751: Marathas raided Nizam's territories in Konkan & forced Salabat Jung (1751-62) to give Khandesh via Treaty of Bhalke.

# 1766: Hyderabad gave Northern Sarkars to EIC in return for military protection

# 1795: BATTLE OF KHARDA: LAST BATTLE BETWEEN HYDERABAD & MARATHA SARDARS WHO DEFEATED HYDERABAD.  
EIC DID NOT COME TO MILITARY HELP OF HYDERABAD :  
WAS IN FRIENDLY ALLIANCE WITH MARATHAS SINCE 1782.

# 1798: HYDERABAD BECAME 1<sup>st</sup> STATE TO SIGN SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE WITH EIC.

# 1745-51: RAGHUJI BHONSLE OF NAGPUR CONSTANTLY ATTACKED BENGAL SUBAH & FORCED ALIVARDI KHAN (1740-56) TO GIVE CHAUTH OF BENGAL & BIHAR; & TERRITORIES IN ORISSA  
CHAUTH WAS PAID UNTIL 1758 BY BENGAL SUBAH.

# 1750 ONWARDS REGULARLY RAIDED RAJPUTS + INTERFERED IN SUCCESSION + EXTRACTED ANNUAL TRIBUTES BUT NEVER TRIED FOR PERMANENT CONQUEST AS COULD NOT SUBJUGATE PERMANENTLY.

# MARATHAS FAILED AGAINST SIKHS.

# 1765: DEFEATED MYSORE & EXTRACTED TRIBUTE

# 1737: BAJI RAO PLUNDERED DELHI & EMPEROR KEPT CAPTIVE FOR SOME TIME

1738: MARATHAS DEFEAT A LARGE MUGHAL ARMY LED BY NIZAM & FORCED MUGHALS TO SIGN (1739) TREATY OF BHOPAL WHERE MARATHAS GOT SUBAH OF MALWA (LEGALLY) & SOVEREIGNTY OVER ALL TERRITORY BETWEEN RIVER CHAMBAL & NARMADA.

# 1752: MARATHAS SIGN TREATY WITH MUGHALS WHO NOW COME UNDER MARATHA PROTECTION

# 1754: MARATHAS INTERFERED IN SUCCESSION DISPUTE AND INSTALLED ALAMGIR II (1754-59) AS A PUPPET RULER.

## MARATHA ADMINISTRATION

MARATHA EMPIRE = SVARAJYA + SAMRAJYA

# SVARAJYA WAS THE MARATHA KINGDOM ESTABLISHED BY CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI WITH CAPITAL AT SATARA & WAS POST SHAMU (1719-49) UNDER EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF PESHWA WHO HAD HQ AT POONA.

THIS WAS THE TERRITORY WITHIN MAHARASHTRA & UNDER DIRECT RULE & WAS CULTURALLY HOMOGENOUS.

# SAMRAJYA : THE TERRITORY OUTSIDE MAHARASHTRA

# WAS THE TERRITORY RULED BY CONFEDERATE CHIEFS OR MARATHA SARDARS,  $\therefore$  ADMIN HERE VARIED FROM ONE SARDAR TO ANOTHER.

# EFFECTIVE ADMIN WAS ESTABLISHED ONLY IN PARTS OF SAMRAJYA

# THE MAIN CONCERN IN SAMRAJYA WAS COLLECTION OF CHAUTH & SARDESHMUKHI & NOT ADMINISTRATION  
E.G. EFFECTIVE ADMIN SETUP ONLY IN GUJARAT, KHANDESH & MALWA AND NOT ELSEWHERE.

### SVARAJYA / MARATHA SYSTEM OF ADMIN

# CHHATRAPATI WITH HQ AT SATARA ⊕ PESHWA / PM AT POONA

# CHHATRAPATI HAD COUNCIL OF 8 MINISTERS, ONE BEING PESHWA.

# PESHWA RULE: PESHWA HAD COUNCIL OF 12 MINISTERS.

(E.G. NANA FADNIS / PHADNAVIS WAS ONE IMPORTANT MINISTER 1761-1800)

- # SECRETARIAT AT POONA CALLED "HAZUR DAFTAR" WHERE 200 PPL WORKED. ALL RECORDS IMP FOR GOVERNANCE WERE MAINTAINED HERE INCLUDING FINANCIAL RECORDS.



