

Llb Hons Semester 1 Unit-II 2021 History Paper IV

V.P.SINGH

UNIT-II

- a) **Ancient Polity:** Vedic (Vidath, Sabha and Sarniri), Mauryan, Satvahan, Kushan and Gupta Polity
- b) Cholas Village Administration \& Working or Mahasabha, Administrative Apparatus in Delhi Sultanate. Iqtadari system and Manasabdari system of Mughal Empire
- c) Theory of Kingship in ancient and Medieval India: Brhamani. Buddhist. Kauliilya, Balban, Ala-ud-din Khilji, Turko-Afgan
- d) Reform by Mohammad-bin-Tughluq and Market Reform of Ala-ud-din Khilji
- e) Political movement of Gandhi- Non-cooperative. Civil Disobedience and Quit India.

I. Ancient Polity: Vedic (Vidath, Sabha and Sarniri), Mauryan, Satvahan, Kushan and Gupta Polity

1. Vaidik Administration

1. In Atharvveda **Sabha and Samiti** are regarded as **the twin daughters** of the Lord Prajapati.
2. Sabha is mentioned **8** times in **Rigveda**.
3. Sabha was primarily an institution of old people and Upper class (**main Institution**)
4. **Sabha** was a **central aristocratic gathering** associated with the king.
5. Sabha was like the **upper House**.
6. The **Sabha** developed as the **Privy Council of the King**.
7. The Sabha transacted both **political** and **non-political business**.
8. Sabha had the power to render justice (judicial function)
9. **Samiti** was like a **lower house**.
10. Samiti was a **public institution**.
11. **Samiti** was an **august assembly** of a larger group of people
12. **Most important functions** of Sabha and Samit was the **election of the king**.
13. In **Rigveda** Vidatha mentioned **122** times

14. The **Vidatha** was the **Scholars Institution**.
15. According to **Altekar**, the term vidhata “**probably indicated a religious or sacrificial gathering, rituals at which required the highest knowledge.**”
16. From **vidhata** emerged the **Sabha, Samiti** and **Sena**.
17. **vidhata** was primarily an institution of specific people and scholars.
18. vidhata made **laws** for the **regulation of tribal affairs**.

2. THE MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION

19. Mauryan Empire was the founded by **Chandragupta Maurya**.
20. The view of Kautilya is that real sovereignty is to be achieved by **three-fold power (Sakits) viz., Mantrasakti (statesmanship), Prabhusakti (Treasury) and Utsahsakti (energy and enthusiasm)**.
21. According to Kautilya there are **Seven elements** of a state are-
 - **Swami** (The King/Ruler)
 - **Amatya** (The Minister)
 - **Janpad** (Provinces)
 - **Durg** (fort)
 - **Kosha** (The Treasury)
 - **Dand /Sena** (The Army)
 - **Mitra** (Ally)
22. According to Arthshastra there were 18 departments called Tirtha
23. **Mantriparishad** (**council of Ministers**) which was consisted of **Crown Prince, Priest, Commander** and **Amatyas**.
24. Mauryan Empire were divided into **5** provinces called **Chakra**
25. The village was the **smallest unit** of administration in charge of an official called **Gramika**.
26. According to **Magasthenes**, Pataliputra was controlled by a **Municipal Commission** of 30 members who were divided into **6 Boards** of **five members** each.

Kushanas Administration

27. Administrative system of the Kushanas had **foreign** and **Indian elements**.
28. The important foreign element was the government by **Satrap**s.
29. The name **Strategos** stood for a **General or Military Governor**.
30. The name **Meridach** stood for **District Magistrate**.
31. The officers called **Amatyas** and **Mahasenapati** were officers of Indian origin.
32. The officers having foreign names were stationed in the **North-west**.
33. Officers having Indian names were stationed in the **interior**.
34. The Kushana rulers took up such titles as **Mahisvara, Devaputra, Kaiser and Shahi-Sahanushahi**.

35. The **Mathura inscription of Huvishka** refers to a **Deva-Kulla** or a shrine where the statue “**the grand-father of Kanishka**” was installed.
36. There was a strange system of **two kings ruling**, this institution was borrowed from **the Indo-Greeks**.
37. The term “**Dandanayaka**” and “**Maha Dandanayaka**” formed a link in the Kushana administrative machinery.

Satavahana Administration

38. The **law as laid down** in the “**Dharmasastra**” was enforced by the kings.
39. The Satavahana kings merely took up the **title of Raja**.
40. The king was the **Commander-in-chief** in war.
41. The royal princes (Kumaras) were appointed as **viceroys** of the **provinces**.

