



WWJMRD 2017; 3(12): 128-130

www.wwjmr.com

International Journal

Peer Reviewed Journal

Refereed Journal

Indexed Journal

UGC Approved Journal

Impact Factor MJIF: 4.25

e-ISSN: 2454-6615

**Satpute Rajendra Bhimaji**

Head, Department of History  
Arts and Commerce College,  
Satara (Maharashtra), India

## Madhavrao Peshwe and Nizam Relationship: A New Approach

**Satpute Rajendra Bhimaji**

### Abstract

In the history of Maratha, place of Madhavrao Peshwa has highest status. In the age of 16yrs. he got cloths of Peshwa, that time Maratha state had suffered from many problems. So preventing attack of Hyder Ali, Madhavrao did treaty with Nizam in 1766. In treaty with Nizam Madhavrao had many purposes behind that. Madhavrao did treaty with Nizam because of overwhelming on Janoji Bhosale, Babuji Naik and Raghobadada. In south Nizam, Maratha, Hyder Ali and British these were four main powers in 18<sup>th</sup> century, in those Maratha power was more stronger than any other. Sherjang, a sardar of Nizam had played a vital role in occurring this treaty. In 18<sup>th</sup> century, to gain success in colonialism policy of Maratha state, it was need to prevent attack of Nizam and Hyder Ali. So firstly Peshwa did struggle with Nizam after that he made friendly relationship with him. As like Madhavrao took expeditions on Hyder Ali and did use of these expeditions, he forced Hyder Ali to become powerless in Shriranpattanam. Maratha state and Hyderabad both states got military and economic benefits by this friendly relationship. As a result, peace created in south and it was helpful to economic development of Maratha state. In this present research paper I have tried to focus on Peshwe-Nizam friendly relationship with new approach and its benefits to Maratha state etc.

**Keywords:** Background of Peshwa-Nizam relationship, purpose of treaty, new atmosphere started in south, importance of treaty, role of Sherjang, military and economic benefits to both states etc.

### Introduction

In the history of Maratha, place of Madhavrao peshwe is important. He had all qualities which were necessary to administrator. In 1761 battle of Panipat made twist to Indian history. After the death of Nana Saheb Peshwe Madhavrao received cloth of Peshwa on 20 July 1761.<sup>1</sup> So many difficulties were came in front of Madhavrao Peshwa. Situation of Maratha state was worst by Panipat battle. Background of Nizam relationship, purpose behind friendly treaty with Nizam, importance and a new approach focused towards Madhavrao Peshwe's friendly relationship with Nizam in southern policy these events are taken for the present research article.

### Background of Peshwe Nizam Relationship

Third Panipat battle became far reaching effect on Maratha state, in that rise of Nizam, Hyderabad. Nizam tried to separate state of oneself with the help of Hyder Ali and Raghunathrao. Madhavrao received cloth of Peshwai when he was just 16 yrs. Old. Madhavrao faced many difficulties as compared to other peshwe. In 1762 after treaty of Urali, Madhavrao implemented southern policy systematically. He solved household quarrel skillfully after arrival to Pune.<sup>2</sup> Nizam of Hyderabad and Janoji Bhosale of Nagpur included towards Raghunathrao. Likewise many Maratha sardars went towards to Nizam, so Madhavrao felt difficulties in his southern policy. So Madhavrao made a plan of Ganimi Kava with the help of Malharrao Holkar against Nizam and management of Nizam, because he was expert in that technique. Madhavrao did efforts and create contact with Janoji Bhosale and persuade his mind towards his policy. Madhavrao defeated Nizam in battle of Rakshabhuvan in 10 August 1763. Raghunathrao and Maratha sardars granted ability and capability of Madhavrao with open heartly. They realized that only Madhavrao can do leadership of Maratha state. So for this meaning, this battle had importance.

**Correspondence:**

**Satpute Rajendra Bhimaji**

Head, Department of History  
Arts and Commerce College,  
Satara (Maharashtra), India

Madhavrao could not do total management of Hyder Ali and his aggressive activities. Boundary of Mysore state occupied towards Krishna River. Attack of Hyder Ali from southern was created on Maratha state, so management of this attack and Hyder Ali, he did treaty with Nizam and undertook second expedition. In 18th century Nizam, Marathe, British and Hyder Ali these were main powers in south. In that Marathe had made supremacy in south. Quarrel between Peshwe and Nizam was ongoing from Palkhed to Rakshabhuvan, Madhavrao tried to stop this quarrel and made treaty with Nizam.<sup>3</sup>

### **Peshwe and Nizam treaty**

Madhavrao had various purpose behind treaty with Nizam.

