

The Sarasvati-Vilasa, the Hindu Law

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The Sarasvati-Vilasa was a Law Treatise bearing the royal seal of Gajapati King Pratapa Rudra Deva (1497-1540) of the Orissa (Odisha) State. It was the Law of the Land of Kakatiya kings of the East Coast of India for centuries. It was superseded by the Indian parliamentary statutes of 1955 and 1956. Under British rule, it was known as the Hindu Law of the Madras Presidency, that covered the Kakatiya and Vijayanagara empires. It was widely accepted in South India as the law of the land.

Background

The now lost ancient Hindu civilization was an advanced logic-based civilization that existed for 60,000 years. It evolved on a now submerged land between Africa and India called the Indus Fan, the current Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Hindu voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia (Africa) 100,000 years ago, in search of life sustaining perennial rainwater. They were visionaries, explorers, and pioneers before they left Ethiopia. Genetically, they were the DNA C and F. They had nothing to do with the Homo Sapiens of Africa or Europe. They lived only in the Tropical Zone, along the Equator, to the east of the Red Sea. They never heard of glaciers, Ice Age, or Stone Age. They painted the oldest known narrative cave art, in Sunda land (Indonesia), 60,000 years ago. They lived only in the Indus Fan and Sunda. They moved from the Indus Fan to Sunda along the perennial rainwater river Yamuna. They were rainwater people. They avoided the Himalayas and its snowmelt water rivers (Indus, Sutlej, Ganges) like the plague.

The glaciers started to melt after 20,000 BCE and the homelands of Hindu were submerged under 500 feet of water. Some Hindu from Indus Fan and Sunda were forced to relocate to the Mt. Trikuta area of the Vindhyas, the only place with perennial rainwater on the entire subcontinent. There were no other people on the subcontinent.

Hindu cultures were based on compassion and respect for other peoples' rights and property. They were self-governed democratic republics with open borders. Peace and prosperity with fair trade was their political philosophy. They never had the European concepts of King, War, or God. They lived in peace for 60,000 years.

The recent primitive warmongering Europeans, who entered India after Alexander (300 BCE), deliberately and totally destroyed the ancient Hindu cultures. What is currently known as Hindu civilization is the vandalized version, not the original. The vandalism was financed by the Greeks (DNA R1b) who moved from Greece to Persia to Bactria to

Kashmir to Gandhara to Trikuta. They transformed the Hindu cultures to European culture, to rob India blind with idolatry. Idolatry was a Greek invention. Sixty thousand years of Hindu cultures were totally destroyed in a few decades of Greek occupation.

India before Alexander (300 BCE), was the ancient Hindu cultures that lived in peace and tranquility for 60,000 years. They never had any written law books. The unwritten Hindu law was Customary Law, customs and traditions accepted by the people based on equity and fairness. Customs changed over a distance of a few miles. Each social cluster had its own customs. Clusters respected the rights of other clusters to have their own customs. They respected other peoples' rights and property. Peaceful coexistence of clusters was the essence of Hindu cultures. They lived in peace for 60,000 years.

The European cultures are of recent origin. They evolved in Europe, after the glacial melt, only 10,000 years ago, from the primitive Stone Age hunters and gatherers. They were the Europe Homo Sapiens, the DNA R1. They were materialistic. They were constantly at war to kill each other, to get rich. King, War, and God were their cultural trademarks. They believed that only Europeans were the civilized, and deliberately destroyed all other cultures.

The land from Kashmir to the Ganges, along the Himalayas, was called Gandhara. Europeans (R1) entered India from Bactria to Kashmir to Gandhara, 4,000 years ago. Only the R1a, a subgroup of the R1, lived in Gandhara, only after 2,000 BCE. Hindu (F) never lived along the Himalayas or any of its rivers (Indus, Sutlej, Ganges). All the fictional stories of Himalayas, Indus, and Ganges belong to the recent European immigrants (R1), not Hindu (F).

The so-called Hindu sacred books of the Himalayan culture Vedas, Agamas, Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Dharmashastras were invented by the Greeks (R1b) to destroy the Hindu (F) cultures. They were falsely promoted as the Hindu civilization. They were the Persia (R1a1) culture, not Hindu (F) culture. Hindu avoided the Himalayas like the plague. Hindu were logic-based, never had any sacred books.

People in Gandhara were the DNA R1a, the Eastern Europeans. Persian refugees who lived in Kashmir, also known as Brahmin, were the DNA R1a1. The Greeks who entered Kashmir, after Alexander, were the DNA R1b. The R1a, R1a1, and R1b were subgroups of the R1. They were ignorant of Hindu who lived at the Trikuta.

