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3. ECONOMICS

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5. LIFE-SCIENCE

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A word to the students



Er. R.K. Rajesh
(DIRECTOR)

Knowledge of General Studies is very important to score a good marks into examinations like Engineering services-UPSC, Civil Services, State public service commissions, State engineering services, State Electricity board, SSC, Public sector undertakings & many promising and prestigious competitions. Preparation for General Studies can't be underestimate as it is compulsory to qualify for many exams; this may contribute your score upto top ranks with final selections. You need to plan your study as per recent examination pattern, which help you to understand the core area to focus in more details. Over the past few years, it has become more competitive as a number of aspirants are increasingly becoming interested in government jobs due to decline in other career options.

In my opinion, syllabus is quite large in General Studies, so selective preparations are best way to deal & qualify such exams. Competitive examinations rigorously tests candidates' overall knowledge & understanding of concepts, ability to apply their knowledge and personality level by screening them through various stages. A candidate is supposed to smartly deal with the syllabus not just mugging up concepts. Thorough understanding with critical analysis of topics and ability to express clearly are some of the pre-requisites to crack this exam. The syllabus and questioning pattern has remained pretty much the same over the years. Conventional paper practice is very important to score good marks, as it checks your writing skills, deep understanding of a subject.


Established in 2006 by a team of IES and GATE toppers, we at **Engineers Institute of India-E.i.i** have consistently provided rigorous classes and proper guidance to engineering students over the nation in successfully accomplishing their dreams. We believe in providing exam-oriented teaching methodology with updated study material and test series so that our students stay ahead in the competition. The faculties at EII are team of experienced professionals who have guided thousands to aspirants over the years. They are readily available before and after classes to assist students and we maintain a healthy student-faculty ratio. Many current and previous year toppers associate with us for contributing towards our goal of providing quality education and share their success with the future aspirants. Our results speak for themselves. Past students of EII are currently working in various departments and PSU's and pursuing higher specializations. We also give scholarships to meritorious students.

R.K. Rajesh

Director

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Sample Book



HISTORY

ANCIENT MEDIEVAL MODERN

STUDY MATERIAL

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6. RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS
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UNIT-I

ANCIENT HISTORY

- ‘Herodotus’, a Greek historian is known as ‘Father of History’.

EARLY MAN

(a) Paleolithic Period (5,00,000 BC to 10000 BC)

- Hunters used stone equipments.
- Use of hand axes, cleavers and choppers is the characteristic feature of this period.
- **Sites:** Valley of river soan (Pakistan), Thar Desert, Belan valley of Mirzapur (UP), Narmada valley, Kashmir, Bhimbetka near Bhopal, Andhra Pradesh, Central Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Mesolithic Period (9000 BC – 4000 BC)

- Hunting, fishing, food gathering and in later period rearing of animals.
- **Sites:** Rajasthan, UP, South of river Krishna, Adamgarh in MP.
- Rock painting of many birds, animals and human being found in Bhimbetka near Bhopal.

(c) Neolithic Period (5000 BC – 1800 BC)

- Cultivation of plants and rearing of animals is characteristic feature of this period, nomadic herders transformed into sedentary farmers due to the advancement in agriculture.
- Village settlement started.
- **Tools:** axes, saws, chisels, celts, burins etc.
- **Crops:** Wheat, barley, plum, dates, pea.
- Animals reared – Goat, Sheep, Cattle and Buffalo.
- **Sites:** Mehargarh (Baluchistan), Kashmir valley on Jehlum River (Barzahom and Gufkral), Belan valley in Mirzapur (U.P.), Assam, Deccan plateau.
- Dog burial along with human grave is a cultural feature of Central Asian Neolithic culture.

(d) Chalcolithic Period (1800 BC – 1000 BC)

- Stone copper age.
- First metal used by man was copper.
- **Sites:** Banas and Berach Basin (Udaipur), Malwa, Western Maharashtra.
- Stage of settlement.

Indus Valley Civilization and Culture (2500 BC – 1750 BC)

- Older than the chalcolithic age.
- First site discovered – Harrappa (1921 by Daya Ram Sahni) hence also called Harrappan culture.
- Total area 1.5 million km² and about 1500 sites spread over Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Northern Maharashtra, Western UP and Kashmir.

