Transitional Justice

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Introduction

Transitional justice is essential for addressing the unacknowledged historical Hindu genocide and ethnic cleansing over seven centuries:

- Massacre of 500+ million Hindus
- Slavery of 4+ million Hindus
- Induced famines resulting in the death of 160+ million Hindus
- Destruction of thousands of Hindu temples[1], 1+ million Hindu educational institutions and 80 million Hindu scriptures

The ancient Hindu civilization spanned 56 Hindu nations across 6 million square kilometers of land and included 200 Hindu Kingdoms, 1700 provinces, 10,000 traditions, which accounted for the success of ancient times and to more than 40% of the world's GDP[2].

Today, only a small fraction of these indigenous Hindu traditions endure, as all Hindu sovereign lands have been unlawfully annexed, victims of decolonization leading to forced mass exodus of indigenous Hindus.[3]

This egregious persecution continues to this day.

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[1] According to research conducted by Indian historian Sita Ram Goel (16 October 1921 – 3 December 2003)
[2] https://www.visualcapitalist.com/2000-years-economic-history-one-chart/
[3] This is exemplified by the tragic situation in Jammu-Kashmir which was inhabited by the Hindu civilization since 13,400 BCE. Between 1989 and 1990, 300 - 800 thousands Kashmiri Hindus emptied out of Kashmir valley during the exodus after violent attacks and threats. Today 3,000 - 5,000 Kashmiri Hindus are left in the valley.

The recent wave of violence against the Hindu community in Bangladesh has been alarming. From August 4 to August 20, 2024, there were 2,010 reported incidents of attacks targeting Hindus, including assaults on 69 temples. Many Hindus were killed during this surge of violence, and at least 295 homes and businesses were destroyed.

The re-establishment of the United States of KAILASA[4], the First Sovereign State for Hindus, has become vital.

It serves as a homeland where Hindus can reclaim their authentic identity and legitimacy, led and governed by Hindus rather than imposed by non-Hindus.

KAILASA ensures that the lessons of history are both preserved and honored.

The Glory of Ancient Hindu Civilization

Evidence of Hindu agriculture dates back to at least 16,500 BCE.

From this early civilization, the earliest Hindu civilizations formed a temple-centric joint family system rooted in a matrilineal structure.

Ancient Hindu indigenous knowledge includes: Yoga and Ayurveda, State Policies, Politics and Statecraft, Law, Banking and Accounting, Architecture and Civil Engineering, Performing Arts, Medicine, Surgery, Botany, Chemistry and Metallurgy, Music, Physics and Mathematics, Agriculture, Astrology, Shipbuilding, Manufacturing, and Food sciences[5].

[4] https://kailaasa.org/

[5] Today indigenous Hindu spiritual sciences such as Yoga, are recognized by the entire world as a holistic approach to health and well-being. Around 175 member states of the United Nations, the highest number ever for any general assembly resolution, supported the resolution of celebrating June 21 every year as *"International Day of Yoga"*. It shows that ancient indigenous knowledge is not merely relevant for people of the past, but it is an extremely valuable asset to the entire 8 billion people living today on this planet. Just like Yoga and Ayurveda (indigenous Hindu medicine system), the indigenous education system and knowledge has offered a lot to humanity and has yet more to offer - in various field such as State Policies, Politics & Statecraft (Samrajya Laxmi Pithika, Niti Shashtra, Artha Shashtra, Manu Smriti), Law (Dharmashastra, Manu Smriti, Parasara Smriti, Yagya Valk, Gautama, Mitakshara),

Women empowerment

Worship of the divine feminine Consciousness is unique to the Hindu tradition.[6] [7] [8]

