

Rebel States

MARATHAS

1. Maratha Kingdom was founded by Shivaji7480 in 2nd half of 17th c by fighting against Bijapur & AZ5807.
2. 1674- Shivaji7480 was coronated as Chhatrapati i.e. legally independent from Mughals (*Shahu1949 accepted Mughal as emperor, accepted mansab, accepted to pay tribute & maintain army)

Phases in Maratha polity

1. 1680-1719: period of turmoil after death of Shivaji7480 & due to continuous warfare by Mughals. Then civil war between Tarabai & Shahu1949 from 1707-19.
2. 1719-61: period of growth
3. 1761+ period of decline with temporary revival in 1770s

Civil war 1707-19

1. Shahu1949 was released after death of AZ5807 as Mughals now opted for diplomacy under their **Pacifist policy** (*pacify= reduce tensions) + wanted to weaken Marathas with the policy of **Divide & Rule**.
2. During civil war, Deshmukhs (revenue collectors) & Maratha sardars frequently shifted sides between Shahu1949, Tarabai & Mughals.

Why Shahu1949 won ?

1. Important role of 6th peshwa Balaji Vishwanath1320 (1713- 20) who was a very able leader & helped Shahu1949 secure support of strong brahmin banking families & of new independent Maratha sardars.

Military rise of Marathas

- Marathas developed highly effective strategy of surprising the enemy i.e. shock & awe with guerilla warfare tactics.
- Major force was horse mounted army with focus on light cavalry for faster movement & guerilla warfare. (*Mughals had heavy cavalry)
- **Navy-**

a. Shivaji7480

- i. setup naval force of 20 ships in 1657 & full navy of 200 ships by 1664.
- ii. The navy was modernized with help of French.
- iii. He built forts in coastal areas, some naval bases in Arabian Sea & worked on intelligence gathering in the sea. Navy declined post Shivaji7480.

b. Admiral Kanhoji Angre (early 1700s-1729)

- i. Known as Shivaji of Seas & Dominated Arabian Sea for 30-40 yrs.
- ii. Fought against British, Portuguese, Dutch & Sawants (small Kingdom since 1627), Siddis or Habshis (African ancestry

presently in Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra + southern Pak ie Sindh Baluchistan).

- iii. 1714-24 frequently attacked EIC in Bombay.
- iv. Focused on small lightweight fast moving vessels while Br had bigger heavy ships that could not pursue Marathas in shallow waters. Hence strategy of guerilla warfare in the seas.
- v. **Result** = stalemate & Kanhoji offered peace to Br.

- c. At one time Maratha navy size was 500 ships.
- d. **ToBassein1739** & **ToLonavala1739** with French for modernizing navy & military alliance against Br & Portuguese. French got trading rights.
- e. Br defeated Maratha Navy in 1756 (*1757- EIC defeated Bengal Suba in BoPlassey)

☐ (*Grid Map from class)

☐ **Chauth & Sardeshmukhi**: were tributes

a. **Chauth**

- i. was $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of revenue given by a protected State to Marathas in return for military protection by Marathas.
- ii. It was a tool of foreign policy as annual Chauth weakened the protected State economically & militarily & when it could not pay anymore then Marathas annexed it.
- iii. Therefore, Chauth acted as tool of empire building.

b. **Sardeshmukhi**=

- i. Additional levy of 10% of LR (Land Revenue) over and above LR. Deshmukhs collected Sardeshmukhi from ryots and deposited it to Chhatrapati. Shivaji7480 declared himself as head of Deshmukhs or Sardeshmukh & Sardeshmukhi was collected & paid by Deshmukhs as symbol of Deshmukhs recognizing Chhatrapati's authority.
 - ii. Sardeshmukhi outside Maratha empire was a symbol of Maratha authority being recognized by the other State.
 - iii. Hence Sardeshmukhi could be collected internally + externally while Chauth only externally.
 - c. Chauth & Sardeshmukhi, from areas outside Maratha Empire, helped in reducing tax burden of people of Maratha Empire.
 - d. When Maratha Sardars extracted Chauth then they kept 2/3rd with them sent 1/3rd to Svarajya/Maharashtra (this 1/3rd= 1/4th called Babti to Chhatrapati which he could use as he deemed fit & rest were other levies)
- **1719** Balaji Vishwanath setup **alliance with Sayyid Brothers** who removed Farrukhsiyar (1713-19)(*FS1319), & placed Md Shah1948 (1719-48) as puppet ruler. In return, **Marathas got**
- a. Mughals recognized Maratha's autonomous status in Maharashtra
 - b. Chauth of Malwa & Gujarat
 - c. Chauth & Sardeshmukhi of 6 Mughal provinces of deccan (**KHABBB Khandesh, Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Berar, Bidar, Bijapur. Since

Bijapur was made part of Golconda hence sometimes instead of Bijapur, the Golconda referred to as 6th province)