Northern Most Site: Manda (Jammu Kashmir) bank of river Chenab.

Southern Most Site: Daimabad (Maharashtra) Pravara river.

Eastern Most Site: Alamgirpur (Meerut (U.P.)) Hindon river.

Western Most Site: Sutkagendor (Makran Coast) Iran-Pakistan border.

Ports: Lothal, Sukta gender, Allahdino, Balakot.

Capital cities: Harappa, Mohanjodaro

Major Cities of Indus Culture**(a) Harappa:**

- Unearthed by Dayaram Sahni in 1921.
- Situated on the bank of river (**Ravi**) in Montgomery district of Pakistan Punjab.
- Two rows of 6 granaries (Nearest to the river), labourer's quarters.
- Seal of virgin goddess, stone symbol of male and female sex organs, painted pottery, two type of cemetery (R-37, H), Dice, copper mirror, wheat and barley in wooden mortar, copper scale, clay figure of Mother goddess.

(b) Mohenjodaro:

- Second site of Indus culture excavated in 1922 by R.D. Bannarji.
- Largest site.
- Largest building of Harappan culture, the **great Granary** found here.
- Situated at the bank of river Indus in Larkana district of Sindh (Pakistan).
- Mohenjodaro means "Mound of Dead".
- Great bath, Great granary, Bronze image of nude female with right hand on hips, multipillar rectangular assembly hall, seals of Pashupati Mahadeva, 2 Mesopotamian seals, Steatite seal of bearded man, Painted seal of Demi god. Clay figure of Mother Goddess, 1398 seals (57% of total seal).
- First street located in Mohenjodaro.

(c) Chahundaro:

- Unearthed by Mackey (1925) and R.C. Majumdar (1931).
- Situated on the banks of river Indus in Nawabshah district of Sindh (Pakistan).
- Only Indus city with out Citadel.
- Bronze toy cart, Terracota model of Bullock cart, Inkpot, Lipsticks, Metal workers, Impression of dog's paw on bricks.

(d) Lothal:

- Excavated by S.R. Rao (1954).
- Situated on the banks of the river Bhagava in Kathiawar district of Gujarat (India).
- Only city having a artificial dockyard (world's first tidal port).
- Burial of male and female in same grave (Double burial), evidence of rice cultivation, terra cotta figurine of horse. Iranian, Persian and Baharainian seals, Bead makers seal.
- Game of chess evolved in Lothal.

(e) Kali Bangan:

- Excavated by A. Gosh and B.B. Lal in 1951.
- Situated on the banks of Ghaggar river in Hanuman garh district of Rajasthan (India).
- Kalibangan means "the bangles of black colour".
- Having both proto Harappan and Harappan culture phases.
- Evidence of mud bricks and mixed cropping from Kalibangan.
- Ploughed field, 7 fire altars, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal.

(f) Banwali:

- Excavated by R.S. Bist and located on banks of River Ghaggar in Hissar district of Haryana.
- Largest number of barley grain found from the Banwali.
- Lack of systematic drainage system, clay figure of Mother goddess.

(g) Sur Kotada:

- Located in Gujarat and Excavated by J.P. Joshi.
- Evidence of hoarse bone found from Surkotada.
- Only city to have stone wall fortification.
- Evidence of Pot burial.

(h) Dholavira:

- Excavated by J.P. Joshi in 1967-68 located in Kutchh district of Gujarat on the River Luni.
- Largest Indus settlement, latest site discovered in India.
- Large stadium found.
- Entire city was divided into three parts instead of two as usual the citadel, the middle town and the lower town.
- Evidence of dams, embankments and irrigation from dholavira.
- A unique water harnessing system and storm water drainage system, giant water reservoir.

(i) Daimabad:

- Excavated by Dhavalikar, located in Maharashtra on the river Pravara.
- Largest number of bronze items found (charioteer with chariot, rhino, ox, elephant).

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SYSTEM OF INDUS CIVILIZATION**1. Main Crops:**

- Wheat, Barley, Cotton, Mustard, Peas, Dates, Pome, Sesame, Leguminous plants.
- Evidence of Rice cultivation from **Lothal** and Rangpur only.
- Cotton was first produced in the world by Indus people.
- Evidence of Indigo production from **Rojdi** in Gujarat.
- Wooden ploughs and stone cutter were used in agriculture.