The Gupta Administration

42. The theory of the **divinity of kings** was popular during the Gupta period.
43. **Samudragupta** is described as a **God**.
44. The Gupta administration was **decentralized**.
45. The empire was called by various names such as **Rajya, Rashtra, Desha, Mandala, Prithvi and Avani**.
46. Empire was divided into provinces which were styled as **Bhukti, Pradesha and Bhoga**.
47. **Provinces** were divided into **Vishayas**
48. A **Vishayapati** administered the Vishya with the help of the **Adhikarana** .
49. The **Nagarasreshthin** was the **representative** of the merchant **guild** of the town.
50. The head of the **provincial administration** was known by various names as **Uparika, Gupta, Bhogika, Bhogapati and Rajasthaniya**.
51. The son of the king or **Rajaputra** was appointed the **Governor**.
52. **Baladhikaranika** held the office of the **head of the army or the military**.
53. **Dandapasadhikaranika** was the **chief of the police**.
54. **Vishayapati** was assisted in his work by the **Mahattaras** (village elders),
55. **Saulkikas** (Collectors of customs and tolls),
56. The head of **Dasapura** was called **Dasapura Pala**.

Chola Administration

57. The **Uttarmeru Inscription** gives details of the **functioning** of Chola Village Administration.
58. The development of **village autonomy** was the **most unique feature** of the **Chola** administrative system.
59. The two records of **Parantaka** contain resolutions passed by the local **Mahasabha** on the constitution of **Variyams** of Executive Committees.
60. The members of the committee were called **Variyapperumakkal**.

61. The **Mahasabha** was called **Perunguri** and its members were called **Perumakkal**.
62. **Ur-** A Chola Village Assembly consisted of taxpaying residence of an ordinary village.
63. **Sabha** –Chola village assembly restricted to the Brahmin of the village .
64. **Nagram** –assembly of traders.

. Administrative Apparatus in Delhi Sultanate.

Ministers to Sultan

- i. Wazir – **Prime Minister and Finance Minister**
- ii. Diwani-I-Risalt – **Foreign Affairs Minister**
- iii. Sadr-us-Suddar – **Minister of Islamic Law**
- iv. Diwan-I-Insha – **Correspondence Minister**
- v. Diwan-I-Ariz – **Defence or War Minister**
- vi. Qazi-ul-quzar – **Minister of Justice**
- vii. The Sultan was the **head of the empire**.
- viii. The empire was **divided into a number of Iqtas**.
- ix. **Iqtadars** administered the Iqtas.
- x. **Iqtas** further were divided into smaller units called **Parganas, Shiqqs**.
- xi. **Amil or Munsif** – an important **official of the Pargana**.
- xii. The village was the **smallest unit of administration**.
- xiii. The **Panchayat** looked after **education, sanitation, justice, revenue**.
- xiv. **Land revenue** was the main source of income.
- xv. The Sultan was the **highest judicial authority**.
- xvi. Qazi-ul-quzar – **the Chief Judicial officer**.
- xvii. The Sultan was the **Commander of the army**

Iqtadari System

65. **Iqtadari System** was a combined mechanism of expropriating tax and distribution of these revenues to the ruling class.
66. The term Iqtadari system was coined by **Nizamul Mulk** for their centralization of power.
67. The **Iqtadari system** did not confer any ownership in land and it was **subject to transfer**.
68. Function of **Iqtadar** to **collect the revenues and distribution among the soldiers**.
69. **Iqtadari system** was a unique blend of **expansion and consolidation**.

Mansabdari System

70. A **mansab** is a numerically expressed **rank** denoting the **position of the Mughal official**.

71. There was the introduction of the **Zat and Sawar** ranks for each **mansabdar**.
72. The institution of **do-aspa and si-aspa** was introduced during the reign of **Jahangir**.
73. From the point of view of pay and military obligations, the rank of 4000 sawar of whom **1000 was do-aspa** and **siha aspa means 5000 sawars**.

Kingship in Ancient India

A. Brhamani

74. The **earliest theory of kingship** is found in the **Aitareya Brahmana**,
75. In **Taittiriya Upanishad** we find the kingship origin theory which advocates **divine origin** of the king:
76. There are **two theories** on the origin of kingship- **Election** and **divine creation**.
77. The **divine origin theory** of kingship is expounded in **Manusmriti**

B . Buddhist

78. Origin of Monarchy in **Agganna Sutta**, refers to myth when man deteriorates from original state of nature of **Rousseau to Hobbes**
79. People select the king to ensure **common good** and they agree to give a **proportion of his rights**.
80. Buddha describes origin of **4** social classes –
- I. **Landed ruling class**
 - II. **Priestly class**
 - III. **Trading class**
 - IV. **Hunters**

C. Kautilya

81. **Kautilya's** views on kingship is like that of the philosopher king of **Plato**. The King should have the best qualities **of both head and heart**.
82. The entire Arthshastra is **addressed to the king**, the **sole ruler** of the state.
83. Kautilya attributes a **divine status** of the first king on the earth who stated to have occupied the role of God like Indra and Yama on earth.