- # SVARAJYA WAS DIVIDED INTO SARKARS / PROVINCES EACH UNDER A GOVERNOR.  
OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF A PROVINCE WAS AUCTIONED.
- # THERE WERE CHECKS ON GOVERNOR E.G. THE BUREAUCRACY WHICH HAD MANY HEREDITARY OFFICERS HAD DUAL REPORTING TO GOVERNOR AS WELL AS PESHWA.  
THE ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO PESHWA BY GOVERNOR WERE TAILED / VERIFIED WITH THOSE SUBMITTED BY DESHMUKHS DIRECTLY TO PESHWA.
- # PATILS (VILLAGE HEAD) + DESHMUKHS (REVENUE COLLECTORS) HAD HERITABLE / VATAN RIGHTS.

# AT Lowest Level were VILLAGES which were self contained units.

EACH VILLAGE WAS UNDER A PATIL WHO HAD ALL POWERS viz FINANCIAL, EXECUTIVE & JUDICIAL (Revenue).

PATIL REPORTED DIRECTLY TO PESHWA

KULKARNIS WERE VILLAGE ACCOUNT KEEPERS.

# Sources of Revenue:

(a) LAND REVENUE (b) CUSTOM DUTY AND OCTROI

ON TRADE OF GOODS (c) JUDICIAL PROCEEDS e.g.

NAZRANA FROM SUCCESSFUL PARTY; 2 AFTER PARTITIONING

FAMILY LANDS; 2 WHEN STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED;

JURMANA ON OFFENDERS.

(d) 2 FROM PERMITS & LICENCES FOR: CUTTING WOODS,

MANUFACTURING OF DRUGS, PRIVATE MINTING OF GOVT COINS.

# LAND REVENUE WAS FIXED ON BASIS OF

# QUALITY OF SOIL # IRRIGATION FACILITIES # CROP SOWN

# TO HELP PEASANTS

# DAMS & CANALS WERE CONSTRUCTED

# LOANS AT LOW INTEREST RATES

# REVENUE OFFICIALS (DESHMUKH, PATILS) KEPT IN

CHECK SO THEY DONT OPPRESS

# JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

# FINAL DECISION WAS OF PESHWA.

(<sup>1</sup>\* IN SAMRAJYA FINAL DECISION WAS OF MARATHA SARDAR)

# A PROPER HIERARCHY WITH PANCH AT VILLAGE LEVEL

LEADING UPTO PESHWA AT TOP.



# AS FAR AS POSSIBLE PEJHWA RESPECTED DECISIONS OF PANCHS.

# LAW WAS THE ANCIENT RELIGIOUS TEXTS FOR JUSTICE DELIVERY  
(\* DHARMA SHASTRAS etc)

# WINNER PAID NAZRANA, LOSER PAID JURMANA

# Policing WAS AS EFFICIENT AS LONDON POLICE WITH  
VERY GOOD NETWORK OF INFO COLLECTION.

&

THERE EXISTED RULE OF LAW AS EVEN THE HIGHEST  
AUTHORITIES WERE IMPRISONED

# MILITARY:

# MAJOR FORCE WAS HORSE MOUNTED ARMY

# HAD A NAVY WITH 100 SHIPS.

THE NAVY WAS MODERNIZED WITH HELP OF FRENCH

E.G. MARATHAS

- TRADED WITH CHINA

- IN GUJARAT, PIR FEARED MARATHAS  $\therefore$  MADE BOMBAY  
THEIR MAIN BASE FOR TRADE (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY 1687)

- CAPTURED PORTS FROM PORTUGUESE E.G.

1736 MARATHAS REMOVED PORTUGUESE & ETHIOPIAN MUSLIMS  
FROM KONKAN COAST & BY 1739 MARATHAS EFFECTIVELY  
CONTROLLED SALSETTE & BASSEIN.

# UNLIKE MUGHALS, CIVIL OFFICIALS DID NOT HAVE MILITARY ROLE.

# SARANJAMS = TANKHA JAGIRS. SHAHU NEVER GAVE VATAN JAGIRS

SAMRAJYA = CONFEDERACY UNDER CONFEDERATE CHIEFS / MARATHA SARDARS

# MARATHA SARDARS WERE MILITARY CHIEFS

GAIKWAD OF BARODA

SCINDIA OF GWALIOR

HOLKAR OF INDORE

BHONSLE OF NAGPUR

# SINCE SHAHU DID NOT GRANT VATAN JAGIRS  $\therefore$  THE SARDARS TOOK OWN INITIATIVE TO BRING NEW AREAS UNDER MARATHA EMPIRE.