2. Animal Rearing:

- Besides agriculture animal rearing also common in Indus civilization.
- They reared buffaloes, oxen, sheep, asses camels, pigs, goats, dogs, elephants etc.
- Remains of horses found only in Surkotada.

3. Trade:

- There was extensive foreign and inland trade.
- In land trade developed first among the areas of saurashtra, Rajasthan, South India, Bihar Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra.
- Foreign trade with **Sumeria** or **Mesopotamia** (Iraq), Bahrain, Afganistan, central Asia.

4. Main Exports: Agriculture products, cotton goods, pottery, terracotta figurines, beads, conch-shell, Ivory product, copper etc.

- Iron was not known to Indus people.

Imports	From
Jade	Central Aisa
Torquoise	Persia
Lapis Hazli and Sapphire	Badak – shan (Afganistan)
Gold and silver	Afganistan, Persia and Kolar (Karnataka)
Tin	Afganistan
Stealite	Shahar – i – sokhta, Kirthar hills
Copper	Baluchistan, Arabia
Amethyst	Maharashtra

- Bullock carts, pack animals and boats used for transportation.

- Trade by means of Barter system, no use of money, foreign trade in luxury items mostly.
- Indigo exported to Egypt from Rajdi (Gujarat).
- Harrapan seals measuring about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches are made of soft stone called *stealite*.
- Two main shape of seal – Square with a carved animal (mostly humpless bull) and inscription on it, Rectangle – only inscription on it.
- Harrapan script was *pictographic*.
- Fish symbol is most used in pictographs.
- Class of Merchants ruled the Indus civilization.
- There is no evidence of temple.
- Chief female diety – Mother Goddess (Goddess of Earth).
- Chief Male diety – Pasupati Mahadeva (Proto Shiva)
- Prevalence of Phalic (lingam) worship.
- Origin of **Swastika symbol** can be traced to the Indus civilization.
- Respectable position of female in Indus civilization.
- They worshipped god in the form of tree like papal, animals like pigeon and humpless bull.

Causes of Down Fall

- Natural calamities such as flood, drought causes the decline of Mohanjodaro, Banwali and Kalibangan.
- Some thinks foreign invansion mainly Aryan cause the decline of Indus civilization.
- Out brake of certain endemics might be the reason.
- Decline in foreign trade may cause decline of the civilization.

VEDIC CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE (1500 BC – 600 BC)

- After Indus civilization destruction, a new civilization developed in the land of seven rivers, called Vedic civilization or Aryan civilization.
- They came from central Asia (According to Max Mullar), Some says that they came from Arctic region (B.G. Tilak).
- Unlike Harrapan civilization Aryans did not have good town planning, drainage system and well developed trade.
- Vedic period had two phases *i.e.* **Early** (1500 – 1000 BC) and **Later** (1000 – 600 BC).

Geographical Area

- The geographical Area of Early Period or Rig Vedic Period can be understood by the name of rivers (40 rivers Ganga in the East, Kubha (Kabul) in West, Seven rivers of Punjab), Mountains (Himvant – Himalaya, Munjabant – Hindukhush) and ocean.
- Later Vedic period Aryan settlement covered whole Northern India (Aryabrata)

Vedic Literature

Vedic literature comprises of four literary compositions.

(a) The Samhitas or Vedas

The Samhitas or Vedas	Contents
(a) Rig Veda	Collection of Lyrics, 1028 hymn, divided into 10 Mandals.
(b) Sam Veda	Book of chants, 1549 hymn, Rituals to be performed while doing recitation, Important of Indian music.
(c) Yajur Veda	Book of sacrificial prayers, ritual veda.
(d) Atharva Veda	Book of Magical formulae, contains Hymn of Charms, Spells to ward off evils and disease.

(b) The Brahmins

- Written in prose and ritualistic in nature explain the hymn of Vedas.

Veda	Brahmins
Rig veda	Aitareya and Kaushitiki
Sam veda	Panchvisha, Shadvinsh, chhandogya, jaiminaya.
Yajur veda	Shata podha (oldest and largest), Taittiriya
Atharva veda	Gopatha

(c) The Aranyakas

- The Aranyakas were forest text, for Hermits and the students living in jungle.

