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## Establishment of administration and achievements during the Gupta period

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### Abstract

This study delves into the administrative complexities and socio-economic advancements of the Gupta Empire, shedding light on governance, cultural norms, and economic progress during this epoch of Indian history. It scrutinizes the decentralized administrative structure, spotlighting the roles of regional governors and local assemblies in managing diverse territories. Additionally, it explores the thriving trade and commerce, both domestically and internationally, underscoring the resilient economy and the Gupta Empire's significant contributions to various sectors like metallurgy, agriculture, and infrastructure development. Moreover, the study touches upon the social fabric, cultural values, and ethical principles prevalent during the Gupta era, exhibiting the simplicity of life and the flourishing of art and architectural marvels. Utilizing historical texts and archaeological findings, this research aims to offer a comprehensive comprehension of the Gupta Empire's governance and societal panorama, underscoring its enduring impact on the trajectory of ancient Indian civilization.

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### 1. Introduction

The period of the Gupta Empire, often hailed as India's golden age, extended from 300 to 600 CE, marking a significant epoch of remarkable advancements in fields including science, technology, engineering, art, and literature. Spanning regions across northern, central, and parts of southern India from 320 to 550 CE, the Gupta Empire exerted a profound influence on arts, architecture, sciences, religion, and philosophy during this era. The reign of Chandragupta I (320 – 335 CE) signaled an extraordinary expansion, signifying the end of 500 years of regional dominance and unrest following the decline of the Mauryas, and ushering in an era of prosperity and progress that endured for over two centuries, earning the designation of a "Golden Age" in India's historical records <sup>[1]</sup>.

The Gupta dynasty, which held dominion over the Magadha region in present-day Bihar, India, governed a vast empire that extended across northern, central, and western India from the early 4th to the late 6th century CE. As Sheldon Pollock observed in 2006 <sup>[2]</sup>, the Guptas aspired to a universal sovereignty, seeking dominion over all lands. While earlier accounts celebrated the Gupta period as the classical age of India, forming the bedrock of Indian literature, art, architecture, and philosophy, contemporary scholarship has begun to question some of these long-standing presumptions. A more holistic examination of Indian society and culture from the Mauryan to the Gupta era has prompted a reevaluation of these narratives. As Sailendra Nath Sen noted in 1999 <sup>[3]</sup>, the society flourished harmoniously, fostering an environment of relative social inclusivity within the Gupta Empire.

While the Gupta era was traditionally acknowledged for its role in nurturing the development of the renowned Sanskrit epics and Indian art, recent studies have contributed to a more nuanced understanding of this period. The Gupta era also made significant contributions to the fields of astronomy, mathematics, and metallurgy, solidifying their legacy as patrons of a diverse range of intellectual and artistic pursuits.

## 2. Administrative Structure of the Gupta Empire

The Gupta inscriptions reveal an array of titles used for the rulers, reflecting the diverse roles they undertook within the administrative hierarchy. Noteworthy designations included paramadvaita, paramabhattacharaka, maharajadhiraja, prithvipala, Parameshwara, Samrat, Ekadhiraja, and Chakravarthin. Assisting the king in governance was a Chief Minister, referred to as the Manthri or Sachiva. The royal court featured prominent figures like the Pratiharas and Maha Pratiharas, although their involvement in actual administration was limited. Notably, the concentric circles of power established by the Guptas in the Ganges plain have been elucidated by F. Virkus<sup>[4]</sup>. Mentioned among the key military officials were individuals with titles such as senapati, mahasenapati, baladhyaksha, maha baladhyaksha, baladhikrita, and mahabala-dhikrita, signifying different ranks within the military hierarchy. Additional significant military figures were the bhatstavapati, responsible for commanding the infantry and cavalry, and the katuka, overseeing the elephant corps. The Basarh seals also referred to the ranabhandagaradhikarana, the chief of the war treasury, as a crucial position within the military apparatus. A novel official mentioned in Gupta records was the sandhivigraha or mahasandhivigraha, serving as a kind of foreign minister.

While some inscriptions allude to the sarvadyakshas, superintendents overseeing all, their specific role as central or provincial officers remains ambiguous. Numerous records make reference to dutaka or duta, messengers responsible for relaying royal commands to officers and relevant individuals. The dandapasadhikarana held the position of chief of police, with other law enforcement officers known by titles such as dandapasika, chatas, bhatas, dandika, and chauroddharanika. The king of the Gupta Empire maintained a close relationship with the local administration through a class of officials known as kumaramatyas and ayuktas. Provinces, referred to as bhuktis, were typically governed by officers known as uparikas. The governor of the bhukthi held various titles in official records, including bhogika, gopta, uparika-maharaja, and rajasthaniya<sup>[5]</sup>. Bhuktis were further divided into vishayas<sup>[6]</sup>, each under the governance of vishayapatis.

The central point of each district, known as adhishtana, was overseen by an executive officer called the samvyavahari or ayuktakas. Assisting the district magistrate were various personnel such as maharattaras, ashtakuladhi-karanikas (8 kulas), gramikas, saulkikas, gaulmikas, agraharikas, Dhruvadhikaranikas, bhandagaradhikritas, talavatakas, utkhetayatas, and pustapalas. The district record office, referred to as akashapatala, was under the supervision of the mahakshapatalika. Additionally, the district administration included sarvodyakshas or general superintendents, who employed men of noble lineage, known as kulaputras, to safeguard against corruption. The local populace played a crucial role in the district administration, as evidenced by the advisory district council composed primarily of four members: the guild president, or nagarasreshthi, the chief merchant, or sarthavaha, the chief artisan, or prathamakulika, and the chief scribe, or prathamakayastha.

