

Kautilya's arthashastra's agricultural and economic administration and its relevance in the current context with particular archaic elaboration.

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Abstract

Every monarch requires a stable and robust economic foundation in order to operate an administrative system. A ruler still has access to a lot of financial resources. One of the Treasury's primary revenue streams, agriculture serves as the focal point for all rulers within a given era. Kautilya's opinions about agriculture as a source of income are included in the current study. During his time, the Arthashastra text was heavily employed to address economic issues. Provisions of food seed and post-purchase inputs for crop production are arranged page by page. The author's portrayal of Arthashastra revolves around the different aspects of governance, such as taxation, law and order, administration, and so forth. A true portrayal of the economical scene is depicted so aptly. The significance Kautilya placed on the creation of wealth, the taxation system, international trade policy, and the establishment of a welfare state via the advancement of agriculture are noted. In order to help farmers and the global community even in the present day, there are numerous intriguing topics in the Arthashastra literature that are worthwhile considering, many of which can have their applicability evaluated. The Kautilya offer pertinent recommendations regarding sustainable farming. The primary economic activity of the era is agriculture. Mines only make up the Treasury, but agricultural production makes up the Treasury and store houses as well, therefore cultivable land is preferable to mines. Through the use of analytical viewpoints, I have attempted to convey some significant agricultural and economic concepts from his entire body of work. I have made an effort to evaluate the concepts and their applicability given the historical and contemporary circumstances. Hope it will throw a ray of glance towards the matter.

Keywords: -workforce, planning, international trade, pricing strategy, labor employment, artha, agriculture, economic system, revenue, welfare.

Introduction

Based on an examination of pertinent literature, Chanakya is usually associated with Vishnugupta and Kautilya. During the golden age of the Chandragupta empire, Chanakya served as the minister. Throughout the ages, his Arthashastra has been a masterwork. The purpose of this written work is to advance the themes through the art of government. The main purpose of its utilization was to achieve success by finding solutions to political and economic issues. This is a good location to put all the many topics pertaining to government operations, such as foreign policy, revenue and expenditure from taxes, law and order, administration, and resource utilization for income generation, make up the primary ideas of Arthashastra. Included with specific solvation, this Mater piece has fifteen Adhikaranas. The internal administration of the time is covered in the first five. The final pair addresses many facets pertaining to the ethical standards of that era. Relations with neighboring states are covered in the middle eight.

The reason behind Kautilya's strong opinions regarding agriculture as a source of income.

Agriculture is the oldest and most important factor in the evolution of civilization across time, according to Kautilya. In terms of scientific knowledge on a wide range of topics that are still relevant today and will be in the future, the Kautilya's Agriculture Arthashastra appears to be a gold mine. Scientific measurements are used to plan crop output, food seed supply, and post-purchase inputs. A close view on productivity was kept with care. The provision of additional resources, such as labor, equipment, tools, bullocks or tractor power, tilling, irrigation, etc., is assisted. In due course, the superintendent of agriculture will gather the seeds of various grains, flowers, fruits, vegetables, creeper fruits, bullous roots, cotton, and many other developing measures. This will be done with the assistance of individuals who have received training in these fields and their knowledge of agriculture, water management, and managing crops and trees. Priests, spiritual leaders, and other individuals with a strong connection to the Vedas, according to Kautilya's advice, should be given land that produces enough food and will benefit them in this way. For them to continue raising the bar on production, they should likewise be free from taxes and penalties. If someone refuses to cultivate their land, it may be confiscated from them. Taxpayers may receive land that has been prepared for agriculture in order to increase output and revenue. The required inputs would be provided to those cultivators, who regularly pay their taxes. In order to raise the wealth in the treasury, the king must show the cultivators every favor and concession while maintaining an impartial stance. Anything that reduces production and the treasury should be avoided by the king. In addition, he should continue developing roads, manufacturing, using lumber and elephant forces, building cattle ranches, animal husbandry, and other activities that will improve agriculture. In order for development to continue, he must provide the infrastructure. Slaves, laborers, and prisoners may be hired by him to plant seeds on the king's domains as part of their normal work, and he should designate agricultural scientists to advance agriculture. When comparing the ancient eras to Kautilya's Arthashastra, agriculture is given a significant role. Since irrigation is essential to a productive crop, he placed greater emphasis on these systems. To eliminate any obstacles to productivity, irrigation is supplied wherever there is a water source. Mechanisms are established to safeguard crops, gather and sell them, and securely preserve the food for upcoming consumption and reserve. Because it produces goods that are essential for both human and animal life, agriculture has been given significant importance and is a real benefit to society. Based on the current farming system that incorporates modern scientific inputs, he claims that the Indian economy is primarily agricultural in character. In the realms of cultivation and production, all of these Kautilya Arthashastra policies are still highly relevant today. His opinions shed light on the current crop system that relies heavily on technology.