(d) The Upanishadas (Vedanta)

- 108 Upanishadas, philosophical text.
- Brihadaranyaka – Oldest Upanishad.

Social Organization:

- Society was divided into four varna namely Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Shudra (Purusha sukta ; mentioned in Rig veda)
- **Brahmana** – Teachers or priest
- **Kshatriya** – Rural and administrators
- **Vaisya** – Farmer, Merchant, banker
- **Shudra** – Labour, Artisans.
- Family (the Kula) was the basic unit of the society headed by **Kulapa**. Monogamous and patriarchal society.
- Widow re-marriage was prevailed.
- They used wheat, gram, barley, urad moong, honey, yavang (barley flour), Apoop pua as food materials.
- Non vegetarian food was not liked much.

Unit	Head
Kula (family)	Kulapa
Gram (village)	Gramini
Vis (clan)	Vispati
Jana (people)	Gopa/Gopati
Rastra (Country)	Rajan

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS**(a) Buddhism**

- Founded by Gautam Buddha, born in 536 BC on the day of Vaishakha purnima at Lumbnivana in Kapilvastu (now in Nepal) in Sakya Kshatriya clan.
- His father was **Suddhodhana** (King of KapilVastu and Mother was **Mahamaya** (Kosala Princess).
- Buddha was married in early age to Kosala princess **Yashodhara** and from whom he had a son, Rahul.
- On seeing four sights – a dead body, old man, a diseased person and ascetic, he left his home at age of 29 and became wandering ascetic.
- He called it his Mahabhinishkarm (great going forth).
- Sankhya philosopher **Alara Kalama** was his first teacher who taught him technique of Meditation.

- Under the pipal tree at Uruvella (Bodh Gaya) on the bank of river Niranjana (Falgu), at the age 35, he got Nirvana (enlightenment)
- Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath to his disciples which known as *Dharmachakra parivartan* (Turning of the wheel of law).
- He died at the age of 80 in 483 BC at Kushinagar.
- This was known as *Mahaparinirvana* (final blowing out).
- Teachings of Buddha are divided into and noble truth and 8 fold path.
- Eight fold path (*Astangika Marga*) are given as – Right observation, right determination. Right speech, Right Action, Right livelihood, Right exercise, Right memory, Right meditation.

Buddhist Literature

- Buddhist literature is in the form of **Tripitaks**
- Three Pitaks are:
 - (i) Sutta pitak (contains Buddha's sayings, Basic principles of Buddhism)
 - (ii) Abhidhamma Pitak (Deals with Buddhist Philosophy)
 - (iii) Vinaya pitak (Contains Monastic code)
- Tripitaks are written in Pali text.
- Jatak is written in Pali text deals political social and economic life and earlier birth of Buddha.

Four Noble Truth of Buddha

- **Sorrow:** (Sabbam Du Kkam) Life is full of sorrow.
- Cause of sorrow (Dukha Samudaya)
- Dukha Nirodha – Nirvana (This sorrow can be stopped).
- Dukha Nirodha Gamini pratipada – Ashtangika marg.

Dhamma

- It is Buddhist philosophy and writer after death of Buddha.

Sangha

- Organization which recruits Buddhist students and teachers for spreading Buddhist philosophy.

Buddhist Council

Buddhist council	Years	Place	Council President	King
First	483 BC	Saptaparni cave, Rajgriha	Mahakassapa	Ajatashatru (Harayanka dynasty)
Second	383 BC	Chulla-vanga vaishali	Sabbakami	Kala Ashok (Shisunga Dynasty)
Third	250 BC	Ashokarama Vihar Patliputra	Magli putra	Ashoka (Maurya dynasty)
Fourth	98 AD	Kundala Van Kashmir	Vasumitra	Kanishka (Kushana dynasty)

- After fourth Buddhist Council Buddhism divided into two sects **Mahayana** and **Hinayana**.

(b) Jainism:

- Jainas believe in 24 **Tirthankaras** or great teachers or leaders of their religion.
- First thithankar was **Rishabdev** or **Adinath** and **Mahavira** was last.
- Name of two tirthankars **Rishabadev** and **Arishtanemi** are mentioned in Rig Veda.

