

given dirty clothes and food just enough for her to live upon when defiled by a man of her caste. She should be lodged in one's own house in that condition.

ज्यायसा दूषिता नारी मुण्डनं समवाप्नुयात्।

वासश्च मलिनं नित्यं शिखां संप्राप्नुयाद्दश॥ १३५॥

The head of the woman defiled by a superior man should be shaved and ten locks of hair left on her head and she should be given dirty clothes to put on.

ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यः क्षत्रविट्शूद्रयोषितः।

व्रजन्दाप्यो भवेद्राजा दण्डमुतमसाहसम्॥ १३६॥

वैश्यागमे च विप्रिस्य क्षत्रियस्यान्त्यजागमे।

मध्यमं प्रथम वैश्यो दण्ड्यः शूद्रगमाद्भवेत्॥ १३७॥

A Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya and a Vaiśya who indulges with a Kṣatriya, Vaiśya and Śūdra woman in lower order should be punished Uttama Sāhasa (1080 Paṇas); and if a Brāhmaṇa indulges with a Vaiśya woman, or a Kṣatriya with a Śūdra woman, they should be fined Madhyama Sāhasa and if a Vaiśya indulges with a Śūdra woman, he would be fined Prathama Sāhasa.

शूद्रः सवर्णागमने शतं दण्ड्यो महीक्षिता।

वैश्यस्तुद्विगुणं राजक्षत्रस्तु त्रिगुणं तथा॥ १३८॥

ब्राह्मणश्च भवेद्दण्ड्यस्तथा राजश्चतुर्गुणम्।

अगुप्तासु भवेद्दण्डः स्वगुप्तास्वधिको भवेत्॥ १३९॥

O king! a Śūdra should be fined 100 Paṇas for having illicit connection with a woman of his own community. If a Vaiśya does so with a Vaiśya woman will be fined twice, if a Kṣatriya does so with a woman of his caste will be fined triple of that amount and four times the amount in case of a Brāhmaṇa when he does illicit connection with a Brāhmaṇa woman. This amount of fine is said for those women who are without any guardianship; but it should be increased if the crime committed with a woman who is under guardianship.

मातापितृष्वसा श्वश्रूमातुलानी पितृव्यजा।

पितृव्यसखिशिष्यस्त्री भगिनी तत्सखी तथा।

भ्रातृभार्यागमे पूर्वाद्दण्डस्तु द्विगुणो भवेत्॥ १४०॥

One who has illicit connection with the sister of his father or mother, mother-in-law, maternal uncle's wife, uncle's daughter, aunt, sister, wife of a friend or a disciple, a brother's wife, should be fined twice the amount of fine as above mentioned.

भागिनेयी तथा चैव राजपत्नी तथैव च।

तथा प्रव्रजिता नारी वर्णोत्कृष्टा तथैव च॥ १४१॥

इत्यगम्याश्च निर्दिष्टास्तासां तु गमने नरः।

शिश्नस्योत्कर्तनं कृत्वा ततस्तु वधमर्हति॥ १४२॥

The daughter of a sister, the wife of a king, the exiled woman and a high class woman are not fit to be approached. He who indulges with these, must have his penis cut off and killed.

चण्डालीं च श्वपाकीं च गच्छन्वधमवाप्नुयात्॥ १४३॥

तिर्यग्योनिं च गोवज्जर्यं मैथुनं यो निषेवतो।

वपनं प्राप्नुयाद्दण्डं तस्याश्च यवसोदकम्॥ १४४॥

One who indulges with a Cāṇḍāla's wife, who eats dog's flesh, should be killed; and one who has illicit connection with animals except cow, should be shaved his head and that animal should be served with food and water etc.

सुवर्णं च भवेद्दण्ड्यो गां व्रजन्मनुजोत्तम।

वैश्यागामी द्विजो दण्ड्यो वैश्याशुल्कसमं पणम्॥ १४५॥

If a person indulges with a cow should be fined a gold piece and a twice-born indulging with a prostitute should be fined equal to her wages.

गृहीत्वा वेतनं वैश्या लोभादन्यत्र गच्छति।

वेतनं द्विगुणं दद्याद्दण्डं च द्विगुणं तथा॥ १४६॥

If a prostitute after getting her wages from anyone, goes to another person she should be fined double the amount paid to her in advance, besides the twice punishment.

