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# Golden Research Thoughts

**GRT**

## MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION



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### ABSTRACT

The king was the head of the state. He had legislative, executive and judicial powers. He was the supreme commander of the army and planned military operations with his senapati. In Kautilyas Arthashastra the king was called Dharma pravartaka. The king issued ordinances called 'Sasanasad'.

**KEYWORDS :**Mauryan Administration , planned military operations .

### INTRODUCTION :

The king was the head of the state. He had administrative, official and legal forces. He was the preeminent authority of the armed force and arranged military operations with his senapati. In

Kautilyas Arthashastra the ruler was called Dharma pravartaka. The lord issued laws called 'Sasanasad'.

The ruler delegated Sachivas (clergyman or Amatyas). The ruler was exhorted by the Mantriparishad. There was a full supplement of divisions with their obligations very much characterized. The Mantris were high clergymen. The Amatyas performed legal and managerial capacities and observed the undertakings of the state.



The Adhyakshas were accountable for different divisions. They gathered duties and controlled the dealings associated with the area. The Samharta was the authority general of income of the kingdom. The Sannidhata was an officer responsible for the treasury. The purohitas, Senapatis and Dauvarikas and Durgapala were different authorities who helped in organization.

The entire realm partitioned into areas. We think around five territories amid Ashoka with Capitals at Taxila, Ujjain, Tosali, Suvarnagiri and Patilaputra. The areas were subdivided into Vishyas or Aharas. The Vishyas comprised of various towns. Other than these domains under direct manage these existed a few regions a vassal states. Towns and towns were very much sorted out. The Gramika was the

## MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION

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leader of the town organization. The state income was gathered from area charges, extract, devices, backwoods, water rates, mines and so on. A noteworthy offer of which was spent on the armed force other authority philanthropy works and open works. A vital work embraced amid the Mauryan standard was the taking of enumeration, as indicated by the number, position occupation, slaves, freemen, youthful and old men and

## ECONOMY

Industry and exchange was all around created and to advance it there was support of streets and conduits. Metal works was predominant with copper, lead, tin, bronze, iron and so on . Different businesses included ones creating colors, gums, medications, aromas and ceramics. Commercial enterprises were arranged into private and open divisions. The state controlled exchange to attempt works to their greatest advantage.

## MAURYAN ART

The rule of the Mauryan empire marked a period of promotion in the Field of art and architecture. They included

### a) Stupas:-

They are solid domes built of bricks and stones . They are said to contain the relics of Buddha

### (b) Pillars :-

This is the most striking landmark of Ashoka. Out of the various columns raised all through the degree of the Mauryan domain. The one at Saranath which has four lions is the most striking. This masterpiece has been utilized by the Indian Government as its token till now. Other than these gems, rock cut caverns, royal residences and structures are commendable as additionally noted by the Chinese pioneer Fa-hien.



Mauryan workmanship mirrored an impact of the sprit of the Persian and Hellenistic workmanship yet the soul of execution and flawless craftsmanship accure it to being exclusively Mauryan. The utilization of workmanship for scattering religion displayed through the decrees on stone columns plus, the arrangement of preachers for engendering religion were remarkable elements. The remarkable level of craftsmanship talks very of the Mauryan period.

## ADMINISTRATION OF ASHOKA

Ruler Ashoka, otherwise called Ashoka the Great, presented developments and changes in the Mauryan Empire Administration System. Ashoka enhanced each circle of organization, official, administrative and legal. He had changed numerous parts of the commonplace Mauryan organization. He selected numerous new officers in Mauryan government to contribute the errands of open welfare.

In presenting these changes he was guided by helpful and fatherly opinion.

Ashoka delegated an exceptional class of officers known as the Dhamma Mahamatras. The Dhamma Mahamatras were selected by him to take care of the material and otherworldly prosperity of the general population. He acquainted these officers with lecture the rule of Dhamma.

In any case, the most extraordinary changes of Mauryan Administration amid the standard of Ashoka was in the domain of legal. The standards of consistency of punishment and consistency of legal method were additionally implemented in Mauryan Government.