24 Tirthankar of Jainism

1. Rishabha	2. Ajitnath	3. Sambharnath	4. Abhiaandam
5. Sumatinath	6. Padam prabhu	7. Supasswa nath	8. Chandraji Prabhu
9. Suvidhi nath	10. Shital nath	11. Shrega nath	12. Vasu puja
13. Vimal nath	14. Anant nath	15. Dharma nath	16. Shanti nath
17. Kuntu nath	18. Arnath	19. Mali nath	20. Munishwastha
21. Nemi nath	22. Aristanemi	23. Parshwa nath	24. Mahavira.

Mahavira

Mahavira was last thirthankar.

- He was born in 540 BC in **Kundagram** near Vaisali.
- His father was **Siddhartha** and Mother's name **Trishla**.
- Mahavira was married to Yashoda.
- After death of his parents at age of 30. He left the home became ascetic.
- Mahavira attained **Kaivalya** (Supreme knowledge) under a sal tree at **Jimbhikagrama** on the bank of river **Rijupalika**.
- His first sermon at pava and later founded a Jain Sagha (Jain commune) at Pava.
- He died in 468 BC at the age of 72 at Pavapuri near Bihar sharif in Bihar.

Doctrines of Jainism

Three Gems of Jainism (Triratna) :

- Samyak Shrada/Viswas (Right faith)
- Samyak Jnana (Right knowledge)
- Sam Yak Karma/Acharan (Right Action/Conduct)

Teaching of Jainism

- Non-violence (**Ahimsa**)
 - Non-lying (**Satya**)
 - Non-stealing (**Asteya**)
 - Non-possession (**Aparigraha**)
 - Chastity (**Brahma Charya**)
- First four teaching given by Parshwanath and last added by Mahavira.

Sects of Jainism

- Two sects of Jainism

Shvetambars	Digambaras
White clad	Sky clad
Conservative attitude	Liberal attitude
Remain Naked	Wear cloths
Bhadra bahu	Sthalabhadra

- Jaina logic called syatavada or Ankanta vada or sapta-Bhangi-naga.
- Best form of death according to Jainism is **Salle khana** (death by self torture)

Jain Literature

- Sacred literature of Jainism written in **Prakrit** form – **Ardhamagadhi** have following parts.
- 12 Angas
 - 12 Upangas
 - 10 Pari Karnas
 - 6 Chheda sutra
 - 4 Mula sutras
 - 2 Sutra grantha.

Jain Councils

1 st Council	2 nd Council
Year – 300 BC Place – Patliputra Presided by – Sthula bhadra King – Chandragupta Mourya Result : Compilation of 12 Angas.	Year – 512 AD Place – Vallabhi Presided by – Devardhi Kshmas ramana Result: Final compilation of 12 upangs and 12 Angas.

MAHAJANAPADA PHASE (600 BC – 325 BC)

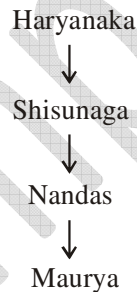
- In the age of Buddha we find 16 large states called Mahajanapadas. They were mostly situated north of vindyas and extended from the North-Western frontier to Bihar. Among the 16 Mahajanapadas **Magadha** was most prominent.
- Among 16 Mahajanapadas some were Monarchical and some were Republican.

(a) Monarchical State:

Anga, Magadha, Kashi, Kosala, Vatsa, Chedi, Sursena, Matsya, Avanti, Gandhara.

(b) Republican States:

Vajji, Malla, Kuru, Panchal, Kamboja, Shakya (Kapil vastu), Koliyas (Ram grama) Moriya (Piplivana).

MAGADHA**Ruling Dynasties of Magadha Empire (Chronology)****I. Haryanaka Dynasty : 544 BC – 412 BC****(a) Bimbisara (Shronika): 544 BC – 492 BC**

- Founder of Haryanka dynasty and contemporary of Gautam Buddha.
- During his rule magdha became powerful empire.
- Known as **Seniya**, First Indian king having regular and standing army.
- Built the city of New Rajagriha.

(b) Ajata Shatru (Kunika) 492 BC – 460 BC

- After killing his father Ajatshatru siezed the throne in 492 BC.
- Following aggrasive policy for expansion of empire.
- He added Kashi and Vajji states to Magadha empire.
- Built the fort of Rajgriha and a watch fort at Patali on the banks of river Ganga.