84. According to Kautilya, a king who is in making must observe celibacy till the age of sixteen
85. The king should be **well-acquainted** with all **forms of martial art** and **must shun** the **six vices** of human being (lust, anger, greed, attachment, jealousy and pride).
86. The **first and foremost responsibility** of the king is to **protect the life and property** of his people.

Balban

87. Balban was the **first Muslim ruler** to formulate the **theory of kingship** similar to the theory of **divine right to kings**.
88. The theory of kingship of Balban led to the adoption of the policy of **'blood and iron'**.
89. **'Sword'** was the chief weapon of Balban to achieve his objectives.
90. **Main principles of Balban's theory of kingship**
91. Balban proclaimed himself to be the **'shadows of God'** (zil I elahi).

- I. Divine rights of Kings**
- II. Royal descent**
- III. King as a despot**
- IV. Recognition of tripartite relationships**

Ala ud Din khilji

92. Ala ud Din **revived** the theory of kingship of **Balban**.
93. He believed in the **majesty of king** who was the **representative of God on earth**.
94. His conviction was that God had given **more wisdom** to the king and his will should be **law of the country**.
95. He believed that **kinship knows no kingship**.

Turko-Afgan

96. The Turkish theory of kingship was **similar** to the theory of **Christian and Hindu monarchs**.
97. The Turkish Sultans believed in **absolute monarchy** and some of them claimed even **divinity**.

98. The Turk claimed that the **Sultan was superior to all in the state.**

99. The **Afghans** regarded the Sultan as **one of among** the people.

100. The Afghans did not believe in the **divinity of the Sultan.**

Non-Cooperation Movement

101. **The Non Cooperation Movement was pitched in under leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress from 1920-1922.**

102. The Non-Cooperation Movement has had four main causes.

a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre and Resultant Punjab Disturbances.

b) Dissatisfaction with Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.

c) Rowlatt act

d) Khilafat agitation

103. **The non cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident.**

104. During the Non-cooperation Movement gave the slogan of swraj in one year.

105. **Gandhiji** suggested to the Khilafat committee to adopt a programme of **non-violent non-cooperation in February 1920.**

106. This decision of **non-cooperation movement** was endorsed at the **annual session of the Congress held at Nagpur in December 1920.**

107. **C. R. Das** presented the main **resolution on Non- cooperation movement.**

108. The **Nagpur session** made changes in the **constitution of the Congress.**

109. The **Tilak Swarajya Fund** was started to **finance the Non- cooperation movement.**

110. The visit of the **Prince of Wales in November 1921** also led to the observance of hartal.

111. **Lord Chelmsford** was the **Viceroy** of British India during Non-Cooperation Movement.

112. **Chauri-Chaura** incident was the driver of subsequent **withdrawal** of Non- cooperation movement.

113. Gandhiji called **off the movement on 12 February.**

Civil Disobedience Movement:

114. **Gandhiji** launched the civil disobedience moment on **12th March 1930** with his famous **Dandi March**.
115. Gandhiji reached **Dandi** on **6th April**.
116. **Salt** was chosen as the **central formula** for the Civil Disobedience Movement.
117. The people joined hartals, demonstrations and the campaign to **boycott foreign goods** and to **refuse to pay-taxes**.
118. A **notable feature** of the movement was the wide **participation of women**.
119. **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** was **signed** in **March 1931**.
120. Gandhiji **resumed** the **Civil Disobedience movement** in **January 1932**.
121. The Congress officially suspended the movement in **May 1933** and withdrew it in **May 1934**.

Quit India Movement (1942)

122. The All-India Congress Committee passed the '**Quit India**' **Resolution** on **8 August 1942**.
123. Mahatma Gandhi delivered his speech to begin of Quit India Movement at **Gowalia Tank Maidan**.
124. **Gandhiji** had given slogan of "**Do or Die**" during Quit India Movement.
125. The government **arrested** Gandhiji and other **Congress leaders** on **9th August 1942**.
126. **Nana Patil** headed the Quit India Movement in **Satara**.
127. **Lord Linlithgow** was the Governor General of India during Quit India Movement.