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Comparative Analysis of Mauryan Empire and Gupta Dynasty

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Abstract - In this research paper comparative analysis of the two-empire taken by exemplifying the trade tax, military etc.

Keywords - Mauryan Empire, Military, Gupta Empire.

I. Introduction

The Mauryan Empire, formed about 321 B.C.E. and ended in 185 B.C.E., it became the first pan-Indian empire, an empire that covered most of the Indian subcontinent. It cut through central and northern India as well as parts of present-day Iran. The first leader of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta Maurya, began uniting the world as Alexander the Great began to decline. Alexander's death in 323 B.C.E. left a great deal of power, and Chandragupta took advantage of the situation, assembled an army and overthrew the Inanda power at Magadha, in eastern India, marking the beginning of the Mauryan Empire. After crowning herself king, Chandragupta took over other lands by using force and forming alliances.

The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire that existed from the beginning of the 4th century to the end of the 6th century. At its peak, from about 319 to 467 CE, it covered most of the Indian subcontinent. This period is considered to be the Golden Age of India by historians. [4] [note 1] The ruling dynasty of the empire was founded by King Sri Gupta; the most prominent rulers of the genealogy were Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, and Chandragupta II, also known as Vikramaditya. 5th-century Sanskrit poet Kalidasa credits the Guptas with conquering nearly 21 empires, in and out of India, including the Parasitic, Huna, Cambodian, western, and eastern Oxus tribes, the Kinnaras. , Kiratas, et al. time. [9] The Gupta era produced scholars such as Kalidasa, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, and Vatsyayana who made great strides in many fields of education. Science and political management reached a peak during the Guptas. This period has created success in architecture, sculpture, and painting "which set the standards of character and taste [determined] the whole artistic process that followed, not only in India but also beyond its borders". an important cultural

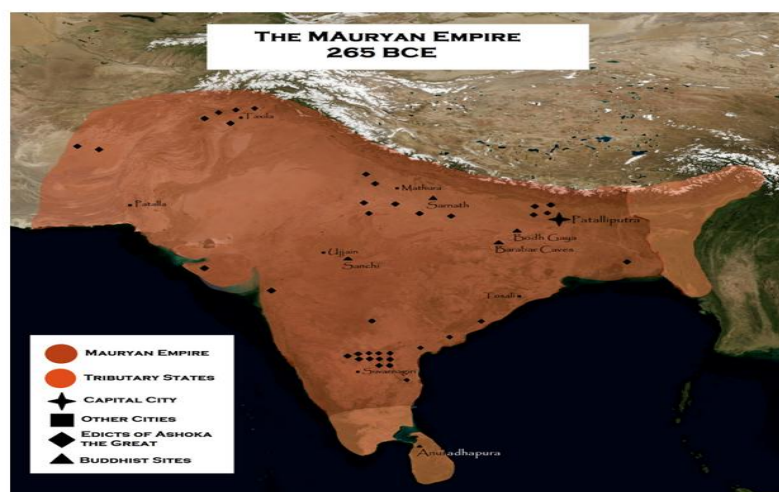
centre and established the region as a potential source of influence over neighbouring states and regions in India and Southeast Asia. The Puranas, long ancient poems on a variety of subjects, are thought to have been bound by written texts at this time. Hinduism was followed by the rulers and the Brahmins flourished in the Gupta empire but the Guptas tolerated people of other religions.

II. Unification and military

Prior to the Mauryan Empire, the Indian subcontinent was divided into hundreds of empires ruled by powerful regional chiefs who fought with their own small armies. In 327 BCE, Alexander of Macedonia and his troops invaded India and overthrew the existing Punjab dynasty. He left just two years later, but his coup d'état gave the other parties the opportunity to take over. The first group, Magadha's genealogy, used its troops to control trade routes through the Ganges valley and by sea routes to the Bay of Bengal. Shortly thereafter, however, Chandragupta Maurya, founder of the Maurya Kingdom, defeated Magadha. It started at the end and ended at the heart of the state. Eventually, he gained control of northwestern India and Bactria - now Afghanistan and under Greek rule. Chandragupta Maurya successfully conquered the Indian subcontinent. Chandragupta ruled from 324 to 297 BCE before voluntarily giving his throne to his son, Bindusara, who ruled from 297 BCE until his death in 272 BCE. This led to a battle in which Bindusara's son, Ashoka, won. his brother and ascended the throne in 268. BCE, he eventually became the most powerful and influential ruler in the Maurya Empire.

The Mauryan army, the largest military force of its time, supported the expansion and defense of the empire. According to experts, the empire had 600,000 foot soldiers, 30,000 horsemen, and 9,000 elephants. A large network of spies gathered intelligence for internal and external security purposes. Although Emperor Ashoka condemned the horrific and growing wars after his conversion to Buddhism, he maintained this stable power to protect the empire from external threats and to maintain stability and peace throughout West and South Asia.

This large army is made up of partly complex systems of administration. One of Chandragupta's advisers carried out a series of detailed procedures that Ashoka inherited. Ashoka established a capital city in the walled city of Pataliputra, which served as the central part of the empire. Officials made decisions about how to collect taxes from the main finance department, which supported the military and other government functions.