(c) Udayin (460 BC – 440 BC)

- Succeeded Ajat Shatru in 460 BC.
- Laid the foundation of the city of Patliputra and shifted his capital to Patliputra.
- He was last prominent ruler of Haryanaka dynasty.

II. Shisunaga Dynasty (412 BC – 344 BC)

- Last Haryanaka king Nag-Pasak was unworthy he was dethroned by shisunaga, the minister of last king.
- He defeated Pradyota king of Avanti.
- Shisunaga succeeded by Kalashoka (Kaka varna)
- Kala ashoka convened the second Buddhist council in Vaishali (383 BC).

III. Nanda Dynasty 344 BC – 323 BC

- Maha Padama over threw shisunaga and established new line of kings known as Nandas (*also known as Sarvakshatrantak*)
- He was succeeded by Dhanananda.
- Invasion of Alexander took place in north-west India in 326 BC during the time of Dhanananda.
- Chandra Gupt Mourya of Mourya dynasty destroyed the Nanda dynasty.

IV. Mauryan Dyansty 322 BC – 185 BC

Chandra Gupta Maurya (Founder)



Bindusara



Ashoka



Brihadratha

(a) Chandra Gupta Maurya 322 BC – 298 BC

- Nanda king Dhananand dethroned by Chandra Gupta Maurya with the help of Kautilya (Chankya) in 322 BC.
- Seleucus Nikator was defeated by Chandra Gupta Maurya who surrendered vast territory including Herat, Baluchistan, Khandhar, and Kabul.
- Seleucus Nikator sent **Megasthenese**, a Greek ambassador to Maurya's court.
- **Arthashastra** by **Chankya** and **Indica** by **Megasthenese** were written during Chandra Gupta Maurya's regime.
- Chandra Gupta Mourya became Jain and went to Chandragiri hills (Karnatka) where he died by Kaya-Klesha/Salle Khan (slow starvation).
- During the period of Chandragupta Mourya whole Northern India was united.
- Chandragupta regulated agriculture, weights and measures standardized and money came into use.

(b) Bindusara 298 BC – 273 BC

- Bindusara sat on throne after death of his father in 298 BC.
- Ajivikas, Patronized by Bindusara

(c) Ashoka 273 BC – 232 BC

- Greatest Mauryan ruler, Maurya dynasty during his time reached its climax.
- According to Buddhist tradition, in the war of succession to throne, Ashoka killed his 99 brothers.
- After Kalinga war Bherighosha policy of Ashoka replaced by Dhammaghashe.
- Ashoka converted to Buddhism after seeing the massacre of Kalinga war.

Ashoka's Dhamma:

- It was broad dhamma to maintain the social order, not a sectarian faith.
- It consists of ordinances that appeal to his people to obey their parents, show mercy to slaves, servants, pay respect to Brahmins and Buddhist.

Ashoka's Edicts and Inscriptions

- Several rock edicts, pillar edicts and cave inscription found at many places in Indian subcontinent.
- **Prakrit** was the language of these inscriptions.
- But many other scripts were also used depending upon region like **Brahmi** in east India, **Kharosti** in North West, Greek and Aramic in west part of his kingdom.

Later Mauryas (232 BC – 185 BC)

- Death of Ashoka followed by division of his empire.
- Brihadratha was last ruler of Mauryan dynasty.
- He was killed by his army chief Pushyamitra sunga.
- Pushyamitra sunga founded sunga dynasty.

Mauryan's Administration

- Mauryan government was centralized bureaucracy headed by the king.
- There seven elements of state.

(a) Raja (king)	(b) Amatya (the secretaries)
(c) Janapada (territory)	(d) Durga (Fort),
(e) Kosha (the treasure)	(f) Sena (Army)
(g) Mitra (Friend)	

- The Mantri Parishad consists of

(a) The Yuvaraja (the crown prince)
(b) The Purohita (the chief priest)
(c) The Senapati (the commander in chief)

Economy During Mauryan Period

- All economic activities were controlled by state.
- Land tax – $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of produce

Important ports: *Bharukachch/Bharoch* and *Supara* on Western Coast, *Tamralipti* in Bengal.

- **Punch marked silver coins** were common units of transaction during Mauryan period.