

The Cholas : The State and the Central Administration

5.1 Do you know?

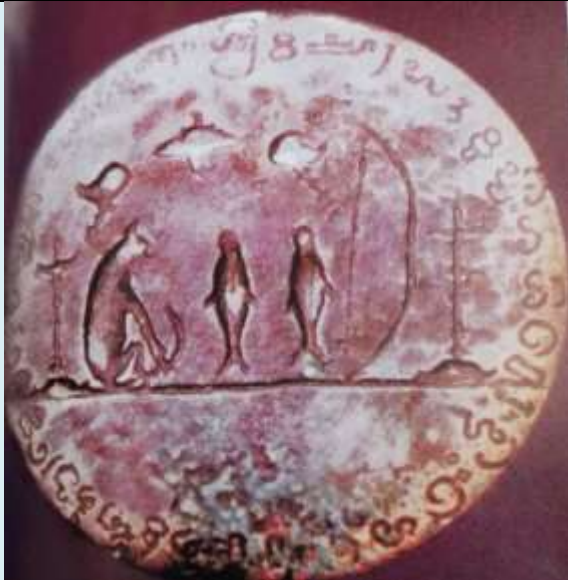
Description	Image	Source
Titles of the Kings	The Chola kings adopted the titles such as <i>Madurai konda</i> , <i>Kadaram konda</i> , <i>Gangai konda</i> <i>Agavamalla Kulakalan</i> and <i>Keralantaka</i> . ‘ <i>Konda</i> ’ means one who conquered. These titles perpetuated the kings’ power and authority.	Nilakanta Sastri 1955; Shanmugam 2000; Subbarayalu 2001
Territories and the kings’ titles.	The titles of the kings and queens were given to the various administrative territories. E.g. Arunmozhideva valanadu Keralantaga valanadu Kshatriyasigamani valanadu Nittavinodha valanadu Pandiyakulasani valanadu Rajaraja valanadu	Nilakanta Sastri 1955; Shanmugam 2000; Subbarayalu 2001
Servants and workers name after the king	The workers, craftpersons were also given the names of the kings as titles. E.g. Rajarajaperuntachchan.	Nilakanta Sastri 1955; Shanmugam 2000; Subbarayalu 2001
Irrigation networks and the kings’ titles	The names of the kings and queens were given to the canals, vayakkals, vatis, more often in the Brahmadeya villages.	Nilakanta Sastri 1955; Shanmugam 2000; Subbarayalu 2001
Village Names after the Kings	The settlements mainly the Brahmadeya settlements were named after the kings and queens.	Nilakanta Sastri 1955; Shanmugam 2000; Subbarayalu 2001

The Greater and Smaller Leiden Grants mention about the lands donated to a Buddha vihara built at Nagapattinam by a Sri Wijaya King.





Source:
<http://www.fr-online.in/arts-and-culture/heritage/mystery-of-a-royal-grant/article6004551.ece>;
Nilakanta Sastri 1955;
Shanmugam 2000;
Subbarayalu 2001

The Chola encouraged the Brahmin settlements. The Thiruvindalur Copper Plates found in 2008 is one of the largest copper plates of the Cholas dealing with the land donation to the Brahmins.

