



- After the weakening of the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas in the Deccan and the Deep South, new political formations emerged.
- Later Kadambas who were the feudatories of Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas, taking advantage of the waning power, established their independent kingdoms at Gopakapattana (Goa) and Banavasi (Hangal).
- The Cholas (medieval Cholas) re-emerged as a powerful force, almost dominating the region for four centuries.
- There was a subtle decline of the Pallavas and the Pandyas in the region, giving way to the emergence of the Chalukyas of Badami.
- Hoysalas also took advantage of the situation and emerged prominent and even overran the entire Chera territories and became Keralasvamis

KADAMBAS

- The Kadambas initially emerged prominent around Talagunda (Shimoga district) in the north-western Karnataka around 345 CE.
- The centre of their political activities was Banavasi region, that is why they are also commonly known as Kadambas of Banavasi.
- They were absorbed into Chalukyan polity around 6th century CE and became feudatories of the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas.
- They once again emerged into prominence in the second half of the 10th century CE.
- In the 11th century there emerged two prominent groups claiming Banavasi Kadamba lineage:
 - 1) Kadambas of Hangal (in Dharwad district) and
 - 2) the Kadambas of Goa (Dharwad, Karwar and Belgaum districts).
- Both claimed the title Banavasipuravaradhisvara, suggestive of their claims over the capital Banavasi.
- The Kadambas of Goa governed from Chandrapura and Gopakapattana; while Kadambas of Hangal retained their base at Banavasi.
- The Kadambas of Hangal ruled around mid-9th century to early 13th century with their capital at Banavasi.
- The Kadambas of Gopakapattana (Goa) were prominent during 11th century to mid-13th century.
- They ruled over north-western part of Goa, Belgaum (Patasige 1200), Dharwar and parts of northern Kanara (Konkana 900, present Ratnagiri) districts of modern Karnataka.
- The founder of the Kadambas of Goa was Sheshthai.
- However, the proper history of the Kadambas of Goa begins with Guvaladeva-I, Sheshthai - I's son.

- To him goes the credit of bringing Lamka (south Goa) permanently under his jurisdiction.
- They finally lost to the Chalukyas of Badami.

KING & HIS OFFICIALS

- Though king was all powerful, an important feature of medieval Karnataka was the decentralised polities where the king delegated powers to local chiefs/ feudatories who ran almost parallel governments, maintained their own administrative set-up and officers.
- There was a tradition of appointing yuvaraja (crown prince, heir-apparent).
- Jayakesi-I assumed the title of:
 - Konkanadhisa,
 - Konkana Chakravarti (Lord of Konkana) and
 - Paschim-Samudradhisvara (Lord of the western ocean).
- Guvala-II had his own mantri-parishad.
- In an inscription of 1054 CE Viravarmadeva is described as Mahamandaleshvara.
- Shashthideva performed Tulapurusa and Ashvamedha sacrifices and paid visit to Somnath temple.
- There were specific functionaries of the court officials like:
 - Manevargade (of the household),
 - Tantrapala (councillors),
 - Pradhana (head), and
 - Tambula Parupatyegara (keeper of the betel-plate)
- Similarly, there was also the presence of mahamattra, rajjuka and lekhaka
- Regions were divided into visayas (districts) administered by maneyas.
- The lowest unit was village (grama) governed by grama mukhya, Urodeya or Gavunda.
- They maintained their own army and performed judicial functions.
- Mahajanas were important members of the assemblies.

ECONOMY & TRADE

- Both agriculture and trade formed the backbone of the economy.
- References of tribhoga (3 seasons of harvest), sarvanamasya and talavritti (land granted for the maintenance of a temple or deity at the time of its consecration) land-grants suggest presence of land holdings by the individuals and religious groups.
- Kadamba rulers provided liberal grants to Jainas and Shaivas.
- Xuan Zhang attests to presence of a number of Buddhist monasteries and mathas at Banavasi.

