



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. Aryabhatta and Varahamihira, the two awesome mathematicians contributed much amid this period in the field of Vedic Mathematics. Aryabhatta 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