

## A Comprehensive Study on Coins in Indian Civilization via Significant Strategy of Numismatics: A Research Hypothesis

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### Abstract

Coins are as significant as the inscription in ancient history. As per data got from privileged literature about coin, it is to be shown the architecture of coin. They are of different metals – copper, silver, gold, or compound and contain legends or basic imprints. Consequently, it is extremely basic to the reconstruct of the old Indian history. The immaculateness of the metal demonstrates the budgetary states of the Civilization. The discovery of same coin at different places assists in fixing the exposure of various kingdoms in ancient India. The coin study by the scientific method such as Energy desorption X-ray techniques (EDS) would be provided the realistic condition of particular civilization in ancient history.

**Keywords:** Indian civilization; Numismatics; Energy desorption X-ray techniques

### Introduction

History writing in India has turned into a touchy activity, conveying ideological leanings and writers' close to home perspectives instead of coordinating new discoveries into an always developing viewpoint. Indeed, accessible archeological confirmation places Indian development as an appearance not the same as how it is recognizable in whatever remains of the world.

Coins are as basic as the engraving ever. They verify the data got from writing. They are of different metals: gold, silver, copper, or compound and contain legends or basic imprints. The coins are essential to the remake of the old Indian history. It is a piece of archeological sources.

The historical backdrop of currencies stretches out from antiquated circumstances to the present, and is identified with financial history, the historical backdrop of stamping advances, the history appeared by the pictures on mint pieces, and the historical backdrop of mint piece gathering. Coins are still generally utilized for fiscal and different purposes. All western histories of coins start with their innovation sooner or later marginally before or after 700 BC. In Aegina Island, or as indicated by others in Ephesus, Lydia, 650 BC [1]. Antiquated India in around sixth century BC was one of the most punctual backers of coins on the planet. The most critical time of coinage is from circ. B.C. 400 to 300. There are noteworthy confirmations that demonstrate that coins may have presented somewhere close to 2500 and 1750 BC. The coins imprinted in that time were known as punch-checked coins. As the time passed, numerous realms and traditions rose and fell, which changed the nation's coinage outlines. The coins reflect seal of traditions, get-togethers, divinities and nature [2].

The greater part of the coins survived today are from the covered up or covered source, done intentionally to protect from criminals/foes preceding the presentation of managing an account framework. Earth assumed a noteworthy part before the Banking framework could develop. Individuals covered cash to shield and either overlooked where they covered it or they passed on without telling anyone. Officers covered cash before fight to avoid their foes and it remained in place! The coin finds in prior days made them interest part in stories and later the specialists took this to welcome the nature of craftsmanship.

In antiquated India, individuals utilized cash trees to store their coins. A cash tree was a level bit of metal, formed like a tree, with metal

branches. Toward the finish of each branch was a round circle with an opening in the middle. Each of these circles was an antiquated Indian coin. When you required cash, you essentially severed a coin from your cash tree. The antiquated Indians regularly utilized pictures of mythical serpents and other pretend creatures on their coins.

The coinage in this manner developed as the time passed. Offering immaculate and honest to goodness coins presumably wound up in debate because of contaminations of different valuable metals with gold or silver. The illustrious or exchanging experts additionally refined the arrangement of coinage by punching characteristics of legitimacy and prompt the stamping of coins, which most likely started with the issue of Punch Marked Coins. The relic of these Karshapanas stamps back to 700 BC. The indigenous Indian punch stamped coins were issued in silver with a uniform weight of around 3.4 to 3.6 gms which frequently convey blemishes on both sides [3].

The oldest coins of India are regularly recognized as 'punch-checked coins'. The Ashtadhyayi refers to that the metallic pieces were stamped (ahata) with images (rupa). Punch-stamped coins are set apart with 1-5 (and now and again more) imprints, speaking to a selection of images, it is broadly trusted that the "punch checked coins" were issued somewhere close to the seventh and eighth century BC and first century AD. Students of history say that the principal follow for this coin were accessible in Harappa and Mohenjo Daro in the Indus Valley Civilization (Figure 1).

### Dynastic coins

The most punctual utilization of these coins identify with the dynastic guidelines of Kushans, Saka-Pahlavas and Indo-Greeks. The primary utilization of these coins was between second century BC and second century AD (Figure 2).