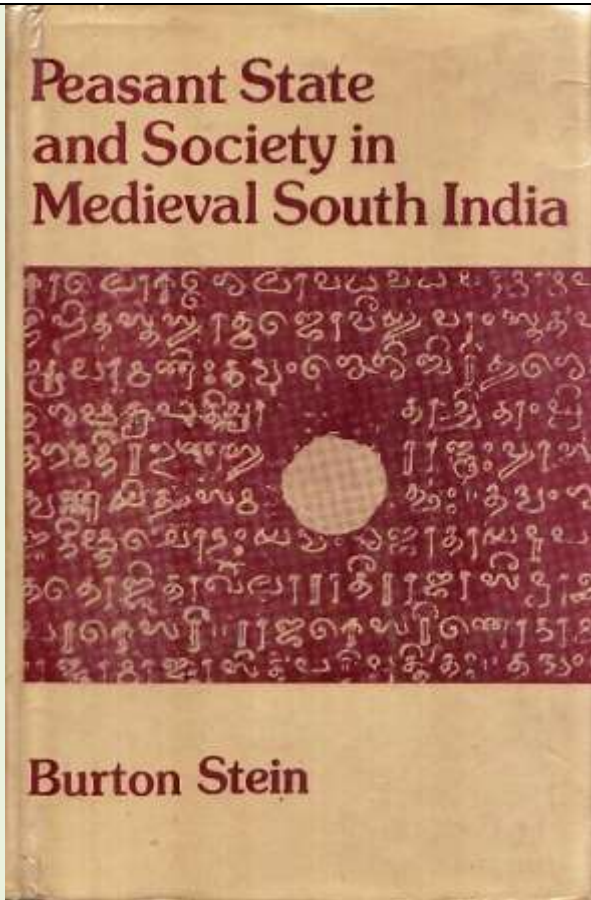


Source:India
nexpress.com

5.2 Timeline

Timelines	Image	Description
K.A. Nilakanta Sastri	 A color portrait of K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, an elderly man with glasses, wearing a white turban and a white kurta. He has a small orange tilak on his forehead.	<p>Nilakanta Sastri wrote the important work called <i>The Cholas</i>, based on the analysis of inscriptions. It is the first monumental work on the Cholas.</p>
Hultzsch	 A black and white portrait of Hultzsch, a man with a prominent mustache and glasses, wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a tie.	<p>German Epigraphist Hultzsch studied the inscriptions of Cholas. He collected the inscriptions published in the Volume II of South Indian Inscriptions. He particularly contributed to the publication of the inscriptions of the Cholas. Venkayya and KV. Subrahmanya Aiyar were other notable scholars of the Epigraphical Branch of ASI. Venkayya's Introduction to SII Vol.2 is a remarkable analysis of the inscriptions.</p>

Burton Stein



The work of Burton Stein offers a critical perspective of the Chola State, moving away from the glorified perceptions of the early period. He argues for the segmentary nature of the Chola state

Noboru Karashima



Noboru Karashima critically studied the Chola inscriptions. He has focuses on the various aspects of Chola society based on thorough analysis of the inscriptions.

SOUTH INDIA UNDER THE CHOLAS



Y. SUBBARAYALU

OXFORD

South India
Under the
Cholas

South India Under the
Cholas by Y.Subbarayalu
provides a comprehensive
perspectives on the Chola
polity and administration

The area of power of control of the Cholas. The Cholas did not completely have these areas under the control. Such maps have to be critically looked at and they may not completely reflect the reality



Courtesy:
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/cf/Rajaraja_territories.png

5.3 Glossary

Staring Character	Term	Definition	Related Term
A	<i>Adhikaari</i>	A higher officer in the Chola administration	
A	<i>Anaiyaal</i>	Person associated with Elephantry / mahout	
A	<i>Anukkar</i>	A close associate worker of the Chola administration.	
A	<i>Anukkiyar</i>	A close associate (female) worker of the Chola administration.	
B	<i>Brahmadeya</i>	Villages donated to the Brahmanas	
C	<i>Chakravarti</i>	Title adopted by the Later Chola kings	
D	<i>Dandam or Danda</i>	Fine paid as part of punishment	
D	<i>Dandanaayagak Kangaani</i>	Chief supervisors of the Chola army	
D	<i>Danda naayakam</i>	Chief of army	
D	<i>Dandu</i>	Military might	
D	<i>Darmi</i>	Temple worker	
D	<i>Daasi</i>	<i>Devaratiyar</i>	
D	<i>Devadaanam</i>	The land donated to the temple	
D	<i>Devadaanam</i>	Land donated to the temple	
D	<i>Devakanmi</i>	Temple worker	
D	<i>Devakaaryam</i>	Temple work	
D	<i>Devar</i>	Title of the king and god	
D	<i>Droham</i>	Harm	
G	<i>Ganam</i>	An administrative body of Brahmadeya	
G	<i>Ganapperumakkal</i>	Member of a committee of Ganam	
I	<i>Ilagovelar</i>	Title of the chieftain	