- Kadambas owed their prosperity largely to their maritime activities.
- The capital of the Kadambas of Goa – Chandapur – was an important maritime centre.
- Their important port Ganadevi (Surat district) had contacts with east African coast.
- Jayakesi I assuming the title of Paschim-Samudradhishvara (Lord of the western ocean) suggests importance of oceanic trade in the Kadamba economy.
- One also finds strong presence of the Arab merchants in the region. Guhalladeva was saved by Madhumada (Muhammad)/ Ali, an Arab merchant during his pilgrim voyage to Somanath.
- Ali's son Sadhana even received land-grants, held administrative post and built a mosque

CHALUKYAS POLITY

- The Deccan kingdoms of the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas were polities based on the Brahmanical socio-political order and institutions like the Brahmadeya and the temple, but remained a loosely knit Samanta type of feudatory states where crisis was built into the very nature of the feudatory system, with ranking among the chiefships and an authority/power structure in which the scale could easily be tilted by military capability.
- Thus, there was hardly any scope for a centralised administration to develop, though there was a centralised taxation system and a hierarchically organised bureaucracy.
- There was no proper standing army except the royal troops at the capital and the smaller groups of fighters in the neighbouring regions held under the control of members of the royal family, some of whom were placed at strategic points in the transit zones and buffer zones held by feudatories or smaller powers owing allegiance to the main dynasty, zones leading to more powerful neighbours in the Tamil and Andhra regions.

KINGSHIP

- High sounding titles were used by the rulers to express their very uncertain power. The titles of Chalukyan kings were as follows:
 - Satyasraya,
 - Sri-Prithvi-Vallabha,
 - Maharaja,
 - Parmeshvara and
 - Maharajadhiraja.
- It was not a centralized kingdom – no reference to council of ministers but it seems that the royal family was placed in charge of official positions.
- Later, the Eastern Chalukyan kingdom and other kingdoms developed due to this policy.
- They emerged as offshoots of the original Chalukyas of Badami.
- Inscriptions gives information about the administrative system.

- Rajasravitam were the royal orders.
- The Vijnaptis (petitioners) and writers of the king's orders related to grants on stone or copper plates were important administrative personnel.
- They held the position of Mahasandhivigrahika (officer-in-charge of peace and war).
- The divisions mentioned in the epigraphical records are:
 - Rashtra,
 - Vishaya and
 - Nadu

ADMINISTRATION

- The copper-plate grants bestowed by the Chalukya kings refer to Vishyapatis, Samantas, Gramabhogikas, Maharattaras etc.
- Thus, the administrative system was not centralised.
- However, Vishayapatis were royal personnel.
- Village was the smallest part of the administrative system.
- The Gamunda was the royal representative at the village level – connecting link between king and village people.
- The Karanas were the village accountants.
- Mahajans constituted the village elders.
- The Lakslunesvar inscription gives the links between the royal machinery and local administration.
- An Achara vyasthe (charter of rights and duties) was bestowed upon the Mahajans, Nagaras (commercial interests) and 18 Prakritis (classes)
 - It refers to royal personnel, Mahajans, Desadhhipatis (officers who collected taxes), Shrenis (guild) of oil mongers etc.
 - Various taxes are mentioned in the inscription which were to be paid to the king's officials for great festivals, salt, tribute and gold.
- The Hyderabad grant of Pulakesin II refers to the village being granted together with the Nidhi (treasure), Upanidhi, Klipta and Uparikara (dues).
- Members of the royal family and trade associations also made gifts to the temples in kind (millet, betel leaves)
- The officers with impressive designations like Mahasandhivigrahika, Mahadandanayaka were appointed from among the kinsmen of the royal families and even from among the lesser chiefs and feudatories
- Government at the local level can be located in regions called the Vishaya, Rashtra and Desha, with their respective heads called Vishayapati Deshadhikari, etc. while the Grama (village) was run by the mahajanas – the big men of the village
- In most cases these divisions were not created by the central authority but were those spontaneously evolved regions which were recognized as such by the ruling powers, the centre of power shifting according to the change in the dynasties which

acquired a hegemonic control over certain core regions and territories.

