

**Knowledge Systems**  
**Unit 5**

Governance, Public Administration & Management: Rāmāyaṇa on great attributes, Arthaśāstra – Governance & Administration, Janapada, Durga, Kosa, Danda, Mitra. IKS & United Nations Sustainable development goals. Safeguarding traditional Indian Knowledge.

Sl.No.	Question	Answer	Marks	Bloom's Level
1.	Which leadership quality of Rāma is most often highlighted as the ideal for public administrators? a) Aggression b) Nishkāma Karma c) Excessive austerity d) Personal favoritism	b) Nishkāma Karma	1	Remember
2.	“Dharma-based decision making” in Rāmāyaṇa is best reflected in which episode? a) Rāma’s coronation b) Rāma accepting exile c) Sītā entering the forest d) Sugrīva’s coronation	b) Rāma accepting exile	1	Remember
3.	Rāma’s administration of Ayodhyā is often described as: a) Bureaucratic authoritarianism b) People-centric and consultative c) Resource-driven military state d) Market-driven administration	b) People-centric and consultative	1	Remember
4.	Rāma’s ability to listen to citizens’ grievances reflects: a) Judicial activism b) Participatory governance c) Patrimonial rule d) Neutral administration	b) Participatory governance	1	Remember

5.	<p>“Rāmarājya” is often used to denote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strict military governance</li> <li>b) Ideal welfare state</li> <li>c) Corporate monarchy</li> <li>d) Centralized taxation</li> </ul>	b) Ideal welfare state	1	Remember
6.	<p>Arthaśāstra was written by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Vishnugupta / Chanakya / Kautilya</li> <li>b) Patanjali</li> <li>c) Panini</li> <li>d) Kalidasa</li> </ul>	Vishnugupta / Chanakya / Kautilya	1	Remember
7.	<p>According to Arthaśāstra, the foremost duty of the king is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Expansion of trade</li> <li>b) Promotion of arts</li> <li>c) Protection of subjects (Rakṣaṇa)</li> <li>d) Construction of monuments</li> </ul>	c) Protection of subjects (Rakṣaṇa)	1	Remember
8.	<p>The Arthaśāstra’s concept of state has how many basic elements (prakṛitis)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 4</li> <li>b) 5</li> <li>c) 7</li> <li>d) 9</li> </ul>	c) 7	1	Remember
9.	<p>Which of the following is NOT one of the Saptāṅga of the state?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Janapada</li> <li>b) Danda</li> <li>c) Kośa</li> <li>d) Yajña</li> </ul>	d) Yajña	1	Remember
10.	<p>Inspection, espionage, and audit systems in Arthaśāstra relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Nationalism</li> <li>b) Preventive vigilance</li> <li>c) Ritual governance</li> <li>d) Military conquest</li> </ul>	b) Preventive vigilance	1	Remember

11.	<p>According to Kautilya, “the king shall employ spies...” mainly to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) International diplomacy</li> <li>b) Religious discipline</li> <li>c) Administrative accountability</li> <li>d) Agricultural productivity</li> </ul>	c) Administrative accountability	1	Remember
12.	<p>Arthaśāstra considers “Kośa” as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Treasury</li> <li>b) Military forces</li> <li>c) Fortifications</li> <li>d) Citizen groups</li> </ul>	a) Treasury	1	Remember
13.	<p>The term “Daṇḍa” in Arthaśāstra refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Agricultural surplus</li> <li>b) Law, order, and punitive authority</li> <li>c) Trade networks</li> <li>d) Cultural norms</li> </ul>	b) Law, order, and punitive authority	1	Remember
14.	<p>Among the Saptāṅga, “Mitra” refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Internal rivals</li> <li>b) Allies and friendly states</li> <li>c) Labor force</li> <li>d) Treasury officials</li> </ul>	b) Allies and friendly states	1	Remember
15.	<p>Which of the following best describes “Durga” in the Arthaśāstra context?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Taxation system</li> <li>b) Fortified city / defence infrastructure</li> <li>c) Religious sanctuary</li> <li>d) Judicial court</li> </ul>	b) Fortified city / defence infrastructure	1	Remember
16.	<p>Janapada primarily refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Army</li> <li>b) Territory and population</li> <li>c) Royal palace</li> <li>d) Trade officials</li> </ul>	b) Territory and population	1	Remember
17.	<p>A strong Kośa enables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Military campaigns and welfare</li> </ul>	b) Military campaigns and welfare	1	Remember