I	<i>Ilango</i>	Brothers of the king	
I	<i>Irai</i>	Land tax	
I	<i>Iraiyili</i>	<i>Irai</i> tax free land.	
I	<i>Izham</i>	Sri Lanka	
I	<i>Izhamandalam</i>	Sri Lanka	
K	<i>Kadamai</i>	A type of tax collected from Kaniyalar directly.	
K	<i>Kaikkolaiperumpatai</i>	The army of Kaikkolar	
K	<i>Kalinguvaariya perumakkal</i>	A committee of the Sabha looking after the sluices in the tanks.	A committee of the Sabha looking after sluices
K	<i>Kanakka Pandaaram</i>	Accountant of the treasury	
K	<i>Kanakkavaariya perumakkal</i>	A committee of the Sabha	
K	<i>Kanakku/kanakkan</i>	Accountant	
K	<i>Kangaani</i>	Supervisor	
K	<i>Kangaani Naayakam</i>	An officer	
K	<i>Kaanikkadan</i>	The tax to be paid by the <i>Kaniyaalar</i> to the government	
K	<i>Kaniyaalar</i>	The land owners with <i>Kaani</i> rights	
K	<i>Kangani Kanakku</i>	Supervising accountain	
K	<i>Kanmi</i>	A worker	
K	<i>Karana naayan</i>	Warrior	
K	<i>Karanam</i>	Accountant	
K	<i>Karmi</i>	An officer of lower cadre	
K	<i>Karumam Aarayum</i>	An officer who works under the king	
K	<i>Karuvukalam</i>	Treasury	

K	<i>Kataaram</i>	Kedah in Malaysia	
K	<i>Kattil</i>	Throne	
	<i>Kaavithi</i>	Title of the accountants	
K	<i>Kazhani vaariyam</i>	A committee of the Sabha. Perhaps looked after wetlands	
K	<i>Kizh Kanakku</i>	Assistant Accountant	
K	<i>Ko</i>	The title adopted by the king. Tamil. Means chief.	
K	<i>Kochcheytal</i>	Subjugating with the royal order. Establishing the royal authority	
K	<i>Kongu nadu</i>	Kongunadu the region of Coimbatore	
K	<i>Kottam</i>	A division equivalent to <i>naadu</i> in Tondaimandalam	
K	<i>Kudi nikkiya devadaanam</i>	Donating land to the temple after removing the cultivation rights of the peasants attached to the land	
K	<i>Kudinikkaa kaani</i>	Land without the removal of the cultivations rights of the <i>kudis</i> (peasants who were cultivating earlier) attached to the land	
K	<i>Kudumbu</i>	The categorization of the lands in the Brahmadeyas	
K	<i>Kusakkaanam</i>	Tax on potters	
M	<i>Maha pathagam</i>	Major sins or Harms	
M	<i>Mandalam</i>	The major administrative division of the Chola Country	
M	<i>Mandalamutali</i>	Chief of <i>Mandalams</i>	
M	<i>Mandaligar</i>	Chief of <i>Mandalams</i>	
M	<i>Mandira Olai</i>	Officer who writes the oral order of the king	
M	<i>Matyastan</i>	Accountant	Kanakkan
M	<i>Meykirti</i>	<i>The Prasasti</i> part of an inscription	
M	<i>Muvendavelan</i>	Title given to the Chola officers	
N	<i>Naadu</i>	A territorial unit above the villages and settlements	
N	<i>Nadu naadu</i>	The territory in between Chola country and Tondai mandalam	

