CHAPTER - 6

GUPTA & POST - GUPTA PERIOD: SOCIETY, ECONOMY & POLITY

Annada	Grain-giver, refer to Sudras
Apad Dharma	Literally means "Duly when in stress" implies what a man may legitimately do when he cannot earn a living by the normal deeds performed by his class.
Brahmadeys	Land grant/ a single plot of land or whole of village to an in individual Brahmin or a group of Brahmins.
Devdana	Land grants to religious establishment (temple etc.)
Dvija	Literally means "twice- born". Referred to the three upper classes vig. Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas who were supposed to be born twice, once at their natural birth and again at their initiation, when they were invested with the sacred thread and received into the Aryan society.
Ghatikas	south Indian education Institutions
Ghatiyantra	Irrigation device (Ref. from Banabhatta)
Hinasippas	Low profession
Kulinism	Hypergamous system of marriage based on the concept of noble-born stated by Ballala sena.
Kutumbin	Important member of village, having landed property.
Manigraman	An important guild in Kerela
Nagaraka	Urban people of refined

	culture during the Gupta Age.		
Nanadeshi	Guild of teachers having membership from different regions and castes		
Niyoga (Livirate)	The practice of allowing a widow to cohabit with her husband's younger brother till the birth of a male child prohibited by Dharmashastra from Gupta period onwards.		
Shrotriyas	Learned Brahmins who had the knowledge of Vedas.		
Stridhana	Property in the form of jewelers etc. Over which the right of the women was recognised . After the omen's death it passed over to her daughter.		
Varnasrama	A general norm of conduct appropriate to each class and to each sage in dharma the life of the individual		
Vidusaka	The court jester in the Sanskrit drama, a figure of fun, invariably a Brahman		
Taxes in Gupta Pe	eriod		
1. Sulka	- Customs & tolls		
2. Sadbhaga	- Land revenue (Ref. Kautilya)		
3. Bhaga	 Royal share of produce 1/6 of the total, first reference in Arthashastra 		
4. Bhoga	 Periodica l supplies of fruit, flowers, firewood etc. to the king(in the nature of kings rights & privileges) 		
	a) A type of land revenueb) A tpetty cess besides kings		



	c)	normal share-Arthasastra Additional & oppressive tax-			(e)	Regular in post-mauryan times
	_	Ref. Jaakas			(f)	Mantioned in Gupta in epigraphs
	d)	Emergency tax from which chief Ministe4s were exempted -ref. Millind Panho			(g)	Payment in gold/ tax on the capita generated annually- Ref. Law books
6. Bhaga Bhoga	-	Landrevenue and supplies of first flower etc. to the king.	9.	Uparika	(a)	Came into vogue during the Guptas.
Bhogabhaga		0			(b)	A tax on temporary tenants
7. Kara	a)	A tax in addition to grain share.	10	. Udrana		First mentioned in Gupta epigraphs.
	b)	Oppressive in nature.			(b)	A tax on permanent tenants
	c)	Finds mention in law books, arthsastra and Gupta			(c)	Sometimes a ax for mainte- nance of police.
	d)	epigraphs. Periodical			(d)	Sometimes a tax on fish and other water products.
	e)	Gift of commodities (dravya-	Va	rious Commer	ntar	y & Bhasya
	C)	danam) –Ref. Medatithi	1.	-		e a commentary known as
	f)	Fixed gold payment (bhuminiyatam deyam	0		•	navalkya's Smriti.
		hiranyam) Ref.	2. 3.	e		commentary on Manusmriti ote a commentary known as
	g)	Sarvajnarayana Contribution in the forms of	Э.	Pratipada Pan	chił	ka on Kautilya's Arth Shastra. by Vishnugupta.
		grass/wood etc. (Gulmaday- adikam)-Ref.	4.	Vijananeshwa	ır v	wrote a commentary known
		Ramchandra		as Mitakshar law book.	a (o	n civil Law) on Yajnavlkya's
	h)	Charges upon all movable and immovable articles-Ref.	Va	rious Referenc	ces	
		Arthasastra	1.		an	d slaves have no right to
	(i)	Annual tax paid during	9	property.	Now	— Manu
		Bhadrapada & Vasanta- Bhattaswamin		Puranas		hen have right to study the — Apasthamba
	(j)	Contribution from villagers and townsmen either	3.	Slaves can be	beat	ten only on back (not on head) — Manu
		monthly or in the month of Bhadrapada & Pausa (Grama	4.		ler	nd to wicked people at low
		Puravasi Bhyah Pratinasam-Kulluka)	5.	interests Women has a	rig	— Manu ht to inheritance — Yajnavalkya
8. Hiranya	(a)	Tax in cash upon some special types of crops, sometimes cash crops.	6.	Fallen Kshatri ruling group)	ya (a	an application given to forging — Manu
	(b)	1/10 of the total-Ref. Manu & Vishnu	7.			in a girl of his choice by chery/violence in special — Vatsayana
	(c)	1/50 of the total-Ref. Patanjali	8.	a. Indians a		of hasty and irresolute
	(d)	Makes a King wealthy-Ref. Patanjali		temperament b. Indians are		pure moral principles