- Hence, these polities may be best understood as loosely knit chiefships under a more powerful dynastic rule/control, with a monarchy supported by the Brahmanical order and institutional means.
- It was a scale of formations which had the potential of tilting in favour of the mightier among the ruling powers.

CHOLA KINGSHIP & ADMINISTRATION

- The Cholas – the most powerful of the peninsular polities with the Kaveri valley as the nucleus of their power – succeeded in establishing the most enduring regional state in the Tamil macro-region.
- The Cholas as a ruling power rose to eminence in the 9th century CE when Vijayalaya seized Thanjavur from a feudatory chief of the Pallavas called Muttarayas.
- Henceforth, the Cholas were able to establish control over Pallava territories & subdued the Pandyan power.
- The Chola state stood on a firm footing deriving sustenance from the resource-pocket located in the fertile and rich area of the Kaveri valley.
- In the period of Rajaraja I and subsequent period, various feudatory chiefs were subjugated & the earlier category of Nadu was regrouped into Valanadu and was placed under the subdued chiefs.
- The landed magnates were also incorporated into the state system and were provided prestigious titles and were assigned administrative and military duties which included collection and assessment of land revenue.
- The Cholas traced their origin to the Suryavamsha.
- Mythical traditions are mentioned in the inscriptions especially in the prashastis containing the genealogies (Thiruvallangadu Copper Plates, the larger Leiden Plates and the Anbil Plates, Kanya Kumari inscription of Vira Rajendra etc.) and these are interspersed with information about historical personages.
- It appears that these served the purpose of legitimization of the rule of the Cholas.
- The prashastis of the Cholas were based on the Itihaasa-Purana tradition.
- The dominance of the Sanskrit and the Brahmanical traditions is well attested.
- The Cholas also ascribe to the legacy of the Sangam period.
- The genealogies of the Cholas attribute eminent & prestigious lineage to the king to legitimize his position as king.
- The period from the eighth year of Rajaraja onwards is marked by absence of genealogical record in the Tamil Meykkirttis.
- These compositions narrate the military exploits of the kings, are inscribed on stone and address the Tamil landed magnates.

- The Cholas ascribe Kshatriya origin to themselves as is attested by the title Kshatriyasikhamani of the king Rajaraja.
- The Varman suffix (Sanskritic) added to the names of the kings was also a part of the process of claiming kshatriya status e.g. Adityavarman (871-906 CE) and Parantaka Varman (707-755 CE).
- The practice of assuming names during coronation also existed under the Cholas e.g. Prakesarivarman, Rajakesarivarman and Arumolivarman (Tamil name with a Sanskrit suffix).
- The charters of the Cholas consist of the prashastis and genealogies in Sanskrit and the details regarding the grant in Tamil.
- Hiranyagarbha and Tulabhara ceremonies were conducted by the Chola kings.
- The anointment ceremony (Abhishek) was also a means to claim Kshatriya position.
- A grant of Vira Chola points out that the king was advised by a Brahmana moral preacher (dharmopadeshta) that bestowment of land to Brahmanas would lead his forefathers to heaven.
- However, actual motive for making the grants was redistribution of resources in the form of land, gold, cattle etc.
- The gifts were bestowed for meritorious service provided by the Brahmanas and also to seek legitimacy from them in political sphere.
- There are proper records of land-grants but the grants of gold, cattle etc. were merely stated in prashastis.
- Through the land-grants the kings tried to convert unsettled areas into agrarian settlements
- Rajaraja is regarded as Ulakalanda Perumel (the great one who measured the earth like Trivikrama) and as Shiva who established control over the land of Bhargava Rama

