

CHOLAS

01

The main and the most important contribution of the cholas in the history of south india was the greater amount of village autonomy given to the villagers so that they can function without the intervention of the state and the feudatories.

03

in this sort of system the village was ruled by the people for the people and of the people a part of the preamble of the indian constitution.

05

In the larger villages where rural organisation was more complex there was variety of assemblies and a villager could be member of two or more, depending upon the membership required.

Cholas thought that a utopia could be created by giving greater autonomy to the villages.

02

The cholas had the ruling assemblies known as the urr, sabha, mahasabha and the nagadam.

04

A village could be divided into into the wards and each ward could call an assembly of its members, some of whom might be the representatives of the professional groups, such as the carpenters, smith etc as the maintenance of the local temple, relationship between these various groups were basic to the social life of the village.

06