	a) Judicial reforms b) Military campaigns and welfare c) Religious harmony d) Agricultural festivals			
18.	Which element ensures internal and external security? a) Dāṇḍa b) Kośa c) Janapada d) Mitra	a) Dāṇḍa	1	Remember
19.	Which of the following is incorrect. i) TK is distinctly associated with an indigenous or local community, which preserves and transmits it from generation to generation. ii) TK is old and static. iii) TK is generated, preserved and transmitted in a traditional and intergenerational context. iv) TK is not limited to any specific field.	ii) TK is old and static.	1	Remember
20.	Mitra in foreign policy stands for: a) Enemy state b) Neutral state c) Ally state d) Tributary state	b) Neutral state	1	Remember
21.	In the Saptāṅga system, Durga strengthens: a) Agricultural taxation b) Administrative secrecy c) Defence capacity d) Judicial oversight	c) Defence capacity	1	Remember
22.	IKS primarily emphasizes: a) Only metaphysical	b) Indigenous, holistic, and interdisciplinary knowledge	1	Remember

	knowledge b) Indigenous, holistic, and interdisciplinary knowledge c) Imported Western frameworks d) Private-sector economies only			
23.	Which text is a major source of ancient Indian administrative thought? a) Vāstuśāstra b) Arthaśāstra c) Nātyaśāstra d) Sushruta Samhita	b) Arthaśāstra	1	Remember
24.	Traditional ecological knowledge in India most strongly aligns with which practice? a) Excessive chemical farming b) Sacred groves and community forests c) Mining-based development d) Industrial monoculture	b) Sacred groves and community forests	1	Remember
25.	Safeguarding Traditional Knowledge is essential to prevent: a) Linguistic unity b) Trade monopolies c) Biopiracy and misappropriation d) Cultural tourism	c) Biopiracy and misappropriation	1	Remember
26.	The TKDL (Traditional Knowledge Digital Library) of India is mainly intended to: a) Commercialize Ayurveda b) Prevent improper patents on Indian knowledge c) Promote classical dance	b) Prevent improper patents on Indian knowledge	1	Remember

	d) Support silver jewelry exports			
27.	Safeguarding IKS includes: a) Restricting all knowledge b) Community participation and documentation c) Erasing local practices d) Limiting access to only foreigners	b) Community participation and documentation	1	Remember
28.	Which SDG directly aligns with traditional Indian emphasis on environmental balance? a) SDG 8 b) SDG 13 (Climate Action) c) SDG 16 d) SDG 10	b) SDG 13 (Climate Action)	1	Remember
29.	Sustainable consumption-production patterns in IKS relate closely to: a) SDG 6 b) SDG 12 c) SDG 1 d) SDG 14	b) SDG 12	1	Remember
30.	The concept of Sarvodaya aligns with which SDG? a) SDG 4 b) SDG 16 c) SDG 1 d) SDG 9	c) SDG 1 (No Poverty)	1	Remember
31.	Sustainable agriculture in Indian tradition (mixed cropping, organic inputs) maps to: a) SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) b) SDG 17 c) SDG 3 d) SDG 14	a) SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	1	Remember
32.	If a state lacks Kośa but has strong Danda,	b) Become unstable and oppressive	1	Remember

	according to Kautilya the administration will: a) Prosper rapidly b) Become unstable and oppressive c) Grow into a welfare state d) Improve diplomacy			
33.	In modern administration, “Mitra” corresponds best to: a) Strategic partners b) Municipal councils c) Citizens' groups d) Tax authorities	a) Strategic partners	1	Remember
34.	Ayodhyā under Rāma is often used as a governance model for: a) Autocracy b) Ethical public administration c) Corporate monarchy d) Feudalism	b) Ethical public administration	1	Remember
35.	The balance between Janapada and Durga indicates: a) Art-driven economic cycles b) Harmony of population welfare and security c) Exclusive focus on military d) Only urban governance	b) Harmony of population welfare and security	1	Remember
36.	The most prominent continuity between IKS and SDGs is: a) Market liberalization b) Holistic sustainability and harmony c) Non-renewable energy promotion d) Militarization	b) Holistic sustainability and harmony	1	Remember

