

## One Liner Shots (Mauryan Administration)



## One Liner Shots MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION

Download Free PDF

.....

### Information About the Mauryan Administration

#### Centralized Administration

- The Mauryan administration was a **centralized** rule.
- The **king** was at the centre of the administrative superstructure.
- The burden of administration was shared between the king and his council members, such as ministers, Amatyas, and councillors who advised the king.
- Megasthenes mentioned that the king employed a large body of spies who reported secret and confidential information to the king.
- During **Ashoka's** rule, the empire was divided into several provinces, and each province had a **Viceroy**.
- **Samahartri** was the chief revenue collector.
- **Rajjukas** were responsible for land measurement and boundary-fixing.
- The superintendent of agriculture was known as **Sitaadhyaksha**.
- Towns and cities were taken care of by magistrates called **Nagaradhyaksha**.

### Note: Saptanga Rajya

- The Saptanga Rajya concept was initiated by **Chanakya**. It mentions that an empire must have 7 interrelated elements or Angas. These are:
  1. King
  2. Amatya
  3. Janapada
  4. Durga or Fortified Capital
  5. Kosha or Treasury
  6. Justice system
  7. Mitra or ally

### Provincial Administration

- Provinces were divided into various divisions. These were headed by **Pradeshikas**.
- Districts were under the control of the **Rajukas**.
- **Sthanikas** controlled 5 to 10 villages made in a group.
- A village was the lowest administrative unit in the Mauryan administration. The head of the village was Gramini.

### Military Administration

- Megathenes gave details regarding the military administration of Mauryas. It was crucial for the safety and security of the newly established empire.
- Chandragupta had a formidable army, including about 6,00,000 men.
- It was controlled by a group of 30 members, further divided into 6 boards.
- The **commander-in-chief** of the whole military was called **Senapati**, and his position was next to the Emperor.
- The military was divided into **5 sectors**. These are **infantry, cavalry, chariots, elephant forces, and transport & provisions**.
- The salary of the army was fair and sufficient enough, and it was paid in cash.

### Some Important Points Mauryan Administration

#### Some key points are:

- ❖ All the main centres had police headquarters.
- ❖ Jails were called Bandhangara, and the lock-up was known as Charaka.
- ❖ Spies were used to inform the Emperor about the bureaucracy and markets.
- ❖ There were two types of spies: Sansthana (stationary) and Sanchari (wanderer).
- ❖ **Gudhapurushas** were the detectives or secret agents.

- ❖ The **smallest** unit of administration was the village.
- ❖ Head of a village: Gramika Villages had a lot of autonomy.
- ❖ Pradeshika were the provincial governors or district magistrates.
- ❖ Sthanika: Tax collectors working under Pradeshikas.
- ❖ Durgapala: Governors of forts.
- ❖ Akshapatala: Accountant General
- ❖ Lipikaras: Scribes
- ❖ Village administration was in the hands of 'Gramini', and his superior was called 'Gopa,' who was in charge of ten to fifteen villages.
- ❖ Rajukas were assisted by 'Yuktas' or subordinate officials.

