

**G.D.GOENKA PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**Subject: S.St**

**(History)**

**Topic: The First Empire - the Mauryas**

**Date:17-11-2021 (Wednesday)**

**Grade VI**

**This material is not to be printed**

**ADMINISTRATION ;**

**Mauryan administration can be divided into four divisions;**

- **Central**
- **Provincial**
- **District**
- **Village**

**The administration of the city Pataliputra was separate.**

**Central ;**

**The king was the supreme authority.He took all important decisions concerning the empire.He was assisted by council of ministers.They acted as the king's advisors.**

**Provincial ;**

**The empire was divided into many provinces,each headed by a prince.He ruled the province as a representative of the king and was assisted by many officers.**

**District ;**

**Provinces were further divided into districts.**

**Pradeshta was the head of the district.He was assisted by the 'yuktas' and the 'rajukas'.They measured the land,collected taxes and maintained law and order.**

**Village;**

**A number of villages made up a district.Villagers assisted government officials in marking the village boundaries,maintaining land records and collecting taxes.Each village had a headman who was chosen by villagers themselves.**

## **Pataliputra;**

**It was the capital of the empire. It was surrounded by a wooden wall which had 64 gates and 570 towers. There was also a moat around the city to protect it from enemy attacks.**

**A committee of 30 members looked after the administration of the city. This committee was divided into six boards, each comprising of five members. Each board looked after a specific department like;**

- 1. Comfort and security of foreigners**
- 2. Registration of births and deaths**
- 3. Industry**
- 4. Trade and commerce**
- 5. Inspection of manufactured goods**
- 6. Collection of taxes.**



## **ARMY;**

**The Mauryan army had foot soldiers, horses, elephants and chariots.**

**A separate department looked after the production of weapons.**

**The "senapati" was the head of the army. There were also a large number of species, many of whom were women.**

## **REVENUE ;**

**Land revenue was the main source of income.**

**It was fixed between one-fourth and one-sixth of the produce, depending upon the fertility of the soil.**

**Revenue was also obtained from trade.**

**Some important inland trading centres were Pataliputra, Ujjain, Taxila and Broach.**

**Overseas trade was carried on with Rome, Egypt, China and Sri Lanka.**

**Other sources of income were forests, mines, custom duties, fines and gifts.**

**Arthashastra also mentions water tax.**

**The money collected through taxes was spent on maintaining the army, paying salaries to government officers, charities and on public welfare activities such as building hospitals and roads.**