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION :- UR & NADU

- The Chola copper plate evidence refers to the following while executing the land-grant:
 - 1) Nattar
 - 2) Brahmadeyakkilavar
 - 3) a) Devadana
b) Palliccanda
c) Kanimurruttu
d) Vettapperu-Urkalilar
 - 4) Nagarattar
- Nattars were the representatives of Nadu (locality).
- The Brahmadeyakkilavars were the Brahmana donees of Brahmadeya .
- Nagarattars comprised of the trading community and belonged to the nagaram (settlement of traders).
- Devadana, Palliccanda, Kavimurruttu and Vettapperu have been identified as tax-free villages.
- Y. Subbarayalu has pointed out that nattars were analogous to the Vellanvagai Urars (peasant villages) since a number of Urs constituted a Nadu.

- Subbarayalu considers the village (Ur) as a small component (fractional) of the Nadu.
- As a constituent of administrative structure the Nadu was important but it incorporated and represented the Urs (vellanvagai villages).
- Thus, in the territorial sphere Nadu comprised of Vellanvagai villages.
- Nattars were the important members (land holders) of the Nadu (locality).
- There are very few inscriptions related to the vellanvagai villages.
- It seems that the Ur being the common populace represented the section which was not literate.
- However, the inscriptional evidence related to Urs - found in the temples is attributed to literate groups.
- N. Karashima has analysed the two Tanjavur inscriptions of Rajaraja I and Gangaikondacholapuram inscription of Vivarajendra
- According to him, the vellanvagai villages comprised of agricultural lands, lands used by pastoralists, irrigation devices, funeral place, dwelling place etc
- The dwelling area comprised of:
 - 1) habitation sites of landholders/cultivators (ur-nattam/ur-irukkai),
 - 2) those of the artisans (kammanacceri),
 - 3) those of agricultural labour (paraicceri).
- Karashima is of the opinion that in the Vellanvagai villages differentiation is not noticed.
- Subbarayalu, however, refutes this argument and suggests the existence of a hierarchical structure in these villages comprising of:
 - cultivators (kaniyudaiyar),
 - tenant cultivators (ulukudi),
 - artisans and
 - the agricultural labourers.
- The cultivators were generally referred to as vellals.
- The functions of the Ur included: supervision of village lands viz. activities related to sale, purchase and gift.
- An important prerequisite for becoming a member of the Ur was to be a holder of land.
- From the inscriptional evidence that the members of the Ur also possessed the titles like:
 - Udaiyan,
 - Kilan (kilavan),
 - Velan, and
 - Peraraiyan.
- All these titles point to landholding. Thus, Ur was the group/assembly of non-brahmana land holders of a village.
- Karashima refers to sale of land by members of Ur as individuals.
- Subbarayalu also refers to the tendency towards 'individual holdings' in this period.
- Inscriptional evidence indicates that in several Nadus the main village was Brahmadeya.
- However, several nadus did not have Brahmadeya.
- Subbrayalu refers to increase in Nadus from the 9th century CE.
- Initially, Nadus emerged in fertile areas which had more villages and later spread to periphery (less fertile areas) where the number of villages was comparatively less.
- Nilakanta Sastri points out that the Nadu comprised of many villages which were the smallest component of administration.
- Mahalingam suggests that Nadu was an administrative unit & it was sub-divided into villages
- There is no unanimity of opinion among scholars regarding whether Nadu comprised of only Vellanvagai or also consisted of Brahmadeya, Devadana etc.
- Subbrayalu points out that Nadu and Ur represented a locality comprising of Vellanvagai villages and its representatives participated in the assembly of Nadu.
- It is difficult to delineate the exact area over which the Nadus were spread.
- Nadus differed in size and they did not have any natural divisions (e.g. rivers).
- Therefore, they could not possibly have been artificially created units or divisions.
- Nattar was regarded as a territorial assembly of a territorial unit Nadu which comprised of eminent members of every village.
- Other assemblies such as of Brahmadeya, Pallicandam were also considered subordinate to Nad in the administrative machinery.
- Recently, historians have argued that Nadu was not an administrative unit created by the Chola state but it was a natural collection of peasant settlements which was incorporated into the state system of the Cholas
- This is proved by the fact that these Nadus were not of same size and were nucleated.
- The Valanadus which came into existence in the period of Rajaraja I were artificially created as administrative divisions.
- Nadus initially emerged in fertile areas and later spread to comparatively less fertile zones. This is how the agrarian economy expanded.
- Nadus located in the fertile tracts were more populated .
- Kiranur inscription of 1310 refers to the 'urom of villages Nanjil, Peruncevur, Viraikkudi...as qualified for the Nadu or Vada-chiruvayil-nadu.' (Veluthat 1993).
- The Nattars were the Vellals and the functions of Nattar (Nadu) were performed by the Vellala who held the title of Velan.
- The main occupation of Nattar was agriculture since Nadu was a collection of agricultural settlements.
- Nattar also supervised irrigation works. They bestowed land on temples.