37.	What is the nakshatra in which Sri Ramachandra was born? i) Revathi ii) Rohini iii) Uttara iv) Punarvasu	iv) Punarvasu	1	Remember
38.	Which institution in India focuses on protection of traditional healing knowledge? a) NITI Aayog b) Ministry of AYUSH c) RBI d) Election Commission	b) Ministry of AYUSH	1	Remember
39.	Whom did Maharaj Dasharatha selected to lead the "Putrakamesti Yaaga"? i) Rishi Vashishtha ii) Rishi Vishwamitra iii) Rishi Shrunga iv) Rishi Kashyapa	iii) Rishi Shrunga	1	Remember
40.	Who was the guru of Prabhu Shree Ram? i)Rishi Durvasa ii)Rishi Vishwamitra iii)Rishi Vashishtha iv)Rishi Matang	iii)Rishi Vashishtha	1	Remember
41.	Bhagwan Parshurama and Prabhu Shree Ram had an argument on breaking of a bow of bhagwan Shiv. What was the name of that Bow ? i)Sharanga ii) Pinaka iii) Vidyudabhi iv) Shividanda	ii) Pinaka	1	Remember
42.	What is meant by Rāma-Rājyam?	Rāma-Rājyam refers to the ideal rule of Rāma, marked by justice, peace, prosperity and citizen welfare.	2	Remember

43.	Name two key qualities of Rāma as a ruler.	Dharma (righteousness) and empathy.	2	Remember
44.	Explain how Rāma demonstrated accountability.	Rāma accepted exile to honor his father's promise, showing personal responsibility and ethical governance.	3	Understand
45.	Discuss the role of advisors in Rāma's administration.	Advisors like Vasiṣṭha guided decision-making, illustrating participatory governance and wise delegation.	3	Analyze
46.	How did Rāma balance justice and empathy in his rule?	By punishing wrongdoers impartially while showing compassion to allies and citizens; e.g., sparing Vibhīṣaṇa's opponents.	3	Analyze
47.	What is the primary objective of governance according to Arthaśāstra?	To ensure the prosperity, security, and welfare of the state and its citizens.	2	Remember
48.	Explain the concept of Danda in the Arthaśāstra.	Danda refers to law enforcement, punishment, and authority to maintain order.	2	Understand
49.	Describe the administrative hierarchy in Arthaśāstra.	The king at the top, ministers (mantri), officials (amātya), local officers (rajuka), and spies form the structured bureaucracy.	3	Understand
50.	How does Arthaśāstra integrate ethics with pragmatism?	It balances dharma (ethical principles) with artha (practical statecraft) to ensure legitimate and effective governance.	3	Analyze
51.	Define Janapada.	Janapada is the territorial unit of administration, the land of people.	2	Remember
52.	What is Durga in administrative terms?	Durga refers to forts or defense structures for protecting the territory and citizens.	2	Remember
53.	Explain Kosa in governance.	Kosa is the treasury of the state, managing revenue and financial resources for administration and welfare.	3	Understand
54.	What does Danda signify in ancient Indian administration?	Danda symbolizes law enforcement, authority, and the maintenance of social order.	3	Understand
55.	How is Mitra relevant in statecraft?	Mitra represents diplomacy, alliances, and external relations to maintain security and political stability.	3	Apply
56.	How are Janapada and Durga interrelated?	Janapada (territory) is protected through Durga (fortifications),	3	Analyze

		linking administration and security.		
57.	What is IKS?	Indian Knowledge System, encompassing traditional Indian knowledge across science, philosophy, medicine, and governance.	2	Remember
58.	Name one SDG aligned with Ayurvedic practices.	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being.	2	Remember
59.	How does sacred groves (Devrai) contribute to SDGs?	Conserves biodiversity, promotes ecological balance, aligns with SDG 15 – Life on Land.	3	Apply
60.	Explain how traditional water management supports sustainable development.	Systems like stepwells and johads conserve water, recharge aquifers, support agriculture, and contribute to SDG 6 (Clean Water).	3	Apply
61.	Discuss the role of TKDL in safeguarding traditional knowledge.	TKDL documents traditional medicinal knowledge to prevent biopiracy, protecting IKS while promoting global recognition.	3	Analyze
62.	What is biopiracy?	Unauthorized use or patenting of traditional knowledge or biological resources without consent or benefit-sharing.	2	Remember
63.	Give an example of biopiracy from India.	The US patent on turmeric for wound healing in 1995.	2	Remember
64.	How was the turmeric patent revoked?	CSIR submitted prior art evidence from ancient texts, proving traditional knowledge existed before the patent claim.	3	Analyze
65.	Explain the role of Biological Diversity Act in protecting traditional knowledge.	Regulates access to biological resources, ensures benefit-sharing with local communities, and prevents exploitation.	3	Apply
66.	Discuss the lessons from Neem patent case.	Demonstrates the importance of documentation, legal intervention, and community rights in safeguarding knowledge.	3	Analyze
67.	King Rāma of Ayodhyā faced a dilemma when his stepmother Kaikeyi demanded his exile to fulfill a promise made to her. Exiling Rāma would cause personal loss and disrupt governance, but	Ethical Governance (Dharma): Rāma chose to honor his father's promise despite personal loss, demonstrating that ethical obligations take precedence over personal or political convenience. Modern Application: Crisis Management: Planning, stakeholder engagement, and	3	Analyze