N	<i>Naduvirukkai</i>	An higher official under the Cholas	
N	<i>Nagara kanakkan</i>	Accountant of the Nagaram	
N	<i>Nancai</i>	Wetland	
N	<i>Nandavanam</i>	Temple garden	
N	<i>Nandesai Tisaiyayirattu ainurruvar</i>	Supra local body of merchant guilds	
N	<i>Nangudisai Pathinervisayam</i>	The merchant guild	
N	<i>Nattanmani</i>	The administrative power of the Nadu	
N	<i>Nattar</i>	The land owner of the naadu assembly	
N	<i>Nattu Kanakku</i>	Account of the Nadu assembly	
N	<i>Nattu Pandaram</i>	Treasury of <i>naadu</i>	
N	<i>Nayanar</i>	The title of the kings	
O	<i>Olai Nayakan</i>	The Chief of those who write royal orders	
O	<i>Olai ezhuttu</i>	One who writes royal orders	
O	<i>Olai variyan</i>	An officer who writes orders	
P	<i>Padikaval</i>	People who protect the <i>naadu</i> and the villagers	
P	<i>Pallichandam</i>	The lands donated to the Jain and Buddhist establishments	
P	<i>Panchacharyar</i>	Siva temple priests	
P	<i>Panchavaram</i>	One fifth of the yield paid as tax	
P	<i>Pandinadu</i>	The Madurai region or southern Tamil Nadu	
P	<i>Paniyudai nayan</i>	Warrior	
P	<i>Parakesari</i>	The title adopted by the Chola king. It was used along with <i>Ko. Koparakesari</i> .	
P	<i>Parudai</i>	<i>Parishad</i> or <i>mulaparishad</i>	Sabha
P	<i>Pasanam</i>	A harvesting season	
P	<i>Pathinenvishayam</i>	Ainurrivar	Merchant guild

P	<i>Pathipalamulattar</i>	Siva temple priests	
P	<i>Pattolai</i>	An accountant who write the account of the <i>puravuvvari</i>	
P	<i>Pattudaiyar</i>	The Siva temple priests	
P	<i>perumaanadigal</i>	The title adopted by the king	
P	<i>Perumal</i>	The title adopted by the king	
P	<i>Perumkuri</i>	The assembly meeting of the Brahmins	
P	<i>Perunkuri sabai</i>	Brahmana Sabha	
P	<i>Pillayar</i>	Referred to the Princes	
P	<i>Pottakam</i>	The book containing revenue accounts	
P	<i>Prasasti</i>	See <i>Meikirti</i>	
P	<i>Puravu vari tinakkalam</i>	Revenue department	
P	<i>Puravu varitinaikkalam nayakam</i>	Chief revenue officer	
R	<i>Raaja dandam</i>	Punishment offered by King	
R	<i>Raaja karyam</i>	Service to the king	
R	<i>Raaja Niyogam</i>	Order by the king	
R	<i>Raajakesari</i>	The title adopted by the Chola king. It was used along with Ko. <i>Korajakesari</i> .	
S	<i>Saamanthar</i>	Chiefs	
S	<i>Sangarapaadi</i>	Merchant guild of oil merchants	
S	<i>Sirutanam</i>	An army division of the Cholas, A division of <i>veLaikkarappatai</i>	
S	<i>Sri Mugam</i>	Royal order	
S	<i>Sri Wijaya</i>	The polity of Southeast Asia	
T	<i>Tamil vel</i>	Title offerred to the king	
T	<i>Tamperumatti</i>	Queen of the ruling chief	
T	<i>Tamrasasanam</i>	Copper Plates	

T	<i>Tanaperumakkal</i>	The temple administrators	
T	<i>Tanattar</i>	Temple officers	
T	<i>Terija kudiraisevakal</i>	Selected cavalry	
T	<i>Terinja kaikkolar</i>	Warrior of of select category of <i>Kaikkola</i> army	
T	<i>Thendakurram</i>	Punishable offence	
T	<i>Thiruagampadi</i>	Those who guard the temple	
T	<i>Thirumanthira olai</i>	The persons who transcribes the oral order into written documents	
T	<i>Thirumanthira olainayakam</i>	Chief officer of the persons who transcribes the oral order into written documents	
T	<i>Thirumanthiraponagam</i>	Food offering to god	
T	<i>Thirumathilnayakam</i>	A Chola officer	
T	<i>Thirumugam</i>	Order of the king or order of the chiefs	
T	<i>Thiruulagalantha kanakku</i>	The account related to the measurement of the lands	
T	<i>Thiruvaikezhvi</i>	The oral order of the king	
T	<i>Thiruvaymozhintarula</i>	Oral order of the king	
T	<i>Thiruvidayattam</i>	The land given to the Vishnu temples	
T	<i>Tinai</i>	Title of the accountant	
T	<i>Tirukkoyilutaiyar</i>	Temple priests	
T	<i>Tirumadaippalli</i>	Temple kitchen	
T	<i>Tirumakal</i>	Lakshmi	
T	<i>Tirunandavanam</i>	Temple garden	
T	<i>Tirunandavilakku</i>	Perpetual lamp	
T	<i>Tirunatta ganapperumakkal</i>	Temple administrative committee	
T	<i>Tondaimandalam</i>	The northern part of Tamil Nadu	
T	<i>Tribhuvanachakravarti</i>	The title adopted by later Chola kings	