- They also served as stockists of donation made to temples.
- They also supervised the grants made by individuals and exempted the lands donated from tax and, in return, took a certain sum of money as a deposit.
- Nadu also bestowed land on temples which was tax-free (nattiraiyili).
- The tax payments exempted on lands donated to the temple were now the responsibility of Nadu towards the state.
- Nadu seems to have levied a cess for meeting these expenses. These levies or imposts were:
 - Nadatci,
 - Nattu viniyogan, or
 - Nattu-vyavasthai.
- The temple lands were sold and leased out, a process in which the nattar played an important role.
- Nadu seems to have been engaged in tax collection and assessment.
- Sometimes, the Nattar performed the revenue collection task on behalf of the state and sometimes king's personnel (komarravar) were responsible for this work.
- Mudaligal & Dandanayakam were functionaries deputed in nadu and as royal officials they were entrusted with administrative responsibility.
- Thus, the land holders in a locality were absorbed into the state system by the Cholas.
- Nadu was the smallest unit for revenue administration.
- Nattup-puravu, Nattu-vari (land revenue) and Nattukkanakku: all refer to revenue of Nadu.
- Nattuk-kanakku was the personnel responsible for revenue administration of Nadu
- When Ur exempted taxes this got reflected in Nadu accounts.
- The king's decision to transfer the funds of temple for a specific purpose in the temple was reflected in: the Variyilarkanakku (revenue register of royal authority) & the Nattuk-kanakku (revenue register of nadu)
- This testifies to the relevance of Nadu as an important part of administrative system of the Cholas in spite of its locally independent character.
- Nadu-vagai-ceyvar, Nadu-kurk-ceyvar, Nadu-kankani-nayagam and Nadu-kankatci were the personnel who represented royal power in Nadu.
- Nadu Kuru is mentioned in an inscription of Kulottunga I (1116 CE) who managed the functioning of new Devadana — maintenance of the accounts of temples in localities.
- Nadu vagai is mentioned as participating in the assembly of Brahmadeya (sabha).
- In an inscription Nadu-kankani-nayagam is placed below Senapati.
- These posts of Nadu officers were transferable. Some officers were entrusted with the

administrative responsibility in more than one Nadu.

- Thus, they worked as part of royal administrative machinery.