# MARATHA SARDARS WOULD ATTACK AREAS OUTSIDE MAHARASHTRA & EXTRACT CHAUTH & SARDESHMUKHI

# CHAUTH & SARDESHMUKHI WEAKENED THE PROTECTED STATE & ULTIMATELY MARATHA SARDARS ANNEXED THEM.

# CHAUTH & SARDESHMUKHI EASED BURDEN OF TAXATION ON PPL FROM SVARAJYA AS PART OF PROCEEDS WERE SENT TO CENTRAL GOVT.

# FROM SAMRAJYA, SARDARS SENT  $\frac{2}{3}$  TO CENTRAL GOVT IN MAHARASHTRA / SVARAJYA

# SINCE AREA CAPTURED WAS OUTSIDE MAHARASHTRA & CAPTURED BY OWN INITIATIVE OF SARDARS  $\therefore$  SARDARS GREW INDEPENDENT & RULED SAMRAJYA AUTONOMOUSLY.

#  $\therefore$  STRONG CENTRAL GOVT BUT STILL MARATHA SARDARS ASSERTED INDEPENDENCE ESPECIALLY AFTER PESHWA (WHICH WAS AN EVALUATION) USURPED CHHATRAPATI'S POWER



WHY MARATHAS COULD NOT REPLACE MUHAMMALS AS ALL INDIA POWER?

①

### Factionalism

# TREATY OF SANKOLA FEB 1750 b/w RAJARAM II, ADOPTED SON OF SHAHU 1949 & NANA SAHEB 4061 LED TO TRANSFER OF POWER TO PESHWA WHO HAD ALREADY EMERGED AS REAL POWER CENTRE BY 1749 AS SHAHU 1949 DELEGATED TOO MUCH AUTHORITY TO TRUSTED PESHWAS.

SHAHU 1949 WAS EFFECTIVE & STRONG RULER BUT AFTER THIS TREATY, LEHANY, CHHATRAPATI BECAME NOMINAL HEAD.

RISE OF PESHWA AT EXPENSE OF CHHATRAPATI MADE MARATHA SARDARS MORE REBELLIOUS ∴ OF SHIFT OF POWER FROM KING TO NOBLE (PESHWA) ∴ FACTIONALISM ↑.

TILL THERE WERE STRONG PESHWAS, MARATHA SARDARS OBEYED BUT NOT LATER.

# FACTIONALISM ↑ DUE TO WEAK PESHWAS. AFTER 3<sup>RD</sup> BOPANIAT 1761:

# PESHWA NANA SAHEB 4061 DIED WITHIN WEEKS OF 3<sup>RD</sup> BOP

# MADHAV RAO (1761-72) WAS YOUNG & INEXPERIENCED. AFTER HIS DEATH, FACTIONALISM ↑ FURTHER.

# AFTER MADHAV RAO (1761-72); UNCLE RAGHUNATH RAO ALLEGEDLY ~~WAS~~ KILLED NEPHEW NARAYAN RAO - NEXT IN LINE.

# THEN, IN BAARBHAI CONSPIRACY / CONSPIRACY OF 12 MINISTERS OF PESHWA, NANA FADNIS - IMP MINISTER - OVERTHREW RAGHUNATH RAO (1773-74) († RR 7374)

# NANA FADNIS Rose in importance since 1761.  
 ALSO CALLED MARATHA MACHIAVELLI (\* CHANAKYA).  
 WAS CENTRE OF ADMIN FROM 1772 - 1800 &  
 HELD MARATHA SARDARS TOGETHER AFTER DEATH OF  
 YOUNG MADHAV RAO (1761-72) UNTIL 1795.  
 WAS EFFECTIVE RULER DURING RULE OF INFANT PESHWA  
 MADHAV RAO II (~~1772~~ - 95)  
 1774

1795+: Factionalism led further when MADHAV RAO II committed  
 suicide due to overbearing attitude of NANA FADNIS

# POST 1795 - INTERNAL CHAOS in MARATHA POLITY & now next  
PESHWA BAJI RAO II (1795 - 1818), son of RR7374,  
 WANTED TO GET RID OF NANA FADNIS.  
 ∴ FRACTIONALISM led further.