Banking & Accounting (Arthashashtra, Krisi-Parasara), Architecture & Civil Engineering (Kamikagama, Mahaagama, and Suprabhedagama), Performing Arts (Pancharatra Agama), Medicine (Charaka Saṃhitā, Sham Raj, Nighant, Bhashya Parichehed, Madhava Nidan, Vagbhat), Surgery (Sushruta Samhita), Botany (Vrukshayurveda, Bruhat Samhita, Sarngadhara's Vrukshayurveda, Parasara's Vrukshayurveda), Chemistry and Metallurgy (Rasahrudaya Agama, Rasendra Mangala, Rasarathnakara, Karshaputa, Lohasastra), Music (Gandharva Veda), Agriculture (Krishi Parasara), Astrology (Siddbant Shiromani, Nil Kanthi, Mahurta Chintamani, Brihat Jatak, Shighra Bodh, Parasariya), Shipbuildin (Yukti Kalpa Taru), Manufacturing (Nagalingayna-Kutha, Vishvakurma-Poorana, Kumalesherra Kalikamahata), Food sciences (Bhaga Shashtra), giving breakthrough contributions to humanity such as – knowledge, and application of zero, binomial theorem ((i) Plofker, Kim (2009). Mathematics in India. Princeton University Press. pp. 54-56. *"Pingala's use of a zero symbol as a marker seems to be the first known explicit reference to zero."* ISBN 0-691-12067-6. (ii) पिङ्गलछन्दःसूत्रम) (200BCE - (i) R. Hall, Mathematics of Poetry, has "c. 200 BC" (ii) Mylius (1983:68) mentions "very late" within the Vedānga corpus.), calculations with zero (The Siddhanta-Sekhara of Sripati: A Sanskrit astronomical work of the 11th century : Cambridge University Press.), positive numbers, negative numbers, generalization of Fibonacci identity, Euler's four-square identity, Lagrange's identity (Henry Thomas Colebrooke. Algebra, with Arithmetic and Mensuration, from the Sanskrit of Brahmegupta and Bhaascara, London 1817, p. 339 (online)), knowledge, and application of infinity ((i) Ian Stewart (2017). Infinity: a Very Short Introduction. Oxford University Press. p. 117. ISBN 978-0-19-875523-4. (ii) वधादौ वियत् खस्य खं खेन घाते खहारो भवेत् खेन भक्तश्च राशिः॥2.18॥ अस्मिन् विकारः खहरे न राशावपि प्रविष्टेष्वपि निःसृतेषु। बहुष्वपि स्यात् लय-सृष्टिकाले अनन्ते अच्युतेभूतगणेषु यद्वत्॥2.20॥ Bhaskaracharya's Bijaganita) (300BCE), average values (Plofker, Kim (2009). Mathematics in India. Princeton University Press. page 71, ISBN 0-691-12067-6) (1150 CE), fractions (Bhāskara II's treatise on mathematics, Līlāvatī) (628 CE), arithmetical and geometrical progressions, plane geometry, angular dimensions, solid geometry, simple, quadratic, simultaneous, and indeterminate equations (B. S. Yadav (28 Oct 2010). Ancient Indian Leaps Into Mathematics. Springer. p. 88. ISBN 978-0-8176-4694-3, Aryabhatiya), Baudhayana-Pythagoras Theorem (Thibaut, George (1875). "On the Śulvasútras". *The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. 44: 232–238), Madhava–Leibniz infinite series for the value of pi (Π) ((i) Edwards (1994), The historical development of the calculus, Springer Study Edition Series (3 ed.), Springer, p. 247, ISBN 978-0-387-94313-8 (ii) ഇരിഞ്ഞാറ്റപ്പിള്ളി മാധവൻ നമ്പൂതിരി Madhava of Sangamagrama discovered before Leibniz), trigonometry, infinite series for calculating value of a sine function, Nilakanta-Taylor series (1685 CE), Govindaswami-Newton-Gauss interpolation (1670 CE), calculus ((i) "Neither Newton nor Leibniz - The Pre-History of Calculus and Celestial Mechanics in Medieval Kerala". MAT 314. Canisius College. (ii) "An overview of Indian mathematics". Indian Maths. School of Mathematics and Statistics University of St Andrews, Scotland.). Somayaji-Newton Power series (1660 CE), Madhava-Gregory's series for inverse tangent (1632 AD), astronomy, Velocity of Planets (Puthumana Somayaji 1450 CE), Gravity (1114 CE), freely available organic antibiotic remedies (https://www.nature.com/articles/37838), free and affordable healthcare (Gopinath BG. Foundational ideas of Ayurveda. Medicine and Life Sciences in India. In: Subbarayappa BV, Chattopadhyay DP, editors. New Delhi: Centre for Studies in Civilizations; 2001. pp. 59–107. History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian Civilization; Part 2. Vol. IV.), vaccination procedures (J. Van Alphen; A. Aris (1995). "*Medicine in India*". Oriental Medicine: An Illustrated Guide to the Asian Arts of Healing. London: Serindia Publications. pp. 19-38 ISBN 978-0-906026-36-6.), surgical procedures including plastic surgery, etc (Kansupada, KB; Sassani, JW (1997). "*Sushruta: the father of Indian surgery and ophthalmology*". Doc Ophthalmol. 93 (1-2): 159-67.).