BRAHMADEYA & NAGARAM

- Brahmadeyas constituted the category of Brahmanas who were landholders in the agricultural tracts and who had been endowed with land (tax-free) and had organised themselves into a distinct group.
- Nagaram comprised of traders who carried out trading and exchange activities in the pockets which had developed into commercial centres on account of the spurt in craft production and other activities carried out by artisans.
- When the Cholas emerged as an important ruling power in the middle of 9th century CE in Thanjavur, there already existed many Brahmadeyas which were densely populated and rich tracts in the Kaveri region.
- The Karantai plates of Rajendra I refer to 1080 Brahmanas who inhabited Tribhuvanamahadevi Caturvedimangalam
- The assembly of these Brahmanas which inhabited agricultural tracts was called Sabha or Mahasabha.
- Most of the Brahmadeyas or Brahmana settlements were centred round the temple.
- Through the temple & the ideological focus based on the Puranas and Itihasas, Bhakti and varnashramadharm the differentiated society and monarchical polity were legitimized.
- Therefore, the kings endowed lands to Brahmanas and created Brahmadeyas as a means to legitimize their power.
- The inscriptions inform us that many of the Brahmadeyas in the Chola period were Taniyur (separate village) in a Nadu.
- They had a separate administrative system (revenue and justice).
- Many of the agricultural villages were clubbed together with a Taniyur.
- Sometimes a Taniyur was placed subordinate to a temple.
- Here the Mulparusai was the body which looked after the work of administration.
- The inscriptions give the important prerequisites like age, landholding, knowledge, good behaviour for membership to an executive committee of Sabha.
- The Karantai plates (1080 Brahmanas) refer to Brahmadeyas but do not inform us how the Sabha and other committees were formed.
- They were not established by royal authority. Their origin may be attributed to Dharamashastric norms.
- The Sabha and its committees supervised the temple lands, cattle and other resources.

- They assigned lands to tenants & levied rent. They kept a record of revenue collected and expenses incurred.
- They supervised the temple functionaries from priest to cleaner and organised the daily services of temples.
- Sabha acted as a group and the decisions taken were for the benefit of the organisation and not individuals.
- The Brahmadeya settlements where the temple played a pivotal role lost importance in the later phase of the Chola period.
- After mid-11th century CE – fewer Brahmadeya tracts and more temples were constructed and the older ones were improved upon.
- Sometimes, the Mahasabha, unable to pay the amount taken from a temple due to shortage of funds, was forced to fall back upon its income from the neighbouring village.
- Nagaram settlement was a tract where traders and others (including artisans) lived.
- “An inscription of 1036 CE from Chidambaram distinguishes between non-brahmana inhabitants of superior status (kudiga) & those of inferior status (kil kalanai).
- Kudiga included two merchant groups: Sankarappadiyar (lower group) & Vyaparin (higher group) plus three other groups - Vellals (cultivators), Saliyar (cloth merchants) and Pattinavar (fishermen).
- The subordinate workmen (kil kalanai) were Taccar (carpenters), Kollar (blacksmiths), Tattar (goldsmiths) and Koliyar (weavers)” (Stein, 1980).
- Nagarattar was the representative body of traders.
- Nagaram settlement was a separate area.
- Committee of Nagarattar was referred to as Nagaravariyam.
- Nagaram also held land in common called Nagarakkani. They acquired through purchase but they also leased out land and performed the task of levying taxes and rendering services to the local groups.
- They maintained their records regarding income and expenditure.
- They also paid royal levies in the form of gold & paddy.
- They also allocated taxes to the local temples viz. Kadamai (tax on land), Nagaraviniyogam (a tax for sustenance of Nagaram) etc.
- In some cases Nagaram were independent of Nadu (taniyur).
- Upward and downward mobility is noticed in the administrative hierarchy.
- According to conventional historiography Perundanan and Sirutaram were higher and lower category officials respectively.
- Senapatis (commander of troops) had the middle position referred to as Sirudanattup Perundaram.
- Nyayattar (judges) were of both category.
- Recently, historians have pointed out that these divisions are not conclusively borne out by evidence.
- Tax on land was levied in cash and kind both.
- Officials were referred to as holders (udaiyan, kilan) of lands. They could further sub-assign land or even sell it.
- Communal ownership was prevalent & customary rights of villagers were recognised.
- The lowest unit of administration was the village. They combined to form a Nadu.
- A Valanadu comprised of a few Nadus.
- Taniyur was a separate village or settlement site.
- Above Valanadu there was Mandalam which was equivalent to a province.
- Karumigal and Panimpkkal meant officers and servants.
- Anbil plates refer to a Brahmana Many Sachiva. He was granted land by the king.
- The king conveyed his orders orally (trivaykkelvi) especially with regard to gift to temples.
- The directive was conveyed through a letter (sri-mukham) issued by Anatti (executive officer) appointed by the king.
- The local bodies were apprised and when the process was completed a record was prepared in the presence of the local magnates called Nattukkon, Nadukilavan, Urudaiyan.
- Officers associated with the process of bestowment and registration of land- grants referred to as Uttamantris.
- Puravu-vari-tinaikkalam was the department of land revenue.
- Varipottagam was the record of land rights and Vari-pottagak-kanakku was the register of revenue department.
- Officers associated with the task of maintaining records and registers of land rights and land revenue department were Varipottagam and Variyiledu.
- Kankanis (supervisors) were the audit officers
- Entry in a record was called Variyilidu.
- Mugavettis wrote royal letters and Pattolais were junior functionaries of land revenue department.
- Officers of Nadu (of the status of adhikari) were Nadu kuru (revenue assessment and settlement officer) and Nadu vagai (revenue official).
- Mandira olai was the officer who wrote the Thirumugam (letter containing the royal order).

