

A Comparative Study Of Judicial System Of Maratha And Bahamani Sulthana, S

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ABSTRACT

The Maratha and Bahamani Sulthana, S have played a dominant role in the Political and Cultural History not only in Karnataka but also in South India. Their contribution to the political history, administration, Religion, Literature, Art and Architecture are varied and interesting. The Maratha dynasty had the great fortune Shivaji of having a very illustrious king, who made Maratha dynasty politically and culturally great. The Maratha and Bahamani Sulthana Court consists of the complete activities of kings, queens, prince and princess, ministers, commanders, scholars etc.

Key Words: Coun. Harmony, Vendatones, Assembly, Hiranyagarbar Asvamedha

INTRODUCTION

Shivaji was a ruler of the Maratha kingdom and a strong warrior who stood up to Mughal rule and conquests with Afzal Khan and Aurangzeb. Shivaji's Maratha Empire stretched from Maharashtra to Carnatic and Tamil Nadu. Shivaji's dominion was divided into two parts: *mulk-i-qadim* (ancient territory) or *swaraj* (own kingdom), and an unspecified stretch of land that paid *Chauth* but was not under Shivaji's authority. Shivaji abolished the *Jagir* system and began paying his officers in cash to fortify the administration. Despite abolishing the *Jagirdari* system, he provided land grants for schools and temples. Hereditary occupation of a post was not authorized under Shivaji's rule. Furthermore, the *Zamindari* system was not supported by Shivaji.

GENERAL FEATURES UNDER SHIVAJI'S ADMINISTRATION

To maintain balance and equality among people, he employed people of all tribes and castes. He made no office hereditary. Separate responsibilities were assigned to the ministers under his administration. Special attention was given to the forts by the ruler Shivaji. In administration matters, he gave superior positions to his civil officers than military officers.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

The Chhatrapati Shivaji government was characterized by the Ashta Pradhan system. He had a council of ministers to advise him on matters related to the state but he was not bound by it. Appointment or dismissal powers were in his hand and the appointment was subject to the efficiency of them. The Peshwa was the first among ministers. Peshwa meant the leader or the senior one.

ASHTA PRADHAN (COUNCIL OF EIGHT MINISTERS)

Ashta Pradhan Mandal is a group of eight powerful officials. Except the senapati, all other ministers were brahman and except pandit rao and nyaydhish, all were allowed to command the army. Those eight powerful officials were:

Peshwa: The King's Prime Minister,

Amatya or Majumdar: Finance Minister

Waq-i-Nawis: Home Minister, Dabir or

Sumant: Work of the foreign department

Sachiv: The official correspondence, Pandit Rao: He was a religious officer

Sar-i-Naubat or Senapati: The army affairs, Nyayadhish: The chief justice

Other Aspects Each minister was aided by an eight-person staff to carry out departmental duties: The list is as follows:

Diwan: Secretary

Mujumdar: Auditor and accountant

Fadnis: Deputy auditor

Sabnis or Daftardar: Office in-charge

Karkhanis: Commissary

Chitins: Correspondence clerk

Potnis: Cashier

Jamdar: Treasurer

There were many 18 departments overseen by ministers under the direction of the king. Shivaji had direct control over the Swaraj realm, which was divided into three provinces and administered by the viceroy. These three provinces were split into several parts (group of districts).

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

The judicial system under Shivaji was simple, primitive and crude. The system was founded on ancient Hindu rules. The highest court was 'Hazar Majils' of the court of the king. The Panchayats handled disputes between various parties in the communities and the criminal cases were decided by the village 'Patel'.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

The army's administration under Shivaji was very efficient. The army people were well-trained, patriotic, efficient and extremely mobile.

THE FOLLOWING REFORMS WERE INTRODUCED BY SHIVAJI IN THE ARMY:

Regular Army: under the traditional military organization, the soldiers were allowed to serve the army for only six months and thereafter served in their fields. Now, the soldiers were allowed to serve for the year

Payment In Cash: the soldiers were paid in cash except the big chief and military commander who were paid through jagir grants

Merit Based Recruitment: he recruited the soldiers on merit basis

Discipline: strict discipline was enforced by him

Patriotism: he inspired the soldiers with patriotism

Forts Maintenance: particular attention was given to the forts under his administration. Old forts were repaired and new forts were built. It is said that 'people were taught to regard them as their mother'. The forts also served as military cantonments. There were around 280 forts

Muslim Soldiers: about seven hundred Muslim soldiers were also present in the army

DIVISIONS IN THE ARMY

The army had six divisions, namely the cavalry, infantry, camel battalions, elephant battalions, artillery and navy. The cavalry: with the number of around 40,000 the cavalry forms the main part of the army

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The jagirdari system was replaced with the ryotwari system in which the revenue was directly collected from farmers. by shivaji and he strictly supervised the mirasdards who had hereditary rights in land. He also introduced the collection of two taxes namely the chauth and sardeshmukhi.