The Greeks assumed that the natives who did not believe in war and god were the uncivilized, and deserved to be treated like slaves. The Greeks believed that they were sent by the gods, with the divine right, to purge the earth of the nonbelievers.

Parasara, Vyasa, and Manu were Persians (R1a1) expelled to Kashmir for being delusional. They believed that they acquired supernatural powers with meditation (tapas). They were fiction writers who lived in a fantasy world. They never had any intellect or logic. Logic was beyond their comprehension. They were speechwriters (mouthpieces) employed by the Greeks to promote the Greek policies. They were ignorant of the Hindu cultures. They glorified themselves as the messengers of god (messiah). They were the Greek paid thugs who destroyed the ancient Hindu cultures with their fictional stories of warmongering gods with supernatural powers. All the writings attributed to the delusional Persians were reduced to ashes when tossed in the fire of logic. The fictional stories were actively promoted as the divine truth. It was the Greek financed rubbish to deliberately and totally destroy the ancient Hindu cultures.

The Greeks invented the fictional Caste System to treat the native Hindu as the Greek slaves (Sudra). The delusional Persian speechwriters translated the Greek policies into fictional law books called Dharmashastras.

A DNA analysis of Indian populations revealed that the fictional Caste System was invented by the Greeks after 500 CE. Ironically, the DNA analysis also revealed that the Greeks actively promoted the fictional Caste System to exploit their own employees of the temple business: Brahmin (R1a1), and Kshatriya (R1a).

The epic Mahabharata was a fictional story of warmongering Europeans (R1a) in Gandhara who were constantly at war to kill each other to get rich. It had nothing to do with Hindu (F) who never lived in Gandhara.

In the fictional Mahabharata, the delusional Persians introduced the fictional Caste System where the Persians (R1a1) were called Brahmin, the warmongering R1a were called Kshatriya, and the native Hindu were called Sudra. The fictional law books called Dharmashastra were introduced in the Mahabharata. The self serving fictional law books were promoted as of divine origin. They were the Persia law.

Using scientific tools, we were able to establish that the fictional Mahabharata was invented after 200 CE. It was financed by the Greeks. It was the Persia culture of the delusional Parasara, Vyasa, and Manu. It had nothing to do with the Hindu (F) cultures. A statistical study of the verses in the Anustubh meter revealed that 80% of them were composed after 500 CE.

Only Persia had written law books. Hindu never had a law book. Hindu law was customary law, based on accepted local customs and traditions. The unwritten Hindu law changed over a distance of a few miles.

The Sarasvati-Vilasa was the customary Hindu law, codified into a law book by Pratapa Dura Deva. It was, in fact, a commentary on another book codified by Vijnaneswara, called Mitakshara. Mitakshara was the exact opposite of the Persia Dharmashastras dictated by the delusional Parasara, Vyasa, and Manu to promote the Greek policies.

Hindu of the South India were not exposed to the European rubbish of Dharmashastras. To them, the Sarasvati-Vilasa (Mitakshara) was the law of the land for thousands of years. It was the core values of their customs and traditions.

The British judiciary recognized that Hindu (F) had nothing to do with Brahmin (R1a1), and Brahmin (Persian) law had no statutory authority over Hindu. The Greek financed fictional self serving Dharmashastras were rejected. The Muslim and Persian laws were rejected. Hindu law was the local customs and traditions, the unwritten Customary Law.

In 1817, Chief-Justice Thomas Strange of Madras High Court (Elements of Hindu Law) maintained that only Mitakshara of Vijnaneswara, Smriti Chandrika of Vijayanagara kings, and Sarasvati-Vilasa of Kakatiya kings were the Law of the Land in Madras Presidency. Smriti Chandrika and Sarasvati-Vilasa were regional variations of Mitakshara. They were approved by the local people as the Law of the Land for centuries, and had statutory authority as the Common Law. Other Presidencies in British India had different local variations of Mitakshara. Mitakshara and its regional variations were accepted as the Law of the Land by the British. Each Presidency had its own Hindu Law based on local customs and traditions. Mitakshara was used as the common denominator. It was translated into English in 1810 and made available to all courts as the Hindu law.

Brahmin tried their best to argue that Dharmashastras were of divine origin. British judiciary did not buy the rubbish.

The Hindu Law

Societies are of two types: spiritualistic (Hindu), and materialistic (European).

In spiritualism, spirits of ancestors are worshiped through rituals and periodic offerings of food, flowers, and other forms of respect. Only the people who have legal rights to their ancestors could perform these duties.