T	<i>Tsaiyarirattu ainurruvar</i>	Supra local merchant guild	
U	<i>Udankuttattam</i>	Official of the Cholas	
U	<i>Udayar</i>	The title used for the Chola kings.	
U	<i>Ulagudaiyar</i>	The title adopted by the Chola kings	
U	<i>Ur</i>	A village of the farming communities. Different from Brahmana settlements and Merchant settlements	
U	<i>Urar</i>	The assembly of the land owners in the <i>Urs</i>	
U	<i>Urkizh iraiyili</i>	Land to Tax to be paid by the urar.	
U	<i>Urutaiyan</i>	Land owning farmers	
V	<i>Valanadu</i>	An administrative division of territory below mandalam and above nadu	
V	<i>Vel, Velir</i>	The titles of the chiefs	
V	<i>Velaikkarapatai</i>	An army unit of the Cholas	
V	<i>Velaikkarar</i>	Person belonging to <i>Velam</i> . A worker from the palace establishment.	
V	<i>Velam</i>	A palace establishment. Perhaps a residential quarters of the Royal household workers	

5.4. Weblinks

Web links
https://global.oup.com/academic/product/south-india-under-the-cholas-9780198077350?cc=in&lang=en&
http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/006996670403800127?journalCode=cisa
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00856409608723252?journalCode=csas20
http://210.212.62.26/pdf_files/books/Collected_papers%20part%20020.pdf
http://rramakrishnan.com/H/000/Chola/Journal-Articles/Epigraphical-Study-of-Ancient-Tamil-Country-B-Karashima.pdf
https://f.hypotheses.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/439/files/2012/05/Karashima_paper_toronto_2012.pdf
https://eprints.soas.ac.uk/4204/1/ServiceRetinuesOfCholaCourt_Ali.pdf
http://www.uio.no/studier/emner/hf/iakh/HIS2172/h11/undervisningsmateriale/HIS2172_Heitzman.pdf
http://ras.org.in/epigraphical_study_of_ancient_and_medieval_villages_in_the_tamil_country
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-asian-studies/article/south-indian-history-and-society-studies-from-inscriptions-ad-8501800-by-karashima-noboru-delhi-oxford-university-press-1984-217-pp-np/7289EF541B377A7EC8AE527D1FC1E48A
http://www.allresearchjournal.com/archives/2016/vol2issue12/PartF/2-2-42-753.pdf
http://vle.du.ac.in/mod/book/print.php?id=11187&chapterid=21074
https://www.britannica.com/topic/Chola-dynasty
http://www.e-books-chennai-museum.tn.gov.in/ChennaiMuseum/images/books/RAJARAJA%20THE%20GREAT%20A%20GARLAND%20OF%20TRIBUTES.pdf
http://idsa.in/system/files/jds_7_4_PKGautam.pdf
http://www.whatisindia.com/inscriptions/south_indian_inscriptions/volume_2/index.html
https://archive.org/stream/AHistoryOfSouthIndiaPDF/A-History-of-South-India-PDF_djvu.txt
https://muse.jhu.edu/book/18237
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4040075/
http://210.212.62.26/pdf_files/books/Select%20Inscriptions%20of%20Tamilnadu%20part%20002.pdf
http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2713/stories/20100702271312300.htm
http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/rare-inscriptions-throw-light-on-administration-during-chola-period/article3604848.ece

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