	<p>refusing might violate dharma and destabilize the royal household. During exile, Rāma maintained justice and public welfare in the territories he visited, ensuring peace, helping communities, and preparing for eventual conflict with Rāvaṇa. Analyze Rāma's leadership in this scenario with reference to the principles of crisis management. Suggest how these principles can be applied in modern public administration.</p>	<p>resource optimization help handle emergencies or policy challenges</p>		
68.	<p>A kingdom faces corruption among local tax collectors, leading to reduced revenue and public discontent. The king wants to reform the administration without creating panic or unrest among officials. Analyze the situation using Kautilya's Arthaśāstra principles. Suggest measures to ensure ethical governance and effective administration.</p>	<p>Identify the Problem: Corruption reduces treasury revenue (Kosa) and undermines public trust. Application of Danda: Implement monitoring and punitive measures for corrupt officials. Administrative Reforms: Restructure local administration for transparency. Introduce a rotation of officials to prevent collusion.</p>	3	Analyze
69.	<p>A border Janapada is repeatedly attacked by raiders. The local fort (Durga) is insufficient, and villagers demand protection. Using the concepts of Janapada and Durga, design a governance strategy to protect the territory and citizens.</p>	<p>Identify vulnerabilities in fortifications and local defenses. Durga Strengthening: Upgrade fort walls, gates and watchtowers. Janapada Administration: Train local militia and appoint trustworthy leaders. Diplomacy (Mitra): Form alliances with neighboring regions to deter attacks.</p>	3	Analyze

		Monitoring: Use intelligence networks to anticipate threats.		
70.	Two neighboring kingdoms are in conflict and your kingdom must decide whether to intervene, ally or remain neutral. Apply the concept of Mitra from ancient governance to recommend a course of action.	Mitra Strategy: Ally if mutual benefit exists (security, trade). Remain neutral if intervention risks destabilizing your kingdom. Negotiation: Use diplomacy to mediate or secure treaties. Long-term Planning: Ensure alliances do not compromise sovereignty.	3	Analyze
71.	A community's traditional water-harvesting methods are being replaced by modern pumps, causing groundwater depletion and ecological imbalance. Analyze the case using IKS principles and suggest measures aligned with SDGs.	IKS Integration: Reintroduce community-managed stepwells and johads. SDG Alignment: Supports SDG 6 (Clean Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land). Community Engagement: Train locals to maintain traditional systems.	3	Analyze
72.	A pharmaceutical company seeks to patent a medicinal plant remedy used for centuries by tribal communities. Discuss how traditional knowledge safeguarding mechanisms (e.g., TKDL, Biopiracy laws) can prevent misuse.	Identify Prior Knowledge: Document traditional usage through TKDL. Legal Protection: Use Intellectual Property laws to prevent unauthorized patents. Benefit Sharing: Ensure communities receive fair compensation. International Standards: Engage WIPO or CBD frameworks for protection.	3	Analyze
73.	During his exile, Rāma comes across a village being exploited by local bandits. He has limited resources and must decide whether to intervene immediately or prioritize his journey. Analyze Rāma's decision using	Crisis Assessment: Evaluates severity of threat and available resources. Action Taken: Delegates trusted allies (Hanumān, Sugrīva) to resolve local threat. Resource Management: Balances responsibilities between personal mission and public welfare.	3	Analyze

	principles crisis management.			
74.	Rāma is preparing for war against Rāvaṇa but cannot personally manage all logistical and strategic operations. Explain how delegation in Rāma's administration illustrates modern management principles.	Delegation: Assigns key roles to generals and allies (Sugrīva, Hanumān). Accountability: Each leader responsible for specific tasks; Rāma oversees outcomes. Strategic Planning: Ensures coordinated effort for war and citizen safety.	3	Analyze
75.	A kingdom faces severe deficit due to inefficient tax collection and misuse of funds. Using Arthaśāstra principles, suggest measures to restore treasury efficiency and public trust.	Assessment of Kosa: Audit revenue and expenditure streams. Administrative Reform: Rotate officials to reduce corruption. Monitoring (Spies): Detect misuse of funds or fraud. Fiscal Discipline: Introduce transparent reporting and strict expenditure controls.	3	Analyze
76.	A ruler wants to introduce a new tax to fund public works but fears backlash from citizens. Analyze the situation using Arthaśāstra and suggest how to balance revenue generation with citizen welfare.	Revenue Planning: Introduce moderate taxation based on capacity to pay. Equity Principle: Ensure taxes are fair and transparent. Public Benefit: Allocate funds to visible public works like irrigation or granaries. Crisis Management: Address grievances proactively to prevent unrest.	3	Analyze
77.	Rāma seeks the support of Sugrīva to strengthen his army against Rāvaṇa but must negotiate terms that protect both parties. Discuss how this reflects Mitra (alliances) principles and modern diplomatic negotiation.	<b>Negotiation:</b> Terms agreed upon (defeat of Vāli, restoration of Sugrīva's rule). <b>Trust Building:</b> Promises honored to maintain loyalty. <b>Long-term Planning:</b> Ensures continued cooperation and strategic advantage.	3	Analyze
78.	Explain how the fortification of the capital city is done.	Fortification of the capital city is an elaborately planned exercise. According to	3	Understand

