



Hindu Law of Inheritance: As In Viramitrodaya of Mitramisra

By G.C. Sarkar

1986. PaperBack. Book Condition: New. 301 The institutes of various sages, as embodied in the Dharmasastra, which form the primary source of the Hindu law, treat Law in the widest sense of the term. In these institutes, no distinction was drawn between Positive law on the one Hand and Laws of morality and Religion on the other. But the distinction appeared gradually, some traces of it can be found in the institutes of Yajnavalkya, which devote a separate chapter, called Vyavahara, to the positive law. This authority is held in the highest esteem by The Hindu lawyers. The Mitaksara of Vijnanesvara, which gives a systematic exposition of The Law and is held to be the highest authority in almost all schools, professes to be but a Commentary on Yajnavalkya. The most important part, the Vyavahara, as in Yajnavalkya and Mitaksara, comprises the sections on the law of inheritance and succession. The gradual development of the Hindu law, which was originally moulded by the Institution of family, consisted of the recognition of individual rights and in the introduction of cognates as heirs in preference to more distant agnates. The Viramitrodaya, composed by Mitramisra (17th cent.) is a well known treatise (nibandha)...



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