[6] यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः। यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफलाः क्रियाः॥३.५६॥
"Where women are worshiped, there the Gods rejoice (leading to the welfare of humanity); on the other hand, where they are not honored, all rites (efforts of public welfare) are futile." - Manusmriti Ch. 3, verse 56

[7] The worship of the Divine Feminine is an integral part of Hinduism and is considered to be one of the oldest and most revered forms of spiritual practice. Hinduism recognizes the power and importance of the feminine in the universe, and Devi worship is a way of honoring and connecting with that divine power. It is also important to note that Devi worship is not limited to women, but is open to all genders and provides a way for individuals of all genders to connect with and embody the divine feminine. This inclusive approach to spirituality helps to create a more equitable and harmonious world for all.

[8] The idea of Parashakti (the supreme feminine power), highlights the importance of the feminine in Hinduism and the role women play in maintaining the balance of the universe. The concept of Shakti, or divine feminine energy, is central to Hindu beliefs and recognizes the power and strength of women. In Hinduism, women are seen as essential and integral to the balance and stability of the universe. As the source of sound and energy in the universe, Parashakti embodies ultimate power.

Hindu women were scholars[9] [10] [11] [12].

They were warriors, administrators and rulers who held various leadership positions[13] [14] [15] [16] [17].

[9]Maitreyi - A revered figure in Hinduism and is mentioned in various sacred Hindu texts including the Puranas. According to Hindu tradition, Maitreyi was a highly educated woman who was well-versed in the philosophical and spiritual teachings of her time, and was known for her wisdom and knowledge. Maitreyi's story is often cited as an example of the high regard for women's education and intellectual achievements in ancient India. She is remembered as a symbol of intellectual women and a role model for women seeking education and knowledge.

[10] Brahmavadini Gargi Vachaknavi - Honored as a great natural philosopher, renowned expounder of the Vedas.

[11] Lopamudra - A vedic scholar of her times and a great poet. She is credited with contributing innumerable verses to the Rig Veda - an ancient Hindu text collection that compiles Vedic Sanskrit hymns and verses dedicated to Rigvedic deities.
https://globalpress.hinduismnow.org/magazine/agastyas-perfect-woman-lopamudra

[12] Lilavati - One of the earliest eminent women mathematicians. She was the daughter of Bhaskaracharya who gave the value of Pi.
https://theverandahclub.com/article/bhaskaracharya-and-lilavati-379

[13] Devi Meenakshi - The divine incarnation of Devi Parashakti, was not only a great queen but also a powerful empress who ruled the Kingdom of Madurai with unparalleled wisdom and strength. Throughout her reign, women were deeply respected and worshiped, reflecting the profound reverence for feminine divinity in her governance. Under her leadership, women occupied topmost positions in society, contributing to its stability and strength. Devi Meenakshi's rule exemplified the harmonious balance of power and compassion, setting a timeless example of enlightened leadership and the pivotal role of women in sustaining a prosperous and just society.

[14] Queen Lakshmibai of Jhansi - One of the warrior queens in the First War of Independence of 1857 (the Indian Rebellion of 1857), and holds her place in history as a fearless warrior and a passionate patriot. Following the death of her young son and, later, husband, she decided to take up arms to fight a law that would allow the British Empire to annex Jhansi into its territories. With a sword in her hand and her adopted son on her back, she joined other revolutionaries and fought in Gwalior till her death. Her incredible courage has been an inspiration to many women around the world.

[15] Maharani Taraba - The formidable queen of the Maratha Empire known for her quick wit and strategic skills, with which she brought the invading Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to his knees, and did not let him gain control of her kingdom.