अन्यमुद्दिश्य यो वेश्यां नयेदन्यस्य कारयेत्।
तस्य दण्डो भवेद्भ्राजन्सुवर्णस्य च माषकम्॥ १४७॥

O king! If a man takes a call-girl to another person after promising her to some particular individual should be fined a māṣā of gold.

नीत्वा भोगान्न यो दद्याद्वाप्यो द्विगुणवेतनम्।
राज्ञश्च द्विगुणं दण्डं ततो धर्मो न हीयते॥ १४८॥

One who after taking a whore does not indulge with her, the king should make him pay her twice as much and should levy a similar amount of fine for himself. Dharma will not thereby be upset.

बहूनां व्रजतामेकां सर्वे ते द्विगुणं दमम्।
दद्युः पृथक् पृथक् सर्वे दण्डं च द्विगुणं परम्॥ १४९॥

If many people forcibly indulge with a concubine at once, the king should make each one of them pay her double the amount of her wages.

न माता न पिता न स्त्री न ऋत्विग् याज्यमानवाः।
अन्योन्यं पतितास्त्याज्या योगे दण्ड्याः शतानि षट्॥

Fallen father, mother, wife, preceptor, priests should not be abandoned, but a man doing so otherwise should be fined six hundred gold coins.

पतिता गुरवस्त्याज्या न तु माता कथंचन।
गर्भधारणपोषाभ्यां तेन माता गरीयसी॥ १५१॥

Fallen Gurus are to be abandoned; and fallen mother should never be neglected. She is superior to all on account of her bearing the child in her womb and nourishing him.

अपीयानोऽप्यनध्याये दण्ड्यः कार्षापणत्रयम्।
अध्यापकश्च द्विगुणं तथाचारस्य लङ्घने॥ १५२॥
अनुक्तस्य भवेद्दण्डः सुवर्णस्य च कृष्णालम्।

If a student reads in a particular prohibited day, he should be fined of three Kārṣāpaṇa and the teacher is be fined doubled amount. If one is regardless of customs or law, he should be fined similarly. Where no fine is specifically

mentioned, gold Kārṣṇālas ought to be inferred.

भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च शिष्यो भ्राता च सोदरः॥ १५३॥
कृतापराधास्ताड्याः स्यू रज्ज्वा वेणुदलेन वा।
पृष्ठतस्तु शरीरस्य नोतमाङ्गं कथंचन॥ १५४॥

Wife, sons, servants, disciples, brothers should be beaten on their back with a rope or a cane when they commit a fault. They should never be beaten on their heads.

अतोऽन्यथा प्रहरतः प्राप्तं स्याच्चोरकिल्बिषम्।
दूतीं समाह्वयंश्चैव यो निषिद्धं समाचरेत्॥ १५५॥
आच्छन्नं वा प्रकाशं वा स दण्ड्यः पार्थिवेच्छया।

One who does so should be punished like a thief. If a person sets animals to fight with each other or gambles he should be punished by the sovereign according to his discretion.

वासांसि फलकैः श्लक्ष्णैर्निर्णिज्याद्रजकः शनैः॥ १५६॥
अतोऽन्यथा हि कुर्वस्तु दण्ड्यः स्यादुक्ममाषकम्।
रक्षास्वधिकृतैश्चैव प्रदेयं यैर्विलुप्यते॥ १५७॥
कर्षकेभ्योऽर्थमादाय यः कुर्यात् करमन्यथा।
तस्य सर्वस्वमादाय तं राजा विप्रवासयेत्॥ १५८॥

A washerman should very carefully and cautiously wash fine clothes, on a wooden-plate or on a good stonepiece, he should be fined a māṣā of gold if he does not do so. If a thing is found missing under the custody of its custodians, they should be made to make it good. If the revenue obtained by servant from the cultivators be not paid to the king's coffer or to the proprietor, his property is to be ruined and he should be exiled.

ये नियुक्ताः स्वकार्येषु हन्युः कार्याणि कार्षिणाम्।
निर्घृणाः क्रूरमनसः सर्वे कर्मापराधिनः॥ १५९॥
धनोष्मणा पच्यमानास्तान् निःस्वान् कारयेन्नृपः।

The officials of any estate who spoil the interests of the subjects and who are found to be void of sympathy and full of wickedness should be deprived of all their wealth. Those who persecute the subjects by misrepresenting the

mandates of the sovereign should also be similarly dealt with.