1. Not to receive any assistance from Nizam to Raghunathrao in his household quarrel.
2. To create supremacy over rival Janoji Bhosale by relationship with Nizam will be useful.
3. Nizam will give assistance against Hyder Ali in South.
4. Madhavrao created friendly relationship with Nizam for attack against British.
5. He made Nizam his friend with help of Sakharam Bapu Bokil, Krishnrao Kale, Sherjang etc.<sup>4</sup>

Nizam did treaty with Madhavrao with fear of Maratha state instead of affection towards Maratha state. In a critical situation, he wanted help from Maratha because in South Nizam was less strong. So he always expected help from others. Taking this advantage by British, captured Rajmahendri region but as a recompense British did treaty with Nizam by giving two borrough and six artillery to Nizam. At that reason Nizam did not want any help from Marathe. But whenever total management of Hyder Ali, Nizam did not want to against towards Marathe. With the help of British total management of Hyder Ali and after that Marathe this secret plan was arranged by Nizam and British. So Nizam sent message to Maratha state that, our plan was decided to attack on Hyder Ali in Karanataka, but now friendly relationship is established between British and us, so Nizam and British will attack on Hyder Ali and gained profit would be distributed to us.<sup>5</sup> This tact realized by Raosaheb (Madhavrao Peshwe), so he arranged plan to give military assistance to Nizam, in quarrel between Janoji Bhosale and Nizam and he also succeed in this tact.

Quarrel was happening from Palkhed to Rakshabhuvan in South politics, so Madhavrao had took decision to give fullstop that quarrel and did friendly treaty with Nizam. This friendship remained next 20 yrs. means till battle of Kharda.<sup>6</sup> Collaborative army force of Peshwe –Nizam entered into Varhad in Jan. 1766 and they defeated Janoji Bhosale. Nizam came from Painganga to Vasim nearly distance of 30 miles. And along with him were Karbhari Rukanuddaula, Rajashri Jagannath Pant and Sherjang. Satisfaction spread among Nawab and Karbhari and they said, treaty of affection did between Shrimant(Madhavrao Peshwe) and us. We didn't wrote anything and even suggestions but Shrimant did deal with Bhosale first.<sup>7</sup> Commitment between Shrimant and us, in that no distance between both sides, our heart and mind would be pure and which decision is taken, it should be implemented strictly till lastly. In that plan it is necessity of great determination till result. Nawab said, many works of us pending there, so when Shrimant (Madhavrao Peshwe) will go that region these works will do by Shrimant. So our works are works

of Shrimant and Shrimant's works are us. Nawab sent list of works.<sup>8</sup> Then visit of Madhavrao and Nizam happened at Kurundkheda and 10 stays were done. Sevak Ghondoram sent a letter to Raghobadada on 20 Feb., 1766 in that he wrote Shrimant Raosaheb marched towards bank of Ganga river and Nawab may go to region of Rajbandari, Sikakol, and do camp at Bhaganagar or Bedar and current year Nawab did not received money, borrough remained nearly worth Rs. 9 Lakhs towards Bhosale, so go Varhad region and to take money from Janoji Bhosale, so this wish was not bearing by Madhavrao Peshwa. Sevak Ghondoram wrote a letter to Raghobadada on 20 Feb., 1766 that we came Warhad with meaningless purpose.<sup>9</sup> So Madhavrao and Nizam announced friendly relationship by visiting to each other. But Nawab did not get any profit by this and Raghobadada got shock by the political game of Madhavrao Peshwa. And it is true.