[16] Sivagangai Velu Nachiyar - The fearless queen of Sivagangai, is celebrated as one of the earliest freedom fighters in Indian history. Known for her indomitable spirit and strategic acumen, she valiantly fought against British colonial forces to reclaim her kingdom. Velu Nachiyar's reign was marked by her unwavering commitment to justice and her profound dedication to her people. She formed alliances and trained armies. Her legacy continues to inspire generations, embodying the essence of courage, resilience, and the relentless pursuit of freedom.

[17] Queen Durgawati of Gondwana, Queen Ahilyabai Holkar, Queen Avanti Bai, Queen Kittur Chenamma

Women as spiritual masters are as well common in Hinduism[18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23].

Acceptance LGBTQI+ persons

Hinduism recognizes eleven genders[24] and same sex marriage[25].

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[18] Mata Vibhudananda Puri - A revered woman saint, was one of the esteemed gurus of the SPH. Known for her profound spiritual wisdom and unwavering dedication, she played a pivotal role in guiding and nurturing the spiritual journey of the SPH. As a direct disciple of Isakki Maha Munivar, Mata Vibhudananda Puri embodied the rich lineage of enlightened masters. Her deep insights into the divine and her compassionate mentorship significantly shaped the spiritual foundation of the SPH, highlighting the vital role of women in the sacred tradition of guru-disciple relationships.

[19] Akka Mahadevi - A revered saint and poetess from Karnataka. She is celebrated for her profound devotion to Lord Shiva, whom she lovingly referred to as Channamallikarjuna. Living in a state of divine ecstasy, she expressed her spiritual experiences through deeply moving poetry that transcends the limitations of language. Her verses often reflect the ineffable nature of divine love and the soul's yearning for union with the Divine. Akka Mahadevi's life and works continue to inspire countless seekers on the path of devotion, embodying the essence of prema bhakti—pure, unconditional love for the Divine.

[20] Meerabai - A 16th-century poet and devotee of Krishna. She is a celebrated Bhakti saint, particularly in the North Indian Hindu tradition.

[21] Sarada Devi - Consort of Ramakrishna Paramhansa, and worshiped as incarnation of the Primordial Divine Feminine.

[22] Ahilyabai Holkar - Stands as a shining example of a just and forward-thinking queen who ardently defended Hinduism. Her reign is marked by her unwavering commitment to the restoration and preservation of Hindu temples, most notably the Kashi Vishwanath Temple, which had been destroyed by the Mughals. Ahilyabai's efforts in rebuilding this sacred site underscore her dedication to upholding Sanatana Hindu Dharma and its cultural heritage. Her leadership was characterized by wisdom, compassion, and a progressive vision that ensured the prosperity and spiritual well-being of her people.

[23] Andal - One of the most revered saints in the Vaishnava tradition. She is celebrated for her unwavering devotion to Lord Krishna. As a young girl, she would secretly adorn herself with the garlands meant for the deity, an act that was later revealed to be a profound expression of her divine love and connection with Krishna. Her poetic compositions, known as the "Tiruppavai," are filled with deep spiritual insights and devotional fervor, capturing the essence of her ecstatic union with the Divine. Andal's life exemplifies pure bhakti and continues to inspire devotees to seek a personal and intimate relationship with God.

[24]Discourses on gender fluidity and the eleven genders by SPH

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CxBjGq-jGM4&t=103s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZtWMsoS3plA&t=49s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6bDe4uRu27c

[25]Scriptural References on Gender Fluidity and Non-Binary Genders

1. **śvetāśvataropaniṣad 5.10**

नवै स्त्री न पुमानषे न चैवायंनपुंसकः। यद्यच्छरीरमादत्ते तेने तेने स युज्यते॥
naiva strī na pumāneṣa na caivāyaṁ napuṁsakaḥ | yadyaccharīramādatte tene tene sa yujyate ||
Not woman is He, nor man either, nor yet sexless; but whatsoever body He takes, that confineth & preserveth Him.

2. **Srimad Bhagavatam 8.3.24**

स वै न देवासुरमर्त्य ति र्यङ् न स्त्री न षण्ढो न पुमान् न जन्तुः । नायंगुणः कर्म न सन्न चासन् नि षेधशेषो जयतादशेषः ॥ २४ ॥
sa vai na devāsura-martya-tiryaṅ
na strī na ṣaṇḍho na pumān na jantuḥ
nāyaṁ guṇaḥ karma na san na cāsan
niṣedha-śeṣo jayatād aśeṣaḥ
He is neither demigod nor demon, neither human nor bird or beast. He is not woman, man, or neuter, nor is He an animal. He is not a material quality, a fruitive activity, a manifestation or non-manifestation. He is the last word in the discrimination of “not this, not this,” and He is unlimited. All glories to the Supreme Personality of Godhead!