### **POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAUSES:-**

Ashoka was succeeded by powerless rulers. This urged the areas to declare their freedom. The challenging undertaking of regulating such an unlimited domain couldn't be executed by the feeble rulers. The shared fight among the successors additionally added to the decrease of the Mauryan domain.

### **RELIGIOUS CAUSES:-**

Ashoka had summoned a solid religious regulation in view of the law of devotion. The approach of peace amid the guideline of Ashoka was basically because of his impact over the tremendous realm. The Brahmanas who before the Mauryas had added to the foundation of the Mauryan manage now sorted out to the foundation of the old request. This controlled the effect of the Buddhist principle which was made a political, financial and social strategy other than impacting the social circle of the life amid the Ashokan period. The latent armed force who's officers were made Dharma mahamantras for engendering the law of devotion, lost their aptitude to shield themselves.

### **SANNIDHATA:**

The treasurer was responsible for the storage of royal treasure, and of the state income both in cash and kind.

### **SAMAHARTA:**

He was responsible for gathering of income from different parts of the kingdom and took care of the salary and use by overseeing the works of the akshapataladhyaksha (Accountant General). Wellsprings of income as recorded in the Arthasastra, incorporate that of urban areas, land, mines, timberlands, streets, tolls, fines licenses, fabricated items, stock of different sorts and valuable stones.

Kautilya alludes to some different sorts of wage, for example, Senabhaktam, the correctional duty forced by the armed force on the area through which it passed, and Pindakara, a settled drove charge contributed by the towns from time to time. The Accountant-General kept the records both of the kingdom and the illustrious family unit. He was helped by an assemblage of assistants (Karmikas). The main wellspring of income was the area charge which was one-sixth to one-fourth of the produce and was gathered by the income officer, agronomoi, who measured the area, exacted the expense and gathered it.

The second significant wellspring of pay was toll-charge which was forced on all articles (with the exception of grain, cows and a couple of different things). This assessment was around 10 percent. Shudras, artisans and other people who made due on physical work needed to work free for one day in every month. Strabo notice that specialists (aside from regal skilled workers), herders and spouses men all paid assessments. The ruler's own particular domain or illustrious terrains yielded pay called sita. Two sorts of charges, bali and bhaga, are alluded to in the Ashokan proclamations.

The Rummindei Edict records that the town of Lumbini, where the Buddha was conceived, was exempted from bali and was to pay one and only eighth of the bhaga. Bhaga was exacted on agrarian produce and the dairy cattle at the rate of one-sixth (Shadabhaga) though Bali was a religious tribute. As indicated by the Arthashastra, the Brahmins, ladies, kids, armorers, children and the ruler's men were exempted from paying duty.

### **JUDICIAL AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS:**

The King was the head of equity – the wellspring head of law and all matters of grave results were chosen by him. Kautilya alludes to the presence of two sorts of courts – dharmasthityas (managing common matters) and kantakasodhanas (managing criminal cases). There were extraordinary courts in the urban communities and towns directed by the pradesika, mahamatras and rajukas. Kautilya notices about the four wellsprings of law.

They are dharma (consecrated law), vyavahara (Usage), charitam (traditions and points of reference) and rajasasana (regal declarations). The Pradesika were the vital cops, whose obligation was to research the violations committed in the area inside their locale. Police home office were found in all important focuses.

There was a sthaniya amidst 800 towns, a dronamukha in 400 towns, a kharvatika in 200 towns and a sangrahana in 10 towns. The prison legitimate bandhanagara was not quite the same as the police lock-up called Charaka.

### **MILITARY AND ESPIONAGE DEPARTMENT:**

The armed force was frequently driven by the ruler himself. It was just in the times of the last Maurya that we discover a Senapati eclipsing the lord and exchanging the devotion of the troops to himself. The armed force of Chandragupta, as indicated by Pliny, included 6, 00,000 troopers, 30,000 rangers and 9,000 elephants, other than chariots.

It was under the control of the Senapati under whom there were a few adhyakshas of various wings and units of the armed force, for example, those of infantry (Padadhyaksha), mounted force (asvadyaksha), war elephants (hastyadhyaksha), naval force (navadyaksha), chariots (rathadyaksha), and arsenal (ayudhagaradyaksha).

