Concept of saptanga theory in Yajnavalkyasmriti

Soniya K.V
Research Scholar, Dept. Of Sanskrit General
SSUS Kalady, Kerala

Abstract-Dharmashastra texts are ancient texts that contributed to formation of the cultural history of ancient India. DS Texts written in the sutra language. It is a branch of literature that represents the wholeness of the Indian scholarly tradition and present different perspectives the moral life of a society. DS is the science of Dharma. Therefore Dharmashastra can be called an ancient legal system, and it is a manual of conduct the individuals. The society it is like a handbook for personal and interaction. Dharmashastra are Standard and the most authoritative walk on Hindu law and presence the normal form of Hindu society and civilization it is a storehouse of information on social cultural religious ethical educational political judicial and geographical life of the period and this is perfectly natural. Here I am discussing our political history in Yajnavalkyasmriti.

Introduction
Smritis are ancient Sanskrit text commonly known as dharmashastra. The subject of smritis are the rule of personal and social life of human beings. The smrti were formed centuries before the Christ, have been writtenin which the Dharma to be observed in accordance with the social system. Of that time the punishment and attend in case of a lapse as failure in the dharma charan have been mentioned.

Yajnavalkyasmriti
Yajnavalkyawho wrote Yajnavalkyasmritiwas a successor of Manu. About tensmritikaras are introduced in the fourth and fifth slokas of the first chapter of the Yajnavalkyasmriti. “manvatrivishnhutaritaYajnavalkyosanongirah1
Yamapastambasamvarthkathyayanabhrahamapati” Important Smriti texts on ancient Indian jurisprudence are Manu, Yajnavalkya, Narada, Nhrahaspati, and Katyayana. YV follows paninian grammar in his text. YV is famous in Vedic literature and his guru is vishambayana, also he is the author of Shukla yajurveda and he wrote commentaries on . Even though there is no any evidence on his era meaning history although according to PV Kane YV era might be between BC 300 -BC 100 one of his text tells us he had been residing at mithila. YVS includes 1012 slokans, and it was divided under 3 heads. They are achara, vyavahara, prayscitta.achara contains 362 slogans. chapter vyavahara is 307 slogansand 3rd chapter prayacita contains 335 slogans. Each lesson is subdivided into prakarana. YVS abundant by anustupchandas.

Saptanga theory in YVS
YV says the kingdom has seven limbs or constituent. Namely the king, minister, the people, treasury, dhanda, alliance and the fort. After attaining these saptanga the king should punish the wrongdoers.

The king
The king is the first and the most important element of in these seven limbs. swami refers to the king. The king should act impartially. The king who punishes those who deserve to be punished and executes those who deserve the death penalty. It can even be reckoned to have performed sacrifices by giving dakshina 100,000 gold coins. The sacrifice gives haven. To say that happiness means that it gives physical comfort and mental comfort. It is not gods who give sickness but fellow being in this world. The king should be forced to stop them wherever he sees them dereliction of duty and observe the country. The king should sit with the learned satvibrhamans get rid of lustful anger and listen to discloses according to dharmashastra.

The minister
The minister should be learned knowledge, virtue, truthful, man discriminating between friends and foes. Ministers acting contrary to truth or custom shall each find double. Regarding the appointment of minister YV says they should be skilful and must be born in reduction hereditary ministerial families. They should be expert and pure minded. The king may appoint seven or eight such ministers. Here only talks about the qualification of the minister.

The people
The more morally a king conducts public protection. The more the subject will have a view of the king. Therefore y v states that all kinds of welfare for the subject is the reason for the existence of a king and a nation. Subject do we not protected by the king may commit any sins, search as theft adultery etc. And the king will receive half of the sin. Heat takes the 6th part of the virtuous deeds by protecting them with justice. Because the protection of his subject is greater than all gift.

The treasury
Earnings should be done diligently. Money received should be saved. The saved money should be increased according to Dharma. The increased amount should be given to deserving people. The subject must pay the king according to the extent of the land. The gold obtained after setting various cases should bought by the king from those who brought the money and deposited in the treasury.
Danda
Dandem is something that helps in the welfare of the king. YV says hear that dhanda is the military force, to stop any evil act or crime that is harmful to the prosperity of a country.

Alliens
Neighbouring kings are enemies because they are allows trying to conquer the neighbouring Kingdom. However YV's opinion is that, it is better to be frontally with them. Smallers countries even if they are close to each other, do not want to conquer the larger country. sometimes they accept the status of vessels and maintain friendship. Friendships are often formed by the kings Assam result of favoritism and marriage relationship.

Fort
It is said that Fort should be built onborders after areas adjoining the rajdhani. For the administration such forts competent ambitious and clean presidents should be appointed. These authorities should be good at handling such matter.

Conclusion
We can know about the administrative system that existed centuries ago, and the laws are existed from the Vedas Smriti etc composed during that period. Therefore these theories have only as light connection with the current administration system. But these factors are important for the economic physical cultural and industrial growth of the country then and now. Therefore the way of selection is also important. And failure of each one of them would effected the progress of the country.

In the modern era the word king has no relevance and only the word roller exist in his book yajnavalkya also deals with the evil scariest by the failure Of the king Kautilyaarthashastra is a book that is based on the administrative system of ancient India.

Many authors have compared the ancient laws mentioned in yajnavalkyasmrtri, with the relevant laws of today. This shows us how relevant and important the ancient legal codes are in today's situation.

Its significance is evidence from the fact that during the British rule, the commentary on the yajnavalkyasmrtri the basis of Hindu law was considered.

Abbreviation
DS- dharmasastra
YV-yajnjavalkya
YVS-yajnjavalkya smrti

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