



Study and analysis of Gupta empire in the history of India

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Abstract

The age of Guptas has been regarded as the age of all-round progress in India by all historians. Obviously, the Gupta period was the traditional time of antiquated India however we need to acknowledge its impediments moreover. The expectations for everyday comforts, which achieved their pinnacle, were constrained to privileged societies alone and, promote the style of the Gupta period was confined to northern India alone. In a steady progression, the considerable Gupta rulers gave political solidarity to a vast piece of north India for about two centuries, controlled it well and aided in the making of those conditions which prompted the development of Sanskrit dialect and writing, horticulture, exchange and trade both outside and inward, science, expressive arts and recovery of Hinduism which made their period the most wonderful time of antiquated India and gave it the title of 'Brilliant Age'.

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Introduction

The Gupta period marks an important phase in the history of ancient India. The long and efficient rule of the Guptas made a huge impact on the political, social and cultural spheres. Though the Gupta Empire was not as widespread as the Mauryan Empire was in India, yet the Gupta dynasty was successful in creating an empire that is significant in the history of India. The Gupta Period is additionally prominently known as the Golden Age of India and for the correct reasons. The way of life and culture of the Gupta tradition is known through the accessibility of different antiquated coins, sacred writings, engravings, writings, and so on having a place with that time. The leaders of the Gupta Empire were effective chairmen who knew how to oversee with a firm hand without being tyrannical. Amid this age, workmanship and training thrived and numerous incredible disclosures were made in these fields. Aryabhata and Varahamihira, the two awesome mathematicians contributed much amid this period in the field of Vedic Mathematics. Aryabhata assessed the estimation of "Pi" to the fourth decimal place. Polynomial math was created, as it were, and the ideas of zero and boundlessness were found. The images of numbers 1 to 9 were contrived which was an extraordinary commitment in science. These images came to be known as Hindu Arabic numerals later when the Arabs excessively embraced them. The Gupta Age is likewise known for its advances in cosmology. Amid the rule of the Gupta rulers, cosmologists and savants proposed the hypothesis that the earth was not level but rather round. The hypothesis of gravity was likewise propounded amid this time.

Gupta Empire Expansion

Samudragupta succeeded his father, Chandragupta I, in 335 CE, and ruled for about 45 years. He conquered the kingdoms of Ahichchhatra and Padmavati early in his reign, then attacked neighboring tribes, including the Malwas, Yaudheyas, Arjunayanas, Maduras, and Abhiras. By his death in 380 CE, Samudragupta had incorporated over 20 kingdoms into his realm, and extended the Gupta Empire from the Himalayas to the Narmada River in central India, and from the Brahmaputra River that cuts through four modern Asian nations to the Yamuna— the longest tributary of the Ganges River in northern India. To celebrate his conquest, Samudragupta performed the royal Vedic ritual of Ashvamedha, or horse sacrifice. Special coins were minted to commemorate the Ashvamedha, and the king took the title of



Maharajadhiraja (or “King of Kings”) even higher than the traditional ruler’s title of Maharaja. According to the Gupta records, Samudragupta nominated his son, Prince Chandragupta II, born of Queen Dattadevi, as his successor. However, his eldest son, Ramagupta, may have been his immediate successor until he was dethroned by Chandragupta II in 380 CE.

Main rulers of Gupta age

- a. **Chandragupta (319 - 335 A.D):** Chandragupta was a very powerful Gupta ruler who waged many battles to attain his title. He married Kumaradevi after which the Gupta dynasty came into eminence. He assumed the title of Maharajadiraja, which means king of kings.
- b. **Samudragupta (335 - 375 A.D):** Samudragupta was the son and successor of Chandragupta. Samudragupta was popularly known as the "Indian Napoleon" as he conquered many territories without making much of an effort. It is said that after Emperor Ashoka, the empire of Samudragupta was the supreme. The coins found in excavation reveal much information about his empire. He performed the Asvamedha Yagna and gained much fame and power. During his reign, many great discoveries and advancements were made in different fields like astronomy, mathematics, medicine, etc.
- c. **Chandragupta II (375 - 414 A.D):** Also known by the name of Vikramaditya, Chandragupta II was chosen by his father as the successor and the future ruler. Chandragupta II was an able ruler and a great conqueror. His conquest of the peninsula of Saurashtra via the Arabian Sea is considered to be one of his greatest military successes. With the annexation of Saurashtra and Malwa, he opened up sea ports to facilitate trade and commerce. His capital city was Pataliputra.
- d. **Kumaragupta I (415 - 455 AD):** Kumaragupta ruled for forty years and he was considered to be one of the most powerful rulers of the Gupta Period. He was known by different names such as, Shri Mahendra, Ajita Mahendra, Simha Mahendra, Asvamedha Mahendra, Mahendra Karma, etc. During his reign, the whole of India was united as one single entity. Though it was secular and people had their own thoughts and beliefs, yet they remained united and intact in any adversity. This was proved when the subjects drove out the Hunas from the kingdom after the death of Kumaragupta.
- e. **Skandagupta (455 - 467 A.D):** Most historic scripts propound that Skandagupta was the ruler after Kumaragupta, though there are some theories that also mention Purugupta, Kumaragupta - II, etc. Skandagupta was a very powerful conqueror and is considered to be at par with God Indra. His empire included the whole of North India from west to east and the peninsular regions of Gujarat.

