

A Study of King Makers and Mentors in Indian History

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1.1 Introduction

The subject matter of research paper is to conduct research on "A STUDY OF KING MAKERS AND MENTORS IN INDIAN HISTORY" as the name of the thesis itself unequivocally suggest to the research is into in depth study of the famous king makers in Indian history and how they brought up the kings and emperors like chnadra guptha murya, ashoka, Hoysala king , vishnuvardha , Hakka and bukka, krishnadevaraya, Tippu sultan etc.. who created the real history of times and some founded dynasties and etched golden period for their states and gave goods administration and helped and encouraged arts, music and couture under the aegis of their gurus, mentors and kingmakers. The messages, suggestions and conclusions that are going to be brought up by research would of immense use for academicians in the spectrum of history because basically most of the research has gone through the kings, emperors and not on the mentors, king makers and gurus who etched a good, kind, equitable, nobel and fearless human being in the heart of his student king to bring justice, progress and growth in the empire not only in terms of the expansion of kingdom but also in the progress of the country like building Casals, schools, center for learning, dams, choultores, temples, and give encouragement to artists, musicians and learned men and scholars.

1.2 Research Objectives:

As the title of the research speaks out that the overall objective of the present research is to study and to find out the importance of the mentors and kingmakers in creating kings and emperors. The study also make a comparative study of kingmakers in Indian history. The study will go through how these mentors have taught political , administrative and social strategies and empowered them to overcome their weaknesses of themselves as well as country to build self-control, confidence, archery and other military skills to be a martial leader as well and lessens fro delivery of justice, financial management, espionage on enemy kings and in enemy kingdoms and states to build safe, strong and secure states of peace, justice, progress (finance, food, shelter, clothing, education/ trade skill and protection) and happiness for all citizens.

The specific six major objectives of the research could be listed as follows:

- To study about the famous mentors of the emperors of India
- To study the strategy of these king makers in selecting the future kings of India
- To study the ways and means by which the gurus use to teach their students and the personality development lessons they use to give to their students
- To study the political strategy taught by these king makers
- To make comparative study of the selected king makers of India
- To study the weaknesses and strengths of these mentors.

1.3 Research methodology :

1.3.1 Primary and survey methods :

The research has designed (above noted) null hypothesis with regard to the objectives of the research detailed above on the basis majorly on vast historical literature survey, discussions and interviews with many professor, learned men in history , history researchers in the related subjects and archeology department head. The methodology also include the secondary survey of Books, management journals, research organization records and research magazines, conference proceedings of the ancient history archeology with additional information from web sources.

- **Data collection and analysis methods:**

The primary data collected out of discussions, interviews with learned men of the discipline of history and archeology supported majorly by secondary literature survey of the history.

1.4. Significance of the study:

The study would contribute significantly in understanding the importance of kingmakers , mentors and raja-gurus and kula-gurus in Indian history and their role in shaping of a good, noble, able, valiant and virtuous king who is not only was successful in building great kingdoms , but also to administer and make a name on the sand of time and became immemorial for establishing the roots of present society.

This study is significant in the understanding of these teachers' political and financial strategies, war strategies, social strategies, administrative, developmental and judicial strategy, religious and charity plans and vision and mission development for the upcoming kings, for the success of their personal as well as state aspirations. This study is focused is to empower our future political advisers and secretaries to the political leaders to guide them and train them in the path of mahatma Gandhi for development of our country.

1.5 research gap:

Usually the history researchers are focused on the research on the kings and emperors and when it comes to ministers, advisers and mentors it deals exclusively their personality, character, political agenda, vision, mission, political and training strategy and other allied aspects and the vast literature survey revealed that not much of research ahs gone through in combining the kingmakers and kings and emperors and is the research gap and so is the research.

2.Literature survey:

2.1. Introduction to kingmakers and mentors in history :

Kingmaker is a term that refers to a person or group that has great influence in a royal or political succession, without being a viable candidate. Kingmakers may use political, monetary, religious, and military means to influence the succession. Originally, the term applied to the activities of Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick—"Warwick the Kingmaker"—during the Wars of the Roses in England. Kingmakers may be assigned as Minister of State without Portfolio.

Modern kingmakers :

- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi – a pre-eminent political and ideological leader of India during the Indian independence movement under whose influence were all the major political leaders of the Indian freedom struggle including Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- Bakili Muluzi – described as a kingmaker in Malawi[9]
- Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński – was highly instrumental in the papal election in 1978 of Karol Wojtyła, Archbishop of Kraków, as John Paul II
- Kurds in Middle East specially in Southern Kurdistan[12]

King maker defined: A kingmaker is a person who can influence the selection of a monarch, without being a candidate for the position itself.