कूटशासनकर्तुंश्च प्रकृतीनां च दूषकान्॥ १६०॥

स्त्रीबालब्राह्मणघ्नांश्च वध्याद्विद्वसेविनस्तथा।

अमात्यः प्राड्विवाको वा यः कुर्यात् कार्यमन्यथा॥ १६१॥

तस्य सर्वस्वमादाय तं राजा विप्रवासयेत्।

Those who govern intricately who kill women, children, Brāhmaṇa and who eat fishes, should be hanged and the minister or any other official of the state be he a minister or a chief of the judiciary (Prāḍvivāka) if he is working contrary to the policy of the crown should be banished after being deprived of all his wealth.

ब्रह्मघ्नश्च सुरापश्च तस्करो गुरुतल्पगः॥ १६२॥

एतान् सर्वान्मृगिन्धस्यान्महापातकिनो नरान्।

महापातकिनो वध्या ब्राह्मणं तु विवासयेत्॥ १६३॥

कृतचिह्नं स्वदेशाच्च शृणु चिह्नाकृतिं ततः।

Those who kill Brāhmaṇa, indulge in drinking, thieves and those who indulge with preceptor's wife should be killed. If such a man be a Brāhmaṇa he should be banished; with a mark on his body; or they might be branded with different marks and then exiled.

गुरुतल्पे भगः कार्यः सुरापाने सुराध्वजः॥ १६४॥

स्तेने तु श्वपदं तद्ब्रह्महन्त्यशिराः पुमान्।

असम्भाष्या ह्यसम्भोज्या असंवाह्या विशेषतः॥ १६५॥

त्यक्तव्याश्च तथा राजज्जातिसम्बन्धिनश्चैवैः।

Those who have illicit connection with preceptor's wife should be marked resembling the female privacy, those who drink should be marked with the sign of a flag hung at a tavern, a thief should be branded with the sign of dog feet and a man killing a Brāhmaṇa with the sign of a headless human body. O king, great sinners are not be taken in society of their community. None should speak with them, none should live with them and none should maintain the relation of marriage with them in any condition.

महापातकिनो वित्तमादाय नृपतिः स्वयम्॥ १६६॥

अप्सु प्रवेशयेद्दण्डं वरुणायोपपादयेत्।

The sovereign should undertake all their wealth in his custody and plunge it into the waters in the name of Lord Varuṇa.

सहोढं न विना चोरं घातयेद्भार्मिको नृपः॥ १६७॥

सहोढं सोपकरणं घातयेद्विचारयन्।

ग्रामेष्वपि च ये केचिच्चोराणां भक्ष्यदायकाः॥ १६८॥

भाण्डावकाशदक्षैव सर्वास्तानपि घातयेत्।

A noble sovereign should not punish a thief having a wife. But when he is caught with all the stolen things with his wife he should be punished without any hesitation. In village those people are also to be punished who help thieves by providing them with food, utensils and shelter.

राष्ट्रेषु राजाधिकृताः सामन्ताश्चैव दूषकाः॥ १६९॥

अभ्यघातेषु मध्यस्थाः क्षिप्रं शास्यास्तु चोरवत्।

The officials of the state who may have created a depravity among the subjects should also be punished like a thief instantly.

ग्रामघाते मठाभङ्गे पथि मोषाभिमर्दने॥ १७०॥

शक्तितो नाभिधावन्तो निर्वास्याः सपरिच्छदाः।

If the officials do not run and rescue according to their might, where there is a danger in a village, say a house fallen or when a woman is attacked on the way, should be deprived of all their wealth by the sovereign and then exiled with his family.

राजः कोशापहर्तृश्च प्रतिकूलेषु संस्थितान्॥ १७१॥

अरीणामुपकर्तृश्च घातयेद्विविधैर्वधैः।

सन्धिं कृत्वा तु ये चौर्व्यं कुर्वन्ति तस्कराः॥ १७२॥

तेषां छित्त्वा नृपो हस्तौ तीक्ष्णशूले निवेशयेत्।

Those who plunder a royal treasure or assist the enemies of the sovereign should also be killed. Those who commit thefts by housebreaking or other similar devices in course of the night should be punished by their hands

being cut and they should be hung on a trident.

तडागभेदकं हन्यादप्सु शुद्धवधेन च॥ १७३॥

यस्तु पूर्वं निविष्टं स्यात्तडागस्योदकं हरेत्॥

One who breaks the pond should be punished by being drowned, or by any other means thus punished. Those who stop the course of water in a tank, should also be similarly punished.