Taxation System: Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

There are two most important Taxation Systems such as Chauth and Sardeshmukhi Chauth, which means 1/4 of total revenue, was a yearly tax. Chauth was a form of military tribute in exchange for protection from a third-power invasion. This taxation system, however, did not sit well with Jadunath Sarkar. He

believed that paying Chauth just freed a location from the unpleasant presence of Maratha warriors and that it did not obligate Shivaji to protect the region from foreign attack or domestic instability. The Sardeshmukhi was a ten percent additional levy demanded from areas outside the kingdom, based on the legal fiction that Shivaji was the hereditary Sardeshmukh (top headman) of all Deshmukhs. Sardeshmukhi was gathered from Mughal territories that the Maratha Kingdom considered being inherited

BAHMANI SULTHAN, S

Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (Hasan Gangu) founded the Bahmani Kingdom in 1347 and it lasted till 1526 AD. It is also acknowledged that the Bahmani Kingdom was the first Muslim kingdom in the Decca region. With its ascent to prominence in the South, the Bahmani empire presented the mighty Vijayanagara empire with a daunting challenge. In the later period, the Bahmani monarchy was split into five separate kingdoms.

In-depth discussions of the Bahmani Kingdom's major features, including its notable kings, governing structures, works of art and architecture, literature, and other significant information, will be provided in this page. The Bahmani kingdom reached its zenith under Prime Minister Mahmud Gawan's leadership. He was a Persian tradesman. The Bahmani kingdom's foundations were demolished after the sultanate's defeat by King Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara in a battle.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Bahmani Sultans followed the Delhi Sultanate's administrative system with little to no change. Small kingdom areas were controlled by provincial governors under a feudal system of government. Sultan served as the nation's ruler. Sultan possessed total authority over all facets of the government. Sultan had limitless authority in every area since he was seen as the God's representative on earth.

Four provinces, known as Tarafs, with the capitals in Daulatabad, Gulbarga, Bidar, and Berar comprised Muhammad Shah I's domains. Every Taraf had a governor, known as a Tarafdar, who was in control of the military and administration but still reporting to the Sultan as a whole. In the Sultan's Central Administration, ministerial positions were occasionally also given to Tarafdars.

Under Mahmud Gawan, the empire grew, and the Taraf population reached eight. Mahmud Gawan allocated a portion of each Taraf as the Sultan's domain in order to contain the Tarafdars' authority. The Tarafs were separated into Sarkars and Sarkars were further divided into Parganas for administrative convenience. At the Pargana level, the administrators were Kotwal, Deshmukh, or Desais. A Patel or Kulkarni-led administration's fundamental unit was the village... Read more at: <https://www.studyiq.com/articles/bahmani-kingdom/>

BAHMANI KINGDOM MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

The Bahmani Kingdom possessed a sizable standing army, which was essential given the country was frequently at war with other nations.

- ✓ Sultan served as the army's supreme commander.
- ✓ The general in charge of the army was Amir-ul-Umra.
- ✓ The Sultan's personal bodyguards were known as Khas-i-Khel.
- ✓ Infantry (foot soldiers), Cavalry (horsemen), War elephants, and Artillery weapons were some of the army's resources.
- ✓ The Mansabdari system, in which commanders were given jagirs depending on rank, was widely used in the military.
- ✓ Kiledars, who were directly answerable to the Central Authority, were the officers in control of the forts.

Bahmani Kingdom Revenue Administration

The main source of income was land revenue. The in charge of revenue administration was Amir-e-Jumla. A third of the agricultural products were subject to tax. Other common taxes included those on houses, mining, tobacco, grasslands, trade, and employment. Tax revenue was used to support the army, royal court, and palaces as well as for public benefit projects

CONCLUSION

The system of maratha administration was largely borrowed from the administrative practices of the deccan states. Hence, the marathas had significant positions among military and administrative systems in the contemporary kingdoms especially ahmednagar and bijapur.

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