



A STUDY ON THE ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE KINGDOM OF CHANDERGUPTA MAURYA

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ABSTRACT

The Maurya dynasty was founded by Chandragupta Maurya, who appears to have had a place with some customary family. Mauryas coordinated an exceptionally intricate system of administration. Chandragupta Maurya was obviously a dictator who gathered all power in his grasp. The empire was separated into various provinces, and every province was a put under a sovereign scion of the regal dynasty.

Chandragupta was a great Victor, a really considering soldiering and a unique administrator. However the government was a monarchial design, yet powers were not consumed. Administration depended on specific logical principles and endeavor was made to guarantee uniform administration all through the empire. Actually, he was the principal head who brought a political unity, ruled a tremendous domain where one rule and one administration won. He had confidence in moderate and impartial justice system.

KEYWORDS:

Maurya dynasty, Elaborate system, Political unity, soldier etc.

INTRODUCTION

Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Maurya Empire in antiquated India. He was brought into the world in a modest family, orphaned and deserted, brought up as a child by one more peaceful family, was gotten, instructed and counseled by Chanakya-a Hindu Brahmin otherwise called Kautilya and the one more of the Arthashastra. Chandragupta with his



Counselor Chanakya from that point together constructed probably the biggest empire even on the Indian subcontinent.

As per Jain sources, he then, at that point, renounced altogether, turned into a priest in the Jain tradition. His grandson was head Ashoka, renowned for his noteworthy support points and for his role in aiding spread Buddhism outside of old India. Chandragupta's life and achievements are portrayed in old Greek, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain text, yet they fluctuate fundamentally. In Greek and Latin accounts Chandragupta is alluded to as SandrokoHos or Androcottus.

Chandragupta Maurya was a vital figure in the history of India. Preceding his solidification of power, Alexander the great had attacked the northwest Indian subcontinent, then, at that point, deserted his mission in 324 BCE and left a tradition of a few Indo-Greek Kingdoms in the west antiquated India. Chandragupta Made another empire applied the administrators of state create, assembled an enormous army and kept growing the boundaries of his empire.

Greek rulers like Seleucus/Nicator kept away from was with him, went into a marriage collusion all things being equal, and withdrew into Persia. Chandragupta's empire stretched out from Bengal to a large portion of the Indian subcontinent with the exception of parts that are presently Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Odisha. Chandragupta's reign, also the dynasty that followed him, was a period of development of infrastructure like water system, streets and mines. In his empire and those of his descendants numerous religions flourished in India, with Buddhism, Jainism and Ajivika acquiring noticeable quality alongside the Brahmanic traditions.

Not just Chandragupta Maurya was a great conqueror and a capable empire-manufacturer, yet in addition he was perhaps the most grounded administrator the history of India saw.

His regulatory system, later on altered by a compassionate dash of Ashoka, gave more than adequate verification that the antiquated Indian government and country were the results of shrewd statesmanship and useful contemplations.

Some even uncertainty assuming Kautilya was the genuine creator of that work. However, traditions partner the name of Chanakya or Kautilya with the name of Chandragupta so intently, that their names are practically indistinguishable in that great undertaking of empire making. The deep-established tradition, laying on a few abstract sources, has likewise shown Chanakya as the



State head of the Maurya Empire. There are sensible confirmations to show that Chanakya lived in the hour of Chandragupta, and in his other name of Kautilya, was the creator of Arthashastra.

A great work, for example, Arthashastra might have been just crafted by a tremendously insightful and basically experienced man like Kautilya. In ages to follow, different essayists could have included something more the body of the first Arthashastra to raise issue about its real time. Likewise, Kautilya's exclusion of a few fundamental names of the time could have been for the way that he was composing the Arthashastra not to depict the Mauryan commonwealth, yet as a standard rule for all rulers and conditions, all things considered.

ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE KINGDOM OF CHANDERGUPTA MAURYA

From the Arthashastra, and the accounts of the Greek authors, and from other chronicled sources, the system of the Maurya administration, as under Chandragupta, had been pretty much found out. Coming up next were the significant elements of the Maurya administration.

The King:

The Maurya king was the top of the State and of the administration as in most antiquated governments. The Nanda kings before Chandragupta were powerful rulers. The tradition of that power proceeded. However, under new circumstances, Chandragupta's kingship needed to lay on greater powers.

The kings of antiquated India under Hindu country delighted in restricted power. They ruled as per the principles of Dharma, social traditions and usages. They functioned as the gatekeepers of the Law, yet were not simply the law-providers. Yet, in Chandragupta's time government expected another person.

As per Kautilya: "Dharma, agreement, custom and imperial pronouncement are the four legs of regulation. Of these, each later thing is of better legitimacy than its ancestor." This implies that the King's organization or declaration was over any remaining types of Regulation.