आगमं चाप्यपां भिन्द्यात्स दाप्यः पूर्वशासनम्॥ १७४॥

कोष्ठागारायुधागारदेवागारविभेदकान्॥

पापान्पापसमाचाराग्घातयेच्छ्रीघ्रमेव च॥ १७५॥

समुत्सृजेद्राजमार्गे यस्त्वमेध्यमनापदि॥

स हि कार्षापणं दण्ड्यस्तत्त्वमेध्यं च शोधयेत्॥ १७६॥

Those who break into a royal arsenal or a temple should be killed outright. Those who, in times of no danger, throw unholy things on the royal road, should be fined one Kārṣāpaṇa and the king should make them clear off the road.

अजङ्गमोऽथवा वृद्धो गर्भिणी बाल एव च॥

परिभाषणमर्हन्ति न च शोध्यमिति स्थितिः॥ १७७॥

प्रथमं साहसं दण्ड्यो यश्च मिथ्यां चिकित्सते॥

परुषे मध्यमं दण्डमुत्तमं च तथोत्तमे॥ १७८॥

If these be crumple, old persons, pregnant women and children; a lame man, they will be chastised by mere speech. A physician who purposely spoils the treatment of a patient should be fined with 1060 Paṇas. Those whose treatment is blameable should be fined Madhyama Sāhasa and the false ones should be fined Prathama Sāhasa.

छत्रस्य ध्वजयष्टीनां प्रतिमानां च भेदकाः॥

प्रतिकुर्युस्ततः सर्वे पञ्च दण्ड्याः शतानि च॥ १७९॥

अदूषितानां द्रव्याणां दूषणे भेदने तथा॥

मणिनामपि भेदेन दण्ड्यः प्रथमसाहसम्॥ १८०॥

Those who break a state umbrella, banner or an idol should be fined 500 gold pieces and made to repair them. Those who break pure articles and also those who break jewels should

be fined Prathama Sāhasa.

समं च विषमं चैव कुस्ते मूल्यतोऽपि वा॥

समाप्नुयात्स वै पूर्वं दममध्यममेव च॥ १८१॥

बन्धनानि च सर्वाणि राजमार्गे निवेशयेत्॥

कर्षन्तो यत्र दिश्यन्ते विकृताः पापकारिणः॥ १८२॥

One who increases or decreases unjustly the value of anything should be fined accordingly. The prison and the place of capital punishment should be made on a public road at such a place as to enable the sovereign to have an eye on the culprits.

प्राकारस्य च भेतारं परिखाणां च भेदकम्॥

द्वाराणां चैव भेतारं क्षिप्रं निर्वासयेत्पुरात्॥ १८३॥

Those who break the city walls, ditches or gates should be exiled as well; those who plough not well and instruct the vicious should be exiled.

मूलकर्माभिचारेषु कर्तव्यो द्विशतीदम्॥

अबीजविक्रयी यश्च बीजोत्कर्षक एव च॥ १८४॥

मर्यादाभेदकश्चापि विकृतं वधमाप्नुयात्॥

One who practices Vaśīkaraṇa and Abhicāra practices, etc., should be fined 200 Paṇas. One who sells bad seeds calling them to be good and also one who interferes with the authority of the sovereign should be killed, after being disfigured.

सर्वसङ्करपापिष्ठं हेमकारं नराधिप॥ १८५॥

अन्याये वर्तमानं च च्छेदयेल्लवणः क्षुरैः॥

द्रव्यमादाय वणिजामनर्घेणावरुन्धताम्॥ १८६॥

द्रव्याणां दूषको यस्तु प्रतिच्छन्नस्य विक्रयी॥

मध्यमं प्राप्नुयाद्दण्डं कूटकर्ता तथोत्तमम्॥ १८७॥

The goldsmith who adulterates the articles of manufacture with mischief should be cut down to pieces by weapons and one who taking things from a trader does not pay the price or sells privately those things should be fined Madhyama Sāhasa. A man found selling things by speaking a lie should also be similarly dealt

with.