		Arthashastra, the capital city needs to be surrounded by three moats. The three moats are separated from one another by 6 feet. These moats need to be filled with lotuses and crocodiles. Ramparts are to be erected sound the moats, planted with thorny bushes. Parapet walls of 18 or 36 feet high are to be put over the ramparts.		
79.	What are the sources of income for a state as per Arthashastra?	<p>The sources of income include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Price realised by the sale of state goods</li> <li>b. The share of goods produced by the subjects.</li> <li>c. Taxes imposed on all sales</li> <li>d. Kind of protective duty for safeguarding state goods.</li> <li>e. Fixed levy charged at ports on river-banks</li> <li>f. Surcharge on manufactures</li> <li>g. Penalties</li> </ul>	3	Remember
80.	What are the six methods of foreign policy suggested in Arthashastra?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sandhi: Making a treaty containing conditions or terms</li> <li>b. Vigraha: Hostility</li> <li>c. Asana: Not planning to march on an expedition</li> <li>d. Yana: Marching on an expedition</li> <li>e. Samsraya: Seeking shelter with another king or in a fort.</li> <li>f. Dvaidhibhava: Sandhi with one king and Vigraha with another at the same time(the double policy)</li> </ul>	3	Remember
81.	Briefly explain the territorial divisions of a Kautilyan state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. For each group of ten villages, there shall be a headquarters of a sub-district.</li> <li>b. In the middle of two hundred villages, a district headquarter</li> <li>c. In the middle of four hundred villages, a divisional headquarters.</li> <li>d. A provincial headquarter for every eight hundred villages.</li> </ul>	3	Understand

82.	What are the different types of taxes collected?	a. Customs Duty b. Transaction Tax c. Share of Production d. Tax in cash e. Taxes in kind f. Fees and Service Charges	3	Remember
83.	Explain how the fortification of the capital city is done.	Fortification of the capital city is an elaborately planned exercise. According to Arthashastra, the capital city needs to be surrounded by three moats. The three moats are separated from one another by 6 feet. These moats need to be filled with lotuses and crocodiles. Ramparts are to be erected sound the moats, planted with thorny bushes. Parapet walls of 18 or 36 feet high are to be put over the ramparts. Further the ramparts must have an escape door and exit door as well as paths for the soldiers to go out for attacks.	3	Understand
84.	What are the sources of income for a state as per Arthashastra?	The sources of income include the following. a. Price realised by the sale of state goods b. The share of goods produced by the subjects. c. Taxes imposed on all sales d. Kind of protective duty for safeguarding state goods. e. Fixed levy charged at ports on river-banks f. Surcharge on manufactures g. Penalties	3	Remember
85.	What are the six methods of foreign policy suggested in Arthashastra?	a. Sandhi: Making a treaty containing conditions or terms b. Vigraha: Hostility c. Asana: Not planning to march on an expedition(Policy of remaining quiet) d. Yana:Marching on an expedition e. Samsraya: Seeking shelter with another king or in a fort. f. Dvaidhibhava:Sandhi with one king and Vigraha with another at the same time(the double policy)	3	Remember

86.	Briefly explain the territorial divisions of a Kautilyan state	<p>a. For each group of ten villages, there shall be a headquarters of a sub-district.</p> <p>b. In the middle of two hundred villages, a district headquarter</p> <p>c. In the middle of four hundred villages, a divisional headquarters.</p> <p>d. A provincial headquarter for every eight hundred villages.</p>	3	Understand
87.	What are the different types of taxes collected?	<p>a. Customs Duty</p> <p>b. Transaction Tax</p> <p>c. Share of Production</p> <p>d. Tax in cash</p> <p>e. Taxes in kind</p> <p>f. Fees and Service Charges</p>	3	Remember