- However, in 1720, Nizam2448 (1724-48 Governor of Hyd) defeated Sayyid brothers (Syed **Hussain** Ali Khan, Syed **Hassan** Ali Khan) ending puppet status of Md Shah1948
- **1727-28** – Marathas defeated Mughals in **Gujarat** & extracted **60% of revenue** as annual tribute.
- **1728-** defeated Hyderabad & **regained Chauth & Sardeshmukhi** of **Deccan**.
- **1729** captured **Malwa** & reached Rajasthan.
- **1731** defeated joint attack of Nizam2448 & local chiefs of Gujarat.
- **1736** defeated **Portuguese & Ethiopian** Muslims in Konkan coast.
- **1737** Bajirao2040 **plundered Delhi** & held Md Shah1948 prisoner temporarily.
- **1738** Marathas defeated a large Mughal army commanded by Nizam2448 & signed **Treaty of Bhopal (January 1739)** where they got
 - a. Suba of **Malwa** (*in 1729 got de-facto control, now got it officially/legally)
 - b. sovereignty over all lands between river **Chambal & Narmada**.
- **1745-51** Raghuji Bhonsle of Nagpur regularly **attacked Bengal** Suba & forced Alivardi Khan [1740-56; AK4056] to give **control of Odisha + Chauth of Bengal & Bihar** (* Chauth was paid until BoPlassey1757)
- **1751** Peshwa Nana Saheb4061 attacked Hyderabad & forced Salabat Jung5162 [1751-62] to give **Khandesh** via Treaty of Bhalke.

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- **1751+** Marathas regularly **attacked Rajputs**. They extracted annual tributes & interfered in succession **but could never conquer** Rajputana.
- Marathas **failed** to dominate **Sikh**.
- **1752-** Mughal came under Maratha protection due to fear of Afghan invasions (3 Afghan invasions – 1748 failed, 1756-61 successful, 1799 failed)
- **1754-** Marathas interfered in succession & thus **Alamgir II 5459** (1754-59) was **puppet** of Marathas.
- Therefore, by mid-18th Marathas emerged as top power in India but 3rd BoPanipat 1761 halted their rise & decline began.
- **1761:** lost 3rd BoPanipat **but still powerful e.g.**
 - a. 1765 defeated Mysore & extracted tribute
 - b. **1766** Hyderabad gave **Northern Sarkars to EIC** in return for protection against Marathas & Mysore. [*Northern Circars/Sarkars= Initially 4 districts= Chicacole (Srikakulam), Rajmandri (Rajahmundry), Ellore (Eluru), MustaphaNagar (Kondapalli). Later MurtuzaNagar (Guntur) added so 5 districts]
 - c. 1771 Scindhia recaptured Delhi from Rohilla Afghans (*had lost it in 1761)
 - d. **1795 Battle of Kharda** – defeated Hyd (*EIC stayed neutral as Marathas also a after military alliance @ 1782 Treaty of Salbai)
 - e. **1798**-Hyderabad became 1st Indian State to sign treaty of **subsidiary/subordinate alliance** with EIC & now had guaranteed protection of EIC.

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3rd BoPanipat 1761

- Ahmad Shah Abdali/Durrani (*founder of modern Afghanistan & Durrani empire + trusted commander of Nadir shah & declared himself King of Afghanistan after death of Nadir Shah in 1747 + his 1st Afghan invasion of 1748 defeated by Sikhs).
- Fought between
 - [Abdali + Rohillas (Najib-ud-daula of Rohilkhand) + Bangash Pathans (of Farrukkabad) + Awadh (Shuja-ud-Daula⁵⁴⁷⁴)] Vs [Marathas + Maharaja Surajmal (JAT King who initially supported but later withdrew support) + Mughal Emperor (in practice immaterial as had no power; hence only nominal ally)]
- **Reasons**
 - conflict between two rising neighboring powers i.e. Marathas & Abdali. In 1756, 2nd Afghan invasion began & Abdali's forces frequently raided north India (Punjab, Delhi etc.
 - Abdali appointed 11 yr old son Timur Shah as Governor of Punjab & Kashmir
 - in 1758 Nana Saheb⁴⁰⁶¹ sent brother Raghunath Rao (RR⁷³⁷⁴) who removed Timur from Lahore.
 - This was peak of Maratha power & Nana Saheb⁴⁰⁶¹ thought of making son Vishwas Rao, Emperor of Hindustan but then 3rd BoPanipat.
- **Why Abdali won?**