Administrative System (c.A.D.300–750)

In the Mauryan period, the political authority was concentrated in the hands of the king. But, the Gupta administration was decentralized in nature. It means that feudatories i.e. local Kings and smaller chiefs ruled a large part of their empire. The affected titles, for example, maharajadhiraja, parambhattaraka, parameshvara and so forth were embraced by the majestic Guptas. These lesser rulers decorated their names with titles like raja and maharaja. The sovereignty was ordinarily genetic. The lord was the focal point of organization. Sovereigns, priests and guides helped him. The sovereigns were additionally made the emissaries of the territories. Areas were known as desha, rashtra or bhukti and their head was called uparika. The areas were separated into various locale called pradesha or vishaya. The managerial leader of the vishaya was known as vishayapati. The vishayas were additionally partitioned into towns. The town headman called gramadhyaksha took care of the undertakings of the town with the assistance of town older folks. The craftsmans and shippers took a dynamic part in the town organization amid the Gupta period. The Gupta administration was less intricate when contrasted with that of the Mauryas. The



abnormal state focal officers under the Guptas were known as the kumaramatyas. Essential functionaries like mantri, senapati were altogether selected from that framework. Authoritative posts were inherited as well as frequently a few workplaces were joined in the hands of an indistinguishable people from on account of Harisena, the arranger of the Allahabad column engraving of Samudragupta. He has been depicted as a mahadandanayaka (boss legal officer) and in addition a mahasandhivigrahika (serve for war and peace). The ruler himself regularly named high-positioning officers however the inherited idea of the post more likely than not debilitated the imperial control over the organization. Amid the Gupta period arrive charges expanded extensively. The land impose called bali shifted from 1/4th to 1/6th of the aggregate deliver. Two new farming charges that show up in Gupta engravings are uparikara and udranga. Be that as it may, their correct nature isn't clear. What's more, the workers needed to meet the requests of the feudatories. They likewise needed to sustain the imperial armed force when it go from the towns. The villagers were additionally subjected to constrained work (vishti). The legal framework was significantly more created under the Gupta rulers than in prior circumstances. Out of the blue common and criminal laws were unmistakably outlined. Debate associated with different sort of property were considered in common law. Expound laws were set down about legacy. Robbery and infidelity fell under criminal law. The lord maintained the law and attempted cases with the assistance of the brahmanas. The societies of vendors and craftsmans were administered by their own laws. Harsha administered his domain on similar lines, as did the Guptas.

Economy

The spread of information with respect to the utilization of iron furrow share, compost, water system and safeguarding of steers riches in reverse territories additionally added to provincial thriving. It however conveyed no alleviation to laborers who kept on affliction huge taxation rate. The Gupta and post-Gupta period saw a relative decrease in nation's exchange and trade. Till AD 550 India kept on having some exchange with the eastern Roman domain to which it sent out silk, and flavours. Around the 6th century the Romans learnt the specialty of raising silk worms. This antagonistically influenced India's remote exchange this valuable ware. The disturbance of north-western course by the Hunas was another factor for this decrease. India attempted to make up the misfortune via carrying on exchange with south-east Asian nations yet it didn't help restore the economy significantly. The misfortune in exchange decreased the inflow of gold and silver into the nation. It is affirmed by a general shortage of gold coins after the Guptas. The Guptas issued an extensive number of gold coins called dinars. Yet, we see that the gold coins of each progressive Gupta ruler, after Chandragupta II, contain less of gold and a greater amount of composite. After the Guptas not very many coins of Kings of various administrations have been found. Therefore without coinage we can assume that an independent monetary framework with restricted exchange won after the defeat of the Guptas.

Art, architecture & culture

The finest examples of painting, sculpture and architecture of the period can be found in Ajanta, Ellora, Sarnath, Mathura, Anuradhapura and Sigiriya. The basic tenets of Shilpa Shasrta (Treatise on Art) were followed everywhere including in town planning. Stone studded golden stairways, iron pillars (The iron pillar of Dhar is twice the size of Delhi's Iron Pillar), intricately designed gold coins, jewellery and metal sculptures speak volumes about the skills of the metalsmiths. Carved ivories, wood and lac-work, brocades and embroidered textile also thrived. Practicing vocal music, dance and seven types of musical instruments including veena (an Indian musical stringed instrument), flute and mridangam (drum) were a norm rather than exception. These were regularly performed in temples as a token of devotion. In classic



Indian style, artists and litterateurs were encouraged to meditate on the imagery within and capture its essence in their creations. As Agni Purana suggests, “O thou Lord of all gods, teach me in dreams how to carry out all the work I have in my mind”.

Medicine

During the Gupta period there was usage of mercury and iron in medicine. The use of these materials indicates the fact that the people belonging to the Gupta era had the knowledge of chemistry and they even practiced it. Doctors during that time were aware of operations and also knew how to conduct one when required.

Conclusion

The period from circa fourth century to eighth century was a period of great agricultural expansion. The vast areas of land were brought under cultivation and improvements were made in the existing methods of production to attain higher yield. One of the reasons for it was the practice of granting lands to brahmanas and secular officers in different areas. It helped in bringing virgin land under the plough. But during his period the administration became more decentralized and the number of feudatories grew further. In Harsha’s time the officers and the religious persons were paid mainly in land. It encouraged the system of feudalism which grew much more in the post - Harsha period. In the empire of Harsha law and order does not appear to be so well maintained. Hsuan Tsang was twice robbed of all his belongings during his travels in India. On the other hand Fa Hien had to face no such difficulty during Gupta period.

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