Between friendly treaty of Madhavrao and Nizam was created. In that Sherjang, a Nizam sardar play a vital role in it. His original name was Hyderyarkhan. He belongs from Salarjang gharane and in 1753 Basalatjang given him reward of Sherjang. He stayed in Pune nearly 2-3 yrs. in 1761, during that period he connected with Sakharam Bapu, Krishnrao Kale, by this affection Peshwe court got benefits during that period. In Rakshabhuvan battle death of Vitthal Sundar Nizam Ali established friendly relationship with Peshwe. Insist of Madhavrao Peshwe Nizam give up aggressiveness on Sherjang and made treaty with him. To create friendly relationship between Nizam and Peshwa main bond was Sherjang and by his efforts freely atmosphere created in court. At that reason previous quarrels were disappeared when both parties met to Sherjang.<sup>10</sup>

First purpose of Madhavrao Peshwa was total management of Nizam but this purpose vanished, and healthy atmosphere was created in both parties. So Madhavrao assured Nizam that we have to establish friendship among us, do not heart each other and take care of oneself region, do not interfere to each other and do not attack to each other. It is useful to keep patience and affection to each other instead of enemy, otherwise it may be harmful for both. We get information about Sherjang in document of Maratha and Hyderabad Daftar.<sup>11</sup> to do help to each other's and both Marathe and Nizam decided planning of attack on Hyder Ali in Karnataka. According to this son of Nizam Ali involved to Madhavrao along with 15,000 military, artillery and Garadi in Feb., 1766.<sup>12</sup>

But in 1766 Hyder Ali didn't like treaty of Peshwe and Nizam. As a result he tried to break this treaty. Nizam not bearing capacity to management of British and Hyder Ali. So he created friendship with Maratha. British also persuaded mind of Nizam towards to break this friendly relationship towards Marathe. But by this it was possible to gain right in Mysore with help of Marathe. Madhavrao Peshwe didn't like friendly relationship of Nizam with British in 22 Jan., 1767. Means in 18<sup>th</sup> century, Hyder, Nizam, British and Marathe had a vested interest like economic and trade in south.

In third Karnataka expedition Hyder Ali heard news that Nizam involved to Peshwa along with his army so he sent his lawyer Apajiram towards peshwa for further negotiation. Expedition was started by Nizam and expedition was finished by Madhavrao. Peshwe has purpose that if some difficulties arose with British, Nizam

and Hyder Ali, they will look, we don't need to involve it. As a result Peshwa sent message to Nizam that, 'You have to keep away with army from nearly 40 miles. To send ahead Rukanuddaula and Sherjang. Do not give trouble to 7 Sansthans which were captured by Marathe. This performance was performed well by lawyer and ransom in expedition was not given to Nizam by Peshwa. Means Madhavrao did not give any help to Nizam in battle of British and Mysore.

### Conclusion

For getting success in southern policy Madhavrao established friendly relationship with Nizam, for that to avoid/prohibit attack of Nizam and to make him powerless. So for this relationship Madhavrao could management of Raghunathrao, Janoji Bhosale and Babuji Naik. It is seen that by Southern policy of Madhavrao given encouragement to social, economic and cultural development. In 18<sup>th</sup> century to implement successfully colonialism policy of Maratha state, it was need to overwhelm on Nizam and Hyder Ali. So firstly he defeated Nizam in Rakshabhuvan battle and later established friendly relationship with him for arranging expedition against Hyder Ali and made powerless to Hyder Ali in Shrirangpattanam. Madhavrao used relationship of Peshwa-Nizam for to keep away Raghunath Rao from the post of Peshwa. By this relationship both states got benefits like economic and military. As a result peace was created and got encouragement to development of Maratha state.

### References

1. Rajwade V.V. *Marathyancho Itihasachi Sadhane*, Vol.1 Wai,1898 Page No. 289
2. Satpute R.B. *Madhavrao Peshvyanche Dakshinekadil Dhoran-Ek Abhyas*, T.M.Vidyapeeth, Pune, (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis 2016), Page No. 301
3. Ibid, Page No. 158
4. Ibid, Page No. 172
5. Sahasrabuddhe S.A. *Shrimant Thorale Madhavrao Peshwe*, Mumbai 1938, Page No. 111
6. Shejwalkar T.S. *Nizam Peshwe Sambandh*, Pune 1968, Page No. 81
7. Sardesai G.S. (Edi.) *Peshwe Daftar* Vol.38, Mumbai 1933, Letter No.157
8. Ibid, Page No. 158
9. Ibid, Page No.166
10. Pagadi Setu Madhavrao (Edi.) *Marathe v Nizam Urdu Pharasi Sadhane*, Pune 1961, Page No. 224-25
11. Sardesai G.S. above, volume 38, Mumbai 1934, Letter No. 146,128,162
12. Khobarekar V.G. *Maharashtracha Itihas*, Part II, M.R.S.M Mumbai 1988, Page No.302