

मास्टर्स इन कौटिल्य राज्यशास्त्र और अर्थशास्त्र
पेपर 02 - भारतीय राजकीय, आर्थिक और
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- **Characteristics of a fool**

- Ignorant of scriptures, yet arrogant
- Resorts to unfair means for acquisition of his goals
- Forsakes his own duties
- Interferes with the goals of others
- Resorts to lies for a friend
- Hates real friend and regards a foe as a friend (trusts the enemy)
- Procrastinates a work unnecessarily
- Always doubts everything
- Spends a long time for small works
- Enters a place uninvited
- Talks a lot without being asked
- Trusts the untrustworthy
- Being himself guilty blames others for the mistake.



- Importance of Buddhi (Wisdom)

When an archer shoots an arrow, he may or may not succeed in slaying even a single person, but when an intelligent individual applies his intelligence it can destroy an entire kingdom with the king.

- Crux of Rajadharma (2134567)

Discriminating the two – what is to be done (*kartavya*), what is not to be done (*akartavya*)

By means of one – intellect (*buddhi*)

Bring under your subjection the three – friend (*mitra*), foe (*shatru*) and neutral person (*udasina*)

By means of four – reconciliation (*sama*), bribery (*dana*), punishment (*danda*), sowing dissensions (*bheda*)

Conquering five senses

Knowing the six – *shadgunya-s* (six components of foreign policy) – *sandhi*, *vigraha*, *yana*, *asana*, *samshraya*, *dvaidhibhava*

Abstaining from seven – *saptavyasanani* - womanising, gambling, hunting, intoxication, harsh speech, harsh punishment, amassing wealth using unjust means



- Further, Vidura states **two misuses of rightly earned money**
 1. Charity to inappropriate
 2. Not giving to worthy
- **A king although powerful, should never counsel with these 4**
 1. *Alpadnya* – man with less intellect/ small sense
 2. *Dirghasutra* – procrastinator
 3. *Rabhasa* – indolent/irresponsible
 4. *Charana* – flatterers



6 vices should be avoided –

1. Sleep
2. Drowsiness/Laziness
3. Fear
4. Anger
5. Idleness
6. Procrastination

6 qualities that should not be neglected –

1. Truth
2. Charity
3. Diligence
4. Benevolence
5. Forgiveness
6. Patience



8 qualities adorn a person

1. Wisdom
2. Birth in a noble family – Good character
3. Self-restraint
4. Learning
5. Prowess
6. Moderate talking
7. Charity according to capacity
8. Gratitude



A king becomes prosperous who knows –

- how to inspire others,

inflicts punishments on them who are proved guilty,

(दुष्टस्य दण्डः सुजनस्य पूजा न्यायेन कोशस्य च संप्रवृद्धिः।

अपक्षपातो विषयस्य रक्षा पञ्चैव यज्ञाः कथिता नृपाणाम्॥)

- acquainted with proper measure of punishment,
- when mercy is to be shown



Who is considered as wise? –

- Doesn't bear malice towards others
- Never censures others
- Never uses harsh words even if insulted
- Behaves neither arrogantly nor with too much humility
- Even when distressed, never commits an improper act
- Never gets delighted in other's miseries
- Doesn't repent after giving gifts
- Desires to obtain knowledge of the customs of different communities / people
- Knows languages of different regions
- Knows hierarchy of men
- Eats less after dividing the food amongst dependents
- Sleeps less after working a lot / works a lot and sleeps less
- Whose counsels are well-preserved and well carried-out
- Whose acts are never known by others (of welfare or of punishing)



- **The king who renounces** lust and anger, who bestows wealth upon proper recipients and is indiscriminating, learned, active (physically – mentally) is regarded as an authority of all men
- **One who desires to obtain** knowledge of the customs of different countries, history, language, order of men – is sure to gain supremacy of the supreme.
- **Examining the things / results before taking any action**

Before undertaking any act, one should consider these – competence of the doer, nature of the work, purpose of the work, result, because all the acts are dependent on these.

He, who is wise should either do an act or desist from it fully considering his own ability, nature of the work and the consequences.

The king who doesn't fully know about his territory, gain, loss, treasury, population, punishment etc cannot retain his kingdom long.



- **Importance of patience**

One who plucks unripen fruits doesn't get the juice from them and destroys the seed also.

As against it, one who plucks the fruit at proper time i.e. when it is ripened, gets the juice and retains the seed for generating.

- **King's behaviour while collecting taxes –**

Like a bee which collects honey from flowers without harming them or like a gardener who takes care of the garden very well



Thoughts on Polity from Mahabhatara – Kanikaniti

On hearing that the heroic sons of Pandu endued with excess of energy had become so mighty, king Dhritarashtra became very miserable with anxiety. Then summoning unto his side **Kanika**, that **foremost of minister, well-versed in the science of politics and an expert in counsels** the king said,

'O best of Brahmanas, the Pandavas are daily overshadowing the earth. I am exceedingly jealous of them. Should I have peace or war with them? O Kanika, advise me truly, for I shall do as you say'.

Kanika then freely answered him in these pointed words well-agreeing with the import of political science.

"Listen to me, O sinless king, as I answer you. And, O best of Kuru kings, you should not to be angry with me after hearing all I say.



- Kings should ever be ready with uplifted maces (to strike when necessary)
- They should ever increase their prowess.
- Carefully avoiding all faults themselves they should ceaselessly watch over the faults of their foes and take advantage of them.
- If the king is always ready to strike, everybody fears him. Therefore, the king should ever have recourse to punishment in all he does.
- He should so conduct himself that, his foe may not detect any weak side in him. But by means of the weakness detected in his foe he should pursue him (to destruction).



- He should always conceal, like the tortoise concealing its body, his means and ends, and he should always keep back his own weakness from, the sight of others.
- Having begun a particular act, he should ever accomplish it thoroughly.
- If a thorn is not extracted wholly, it produces a decaying sore. The slaughter of a foe who does you evil is always praiseworthy.
- If the foe be one of great prowess, one should always watch for the hour of his disaster and then kill him without any ethics.



- An enemy should never be belittled, however contemptible. A spark of fire is capable of consuming an extensive forest if only it can spread from one object to another in proximity.
- Kings should sometimes pretend blindness and deafness, for if incapable to punish, they should pretend not to notice the faults that call for punishment. On occasions, such as these, let them regard their bows as made of straw. But they should be always alert like a herd of deer sleeping in the woods.