Development planning for the agricultural sector.

To acquire an accurate calculation, he has considered resource allocation, resource conservation, and resource use. "Planning for the creation of wealth" is his concept in this respect. In his view, four distinct directors are necessary for effective planning in order to get the desired outcome. They serve as directors of farms, shops, trade, textiles, and so forth. All facets of agriculture and production are connected to one other through these stores. Based on scientific knowledge and technological advancements, current planning is associated with the highest welfare on the basis of social fairness. Even now, people remember the planning concepts developed by Kautilya. For preparing the way for success, he believed that defense is preferable to extravagance. For the first time, rationing and buffer stock operations are revealed by his theories. Because it follows logical orders, the concept of allocating resources for optimum welfare is commendable. I believe that there are numerous connections between Kautilya's views and modern planning.

The economic structure and the actions implemented.

Based on Kautilya's view that Artha is the origin of all disciplines, economics, or Arthashastra, is the fundamental field and the foundation of all growth. The country as a whole can obtain salvation through artha, or material prosperity, however doing so would be erroneous if it were approached with less seriousness. The nation's framework and institutions According to Kautilya, economics is the compendium of all the treatises published by the ancient

scholars concerning the acquisition, preservation, or mainlining of the earth and the application of sufficient focus on it. As crucial components of cultivation, Kautilya included trade, services, small enterprises, agriculture, irrigation for public works, capital formation, and human capital. Gender development and the human resources process, both of which were significant, are mentioned by him. The economic system of consumerism's involvement in that regard has been explained by him. He heavily stressed the importance of economies of scale in mining operations. Through his idealism, we discover clues of the supply and demand, cost of production, and utility theories of price determination in competitive market mechanisms. The author has considered the function of administered pricing within the economic system in order to fully comprehend the result. In the center of cultivation nowadays is rural infrastructure, which is greatly significant. In contrast, human and physical capital formations are becoming more and more important as the foundation for growth. In today's industrialization, which is based on cutting-edge technology elements, economies of scarcity are crucial. Throughout the economic system, administered prices are another crucial component. Since Kautilya's theories are still relevant now, they will continue to be so for a very long time.

Employment and labor laws as they were then implemented.

Based on laborers' freedom and class of job, Kautilya separated the workforce. Slaves, Bonded Labor, Unpaid Labor, Casual Labor, and Piece Rate Workers 6) Usual Employees 7) Independent Contractors and 8) Victims of Crime.

The findings indicate that two groups of people were involved in the development of agriculture: unfree laborers and free laborers. To reduce needless risk, Kautilya imposed a number of limitations on the master's authority over his slaves. Under the legal system, not receiving any wages was considered a crime. Both employers and employees have rights and obligations under Kautilya to receive superior service. Given the freedom to organize a union as part of their innate desire, he pushed the laborers to do so. Child labor was absolutely forbidden for those under the age of eight. Rapes and other violent crimes were completely forbidden and punished harshly. These foundations also inform how modern governments think about and formulate policies pertaining to minimum salaries, labor laws, unions, workplace conflicts, worker welfare, and optimal levels of output. Even in light of the labor structure today, Kautilya's approach to the weaker portions remains significant. The concepts such as union organization, collective bargaining pay fixing, and his astute insight in dictating the duties and rights of employers and employees to a smooth operation. Kautilya's scientific method, the Arthashastra, provides the foundation for all of these. For the development revenue system, the state's involvement in a variety of economic activities, etc., is still relevant today.

The role of the State for the wellbeing of the subjects.

The wellbeing of the people is the most essential thing, hence the state must carry out certain duties in that regard, according to Kautilya.