राजा पृथक् पृथक् कुर्याद्दण्डं चोत्तमसाहसम्।
शास्त्राणां यज्ञतपसां देशानां क्षेपकी नरः॥ १८८॥
देवतानां सतीनां च उत्तमं दण्डमर्हति।
एकस्य दंडपारुष्ये बहूनां द्विगुणो दमः॥ १८९॥
कलहो यज्ञतो दाप्यो दंडश्च द्विगुणस्ततः।
मध्यमं ब्राह्मणं राजा विषयाद्विप्रवासयेत्॥ १९०॥

If a man finds fault with and blames weapons, sacrifices, asceticism, country idol, chaste woman should be fined 1060 Paṇas (Uttama Sāhasa) and if a similar offence is committed by a group of persons, each one of them should be severally fined twice as much and one who gives rise to quarrels should also be punished.

लशुनं च पलांडुं च शूकरं ग्रामकुक्कुटम्।
तथा पञ्चनखं सर्वं भक्ष्यादन्यत्तु भक्षयेत्॥ १९१॥
विवासयेद्विप्रमेव ब्राह्मणं विषयात्स्वकात्।
अभक्ष्यभक्षणो दण्ड्यः शूद्रो भवति कृष्णालम्॥ १९२॥

A Brāhmaṇa who eats garlic, onions, ham, chicken and animals of five nails and other uneatable should be banished by a sovereign; and a Śūdra doing so should be fined one ratti (Kṛṣṇāla) of gold.

ब्राह्मणक्षत्रियविशां चतुस्त्रिद्विगुणं स्मृतम्।
यः साहसं कारयति स दंड्यो द्विगुणं दमम्॥ १९३॥
यस्त्वेवमुक्त्वाहं दाता कारयेत्स चतुर्गुणम्।
सन्दिष्टस्याप्रदाता च समुद्रगृहभेदकः॥ १९४॥
पञ्चाशत्पणिको दंडस्तत्र कार्यो महीक्षिता।

Whereas Brāhmaṇas, Kṣatriyas and Vaiśyas doing so are to be fined fourfold, threefold and twofold respectively greater than Śūdra; the one who excites them should be fined twice as much. If one volunteers to finance and thus help them to eat uneatable should be fined four times, one who does not pay where ordered by a donor to do so and one who breaks open a lock or crosses an ocean should be fined 50 paṇas.

अस्पृश्यं चास्पृशन्नार्यो ह्ययोग्योऽयोग्यकर्मकृत्॥ १९५॥
पुंस्त्वहर्ता पशूनां च दासीगर्भविनाशकृत्।
शूद्रप्रव्रजितानां च दैवे पैत्रे च भोजकः॥ १९६॥
अन्नजन् बाढमुक्त्वा तु तथैव च निमन्त्रणे।
एते कार्षापणशतं सर्वे दंड्या महीक्षिता॥ १९७॥

One who is holy and of a superior class if he touches anything which he ought not, or attempts to do a hard thing, which he is unable to do, or gelds animals, or procures abortion to a maid, or eats in a Śūdra's Daiva and Piṭṛ Karmas and does not attend the invitation after accepting it should be fined 100 Kārṣāpaṇas.

दुःखोत्पादि गृहे द्रव्यं क्षिपन्दण्डस्तु कृष्णालम्।
पितापुत्रविरोधे च साक्षिणां द्विशतो दमः॥ १९८॥
तुलाशासनमानानां कूटकृन्मानकस्य च।
एभिश्च व्यवहर्ता च स दण्ड्यो दममुत्तमम्॥ १९९॥

One who throws about stones or thorns in the house of a good man should be fined one Kṛṣṇāla of gold and one who gives evidence in a dispute between father and son should be fined 200 Damas, and if he be a honourable man, he should be fined 800 Daṇḍas and one who gives a false evidence inspite of his being aware of the laws should be fined 800 Paṇas and one who uses false weights should be fined 1060 paṇas, (Uttama Sāhasa).

विषाग्निदां पतिगुरुनिजापत्यप्रमापणीम्।
विकर्णनासिकां व्योष्टीं कृत्वा गोभिः प्रमापयेत्॥ २००॥
ग्रामस्य दाहका ये च ये च क्षेत्रस्य वेश्मनः।
राजपत्यभिगामी च दम्बव्यास्ते कटाग्निना॥ २०१॥

One who kills his wife, son, husband, preceptor with poison or fire, etc., should be punished by his nose being clipped and ears and lips being chopped and then killed near a cow yard. One who sets fire to the farm, crops, stocks or house or indulges with a queen should be burnt in the fire of straw.

ऊनं वाप्यधिकं चापि लिखेद्यो राजशासनम्।
पारदारिकचौरं वा मुंचतो दण्ड उत्तमः॥ २०२॥