- **Stronger alliance** & Higher no. of soldiers (60k vs 50k)
 - **Awadh** wanted weakening of Marathas who were its rival + Shuja5474 inclined to join Islamic alliance & therefore supported Abdali & refused to support Marathas.
 - Indian Afghan Kingdoms of **Rohilkhand** & **Farrukhabad** hoped for greater influence with Abdali as Emperor
 - **Sikh, Rajputs, Jats** stayed **neutral** due to constant plundering in past by Marathas.
- Abdali cut off **supply routes** between Panipat & Delhi & famine like conditions developed in Maratha camp in Panipat with no food for men & no fodder for horses.
- **Panipat had vast plains** & therefore Maratha Guerilla warfare tactics couldn't be deployed.
- Abdali's horse mounted guns could pierce **Maratha armor**.
- Good **military leadership** of Abdali & Najib-ud-Daula of Rohilkhand.
- **Disunity between Marathas** e.g. Raghuji Bhonsle of Nagpur did not fight. (was opposed to Nana Saheb4061 as Peshwa. Bhonsles also didn't fight in 1st Anglo Maratha war 1775-82. In 1765 Peshwa plundered Nagpur).

□ **IMPACT OF LOSS**

1. **Militarily weakened:**

- Marathas lost important **leaders** e.g., Sadasiv Rao Bhau & Vishvas Rao
- Nana Saheb4061 died within weeks of battle

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- Lost 50k **men**
- 2. **factionalism** increased as now young inexperienced Peshwas.(young Madhav Rao¹⁷², Narayan Rao¹⁷³, infant Madhav Rao II ¹⁷⁴95)
- 3. Abdali's army suffered heavy losses + there was revolt in his army as anti-Abdali generals planned his overthrow in Afghanistan. Thus **Abdali returned to Afghanistan** with loot.
- 4. Now there was vacuum of power at center. Hence 3rd BoP¹⁷¹ did not decide who will rule India but decided that neither Marathas nor Abdali will rule India. The power vacuum was filled later by British after defeating Indian powers one after another.
- 5. (***Delhi** –
 - 1752-1761, Delhi under Marathas.
 - 1761-1771 Delhi under Rohillas.
 - 1771- Capture of Delhi by Mahad ji Scindhia who defeated Rohillas.
 - 1803 – Battle of Delhi : Br captured Delhi
 - 1911- British shifted capital from Calcutta to Delhi).

Why Marathas could not establish an all-India empire?

1. **Factionalism:**

- 1.1. **Treaty of Sangola** Feb, 1750 b/w Rajaram II, adopted son of Shahu¹⁹⁴9, & Nana Saheb⁴⁰⁶1 led to transfer of power to Peshwa (*i.e. now Chhatrapati= powerless President). Otherwise also, Shahu¹⁹⁴9 delegated too much

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power to Peshwa who emerged as real power center by 1749. As **power shifted from Chhatrapati to Peshwa** (*King to Noble), Maratha sardars (*other Nobles) asserted their autonomy more thus increasing factionalism.

1.2. Factionalism increased **after 3rd BoPanipat 1761** as now weak Peshwas.

2. **Raghunath Rao (RR7374)** in 1775 & **Bajirao II 1796-1818** (1796-18) in 1802- sought EIC help to regain Peshwaship & therefore factionalism led to Br interference.
3. **Power could not be properly centralized** in Maratha Empire (*i.e. no One Nation One Ruler One Law) as-
 - a) Maratha sardars always stayed autonomous. Therefore, Maratha empire was a **confederacy** where power was shared b/w Peshwa & Maratha Sardars & Centre was weak.
 - b) In **Samrajya** not all areas brought under effective rule by Maratha Sardars. Therefore, no effective centralized rule in Samrajya.
 - c) Within **Svarajya**, local assemblies of Vatan right holders like Deshmukhs (revenue collectors) & Patils (village headmen) asserted themselves & exerted pressure on Peshwa.
 - d) In many cases, post victory, Marathas **limited themselves to extracting Chauth** & Sardeshmukhi instead of establishing their rule via annexation.
 - e) Hence Marathas establishing central rule of one authority over whole of India was a distant milestone especially after 3rd BoP1761.

Why so many empire shaking battles were fought in Panipat?

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1. Battles were not fought for city of Panipat but because this region was **gateway to Delhi** as anyone who wanted to capture Delhi had to come **via Khyber Pass** in Afghanistan.
2. For Delhi ruler, strategically it was best to **stop enemy at the gates** i.e. in this region having **Panipat, Karnal, Kurukshetra & Thanesar**.
3. **Vast fields** suitable for large armies + Suitable weather for long battles.
4. Presence of many **warrior classes** made military recruitment easier.
5. **Agriculturally productive** & close to Delhi therefore easy to have supplies for army.
6. E.g.- Mahmud of **Ghazni** fought in **Thanesar** in 1014 & setup empire from Iran to today's Pakistan by 1030
7. **Ghori** fought in **Thanesar** in 1191.
8. **1st BoP1526** shook Delhi Sultanate.
9. **2nd BoP1556** shook rule of Hemu.
10. **Battle of Karnal 1739** shook Mughals.
11. **3rd BoP1761** prevented Marathas from establishing an all-India empire.

♦

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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.

(¹* 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 700 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