The prior kings before the Maurya time ruled over little kingdoms. Chandragupta ruled over an immense empire. The empire contained many kinds of individuals with various social traditions and usages. It was fundamental, in this way, that the king should turn into the fountain-wellspring of Regulation and of the unity of administration. It was the size of the empire which made the kingship of Chandragupta all the more powerful. The king was the focal point of a great managerial system, and was expected to bear enormous obligations.

However the king was outright in power, at this point he didn't guarantee godlikeness like the old Pharaohs of Egypt or even like Alexander the Great who asked his commanders and fighters to accept that he was the child of the Greek God Zeus. At the best, the Maurya ruler, particularly Asoka, could guarantee himself as Devanam-priya or the Adored of the Divine beings.

With unlimited powers, the Maurya king in any case followed the ethical guideline of antiquated Indian kingship that " In the joy of his subjects lies the satisfaction of the king; in their great is his own great, and not in what the future held. He should track down his pleasure in the delight of his subjects."

The king, as indicated by Kautilya, was simply the government. He named his clergymen, clerics, officials and workers. The king was expected to trust no one, and, along these lines, he was to utilize spies to be familiar with the lead of the officials and of individuals. The Maurya knowledge department was careful and proficient, with its organization of mystery sources all over the place.

It is known both from Kautilya, and Megasthenes that the Maurya administration gave most elevated consideration to the security of the individual of the king. At the point when the king left the palace, the courses of his excursion were monitored by military. Kautilya depicts the wellbeing estimates which were taken on both inside and outside the palace.



The king's food was tasted by various people before it was served to him to stay away from the gamble of harming. Indeed, even the king's dresses and adornments were checked and investigated by confided in house keeper workers before use. Megasthenes illuminates that Chandragupta Maurya was monitored inside the palace by ladies body watches. To keep away from assaults on life, the king dozed in various rooms in various evenings. The king lived in pageantry and quality. He was conveyed in brilliant carts and utilized lavishly adorned elephants while going out on hunting.

The King's Palace and the Capital Administration:

The palace of Chandragupta Maurya represented the riches and power of his empire. As per the Greek sources, the magnificence of the palace of Pataliputra dominated that of the Persian palaces of Susa and Ekbatana. " The palace is decorated with plated support points caught all over with a plant embellished in gold, while silver images of those birds which most appeal the eye enhance the workmanship."

There were various apartments for the king, his relatives, guardians and bowmen, family and clergymen, and the furnished fighters. Hundreds of years later, the Chinese voyager Fa-hien saw the Maurya palace in magnificent condition and magnificence, and could hardly imagine how it was worked by individuals. He composed: " The King's palace in the city, with its different lobbies, all worked by spirits who stacked up stones, developed dividers and doors, cut, planned, engraved and trimmed, after no human style, is as yet in presence." The capital of the Maurya Empire, Pataliputra, was the focal point of the royal administration. It was work at the conversion of the two rivers, the Ganges and the Sone.

Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta depicted the capital in the accompanying words:

"At the Junction of this river (Ganges) with one more is arranged Palibothra, a city of eighty stadia (14.72 kilometers) long and fifteen stadia (2.72 kilometers) in expansiveness. It is of a



state of a parallelogram and is braced with a wooden divider, punctured with provisos for the release of bolts. It has a trench in front for protection and for getting the sewage of the city. This trench, which included everything round, is 600 feet in expansiveness and 30 cubits inside and out, and the divider is delegated with 570 pinnacles and has four and sixty doors."

The capital, being the headquarters of the whole central government, required its very own extraordinary administration. The Greek ambassador Megasthenes, who invested his energy there, left behind him a clear image of that administration. The city of Pataliputra was accountable for a Commission with 30 individuals.

They were isolated into 6 Sheets of 5 individuals in each board. By and large, every one of the individuals worked like a Municipal Body to manage the undertakings of the capital. Independently, the 6 Sheets were accountable for six separate departments, for example, industrial issues and wages, foreigners, births and deaths, exchange and business, fabricates, and the assortment of duties.

The Structure of Central Administration:

The central administration of the Mauryas addressed a complete system. "Administration can't be work of one man, similarly as one wheel can't drive a chariot." says Kautilya. It was fundamental, thusly, that the king ought to rely upon the exhortation of the priests or Mantrins, and the assistance of state officials or Amatyas. Kautilya recommended four tests for the officials for readiness for work, to be specific, dread, temperance, riches and regulation.

Confirmations show that Chandragupta ruled with the guidance of a Council of Clergymen or Mantri Parishad. The size of the council, as suggested by Kautilya, could be just three or four, or as numerous as the king expected by his need. The quantity of the state authorities or Amatyas could be considerably more.

