

*Place-names with the suffix Pradeśa**Pradeśa*

Fleet translates it as 'place'¹⁶¹ but the term has a specific use as an administrative division. Here it connotes a division¹⁶² or may correspond with the word *viṣaya* used in the same context in the Eraṇ Stone Boar Inscription of Toramāṇa.¹⁶³ In modern usage *pradeśa* signifies a province.

In our inscriptions we find only one place-name termed as *Pradeśa*.

Airikiṇa (No. 2, L. 25) :

It has been described here as the *bhoga-nagara* of the king (*svabhoga-nagara*).¹⁶⁴ In this context the use of the phrase '*Svabhoganagara*' is important. K.P. Jayaswal¹⁶⁵ interprets '*svabhoganagara*' as a town that had, since the victory scored by the Gupta king at Eraṇ, become his direct personal possession. Fleet translates it as 'the city of his own enjoyment'.¹⁶⁶

Daśaratha Sharma¹⁶⁷ explains it as analogous to the word '*Ekabhoga*' defined in the *Mānasāra* as a town or village inhabited by a single land-holder along with his dependants.¹⁶⁸ It is '*Svabhoga*' for the master and '*Ekabhoga*' for others'. Sharma connects this '*Svabhoga*' with a feudatory 'who lived therein with his family and dependants, and on whom Samudragupta, pleased by his 'devotion', policy, and valour' conferred the title of *Rājan* and the accompanying glories of consecration, etc. described in verse 4.¹⁶⁹ But Sharma seems to be incorrect in associating the inscription with a feudatory, the inscription belongs to Samudragupta himself which is clear by further description in subsequent verses.¹⁷⁰ No doubt in the Eraṇ Stone Boar Inscription of Toramāṇa¹⁷¹ the word '*sva-viṣaya*' an adjectival clause of *Airikiṇa* is used to refer to a feudatory, which is very clear from the inscription.

The editor¹⁷² also, following Sharma, is misled and explains the term '*Svabhoga*' as implying a grant, or something like it by the governor of the province, who had for his own salary the revenues of the city of *Airikiṇa* allotted to him.¹⁷³ But the term '*Svabhoganagara*' is significant in connoting royal status, higher than that of a feudatory chief and can mean 'the capital city' where the king himself was residing. In contrast, in the Eraṇ Stone Boar Inscription of Toramāṇa¹⁷⁴ the