Chanakya : the most famous king maker of Indian history was chanukya :-

One of the earliest known Kingmakers, Chanakya is thought to have lived around 300 BC in what is now India. He was a scholar of politics and economics, who oversaw the formation of the Maurya Empire and its young emperor Chandragupta. As well as establishing Chandragupta on the throne, he also undertook a secret project to make the emperor immune to poisoning by adding small amounts of poison to his food every day. This plan backfired when Chandragupta's queen accidentally ate some of his food and collapsed while heavily pregnant. In order to save the baby, Chanakya cut the queen open and delivered the baby, who later became Emperor Bindusara.

Exhaustive literature survey was conducted before the conclusions were drawn.

- Final conclusions :

This research's outcome of suggestions is recorded in this chapter which could be useful for academicians and as well as our future political advisers and secretaries

to the political leaders to guide them and train them in the path of righteousness, honesty and simplicity and other leadership and other positive personality traits for the development of our country.

3.1 findings of the research:

3.1.1. The famous mentors of the emperors of India:

The research survey on the famous mentors of the emperors of india has shown that the kingmakers were more powerful and important than the king for the country. The kingmaker decided not only the administration, defence, judiciary system, political strategy, financial and agricultural development and of the country , but also the developmental aspects of the agriculture , arts, dance, music and literature by bringing many pundits, scholars and musicians and others from all corners of the country and world for the cultural development of the country..

3.1.2.he strategy of these king makers in selecting the future kings of India : -The research and the research survey found that the kingmakers and mentors always selected valiant, royal blood(lineage), healthy, confident, simple, know- ledged, ready to learn , efficient in martial arts like archery, sword fight and rustling and more that that god fearing, ambitious for nation building, shrewd, intelligent , always cautious, selfless and people oriented and people loving , those with the nature of respecting elders, learned, hermits, sages, sanyasis and Brahmins , sweet tempered and good orators as their countries future kings and guided them through their life of kingship as ministers.

3.1.3.The ways and means by which the gurus use to teach their students and the personality development lessons they use to give to their students :The research and the research survey on found that the gurus or the kingmakers were equipped themselves with most of the qualities of their wars and were experts not only in strategy development and political manipulations , but also in martial arts and knowledge, shastras , Vedas and were equipped with all the tools of personality development like communication, vision and mission development , planning and objectives defined clearly for themselves and the country clearly (crystal clear plans and aspirations) and equipped the students (future kings) with care, love and affection, lessons of discipline and knowledge and with all their efforts and strategies to bring out an efficient , able, Nobel and effective king of the country whose hands the subjects and citizens would progress financially and socially and will feel

happy and secured. The kingmakers were great visionaries and national development and safety of country was their mission and they sacrificed their life for that mission.

3.1.4. The political strategy taught by these king makers. The research and the research survey showed that the kingmakers taught their wards the political strategies like how to strategic alliances with strong and neighbouring kings and states, how they manage the kappas and tax-collection from the subsidiary kings and provinces, how to espionage on these sub-provinces, strong allies and most important on the enemy kingdoms and internal political enemies in his own royal family, military and ministers wings. The kingmakers also taught to handle any type of political unrest and civil wars. The kingmakers always taught the cardinal principle that the king should with utmost focus should protect his throne and power and shall not leave the power of king to anybody and not to believe any friend or any minister or any commander or any of his relative beyond a limit

3.1.5. Comparative study of the selected king makers of India.

The research and the research survey showed the following startling difference between the selected research kingmakers of Indian history who have created golden eras and empires of India (mauryan, vijaynager and Mysore)

- Guru Vidyanaraya was a simple, sweet tempered, truthful, confident, straight forward, religious saint and believed in astrology and virtuous life to respect even the enemy and forgive the enemy who surrenders (that lead to the fall of vijayanagar to bahmanis in the later stage) and guided the kings like hakka, bukka and krishnadevaraya to lead the country in the path of virtue, good qualities with the principles of "live and let live" with all, with cardinal dictum of forgive and forget the mistakes of subjects, ministers, and sub-province kings (and even enemies) under the king and his kingdom.
- Chanukya was confident, valiant, ruthless, cunning, cautious, (telling lies with others), strategic, hot tempered and always manipulating politically and socially to make his ward the emperor of the country. His principles of political science and warfare is respected and accepted as all time applicable in political and royal battles for power and positions (within a small office) to the highest position of a president, prime minister or a king of country. He adopted a principle to root out the enemy from his roots and never excused and let free any offenders, traitors, spies and (doubtful strolling) other countrymen in his country unless they prove themselves very reliable and

strategically useful for his political game of making his ward the emperor and sustaining him as emperor by expansionist rule.