\$ D	0 5
d. Indians possess qualities of of learning	courage & love
e. Indians yield more than fair –	mess requires – Hieun Tsang
9. Sudras as agriculturists –	– Hieun Tsang and Alberuni
10. There was no provision of deat	h sentence — Fahiean
11. Wives and slaves have no right	to property — Manu
12 Indians had no sense of history	writing — Alberuni
13. First reference of Sati	— Eran (MP), 510 AD
14. There was no slavery in India	
-	- Megasthense
15. There was seven castes in Ind	ia - Megasthenes
Facts about ancient literature	
1. Various texts were written	

c. Indians do not take anything wrongfully

- First text of Sanskrit grammer is Ashtadhyayi (500BC) by Panini. There are 8 chapters and 400 sutras in it.
- In 200 BC Patanjali wrote the Mahabhashya on the grammar of Panini.
- In 700 AD Kashika was written by jayaditya and Vaman on A shtadhyayi.
- 2. Pachtantra is the earliest story collection.
 - It is compiled by Vishnu Sharma.
 - This book is of Gupta period.
- 3. Hitopadesh is second famous collection of Indian stories.
 - Its writer is Narayan
- 4. Abhijanashkuntalam is the best text of Kalidas.
 - It contains the description of king Dushyant of (Hastinapur)
- 5. Two famous plays of Vishkhadutta are Mudrarakshasa and Devichandraguptam
 - In Mudarakshas there is a description of Chandragupta Maurya and in Devichandraguptam description of Gpata ruler Ramgupta.
- 6. Mrichchhkatika is written by Shudrak.
 - This is a social play.

- It contains the love storey of Brahman charudata and the famous courtesan of Ujjayani, Vasantsena.
- Sixteen Mahajanpadas (600 BC)

~	Janpadas (
	Mahajanapadas	Capital
1.	Gandhara	Taxila
2.	Kamboja	—
3.	Assaka (Ashrka)	Potna
4.	Vatsa	Kaushambi (on the bank of river Yamuna)
5.	Avanti	Ujjain
6.	Shurasena	Mathura
7.	Chedi	
8.	Malla	Kushinara
9.	Kurus	Hastinapur
10	Panchala	
11.	Matsya	Viratanagara
12.	Vajjis (A confederacy of republic)	Vaishali
10	-	
13.	Anga	Champa
14.	Kashi	Banaras
15.	Kosala	Sravasti
16.	Magadha	Girivraja or Rajagriha (1st Capital)
		Pataliputra (2nd Capital)

Development of science & Technology in Ancient India

Mathematics

Geometry

- 1. Vedic people knew the methods of square equal in area to triangle, rectangles, circles and to sum & differences of squares i.e., making of square equal in area to sum and differences of square.
- 2. These references and descriptions are found mainly in Sulvasutras but to some extent also in Satpatha Brehamana & Taittirya Somhita.

Arithmetic

- 1. Formulation of the theory of zero, was the greatest contribution of the ancient Indian mathematics. Decimal system of notation was also developed in India.
- 2. Theory of common fraction, rule of three simple



and compound interest also developed in India. First reference of the rule of three is focused upon in the book of Aryabhatta.

Algebra

- 1. Algebraic method was first attempted by Aryaqbhatta. He was the 1st Indian Algebric. His work Aryabhattiam deals with rules for solution of a large no. of algebraic problems. He also developed the system of arithmetic progression and geometric progression.
- 2. Brahmagupta around 700A.D. developed the rules for operating with negative quantities and with zero.
- 3. The great contribution in this field was by Bhaskara in 1200 A.D., who developed surds.

Trignometry

This was given a new direction by Aryabhatta who introduced sines which was known as Jaya.

Hindu mathematicians used "cosines" known as kot jaya & versed sines were also used known as utkramjaya.