KING & HIS ADMINISTRATION

- A number of officers were responsible for administration in the Chola kingdom.
- Although there is no clear evidence of a council of ministers but Uddan-kottam seems to have served this purpose.

- The term Naduvirukkai was used for Vijnapti (vaykkelvi) or petitioner and Anatti (executive officer) who served as a link between monarch and the persons who wished to approach the king.
- The king made oral orders (triuvaykkelvi) regarding the issues brought to him by the officers.
- These requests transformed into orders were sent to local administration and central administration for implementation.
- The Olai nayagam were the officers who verified the letters written by Mandira-olai.
- The oral order of the king was put to writing (eluttu) and compared (oppu) and then entered (pugunda).
- Vidaiyil adigari got the order listed in the record.
- The document was called Tittu and the charity deed, aravolai.
- Justice was carried out by the village assemblies through the committees comprising of Nyayattar.
- The central court of justice was the Dharmasana which conducted its affairs through Dharmasana bhattas
- It appears that civil and criminal offences were not dealt separately.
- The penalty for crime committed by a person affecting the king or ruling dynasty was decided by the king himself.
- Several methods of punishment prevailed viz. imposition of fines, capital punishment etc.
- Adhikaris were the king's officers. They possessed the titles Udaiyan, Kilan/ Kilavan, Velan, Muvendavelan, Brahma, Pallavaraiyan, Vilupparaiyan and other chiefly nomenclature.
- At times the name of the Chola ruler or his epithet was used as a prefix by the Adhikaris.
- Naduvirukkai were mostly Brahmana (held titles like Bhatta, Barhmadhirajan) officers and acted as a link between the royal authority and the bureaucracy
- Personnel in charge of temples were Srikaryam but they did not look after the ritual related aspects like worship etc.
- In some cases we have the evidence of Adhikaris holding the Srikaryam office
- Senapati was in charge of military affairs.
- They bore the king's title/name and other titles such as Udaiyan, Brahma, Araiyan, Kilans.
- The office of Dandanayakam was probably akin to the Senapati (military office).
- The title mentioned for this office is Pallavaaraiyans.
- The titles held by Senapatis were: Udaiyan, Brahma, Araiyan etc.
- The office of Tiru-mandria olai nayakam was an important office associated with preparation of land-grant documents.
- The titles of these officers were Muvendavelan, Brahma etc.
- Officers deputed at Nadu who discharged their duties at the behest of the king were Nadu Vagai who were revenue assessment officers.



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