

## Adminstration of the Chendellas



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**Abstract** – Adminstrion in ancient Indian History during chandella dynasty, a article focused on mostly in the time Chandella of king`s Dhanga. At that time what is the functions of the king. different`s system of administration How, The King was controlled. What is the functions of his mantries and what is the reletion between king and public (called praja),

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Inscriptions and other sources of the reigons of the of chendella rulers do not furnish a systematic and consistent account of their administrative organization. The chendella king was the pivot of the administrative structure, without whom the state had no existence. He must have enjoyed an authority which presumably was not subject to any other such institution, to which no reference has been made in their extant records, Theoretically the constituents of the state, were the 'sapta prakrtis', as conceived by the political thinkers of Ancient India. The Mau inscription alludes to 'angani sapta', The seven constituent parts of the state structure, leaving the expression undefined. By this must have mean meant, the king, the minister, the realm, the capital, the treassuary, the army and the ally. As known from the inscripational sources there were ministers in the chendellas kingdom, representing the 'limb' known as 'amatya' military power, without which the chendellas could not have expanded their territory. i.e. the kosaiconstitute.ci another essential element of the state is shown in the use of the expression ' kosadhikardhipati'.

The chendella kings generally assumed the usual imperial titles in their official documents. Viz. parmesvara, parambhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja and etc. But it is of interest to note that the early rulers of the records simply as — Rajan, nrpa, Mahipati, Kritipa, Ni\*kultilakah, Kstidharatilakah and etc.

The chendella monarchy was normally hereditary, the son succeeding the father on the throne. Even if the son was minor, it was customary to install him of the throne. The supreme position in the state belonged to the king. Final authority is regard to the military and administrative functions of the state rested with him. Kings themselves are responsible for the formulation of their policies of peace and war. Ministers and military leaders, of course, helped the king. Kings concern in affording

protection to the people against internal and external dangers is best evident from the description of the state.

The king was regarded not only as the supreme administrative head but also he claimed to be the guardian of traditional social order.

The chendella records are completely silent about the judicial function of the king. It is quite probable that the usual functions of the Indian king in the period were also performed by the chendella kings. An important function of the king was the selection and appointment of his ministers and the important official's after due'testsTpariksya samayak') which reminds us of the upadhas' prescribed in the Arthsasta of kautiya.

Chendella king had their ministers to advise them on matters of policy and also to help them in executing their projects. In that time minister are not known to have been representatives of the people, but they were selected by the king on the basis of merit and other considerations.

The army had its commander in chief designated as senapati, who must have led the forces in the battlefield. The supreme leader of the army was the king himself.

The chendella kingdom, generally known as jajabhukti or jajabhukti was for administrative reasons divided into a number of districts, sub-divisions and village groups. The village must have been the unit of administration.

And another hand according to epigraphic record a name asMaantrimukhiya, mantradhikara, chief-minister, sachiva, amatya, samdhanavyigraha- rnahasachiva, Aksapatalika, Kavi, Mantrl, Vaida, Atavika, duta, Asvavaidya, Durgadhikara, Mrtyaukavrkti, Brhamans, Kutumbins, Mahattars, Visaya, Bhukti and etc were found in that time, Who,all are related with administration. All of them probably, with a great role in chendellas periods administration.

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