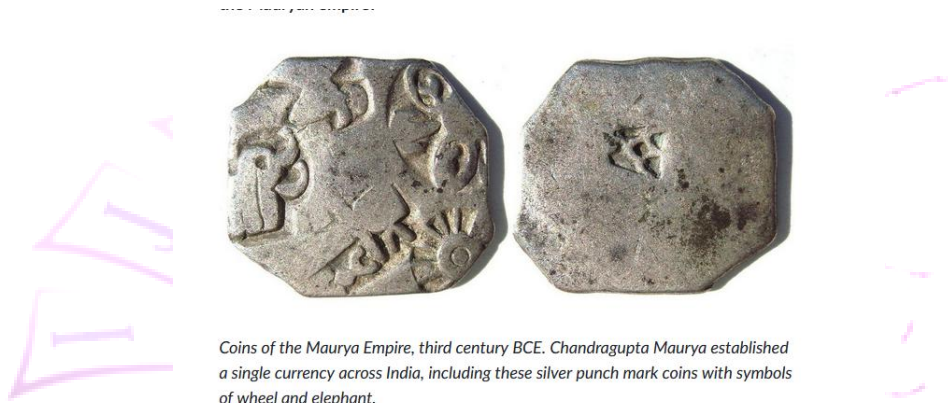
Maurya Empire at its greatest extent, dark orange, including vassal kingdoms, light orange, 265 BCE. Notice the map shows the empire covering all of modern-day India, as well as portions of modern-day Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, and China.

III. Centralization and taxation

Central government also proved to be a viable option for rulers to deal with trade and agriculture. Chandragupta Maurya has established a single currency throughout India, a network of governors and administrators, and a public service to provide justice and security to traders, farmers, and traders.

By exercising the centralized authority of the Mauryan Empire, farmers were exempt from the tribal duties of regional chiefs and crop collectors. Instead, they pay with a nationwide tax system. The system operated under the principles of *Arthashastra*, an ancient Indian book that included advice on how to collect taxes, manage trade and agricultural resources, manage negotiations, and even how to wage war!

During his reign, Ashoka also made his laws clear in public places in the middle of stone and pillars, stone slabs warning citizens about the laws that govern them. The Mauryan government was strong in revenue collection, but also funded many public works projects to improve productivity. Ashoka has supported the construction of thousands of roads, waterways, canals, restrooms, hospitals, and other forms of infrastructure.



IV. Trade and commerce

Political unity and internal peace in the Maurya State encouraged trade growth in India. During the Ashoka regime, the government supervised the construction of highways, and the Mauryan international trade network expanded. India's exports to places such as Bactria and Persia included silk, textiles, and spices.

V. The dissolution of Maurya and the rise of the Gupta Empire

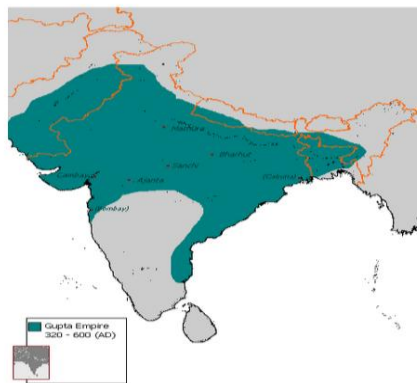
The Maurya empire began to disintegrate with the death of Ashoka. Expensive salaries of soldiers and government officials end up investing in a large fund. Instead of a growing empire, local rulers began to control the smaller districts, placing them in an orderly fashion on trade routes. The future leaders of the Gupta dynasty came out of these small empires a few centuries later. They conquered many regions of the former Maurya Empire and formed alliances with governments that chose not to engage in war.

What other way of life under a central government might have been different from that of a subordinate government?

The Gupta Empire was founded by Sri Gupta sometime between 240 and 280 CE. The son of Sri Gupta and his successor, Ghatotkacha, ruled from about 280 to 319 CE. Chandragupta, son of Ghatotkacha, ascended the throne in about 319 and ruled until 335 CE.

VI. Expansion of the Gupta Kingdom

Samudragupta succeeded his father, Chandragupta I, in 335 CE and ruled for about 45 years. By his death in 380 CE, Samudragupta had overthrown more than 20 empires and extended the Gupta Empire from the Himalayas to the Narmada River in central India and from the Brahmaputra River to the Yamuna — the longest tributary of the Ganges River in northern India.



Gupta Empire, 320-600 CE. The Gupta Empire expanded through conquest and political alliances until 395 CE, when it extended across the entire Indian subcontinent.

VII. Gupta Empire of Chandragupta II

After gaining power, Chandragupta II expanded the Gupta Empire through conquest and political marriage until the end of his reign in 413 CE. In 395 CE, his rule over India extended ashore. Like Ashoka, Chandragupta II made Patliputra the capital of his empire and put the government in one place. He used tax money from co-operatives to fund government programs and salaries. Unlike Ashoka, Chandragupta did not rely on the spy network or carefully monitor the affairs of foreigners or allies. Instead, it allows regions to make their own decisions about local government and governance.

Some scholars have argued that the Guptas were a golden age in India. The empire was noted for its peace and security, and scholars prospered there. Kalidasa, a contemporary poet, is considered a great Sanskrit poet and actress. Aryabhata, who lived during the Gupta dynasty, was the first Indian mathematician - astronomer who worked on the approximation of Pi. Vishnu Sharma is thought to have been the writer of the Panchatantra myth, one of the most widely translated non-religious books in history.

The Gupta Empire came to an end with the invasion of the White Huns, a nomadic nation from central Asia, in the late fifth century CE. Until the sixteenth century, there was no unifying power; regional political powers ruled India.

VIII. Conclusion

India is country with many religions. To study India, we must study region first. By comparing two kings in India, we know they were both great Kings and made wonderful contributions to the unification of India. However because of the mystery and myth of the religion, Akbar was host the King of Peace, while Ashoka was the King with unique and legendary experience.

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