Astronomy

- 1. Astronomy was a popular branch of science among the Hindu. Earliest reference of interest shown in this field is found in Taitterya Brahmana. It makes a mention of sun, moon, nakshatras and seasons
- 2. The first to make great contribution was Aryabhata who wrote a book Aryabhattiam.
- The measurement of the circumference of earth by Aryabhatta is very near to modern estimation. He Propounded the theory that the earth is round and that it rotates around its own axis.
- He gave a new theory regarding the cause of eclipse and rejected the earlier concept which was related with the myth of Rahu as a reason for eclipses. He said eclipses are the result of the shadow of moon and earth: He also put forward the theory of planetary movement.
- 3. Varahamihir who was a great astronomer of this period wrote Brhatamhita; Pannchasiddhantika, Yogamaya, Laghukatha, Vivahapatal.
- He described about the motion of Nakshatras and its impact on the human life.
 - In his works we also find descriptions of various varieties of gems and its

characteristics along with the description of auspicious times of marriage and omens.

- 4. Other great astronomer of this period was Brahamuupta, his works are Brahmasphuta Siddhanta and Khankakhadyaka. We anticipated Newton by declaring that all things fall to earth by law of nature, for it is the nature of the earth to attract and keep things. This theory was revolutionary in nature thought it was not elaborated and explained properly.
- 5. Bhaskara II also contributed to astronomy and wrote a famous book "Shiroman", where there is a separate chapter on mathematics known as Lilavati, This separate chapter is so voluminous that I can be taken as a separated book.
- 6. A regard the development of Astronomy we find the progress of Astrnomy in various forms in the ancient times.
 - 1st form: Pitamaha Siddhantha beginning 300A.D.
 - 2nd form : Vashistha Siddhantha about 300A.D.
 - 3rd form : Paulis Siddhantha about 380 A.d.
 - 4th form : Romak Siddhantha about 400 A.D. (which shows the western influence)
 - 5th form: Surya Siddhantha about 450 A.D.

Medical Science

- 1. The beginning in the field of Medical science was in the form of Ayurveda (science of longevity): Ayurveda emerges out of Vedas. A large no. of hymns in Atharvaveda are associated with Ayurveda.
- 2. In the subsequent period (600BC) we find the emergence of medicine as a subject in various centers of learning like taxila, Two main branches of medical science. Medicine and surgery developed as separate stream in Taxila and Varansi respectively.
- 3. The famous teacher "Atreya" taught medicine at Taxila university. His teachings were of great value and significance and were collected by his disciple Agnivesha; his teachings were compiled by Charaka in 100 A.D. which came to be known as Charkasamhita.
- 4. Teachings of Varansi school gave birth to Sustrasamhita.
- 5. One of the great contributions during the Gupta period was made by Vagbhatta who wrote



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	Besnagar Inscription			
	1. Of Greek ambassador Heliodorus.			
	2. He dedicates the pillar erected by him to the of gods Vasudev.			
	Uttarmerur Inscription			
	1. Two Inscriptions at Uttarmerur dated 919 & 921 A.D. Respectively.			
	2. Throw light on the local self government during the Chola period.			
	Indian History - Boks and A	authors		
	Book	Authors		
	Buddhacharita	Asvaghosa (100AD)		
	Saptasataks Gathaasapatasat (Prkarit)	Hala (100 A.D.)		
	Ratnavali	Hashvardhana		
	Nagananda	Hashvardhana		
	Priyadarshika	Hashvardhana		
	Mudra Rakshasa	Visakhadutta		
	Kadambari	Banabhatta (700 AD)		
	Harsha Charita	Banabhatta (700 AD)		
	Brihat Katha	Gunadhya (200 AD)		
	Katha-Sarit Sagara (Fables)	Somadeva (1100AD)		
	Prithvirajraso	Chanderbardai		
	Prithvirajaya	Chanderbardai		
	Rajtarangini (History of Kashmir , Literal Meaning : Stream of Kings)	Kalhan (1200 AD)		
	14. Charak Samhita (Fit book on medicine)	Charak (Contemporary of Kaniskka)		
	15. Susruta Samhita (First boo on surgery)	Susruta (400 AD)		
	16. Parisistarvan (Ref. of Mauryas)	Hemchandra		
	17. Mitakshaa (on law of inheritance)	Vijnaneswara		
	18. Atyadhyayi (First book			
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Panini

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19. Mahabhasya (on Sanskrit grammer)	Patanjali (200 BC)
20. Amarkora (lexicography)	Amarsimha (During the reign of Chandragupta II)
21. Gita Govinda	Jayadeva (1200 AD)
22. Mattavilasa Prahasana (A buriesque)	Mahendravarman (Palava King)
23. Hitopdesa	Narayana
24. Panchtantra	Vishnusharma
25. Dansagar	Vallalasena
26. Adbhutsagar	Vallalasena