1. Positive labor laws Distribution policy.
2. Standard of living.
3. Appropriate credit policy.
4. Honest administration.
5. Updating reservoirs, woods, wildlife, etc.
6. Encouraging the development of important revenue resources.
7. Keeping up the transportation network.

Currently, the state's primary goals for overall development are the eradication of poverty and raising the standard of living for the populace. Alongside with a scientific approach, Kautilya's theories still hold true today. Even now, his concepts of efficient administration, production, consumption, and distribution remain applicable. The primary goals of good governance, as he believed many years ago, should still be to uphold the basic level of living for all citizens and to ensure the welfare of the state. The study here throws some aspects regarding the matter.

Kautilya's interpretation on marketplace enforcement.

As per Kautilya's perspective, a single authority should oversee the state's supply. To preserve price stability, he said, such regulation was necessary. Customer protection has come up repeatedly in his remarks. He believes that while making a profit is beneficial, profiteering hurts customers' interests in particular ways. In order to stop black marketing, the state should take action against manufacturers and retailers who engage in dishonest behaviors. According to him, buffer stock operations are being handled by the government. His concept of price support remains highly relevant today. Given the circumstances, these policies are quite pertinent. The interests of the impoverished and their standard of living must be protected, and this requires state control today as well.

Measures made to maintain the pricing level.

Based on market tradition, Kautilya believes that the price policy should safeguard customers' interests. In the goods demand field, price policy should be used to increase demand. It is imperative that stock marketing be used to combat the problem of inflated prices. To maintain the level of pricing, he has suggested anti-monopolistic regulations. He contends that while robust competition is important, monopolies must be punished by using black marketers. He believes that robust competition and favorable price policies are the main topics of discussion today. To protect small- and medium-sized producers' interests, his ideas are crucial. To keep the monopoly and unhealthy traders in the market under check, we had MRT take action. His values should be upheld for all time.

Taxation structure to provide a positive income impact.

Kautilya argued that taxes have to be fair and reasonable. To incentivize producers, taxes shouldn't feel onerous and onerous. He claims that raising taxes above a particular threshold will impede state economic activity. For the sake of public health, he has proposed a tax of up to 50% on dangerous goods and services. In the course of the market study, he brought up the need for favorable tax policies to combat black money and prevent tax evasion. He's used the term "sulka," which is another word for tax. He brought up two new forms, Samindhata and Samharta, the minister of taxes. He supports the process of the excess budget system for the development of revenue system. Occasionally, he has considered the equilibrium between his earnings and expenses. Taxing authorities already support equitable taxation when applied correctly. Reduced consumer fiscal deficit is what they aim to achieve. Black money and needless amounts are things they wish to abolish. This brings us to still another essential idea: the accountability and effectiveness of tax collection and imposition in state policy for development.

Trade development through foreign trade policies.

In every economic scenario, foreign commerce is crucial for the development of the economy, according to Kautilya. However, it is essential to keep a state's import and export elements in balance. As part of foreign trade strategy, he saw opportunities for increased consumption and financial rewards from promoting international trade. In open market Trading, he has brought up export promotion and import restrictions. Kautilya's theory reveals the comparative advantage in international trade with appropriate assertion in this global context. His concept of custom duties is still important today. His approach lessens the challenges associated with the balance of payments over time. His theories on international commerce are therefore pertinent in this context as well in order to have a good trade issue and targeted ramifications.

Conclusion

To conclude, one may argue that Kautilya's Arthashastra was the first work on Indian political economy to provide a thorough understanding of economic matters. In the context of free-flowing scientific methods, it represents the modern social and economic framework. The regions of state direction and control are disclosed in the book. Kautilya has given a detailed account of the socio-economic circumstances in India while also addressing their complications. He offered numerous fresh perspectives on how the state functions and advanced a general economic diplomacy that is still relevant today. Kautilya is acutely aware that the prosperity of the people and the King are entirely dependent upon the expansion and advancement of the populace as a whole. Wealth creates happiness and contentment, whereas poverty breeds discontent and a king-revolt. In a nutshell, Arthashastra is relevant for gaining most apt political and Scientific approaches regarding the ethics of productivity level development.

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