Gramikas oversaw the management of villages, often accompanied by mahattaras or senior individuals from various classes. The oversight of the town fell to the city mayor, referred to as the purapala, sharing similarities with the nagaravyavaharakas of the Mauryan age. Scholars argue that the state was the sole proprietor of the land, with

compelling evidence found in the Damodarpur copper plate inscription<sup>[7]</sup> of Buddha Gupta, stating that the emperor gained both wealth and spiritual merit through land grants. The practice of granting land to Brahmanas during the Gupta era<sup>[8]</sup> led to certain feudalistic tendencies within the state apparatus.

## 3. Legal Framework and Governance

The governance of the expansive Gupta Empire exemplified strategic acumen and foresight, culminating in a well-structured administrative system known for its effectiveness. Despite its vast geographical expanse, the empire's territories were divided into manageable administrative units referred to as pradeshas, each overseen by appointed administrative heads<sup>[9]</sup>. The Gupta rulers were renowned for their commitment to upholding transparency and discipline within the bureaucratic apparatus.

A distinctive aspect of the Gupta Empire was its equitable and lenient criminal justice system, which abstained from implementing capital punishment and avoided the use of judicial torture. Cities within the empire, such as Mathura and Pataliputra, were celebrated for their picturesque surroundings, with Pataliputra being particularly noted for its embellishment with vibrant flora. Citizens enjoyed a notable degree of freedom, as instances of theft and burglary were reported to be infrequent. Accounts by Fa Hien suggest that citizens were not burdened with the obligation to register their households or adhere to stringent magisterial regulations, hinting at a certain leniency in the central authority's approach to taxation and executive administration within the Gupta Empire<sup>[7]</sup>. This emphasis on effective governance and societal well-being contributed significantly to the stability and prosperity of the Gupta Empire during its zenith.

## 4. Socioeconomic Measures

The inhabitants of the Gupta Empire adopted a lifestyle characterized by simplicity, with easily affordable goods contributing to an overall sense of prosperity [10]. Vegetarianism was widely practiced, and the consumption of alcoholic beverages was generally avoided. The issuance of a substantial number of gold and silver coins reflected the robust state of the economy, indicating a period of economic affluence. Trade and commerce flourished both within and beyond the Gupta Empire's borders. The empire's exports included an array of sought-after commodities such as silk, cotton, spices, medicinal herbs, precious gemstones, pearls, and steel, underscoring the vitality of its trading network. The advanced art of steel production gained widespread acclaim, with Indian iron renowned for its durability and resistance to corrosion<sup>[11]</sup>. A notable testament to this fact is the Iron Pillar, standing an impressive 7 meters (23 feet) in the Qutub complex at Mehrauli in Delhi, believed by historians to have been erected by Chandragupta II around 402 CE.

The Gupta Empire maintained robust trade connections with the Middle East, importing a diverse array of commodities such as ivory and tortoiseshell from Sinhala and Africa, as well as silk and medicinal plants from China and the Far East. Inland trade primarily revolved around essential commodities such as food, grains, spices, salt, gemstones, and gold bullion, highlighting the empire's diverse economic activities and its active involvement in international commercial ventures. The Gupta Empire demonstrated a firm commitment to social welfare, spearheading and supervising a range of public

works projects aimed at fostering the prosperity and well-being of its populace. Notably, the restoration of the Sudarshana Lake and the establishment of an extensive irrigation system in the province of Saurashtra serve as prominent examples of the state's active engagement in public infrastructure development. These initiatives were overseen by Skandagupta's provincial governor, Parnada, and his son Chakrapalita, illustrating the empire's dedication to ensuring the efficient management of crucial resources for the benefit of its citizens.

Furthermore, the empire directed its attention to other vital areas, including public health, the construction of roads and bridges, the improvement of communication networks, and the establishment of diverse industries and mining operations. These endeavors underscored the Gupta administration's comprehensive approach to fostering economic growth and facilitating regional development<sup>[9]</sup>. Moreover, the Gupta emperors were known for their patronage of numerous religious and secular institutions, as evidenced by various inscriptions. These endowments aimed to benefit both communities at large and individuals, exemplifying the empire's commitment to fostering social and cultural advancements through philanthropic initiatives.

## 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the Gupta Empire, renowned as India's golden age, left an indelible mark on various facets of ancient Indian civilization. Its administrative system, characterized by a well-structured hierarchy of officials, facilitated effective governance and regional management. The empire's legal system, notable for its equitable and lenient approach, fostered a sense of security and freedom among its citizens. Moreover, the Gupta rulers' commitment to public welfare and infrastructure development, as evidenced by their involvement in public works projects and social initiatives, contributed significantly to the empire's stability and prosperity.

Economically, the Gupta Empire thrived through a robust trade network, both domestically and internationally, facilitating the exchange of valuable commodities and fostering a culture of economic abundance. The empire's emphasis on simplicity and the flourishing of arts and culture further enriched the societal fabric, leaving a legacy of intellectual and artistic excellence. Overall, the Gupta Empire's multifaceted contributions to governance, economics, and social welfare underscore its pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of ancient Indian history. Its enduring influence continues to be recognized as a testament to the remarkable achievements and advancements of this golden era.

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