The central administration was isolated into a few departments. Kautilya notices of an enormous number of departments which cared for such significant subjects as Income, Exchequer, Stores,



Ordnance, jails, Accounts, Horticulture, Mines, Metals, Mint, Salt, Woods, Cows, Fields, Identifications, Delivery, Ports, Business, Shipping lanes, Customs, Wildernesses, Extract, Loads and Measures, Turning and Winding around, Strict foundations, and Knowledge Administration, and so on The department of money was offered greater consideration since, as per Kautilya, "All undertakings rely on finance. Thus, first consideration will be paid to the Depository." The rich were expected to pay more as an issue of guideline.

The Mantri Parishad directed its business truly. The king and, surprisingly, the provincial emissaries counseled the pastors in issues of administration. There was a secretary accountable for the workplace of the pastors, known as the Mantri-Parishad-Adhyaksha.

It was crafted by the central government of release government assistance obligations to support the unemployed, widows, penniless and vagrants, and even of artists and artists. There were intricate functions for the department of works and development all around the empire.

The Army:

The Maurya Empire had an enormous army. In the times of Chandragupta, it contained 6, 00,000 infantry, 30,000 horsemen, 36,000 men for elephants, and 24,000 individuals for chariots. The all out number of the battling force along these lines came to almost 6, 90,000, other than a huge number of aides and chaperons. The empire expected this large army to keep up with inside harmony and to confront outside dangers.

This army required a sound system of management. Megasthenes, who noticed the Maurya military power from lacking elbow room, left an account of its administration. As per him, there was a War-Office or War Council having 30 individuals, isolated into 6 Sheets of 5 individuals each. The army was partitioned into six departments each under the control of one Board.

From Kautilya's accounts it is realized that the army was went with to the fight fronts by troops of specialists and attendants with meds, recuperating oils, careful instruments and bandages to treat the wounded and give certainty to the battling warriors.



The Arthasastra makes reference to that the whole army worked under the control of the Senapati or the president. This incomparable leader was expected to be in control of fundamental military capability to run the army and direct fights. There were other army officials of rank close to the Senapati. Among them were the Prasasta, the Nayaka, and the Mukhya.

In fights, the troopers, elephants and ponies were totally safeguarded by guarded shield. The troopers were organized in crews of ten, organizations of hundred, and legions of thousand men in each. The elephants and chariots normally conveyed the bowmen. Different arms like large swords, lances and spears, and withdraws from were utilized, other than a few progressed weapons like the Sataghni or the 'Slayer of a hundred'.

The Judiciary:

Chandragupta Maurya, as the ruler of a great empire, made the administration of justice careful. The Law was restricting on all and conveyed the anxiety toward punishment for the breakers of Regulation.

At the highest point of the judicial system were the king as the most noteworthy court of allure, and the king's court. Kautilya characterized the obligation of the king as an adjudicator in the accompanying manner: "He will, thusly, actually take care of the matter of divine beings, of apostates, of Brahmanas learned in the Vedas, of cows, of sacrosanct spots, of minors, the aged, the distressed, the vulnerable, and of ladies, this all together or as indicated by the criticalness or strain of those works. All critical calls he will hear to once."

There were more modest courts of justice right from the village tribunals at the base. The village headman and the village older folks typically investigated more modest debates inside their neighborhoods.

The higher courts were of two sorts, common and criminal. The common courts were named as the Dharmasthiya courts. The crook courts were known as the Kantakasodhana courts (removal of thistles or risks). In the primary class of courts, three Amatyas functioned as the adjudicators,



helped by three learned Brahmins. These courts managed such instances of debate as on marriage, separate, endowment, legacy of property, houses, lands, boundaries, contracts, obligations, and so on. An allure could be taken on any judgment to the court of the king.

The court courts worked under three Amatyas, helped by various government operatives and agents. These courts attempted deceivers to the country, political wrongdoers, and unsafe officials. They additionally attempted killers, hoodlums, violators of Regulation, crooks, cheats, and lawbreakers.

The Maurya system of punishment was serious. Techniques for torment could be applied to get admissions. There were different sorts of punishment relying upon the idea of the wrongdoing. Fines, forced work, whipping, mutilation, and execution were remembered for the chart of punishment. Kautilya alludes to various winning methods of torment, and recommends that "Those whose culpability is accepted to be valid will be exposed to torment."

The recently constructed empire requested individuals their dread for Regulation and justice. Chandragupta needed to make a regard for the state and the government by his judicial system. It was in the hour of Asoka that a significant part of the seriousness of administration was diminished, and a fatherly demeanor towards the subjects was worked out.

Provincial Administration:

The broad Maurya Empire was separated into a few major provinces. The administration of the provinces was put either in hands of lead representatives or the rulers of the regal house going about as emissaries, and called as Kumaras.

