HIS5B08 HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA MODULE-2 TOPIC- ASHTAPRADHAN

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ASHTAPRADHAN

- The administrative system
- Administration run by the king with the help of '8' ministers and their departments
- Title 'Chatrapathi'or the king of kings
- ❖ After the coronation title "Hindhudharmadharak" or the protector of Hindhu faith
- Deplomatic monarchy
- King was the final word
- The ministers---- advisors

- 'Peshwa'-Prime Minister(public administration, protection of the welfare of the people)
- minister(supervise income and expenditure)

 3. The 'waqia-Navis'-minister(duty of protecting the

king, supervise the daily expenses of the royal

2. The 'Amatya' or Majumdar-Finance

court)

- 4. The 'Sachiva' or the superintendent-(incharge of royal correspodence and to examine reports on income and expenditure of the provinces or parganas of the state
- 5. 'Sumant'-(External affairs and diplomatic relations)

- 1. 'senapathi'-(selection and training of soldiers)
- 2. 'Panditha Rao'-(incharge of religious and charitable institution)
- 3. 'Nyayadhyaksha'-chief of the judiciary

- All ministers were bound to do military service
 Panditha Rao and Nyayadhyaksha were exempted
 - from military service
- Peshwa and Senapathi-Posts wre only given to Maratha Sardars
- 3- ministers in charge of provincial administration
- Thirty departments –under ministers

- Kingdom divided---Provinces called 'Prants'
- 'Prants' divided----'PARGANAS'
- 'Parganas divided---'Tarifs'
- 'Tarifs' divided-----'villages'
- Village –basic unit
- Permanent army
- •A separate type of protective tax called 'Chauth' and 'Sardesh mukhi'--- from the inhabitants of the neighbouring Mughal and Bijapur territories
- •The people of these protected areas had to pay onefourth (Chauth) of their actual tax to Shivaji for providing protection

'Sardeshmukhi'-another protective tariff from people lived outside Maratha state-this was one- tenth of the actual tax