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Received February 27, 2017; Accepted April 01, 2017; Published April 10, 2017

Citation: Reeta (2017) A Comprehensive Study on Coins in Indian Civilization via Significant Strategy of Numismatics: A Research Hypothesis. Intel Prop Rights. 5: 186. doi: 10.4172/2375-4516.1000186

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Figure 1: Punch checked coins.



Figure 2: Dynastic coins.

## Samudra gupta

Samudra Gupta (died on 380 CE), territorial head of India from around 330 to 380 CE. An extraordinary gold coins that he issued having a place with the Gupta period have been found at Ahiran in West Bengal Murshidabad region. The coins found amid a street development on National Highway 34, date around fourth century A.D [4].

In the event that we observe Indian money; gold, silver, copper and bronze coins with no divisions were utilized as cash in past i.e. till 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. From that point onward, in sixth century B.C. India issued coins with divisions imprinted on them. There are notable proofs that demonstrate that coins may have presented somewhere close to 2500 and 1750 BC.

My deep concern is to try to explore the hidden facts and find composition of coins which could help us to architecture of them and also purity of the metal would be reflect the financial conditions of particular civilization. Our all details are based only on our observations on archeological findings.

## Aim of the Study

Our study would be based on comprehensive study on coins in ancient Indian civilization. In which, we would be learn coins, such as what type of coins, changes in the size and style, places of occurrence as well as composition of coins.

Yet we have some hope of getting better finding by exploring more significant detail composition of coins, so that we can get more facts of historical and financial condition of particular civilization.

## Literature Overview

Survey of the writing gives a rule to comprehend the distinctive factors identified with a specific research region. It gives some teach as well as aides the specialist to advance new measurements identified with the territory of research. It likewise gives a base to define the theoretical system.

A significant number of the specialists were given the insights about coins which can help us to make a dynamic viewpoint to proceed with our better arranges.

Kokatanur assembled brief presentation on coins in Indian history and alluded optional information of the different creators and center to the antiquated Indian coins.

Neha Giri brief considered of antiquated and medieval coin writing, curios and archeological discoveries known recorded occasions is confirmed. Without a doubt, the historical backdrop of the Indian subcontinent and the nearness of several coin stock lines and more than a great many years in their endeavors to separate coin issuance are explicitly entanglements.

## Objectives

1. To study the significant contribution of coins in history
2. To study the size and style of coins from 600 BC to 600 AD
3. To study the composition architecture of coins [Energy Dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS)]
4. Conclusion
5. Bibliography, Appendix and index.

## The Methodology of the Study

The research would be very helpful in knowing few more facts about coins such as what type of coins, changes in the size and style, places of occurrence as well as composition of coins. This research would help us knowing whether we can possible to reveal the comprehensive data on ancient Indian coins and to explore few more fact about their composition therefore, it may be help to tell us the economical condition of particular civilization. This research will be helpful not only for one research field but also to other research fields as well.

Our study is generally proposed to reveal the significant literature of ancient Indian coins in the in history, would be achieved to be approached in the different sources and methods of study. The Methodology of the Study at first, I will classify the contents of the title of our objective. This can be used as my basic and principal source to create a table of contents. In my study these contents will be divided into four categories as to classification. Firstly, the introduction part may be reveal by existing literature about the coins. Secondly, extend study for visiting historical museum for observing real facts of coins. This point of study may be the same as the others but the sources used are brightly different. When I will study on coins, I will discuss the composition of architecture of coins. My study will deal with the second one which is fully related to know and explore significant details about coins from 600 BC to 600 AD. The third and the last, describe the composition of architecture of coins via Energy desorption X-ray techniques (EDS) which will pivotal the attention to know the economical condition of civilization. However, I will provide an overview in order to significant reveal data about the coins.

## Conclusion

This study would be explored significant details about coins from 600 BC to 600 AD and also help to know real economical condition of civilization. The coins reflect emblem of deities, social events, dynasties and nature. A coin shows our country, how much rich in culture, language, architecture for upcoming generation. This study would be helpful to historian to know the economical status of particular civilization.

### Acknowledgement

Author would like to thank Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow for providing literature facility.

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**Citation:** Reeta (2017) A Comprehensive Study on Coins in Indian Civilization via Significant Strategy of Numismatics: A Research Hypothesis. Intel Prop Rights. 5: 186. doi: [10.4172/2375-4516.1000186](https://doi.org/10.4172/2375-4516.1000186)

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