

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY STUDIES  
SANSKRIT, PRAKRIT AND PALI, No. 2

# The Kauṭīliya Arthaśāstra

## Part II

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION  
WITH CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

R. P. KANGLE, M.A.

Sa 3A  
Kangle/1963



UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

1963

the trade after paying all dues. 24 And on the water-route he should ascertain hire for boats, provisions on the journey, price and amount of (his) goods and of the goods in exchange, seasons suited for voyage, precautions against dangers and regulations at the ports.

25 And along river-routes, he should ascertain (conditions of) trade from the (port) regulations and should proceed to where there is profit and avoid absence of profit.

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

### SECTION 35 THE DIRECTOR OF FOREST PRODUCE

1 The Director of Forest Produce should cause forest produce to be brought in by guards in the produce forests. 2 And he should start factories for forest produce. 3 And he should fix dues from those cutting produce forests, also penalty, except in cases of distress.

4 The group of forest produce (is as follows) :

*śāka, tinīśa, dhanvana, arjuna, madhūka, tilaka, sāla, śimśapā, arimeda, rājādana, śirīśa, khadira, sarala, tāla, sarja, aśvakarṇa, soma-  
valka, kuśa, āmra, priyaka, dhava* and others (constituting) the group of (trees with) hard wood.

5 *uṭaja, cimiya, cāpa, veṇu, vaṁśa, sātina, kaṇṭaka, bhāllūka* and others (constituting) the group of reeds.

then be, if he fails to reach it and finds himself in some other land, he should carry on the trade according to the laws of that land. This is not very satisfactory. Cs understands by *ātmano bhūmi* the native land of the *paṇyādhyakṣa*, i.e., when he has not come back and is still in the foreign land. *vā* has little significance here. Perhaps *bhumim prāptaḥ* should be read 'reaching his destination,' *vā* showing the option to *āpadi*. It seems that Cp does read *bhūmim prāptaḥ* and understand the destination intended. The translation is in accordance with this reading. 24 *yānabhāgaka* : Cb's *-bhāṭaka* would appear more appropriate in the sense of 'hire.' Though the state owned boats and hired them out (2.28.3-5) private boats also are thought of, and in case of need could be hired by the state. — *paṇyapat-tanacāritra* : cf. 2.28.7 below.

27 *nadīpathe* : apparently, the preceding s. primarily dealt with sea-voyage.

2.17

3 *deyam* : Cb Cs understand 'wages to be paid to those who cut the trees.' However, *deya* usually refers to what is due to the state (cf. 2.16.18, 23), and seems to refer here to fees charged for taking fuel or timber from state forests. — *atyaya* is penalty for taking these things without paying the dues. — *anyatra āpadbhyah* when no charges are recovered.

4 *kuśāmra* is read as in 2.15.39 and understood as two ; otherwise the mango tree would find no mention at all.

5 The commentators thus differentiate : '*uṭaja* with big holes, slender thorns and a rough surface, *cimiya* without holes and with a soft surface, *cāpa* with small



6 *vetra*, *śīkavallī*, *vāśī*, *śyāmalatā*, *nāgalatā* and others (constituting) the group of creepers.

7 *mālatī*, *mūrvā*, *arka*, *śaṇa*, *gavedhukā*, *atasī* and others (constituting) the group of fibre-plants.

8 *muñja*, *balbaja* and others (constituting raw) material for ropes.

9 The leaves of *tālī*, *tāla* and *bhūrja*.

10 The flowers of *kiṃśuka*, *kusumbha* and *kuṅkuma*.

11 Bulbous roots, roots, fruits and others (constituting) the group of medicinal plant products.

12 *kālakūṭa*, *vatsanābha*, *hālāhala*, *meṣaśṛṅga*, *mustā*, *kuṣṭha*, *mahāviṣa*, *vellitaka*, *gaurārḍra*, *bālaka*, *mārkaṭa*, *haimavata*, *kā'īṅgaka*, *dāradaka*, *aṅkolasāra*, *auṣṭraka*, and other poisons, serpents and insects, these same kept in jars, (all constituting) the group of poisons.

13 Skin, bones, bile, tendons, eyes, teeth, horns, hooves and tails of the lizard, *seraka*, leopard, bear, dolphin, lion, tiger, elephant, buffalo, *camara*, *sṛmara*, rhinoceros, bison and *gavaya*, and also of other deer, beasts, birds and wild animals.

14 Iron, copper, steel, bronze, lead, tin, *vaikṛntaka* and brass (constituting the group of) metals.

15 Vessels made of split bamboo-cane and of clay.

16 Charcoal, husks and ashes; enclosures for deer, beasts, birds and wild animals and enclosures for fuel and grass.

holes and very rough, *veṇu* without thorns and fit for the bow, *sātina* with many projecting thorns, *kaṇṭaka* with wheat-like fruit, and *bhāllūka* with long joints.'