Kautilya arranges troops into the genetic ones (Maula), the employed troops (bhritakas), troops supplied by timberland tribes (atavivala), and those outfitted by the partners (mitravala). The first were of essential significance and constituted the standing armed force of the ruler.

They were most likely the troops alluded to by Megasthenes in depicting the fifth class, that of the officers. Kautilya's additionally discusses the compensations of various positions of military leaders. For instance, the Senapati got a compensation of 48,000 panas per annum.

Megasthenes depicts the organization of the military as including six boards of trustees with five individuals on each. The principal advisory group was worried with maritime fighting, second proportionate to the present day commissariat overseeing the vehicle of war materials, third directing the infantry, the fourth administering rangers, the fifth was worried with chariots and the 6th regulated the elephant corps.

The undercover work office was kept an eye on by guddhapurushas (mystery operators) under the control of mahamatyapasarpa, both stationary (Samsthan) and meandering (Sanchari). Authorities framed the personnel of this framework. Diverse sorts of specialists, from loners and understudies to householders and "poisonous" young ladies (vishkanyas) were utilized. They compare to the "regulators" of Megasthenes and the Pativedakas or unique journalists and Pulisanis or lord's specialist



of Asokan declarations.

### **PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION:**

Apart from the metropolitan region which was straightforwardly represented, the realm was partitioned into four territories, each under a ruler or individual from the illustrious family (Kumara and Aryaputra). Under Asoka, there were four areas: the Northern Province (Uttarapatha) with the capital at Taxila, western province (Avantiratha) with the central station at Ujjain, eastern territory (Prachyapatha) with the middle at Tosali and the southern region (Dakshinapatha) with its capital as Suvarnagiri.

The focal area Magadha, with its capital at Pataliputra was likewise the home office of the whole kingdom. The emissary had the ability to designate some of his authorities, for example, the Mahamattas, who went on visit at regular intervals.

The most critical territories, for example, Taxila and Ujjain were straightforwardly under the order of the sovereigns (Kumaras). Areas were subdivided into locale for reasons for organization and gatherings of authorities were accountable for a region. The three noteworthy authorities of the areas were the pradesika, the rajuka and the yukta.

The pradesika was accountable for the general organization of a locale – regulating the accumulation of income and of keeping up lawfulness both in the rustic territories and in the towns inside his area. The rajuka was in charge of looking over and surveying land.

Megasthenes most likely alluded them as agronomoi and they shaped the foundation of the rustic organization. The yuktas seem to have been subordinate authorities whose obligations were to a great extent secretarial work and bookkeeping.

There was a middle of the road level of organization between the region level and that of the town. The unit here was shaped by a gathering of five or ten towns. The two imperative authorities worried with the organization of this unit were the gopa and the sthanika.

The gopa filled in as a bookkeeper to the unit. His obligations incorporated the defining up of town limits, keeping a statistics of the number of inhabitants in every town as indicated by their duty paying limit, their callings and their age, taking note of the livestock of every town, and so on. The assessment was gathered by the sthanika who worked specifically under the Pradesika.

Town (grama) was the littlest unit of organization and delighted in self-rule all things considered. Singular towns more likely than not had their own arrangement of authorities who were straightforwardly dependable to the gopas.

The leader of the town was called gramika who was helped by gram-viddhas or town senior citizens. Gramika was not a paid hireling; he was looked over amongst the town senior citizens. He may have regulated the duty accumulation of the town and different matters, for example, order and resistance.

### **MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION:**

The Arthashastra notice the nagaraka or city director who was in charge of the maintenance of lawfulness in the city. He was helped by two subordinate authorities, the gopa and the sthanika. Asokan engravings say the nagalaviyohalaka mahamattas and allude to them to a great extent in their legal limit.

In depicting city organization, Megasthenes traces a more detailed system. As indicated by him, the authorities were separated into six boards of trustees each with an enrollment of five. The primary advisory group was worried with matters identifying with modern expressions.

The second involved it with the offices to the outsiders. The third kept a register of births and passings both by method for a statistics and for motivations behind tax assessment. The fourth board of trustees was accountable for matters of exchange and business.

The fifth board of trustees regulated the general population offer of fabricated articles. The 6th committee gathered the expense on the articles sold, this being one-tenth of the price tag.

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