The Hindu Law covers both spiritual and secular aspects of life. It tells us how we should respect our ancestors and the offspring. We who live in the Present, our deceased grandparents who live in the Past, and our unborn grandchildren who live in the Future have equal legal rights.

In contrast to the Hindu spiritualism, the European materialism abandons spirits of ancestors and kicks offspring out of the home when they come of age. Laws of materialistic societies are egocentric. They have no Past, no Future, only the Present.

In the Hindu law, property is of two kinds: spiritual, and secular. The right to secular property is derived from spiritual property. You have the legal right to inherit my secular property only if you have the legal right to worship my spirit. My unborn son's son has the legal right to worship my spirit. He has the legal right to demand my secular property. Legally, he could take me to a court to stop me from donating my (his) property. The unborn child has the same rights as I do. The State could file a case on his behalf.

An individual is an integral part of a greater society. One should take into consideration the welfare of society, not just selfish interests. Society is an entity with legal rights. Likewise, society has responsibility to look after an individual. The Hindu law covers legal responsibilities of both an individual and society.

When Present inherits property from Past, it is acting only as a custodian to transfer it to Future. Present does not own inherited property, because Future has legal claim to it. If Present earns property of its own labor, then it has ownership rights only to the earned property. Inherited property (society) and earned property (individual) are governed by different rules.

Property is further classified by gender, namely Father's and Mother's. Father has no right to mother's property, and mother has no right to father's property. They get their properties in an independent manner. Father and mother are partners in a family. Mother is not a dependent. Only sons could inherit father's property, and only daughters could inherit mother's property.

Son has share in father's property by virtue of birth and can demand it at any time. Since all sons have the same right, they have equal shares. Unborn sons also have the same right. Father's property has the legal responsibility to pay for expenses of daughter's marriage. Value of son's share could not be determined until all daughters are married, or provided for, and there is no chance of begetting any future children.

Daughters inherit mother's property only after her death.

Laws regarding woman's property (Stridhana) are clear and explicit. Anyone who willfully cheats a woman of her lawful property loses all spiritual and secular rights.

Daughter gets her property in the following ways: jewelry she normally wears as a child, jewelry given by her groom's parents as a part of accepting the marriage proposal, dowry given by parents, presents given by guests at the wedding, and any property divided among sisters after the death of their mother. Jewelry has special significance because it is by default Stridhana.

In the Hindu law, the primary reason for marriage is spiritual, procreation is secondary. Marriage grants a certain spiritual property to the couple. The ceremony is a ritual and the chants by the priest are a reminder of the spiritual rights being granted to them, with the guests as the witness.

Under the Hindu law, an arranged marriage is a legally binding contract on the parents. If a marriage does not work out, then the bride has the legal right to go back to her parents. Her parents have the legal right to demand custody of all her Stridhana from the other party of the legal contract.

Under the Hindu law, dowry is Stridhana. It is a trust fund to provide for her support should the marriage fail. Father has no control over it. Son cannot inherit it. Only daughters can inherit it. Father is only a custodian.

The Hindu law recognizes marriage without the consent of parents as legal, but not as spiritual. Such a groom loses his right to worship his father's spirit and inherit secular property. The bride loses her right to return to her parents. There is no binding legal contract between the parents. The children lost their legal rights to sue their parents.

Hindu marriage is not called a union. It is called a "donation of bride" (kanya-daanam). The father of a girl is required, by law, to find a worthy groom and give her as a gift to him. It is the legal responsibility of parents, not the child, to find a husband.

The relationship between a husband and wife is described in the law as Affection, not Love. Affection is long lasting whereas love is fleeting. In a materialistic society, two people fall in love on a whim, get married, and ask for divorce as soon as they become sober. They do not have Past or Future to demand accountability for their actions. The Hindu law is designed to nourish Affection for a lifelong bond.

The Hindu law was a product of evolution; not enacted by a parliament, handed down by God, or dictated by a holy man. Wise men recorded accepted social practices of their communities in a book form called Smriti. There were numerous Smriti, often contradictory. An accepted practice in one location might be forbidden in another.

The Sarasvati-Vilasa was a compilation of the best practices of all available Smriti. It was the Law of the Land of the Kakatiya Kingdom. It was widely accepted in all of South India. It was the Hindu Law of thousands of years.

The archeological evidence has a fascinating story of the now lost Hindu cultures to tell. Hindu cultures existed in peace for 60,000 years. They never had a war or god. Sixty thousand years of human history was destroyed by the recent primitive warmongering European fiction writers.

[Reading material](#)

[Home](#)