



ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN MEDEVIAL PERIOD

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Abstract --India, the home of an ancient and medieval civilization, has been much written of until recently as the land of luxury, exotic beauty, nature and synthetic culture, of mystic religious and the centre of the rich heritage. The Indian sub-continent has the image, which established by travelers from outside those remarkable people who ventured to remote lands in the garb of merchants, ambassadors, conquerors, rulers, chaplains, pioneers, administrators, soldiers, artists, writers, poets, seekers of philosophical back impressions to their countrymen through lively tales, anecdotes and travel journals. These travelers came from far and near. During Mughal times travelers to India came in large numbers from Islamic and Christian countries. Traveniar, Thevenot, Ovington, Foster, Howkins, Manucci and other European travelers gave the historical information about the justice administration and punishment during Mughal empire period. This paper based on the original and standard translations of the foreign travelers accounts in English language. In the term of methodology, this paper made by the primary and secondary standard sources at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library and Maulana Azad Research Centre and Public Library, Majnun Hill, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

OBJECTIVES

To study the entry of Mughals in India.

To study the administration of justice in Mughal period

INTRODUCTION

In Mughal Republic of India, from Badshah Jahangir's times, number of European corporations came to Republic of India for trade and business. These travelers gave the historical data concerning the Mughal Empire in Indian landmass. particularly they gave the social, cultural and non secular data. But in the financial interests of European corporations, they gave the accounts on trade, economy and different aspects of the political condition of all south Asia. This data has the significance knowledge concerning the crime and penalisation with judicial administration in Mughal Republic of India.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN MUGHAL PERIOD

The Mughal Justice administration accustomed hold court everyday and wherever standard cases set by the Mughal officials and also the Emperor. however Akbar gave the weekday of every week for administration of justice in his court, and Emperor Jahangir Tues, Shah Jaan and Aurangzeb at Wednesday. William Hawkins WHO visited Indian subcontinent throughout Mughal Ruler Emperor Jahangir's reign within 1608-13, same that the Indian Emperor Sat 'Daily in Justice each Day'. St. Nicholas Withington ascertained that, 'Emperor Jahangir Sat in his Darbar at metropolis thrice a day to try to to his 'Great Justice', in his Purchas. William Hawkins, the ocean captain and businessperson, referred the golden chain of justice throughout Jahangir's reign. Emperor Jahangir had a bell or bells hanging in his seraglio building with a twine which reached out into associate degree outer area. Any plaintiff WHO had did not secure justice may ring the bell. Emperor Jahangir sent up for him, examined the case and pronounced judgment. Emperor continuing the maxims of his father that true justice should be enforced. Nicolo Manucci from Venece of Italia, said, Aurangzeb was additionally a nice lover of Justice. Francis Bernier quoted the Diwan I Am court of Mughals. Mughal emperors accustomed hear cases within the Diwan I Am on special occasion for reserved for administering justice. 'The petitions of the aggrieved regarding completely different matters were conferred before him. The persons concerned were ordered to gift themselves before the emperor WHO detected their complaints and delivered judgment sometimes on the spot. Some time, Emperor ordered full investigation, detailed report and so gave his selections. Bernier same regarding the justice chamber of Mughal Emperors, that was referred to as Adaalat Khaana, wherever Mughal emperor was motor-assisted by two principal Qazis.

The Qazi was the grownup to justify the cases in District level. it had been necessary for the qazito grasp the Quran, the pathand also the excellent data of the canonic laws or shariat. per the Fatawa I Alamgiri, Qazi could



sit in a very masjid or the workplace that was set within the middle of the city. In Seventeenth century Asian country, the Qazi at urban center went to hold his court within the Katchery set outside the gate of the urban center Forts. The gate came to be known as the katchery gate. The Katchery or Chabutra of Qazi were renowned for justice administration in Mughal India. William oscine bird, John Bapitsa Tavernier and Sebastien Manrique noted the works and also the workplace holds of Qazi during seventeenth and eighteenth century Indian subcontinent.

Akbar permitted to the governors of provincial regions toward death punishment without his permission in 1582. Monsterrate wrote that, when Akbar acted as a judge in court, the guilty was given death penalty only when the order had been issued for the third time. French travelers Thevenot observed that no civil or criminal judge was authorized to put any offender to death. That power was reserved by the king to himself. The case of a criminal deserving death was referred to the king through a special messenger and the punishment was executed only on receipt of his confirmation. The method of punishment was to get the criminals trampled under the feet of elephants. Emperor Shahjahan kept an official with several baskets full of poisonous snakes for punishing the guilty. In another place, Thevenot wrote about the custom in most countries of the India's, is mutilation of both the hands for theft. Manucci recorded, Shahjahan once ordered the banishment of an ordinary soldier when he wrongfully usurped the wife of a Hindu clerk.

PUNISHMENT

Numbers of officers were responsible in Mughal administration for these robberies. The local officers were held responsible for all the thefts and robberies in the localities and were required to produce either the culprits or the stolen properties. The governor was responsible for the robberies committed in his province. Also the Faujdar was responsible for all the robberies that occurred in his jurisdiction. He was to guard all the roads and compensate the plundered travelers. He was to traverse the country along with his soldiers and hunt out the robbers. Manucci and Ovington noted, the faujdar was a police magistrate in charge of a district or sarkar region of Mughal Empire. The Kotwal was answerable for all the robberies committed in the town. Manucci noted the kotwal's responsibility for thefts and robberies and describes how the kotwal utilized sweepers who went to clean every house twice daily as his spies. Bernier, noted the interesting events about the watchmen in Mughal India. He noted in his Travels in the Mughal Empire, 'To prevent robberies in the capital every noble provided watchmen who continually perambulated his particular quarters during the night, crying out Khabrdar. There were guards posted round the whole army at every five hundred paces who kindled fire and also cried out Khabrdar. In addition to these precautions, the kotwal sent soldiers in every direction, especially to the bazaars, crying out and sounding a trumpet.'

CONCLUSION

These foreign travelers' accounts gave us the significance data about the Mughal India. It was the very active administration during the Mughal India from Jahangir to Aurangzeb for the control of Crime and Orders in South Asia. For example, Hawkins gave the historical information about the golden chain of Justice or Janjir e Adlof Jahangir. Shahjahan, Aurangzeb and therefore the Governors of the Mughal Asian country maintained the law and order in Indian subcontinent throughout their amount. Foreign travelers noted the administrative hierarchy in Mughal Asian country. The mentioned about the Qazi, Kotwal and alternative body posts in Justice and Crime management administration offices. And also about the discussions on the crime and penalisation in Mughal empire, has the important historical sources for the learners of Mughal Indian History. As a result, it has been a scientific and comprehensive accounts on criminal law and procedure of Judicial administrations throughout Mughal Indian History.