# 1800: MARATHA POLITY lost an imp figure with DEATH  
 OF NANA FADNIS. ∴ FRACTIONALISM led further.

# FRACTIONALISM led to BR POLITICAL interference & MILITARY  
 WEAKNESS:

# RR7374 went to EIC in BOMBAY FOR HELP  
 → TO REtain Peshwaship & signed TREATY OF SURAT 1775  
 THAT led to 1<sup>st</sup> ANGLO MARATHA WAR 1775-82.

# LATER, WHEN HOLKAR OF INDORE DEFEATED & REMOVED  
 PESHWA BAJI RAO II 9618 (1796-1818) (son of RR7374),  
 BAJI RAO II SOUGHT EIC HELP TO REtain Peshwaship  
 & ∴ signed SUBORDINATE / SUBSIDIARY Alliance in 1802  
 VIA TREATY OF BASSEIN ∴ DISBANDING MILITARY OF

RR7374 signed Treaty of Surat in which EIC provide military assistance to RR7374 in return RR7374 agreed to give valuable territories to EIC, which did not suit to Barabhai council because they did not want interference of Britishers that's why 1st Anglo-Maratha war (1775-82) happened under the leadership of imp. generals Mahadji Shinde and Nana Fadnis. The war saw several significant battles, including the Battle of Wadgaon in 1779, where the Marathas defeated the British, forcing them to sign the Convention of Wadgaon, which required the British to surrender their territorial gains. Despite this, the British continued fighting with reinforcements from Bengal, leading to a protracted conflict with no decisive victor. The war was a combination of internal Maratha politics and British expansionism. The Treaty of Salbai (1782) ended the conflict, restoring the status quo, but the war laid the groundwork for future Anglo-Maratha conflicts, ultimately leading to British dominance over the Marathas and much of India in the following decades.

SVARAJYA & Surrendering foreign Policy To EIC & now Peshwa was a PUPPET OF EIC.  
THIS TREATY LED TO 2<sup>ND</sup> ANGLO MARATHA WAR (1803-05).

- ② # 3<sup>RD</sup> BATTLE OF PANIPAT: # Lost 50,000 men under SADASIV RAO BHAU.  
# Lost imp LEADERS like SADASIV RAO BHAU & PESHWA NANA SAHEB DIED WITHIN WEEKS OF 3<sup>RD</sup> BOP.

- ③ # LACK OF PROPER CENTRALIZATION OF POWER:  
# AUTONOMOUS MARATHA SARDARS  
# CONTINUATION OF HEREDITARY VATAN RIGHTS OF DESHMUKHS, PATILS, MIRASIDARS ( " LAND RIGHTS) WHICH NOT EVEN KING COULD TAKE AWAY. ∴ REGIONAL ASSEMBLIES OF THESE MEN CONTINUED TO EXERCISE POLITICAL POWER AT LOWER LEVELS.

# THERE WAS NO REAL ADMIN SETUP IN SAMRAJYA WHERE FOCUS WAS ONLY EXTRACTION OF CHAUTH & SARDESHMUKHI

Federation or coalition or association

- ④ ∴ 'MARATHA EMPIRE WAS A CONFEDERACY WHERE POWER WAS SHARED & NOT PROPERLY CENTRALIZED AND HENCE MARATHAS WERE NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO ESTABLISH ALL INDIA RULE WITH THEIR EFFECTIVE ADMIN AND TO COUNTER MODERNIZED MILITARY OF EIC.

1<sup>ST</sup> ANGLO MARATHA WAR (1775-82) : MARATHAS WON

2<sup>ND</sup> ANGLO MARATHA WAR (1803-05) : BM EIC WON

3<sup>RD</sup> ANGLO MARATHA WAR (1817-18): BM EIC WON & PESHWASHIP ABOLISHED.

↑  
Peshwa Baji Rao II sought to regain his lost power and escape the control imposed by the British after the Treaty of Bassein (signed in 2nd Anglo-Maratha war). The treaty had reduced him to a puppet ruler, and the Maratha chiefs, including the Holkars and Bhonsles, also resented British interference.

In 1817, the Peshwa, along with other Maratha leaders, began secret preparations to overthrow British control. The Pindaris—a group of irregular warriors allied with the Marathas—also became involved, further provoking the British.