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Creative disorder was an aspect of war in Shivaji's campaigns. Even as his strongholds were being besieged, he would stage day-long raids on enemy villages. As a result, to destroy him, the sultans of Delhi and Bijapur resorted to horrific guerrilla warfare

tactics in order to put down the resistance of the Marathas. The campaign to capture Goa was no different. For the same purpose, they used troops in the guise of women, children, old people and slaves in order to get behind enemy lines. Shivaji's general Pingle retreated from the siege of Goa to hide in a cave. The attackers sent out their own troops disguised as women, children, old people and slaves. They set fire to his quarters and killed all those who were killed. The campaigns to capture Chaul and other cities in Maharashtra were no less ferocious. In order to bring his army together, Shivaji left the main army in Goa and moved further south. In Maharashtra, even towns and villages were not safe. Shivaji went into their homes and ate with them. He would make false agreements with the enemy and then attack them by surprise. He took great delight in the fact that he could change the established course of events in warfare. A disastrous war with the Mughals Shivaji's second war with the Mughals was also disastrous. He was defeated at Dhola by the Mughal general Malik Shah. In the course of the battle, the Maratha army under the command of Tarabai's son, the future Peshwa Bajirao was destroyed. The Peshwa Bajirao made up for this defeat by attacking his enemy's capital, Delhi, which fell in 1678, freeing the Marathas of the Muslim rule. In return, the Maratha empire received lands in central India. He also signed the treaty with the Mughals. The consequence of the treaty was that the Marathas lost their war against the Afghans and were forced to sign the treaty of Purandar in 1681. In 1689, the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb attacked the Marathas. After defeating the Mughal forces at Bassein, he besieged Pune, which surrendered after six weeks of siege. The conqueror looted the city and brought back the art treasures. The local Hindu merchants were executed and their property confiscated. Aurangzeb thus annexed Pune as a province of 82157476af

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