

### Revenue Administration:

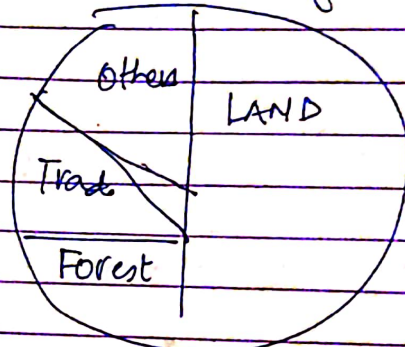
→ Harshavardhan's empire didn't had hand over the vast treasury. Land grants with administrative and financial powers had shrank the treasury.

⇒ Still, the central areas were under direct control of the Harshavardhan

→ It is evident that he used to endowed the monks, priest and others with lavish gifts.

→ It imply that he possessed significant wealth which allowed him to do such charity.

### Source of Revenue



- Primarily, land constituted major source of income
- Farmers used to pay various taxes.
- Taxes like UDRANG, UPARIKAR, DHANYA & HIRANYA were the most important taxes
- Other nomenclature of taxes were Julmay, Bhaga, Bhoga etc.

Official BHAGIKI - He used to collect the taxes

POSTPAL - He used to keep account of the Tax

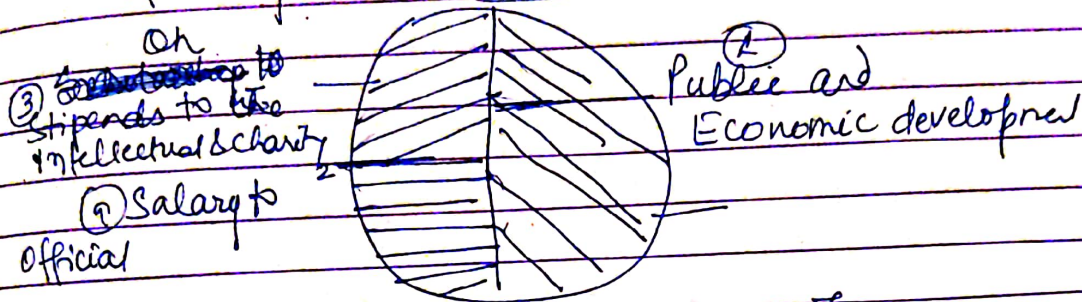
⇒  $\frac{1}{6}$  was prescribed by the DHARAM SHASTRA but in the time of distress it could exceed upto  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the produce

⇒ Forest: was also another source of income. Bann gave a lengthy account about this.

→ Official ~~to~~ appointed to monitor and keep overseer  
she was called VANAPALA

Trade and punishment tax also replenish the  
treasury

According to the HIEON TSAO, amount was spend



\* Taxes were expenditure of Tax

Provincial and Local Administration. Official  
Empire was divided into BHUKTI/DESH — Uparik maharaja / Gupta  
(like Akhichhatra, Sravasti, Sringeri)

(Contemporary District) VISHYA

VISHYAPATI

(Tehsil)

PATHAK

GRAM

MAHTAR

Public Welfare work: ① Roads, Sarai, Temple, monks ashram  
and chaitya were built and renovated

• Education and literature were patronized by the  
ruler • Nalanda University was also supported

Hars vardhan ruled over loose confederacy.

Though, he didn't possess huge administrative structure  
or ruled over large empire but bring stability,

peace and development by unifying north India  
empire under ONE rule.