6 According to Cb, *śīkavallī* is also called *hamsavallī* and *nāgalatā* is also called *nāgajihvā*.

11 *auṣadha* is the product of a plant (*oṣadhi*) with a medicinal property.

12 Some of the poisons are well-known; the identification of others is uncertain. *mārkaṭa* 'so called because the shape of its root is like the monkey's penis' (Cb Cs). — *haimavata*, *kā'īṅgaka* and *dāradaka* are names derived from the regions of their origin, Darada being in North-west India. — *auṣṭraka* 'shaped ilke a camel's penis' (Cb, which seems to have read *auṣṭrika*). — *kumbhagatāḥ*, i.e., preserved for use against enemies.

13 *seraka* may be the same as *sīraka* 'porpoise.' It is 'the white-skinned *godhā*' (Cs). — *ṛkṣa* after *dvīpi* is from Cb; it seems genuine. — *sṛmara* 'a kind of deer' (Dict.), 'same as *śarabha*' (Cs). — *asthi* twice as in the mss. is clearly wrong; we have to read *akṣi* in one place. Eyes of animals are of use, as is shown by 14.3.1, 6.

14 The metals would come from mines, which are under the *ākarādhyakṣa* (2.12 above). The *kupyādhyakṣa*, in fact, appears to be stationed in the city in charge of the *kupyagrha*, though the cutting of trees etc. is evidently his concern.

16 *mṛgapaśu* etc. are items of expenditure in 2.6.11.

17 Separate factories making all kinds of goods should be erected, outside as well as inside, by the Director of Forest Produce, for ensuring livelihood and protection of the city.

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

### SECTION 36 THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARMOURY

1 The Superintendent of the Armoury should cause to be made machines for use in battles, for the defence of forts and for assault on the enemies' cities, also weapons, armours and accoutrements by artisans and artists expert in those lines, producing goods with an agreement as to the amount of work, time allowed and wages, and should store them in places suitable for each. 2 He should frequently change their places and expose them to sun and wind. 3 He should store in a different way what is being damaged by heat, moisture or insects. 4 And he should know them by their class, appearance, characteristics, quantity, source, price and place of storing.

5 *sarvatobhadra*, *jāmadagnya*, *bahumukha*, *viśvāsaghātīn*, *saṁghātī*, *yānaka*, *parjanya*, *bāhū*, *ūrdhva**bāhu*, and *ardha**bāhu* are fixed machines.

17 *bahir antaś ca* : i.e., in the country and in the city respectively. Meyer has 'outside and inside the forests.' — *vibhaktāḥ*, i.e., a separate factory for each class of manufacture. Breloer (III, 297 n.1) has 'not close together' from the strategical point of view so that they do not fall in the enemy's hands all at the same time. — *ājīvapurarākṣārthāḥ*, i.e., 'by providing ploughs, pestles etc. for *ājīva* and machines, weapons etc. for *purarakṣā*' (Cs). — *kupyopajīvin* is the same as *kupyādhyakṣa*, as Cj shows.

### 2.18

1 *ca yantram* is proposed for *cakrayantram* of the mss. and *yantram* of Cb. *ca* is necessary ; -*kra*- seems to have been added after it under the impression that all *yantras* are based on the wheel. — *tajjāta* : cf. 2.5.8 etc. — *karmapramāṇa* refers to the amount of work, while *phalanīṣpatti* refers to the type of work to be done, according to Meyer. Cb explains 'who produce articles after an agreement is made that so much work is to be done in so much time for so much wage.' This appears better. 4 *nikṣepa* 'scabbards' (Cb) i.e., containers. It may also mean 'a place for storing' corresponding to *nidhāna* of 2.11.116.

5 *sarvatobhadra* 'of the size of a cart-wheel with a sharp rim, placed in the hands of a *gandharva* in a wall and sending stones all round when turned' (com.). — *jāmadagnya* 'a *dhanuryantra*, discharging big arrows through a hole in the centre' (Cb), 'discharging weapons of all kinds in various ways' (Cj). — *bahumukha* 'a place for archers on the tower etc., with many holes for shooting from' (Cj), 'a tower with 3 or 4 decks, with a leather-shield placed on wheels, from which arrows are shot' (Cb). — *viśvāsaghātīn* 'a beam outside the city-wall placed crosswise and slaying when released by a mechanism' (Cb). — *saṁghātī* 'a fire machine, made of long beams, for setting fire to turrets' (com.). — *yānaka* 'one *daṇḍa*