The specific number of the provinces at the hour of Chandragupta isn't known. The Asokan Engravings allude to the headquarters of certain provinces. They were Kausambi, Ujjayini, Takshasila, Suvarnagiri, and Tosali. Since Kalinga with its capital Tosali was the main region vanquished by Asoka, it is generally likely that aside from Tosali the other four spots were the provincial capitals of Chandragupta's empire.



It is additionally likely that there might have been a few additional provinces, yet entirely not referenced. The Junagadh Engraving of Rudradaman makes reference to that Saurashtra was administered by Pushyagupta as a Rashtriya under Chandragupta Maurya. That region might have been a regulatory unit like a demonstrating.

The Maurya province was regulated by a few classes of authorities. Among them were the Pradesikas. A few students of history view them as income officials with police functions. As per some others, they were accountable for the divisions of a province. Some even view them as provincial lead representatives.

Clearly provinces were controlled by the headings from the middle. When of Asoka, the provincial administration turned out to be more intricate for the government assistance of individuals.

The provinces were partitioned into locale or Janapadas, having their authoritative officials.

The Village Administration:

The Indian villages from days of yore managed their interior issues in a smooth and deliberate way. At the hour of Chandragupta a similar traditional village system proceeded. Each village had a headman named as a rule as the Gramika. He was helped by the village elderly folks in looking to the questions among villagers and keeping harmony in the village. They partook in the certainty of individuals due to their impartiality and dedication to honest deeds. The village headman was not an official of the government, but rather was the picked head of the villagers. Various villages likewise framed themselves into bunches under an unrivaled headman called Gopa. Numerous villages established a Janapada managed by state officials.

Hence that India under Chandragupta Maurya partook in a solid and sound administration in view of legitimate principles, systematic association and the rule of Regulation. Most likely the king was the CEO, the preminent official and the fountain of justice, at this point he was just the



top of a governmental structure which remained on the foundations of old traditions and the requirements of the time.

DISCUSSION

The Jaina traditions of a later time keep up with that Chandragupta, in the later part of his political vocation, renounced his kingdom, abandoned the lofty position for his child, and turned into a Jaina priest. Immediately he continued to the far south, and inhabited a spot named Sravana Belgola. There, following a couple of years, he welcomed death by starvation as per the outrageous Jaina strategy to accomplish salvation.

Chandragupta ruled for 24 years. He was prevailed by his child Bindusara in about the year 299 B.C. Chandragupta Maurya was one of the greatest and best rulers of Indian history. As a legend, an officer, a winner, an empire-manufacturer, and an administrator he acquired his qualification for greatness. His ascent was opportune when India required a deliverer of her outskirts domains from the burden of foreign subjugation. Ascending from humble beginning and keeping in mind that in his childhood, he could challenge and annoy no less a man than Alexander the Great in his own camp. By phenomenal will and endeavors he could sort out an army to drive out the Greeks and to oust the Nanda government. No simple swashbuckler, he was adequately skilled to develop the principal great Indian empire, and probably the most grounded empire of all history.

He vanquished all over to provide for topographical India a political unity. Unlike Alexander, he vanquished to combine. In that work of combination he substantiated himself one of the ablest of administrators. He was for sure the primary Chakravarti King of India from the Himalayas to the oceans.

His triumph over Seleukos Nikator demonstrated the prevalence of the Indian army under him over the militaries of the West. He was the uncommon Indian ruler to rule over domains outside the topographical wildernesses of India which he so safeguarded and coordinated that his replacements ruled over them without danger to their power



By giving India a solid dynasty, he opened another time in the records of his country. It was a period of greatness and magnificence, set apart with the elevated tide of political and social resurgence.

The inheritances left by this first Indian ruler affected the future in a significant manner. To unite India in the Maurya way turned into the political objective of succeeding empire-manufacturers and their lines in the midst of crumbling and rot.

Multiple thousand years after Chandragupta Maurya, when the Western Orientalists in nineteenth century recognized his name with the name Sandrocottus of the portrayal of the Western traditional students of history and essayists, the imagination of the informed Indian youth was mixed to a feeling of satisfaction at the brave deeds of India's earliest great sovereign. The history of his greatness propelled enthusiasm and nationalism in the psyche of the advanced Indians during a time of foreign domination when India was acquiring national awareness to shake off the outsider burden.

CONCLUSION

Chandragupta was a great vanquisher as well as a fit administrator. The manner in which he carried on the administrations of his empire was sought after by his replacements and no change was felt fundamental. In any case, the hour of the Mauryas, the workplace of the king had become inherited and the heavenly beginning of government had attained development and have given the king wide powers.

However his system of administration was of an exceptionally centralized type having a powerful organization at the middle, yet a lot was left for the neighborhood self Government. The administration gave due consideration for exchange, business, industry, farming and public government assistance exercises. Obviously, the need of a solid king was intrigued yet it was



similarly stressed that they needed to rule as indicated by the Dharma and for the foundation of the Dharma which was helpful for the most elevated great.

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