



**SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**An Autonomous Institution**  
**Coimbatore-35**



Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

III YEAR/ VI SEMESTER

**19HST105 ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**

**UNIT I ANCIENT INDIA & STATE POLITY**  
**Administration**



## ADMINISTRATION



- Bureaucracy developed as a well organized, hierarchical, cadre-based administrative system.
- *Arthashastra* of Kautilya the establishment of a large and complex bureaucracy was a remarkable feature of the Mauryan government.
- It mentions **18 *tirthas*** who are probably called ***mahāmātras*** or high functionaries.
- Although the term *mahāmātra* is used only on a few occasions in the *Arthashastra*, its real counterpart being ***Amātya*** it is familiar enough in Ashokan inscriptions.
- In addition to the 18 *trithas* Kautilya provides in some detail accounts of **27 superintendents (*adhyaksas*)** concerned mostly with economic functions and some military duties though social functions are not ignored.
- Although Megasthenes and Ashokan inscriptions have nothing to say on rules of recruitment, Kautilya lays down certain qualifications for the cadre of high officers known as *Amātyas*, the emphasis being on noble birth.
- The Mauryas developed a well organized bureaucracy. With the help of this centralized bureaucratic structure not only did the government regulate the economic life of the country, but it also took an important part in it.



- All mines including pearl beds, fisheries and salt pans, were owned by the state, and were either worked directly with the labour of criminals or serfs, or let out to entrepreneurs, from whom the king claimed a percentage of their output as royalty.



**THANK YOU**