C) Devan poornaiah was some time sweet tempered and some time hot tempered , his temper and behaviour was situational , navigational decision process based leader, highly leaned with the knowledge to communicate in more than ten languages (Indian and foreign) , some time ruthless some time ready for all compromises , based on the strength of the enemy , a great strategist to convert every debacle as an opportunity and could turn every failures as success by taking into confidence their own men, commanders, kings and the enemy kings with good communication , dialogues, treaty and strictly laid down principles of “give and take policy“ with all stake holders of the welfare of state. He was brilliant states man. He was very much bent upon the principles of loyalty, gratitude, never to lose.(heart and political game at all situations adverse or fruitful) and installed the Mysore kings with failure of his pet-ward Tippu in the hands of British (in Iv war of mysore) and re-established the Mysore state with wadayar family to brought back the glory of Mysore province (strategically changed the capital from srirangapatan to mysore) and golden era of development of the Mysore state. Under his ministry king was only a puppet in the hands of minister and devan (himself) went on developing the state rivers, dams, agriculture, schools, colleges, choultries (annshalas where free food is served for poor and travellers in any villages), judicial system, district administration , palaces , universities , the ancient temples, heritage sites and structures. He developed and encouraged the development arts, culture, music and literature works, translation of Sanskrit texts to kannada, single handed, but under the rule of king and being loyal to them.

3.1. 6.To study the weaknesses and strengths of these mentors.

Guru Vidyananya :

Strength: Spiritual power and undaunted support to king in all times.

Weaknesses: No political strategy and manipulations philosophy as they were truthful and straight forward. They believed in veerswarga rather than foul-play against enemy and everything is fair in war philosophy, which lead the country slowly fall in to the hands of bahmini muslim kings.

b) Chanukya :

Strength: believed in himself and strong political strategist and assessed the enemy in advance and strike them to nothingness (rootless) by all tricks other than straight fight and warfare. He believed everything is fair in war to install truthful and noble king as emperor of the kingdom for the good and development of state Spiritual power and undaunted support to king in all times .

Weaknesses: he is a model minister , kingmaker and mentros of leader and had least weaknesses. His weakness was his anger and his espionage techniques - many times it lead to wars with neighbouring states and he did not care and used them as his opportunity to prove his strength.

c) Devan poornaih:

Strength: Great strategists with the philosophy “never to die” for him the minister and the state welfare is more important than the king. When the king dies he would create a new king for the sake of the state and its sustainability under him. He becomes more important than the king.

Weaknesses: least weaknesses as great political strategist as he has a great belief that good communication and treaty can solve all problems of the state. His major weakness was he had less control on his wards like Hyder ali and Tippu sultan (Tippu sultan declared himself as sultan and independent king of mysore and not a representative of royal wadyar family) and the devan poornaiah could not do anything but to continue support. He could not help the neighbouring states like palghat and coorg when the tippusultan’s army went on with atrocities of the people of other faith than that of king.

With the lessons (from the wards Hyder and tippu) he learnt Devan poornaih after establishing the new Mysore province rule under British rule , he took charge of the king, ministers, subjects, judges, nobles and district administration heads and became ruthless and focussed himself on state development of the welfare of state under him and as well and brought a new system of kings power being delegated to Devans and other important ministers and heads in Mysore and it become a political culture of mysore.

3.2: The conclusions regarding the mission and vision of kings:

So we declare and redefine the *Qualities of kingmakers and kingmaker as not just a political strategist, but a teacher, adviser, friend and mentor who takes care of his ward in getting the position and throne of king and sustain, maintain the dignity and become of being a king and become world famous by his deeds and rule by treating all under equal and giving all citizens equal opportunity to grow and stay secure in the state.*

Kingmaker nurtures and encourages that full expression according to the uniqueness of each person. The difference between the king and kingmaker is this “ The king sits on throne, the kingmaker is the power behind the throne.”

3.3 Consolidated Final conclusions:

The research concludes that the Indian history has proved the importance of the royal kula guru – the royal family mentor teacher and their guidance and advice on a continuous basis all on policy matters pertaining to state exchequer and tax matters, security, delivery of justice and justice delivery micro bodies., executive and control of different districts of state, expansion of empire and its borders, building religious places of worship and charity , growing trees and protection of forest wealth of state, agriculture and proper utility of river and pond water, development of art, science, music and literature and encouragement to learned men and women, entertainment and state festivals (like dasara , Holi, devali etc..) is a must and indispensable to build and bring out golden secured and developing era in any kingdom.

These kings have shown by their gurus the strengths and weaknesses of them each day , each week, each month and year after year , by incessant mapping these political, capital and managerial requirements in advance to suite the requirements of the state for the sustenance and growth of empire and state in peace and happiness .

There is great future of any empires and golden period of history are decided not by just the dreams of the kings and the children of kings unless they are re- focused by great teachers /gurus/ mentors with the mission to root out evil from society and support justice and equity to all citizens of their state and addressed themselves to build to strong empire untouched by any enemies for many more decades which are felt as a most secured place for living, commerce, arts, music and all religious and entertainment activity by all in the state.

Kings were the combination of executive, political body of power of administration and judiciary all at one point of control and as wise said “power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely” ,unless were being continuously under the supervision of able ministers under the aegis of mentor kula guru (royal family – teacher) and set in the path of discipline of life (not life of indulgence to vices) and empire protection and expansion (if required) such kings have perished in history in short period of time with the enemies within their family and state or from outside.