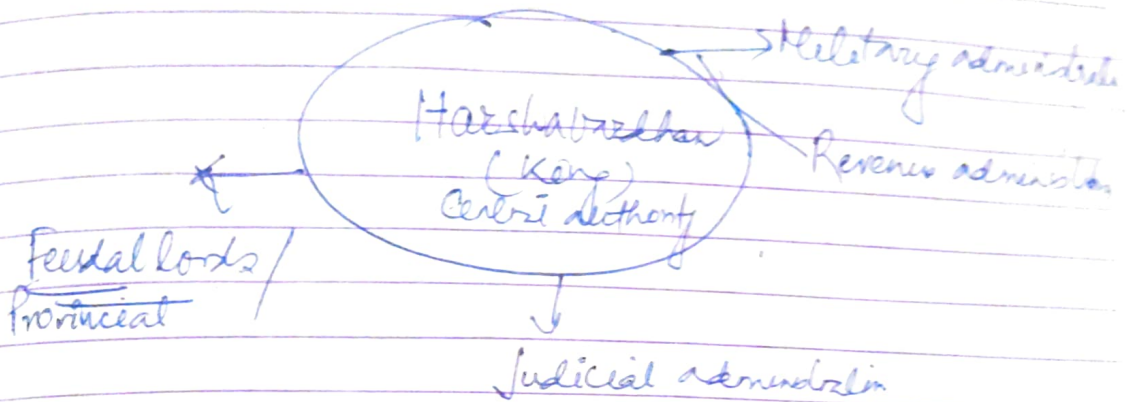


UQ11)

: Paper 3

Administrative contribution of Harshavardhan

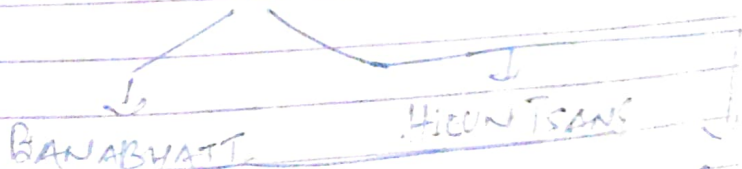
An era of transformation from centralisation to decentralisation. From King was feudal lord and his administration remains unchanged. But decline was inevitable. Harsh brought a semblance of unity which led to the certification of north Indian empire.



Central administration: (Journey from Mauryan Empire to the Gupta administration)

Mauryan Administration	Gupta adm	Harsh administration
Role of King: Supreme	Supreme but feudal lord wield power	Whole in Harsh administration
	Titles like Maharajaditya	feudal lords particularly land grants were given
	signify that they also control	like position

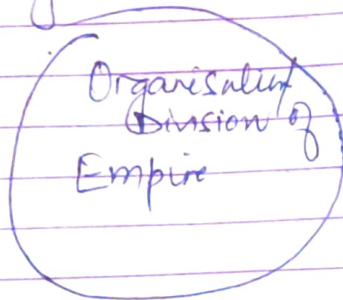
Sources to know about: Harshavardhan's administration



KASAMBA...

- It prescribe the attributes of a ruler.
- He must be generous, kind and devoted for the welfare of his subjects.
- He must follow the path of Dharma.
- Hiuen Tsang in his work, divides the day time into 3 parts. In first half, he oversee the administrative work and rest of time the ruler keep himself occupy with the welfare of people and maintain religious harmony.

(2)



- Feudalism though not in its full fledged feature but due to land grants the central authority remained dependent upon these grantees.
- The Administrative apparatus of central administration ~~was~~ influenced the core region which was came directly under the ruler.
- Land grants not only divested the financial but administrative authority over which the central administration has retained control.
- So, it is seen that contrary to the Mauryan administration, Harshavardan required less officers for the functioning of the administration.
- Title of Harshavardhan like PARAMBHATTARAK, MAHARAJASHIHRA - give this idea.