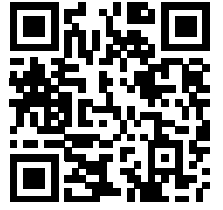


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Economic Life in Ancient India



In ancient India, the _____ was largely based on agriculture. Farmers depended on the _____ rains to water their crops. They grew rice, wheat, and _____, which were important for both local use and for trade. Cities like _____ became centers of trade and craftsmanship, where goods were exchanged both within the _____ and with distant lands. Merchants traded Indian spices, textiles, and precious _____ with the Roman Empire, China, and Southeast Asia, using the vast network of trade routes. The _____ system was commonly used for these exchanges, but coins made of _____, silver, and copper gradually became prevalent, facilitating easier _____. Artisans and craftsmen played a crucial role, producing fine pottery, _____, and other crafts that were highly valued both at home and abroad. The _____ organized these artisans, setting standards for quality and _____. Education in trade and economics was also valued, with universities like _____ offering courses on these subjects. Despite the flourishing economy, the society was divided into different _____, and the wealth gap between the rich and the poor was significant. Nevertheless, ancient Indian economy contributed greatly to the country's _____ and laid the foundations for its future development.

subcontinent

price

trade

guilds

culture

cotton

Barter

gold

Nalanda

jewelry

economy

Varanasi

gems

classes

monsoon