3. **Manusmriti 3.49**

पुमान् पुंसोऽधि के शुक् रे स्त्री भवत्यधि के स्त्रि याः । समेऽपुमान् पुं।स्त्रि यौ वा क्षीणेऽल्पे च वि पर्ययः ॥ ४९ ॥
pumān puṃso'dhike śukre strī bhavatyadhike striyāḥ | same'pumān puṃ|striyau vā kṣīṇe'lpe ca viparyayaḥ || 49 ||
A male child is born when the man’s seed is in excess, and a female child when the woman’s (is in excess); when the two are equal, there is born either a non-male or a boy and a girl; when it is weak and small in quantity, there is a failure (in conception).


Depiction of Ardhanarishvara

Hindu God Ardhanarishvara[26] is the ultimate symbol of the completion of gender identity and liberation from gender crisis[27] [28].

Worship of mother nature

Hindus thrived as a highly advanced civilization while living in harmonious alignment with nature.[29]

The Hindu Holocaust

British colonizers strategically and cunningly distorted the Hindu indigenous traditions and culture, including distorting the *varna* system into a rigid caste hierarchy.

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[26] The Hindu deity which represents the perfect union of feminine and masculine qualities

[27] **Paramashiva declares in the Śatarudra-saṃhitā of Maha Shiva Purana:**
nandīśvara uvāca I
śṛṇu tāta mahāprājña vidhikāmaprapūrakam I
arddhanārīnarākhyaṃ hi śivarūpamanuttamam
Nandīśvara said:
O dear one of great intellect, please listen to the description of Śiva's form half-male and half-female, than which there is nothing more excellent and which completes the work of the Creator.

[28] There are records of great Hindu enlightened mystics, who, just with the freedom of their '*pratyagatma chaitanya*' (the individual consciousness) have aligned their gender identification in the level of psychology, physiology and physical and changed their gender and sex.
The great Hindu spiritual master, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, demonstrated it. In Bengal, there is a particular group of people who believe that Lord Krishna is the only man and those who follow Him are all women no matter their sex. They look to Krishna as their beloved. They feel so intensely about this relationship that even the men dress like women. The enlightened mystic from Bengal, Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, followed this path also for six months. The hallmark of this great Master, Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, was that whatever he did, it was with totality and intensity. He used the same clothes as women not only at night, but also during the day because he felt he could not be one person during the day and another during the night. He actually started becoming a woman. It was not being like a woman, it was being a woman. His voice changed, his gait and manner of walking changed. The intensity was such that his breasts started growing. He even started having monthly periods. During the six months he was doing this practice, he just became a woman. It took almost six months after he stopped for the change to reverse and for him to become a man again. There was another great yogi, Madana Gopala Swami, also called Natana Nayagi Swamigal, who lived in South India. With his will power he just manifested all the female characters in his system.

[29] The Prithvi Sukta in Atharva Veda states: माता भूमि पुत्रोहं पृथिव्या - *Mata Bhumih Putroham Prithivyah - My Mother is Earth and I am her Son.*

They devised a census program without any consultation with the native population to disempower the Hindu backbone.[30] [31]

Additionally, the British colonial rulers enforced a state system of education in colonial India through the Charter Act of 1813[32].

The Act was designed to spread malicious disinformation that the native Hindu sciences are unscientific and declared the literature, history, metaphysics, and theology of Hinduism to be “absurd”[33] [34].

The civilizing mission[35] curtailed the civil rights of the indigenous “subordinates” in terms of pushing over them an oppressive gender identity framework.

The world view of the colonial oppressors was such that they found gender civil rights in indigenous traditions immoral and subversive, and they responded by criminalizing these rights.[36]

While the British law practised in United Kingdom, legalized homosexual acts in 1967, many of these archaic colonial laws survived in India after independence.

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[30] From 1840-1925, they enforced this division in the Hindu society with constructs.

[31] In 1871, the word *“caste” (* "caste". Oxford English Dictionary*)* was used by the colonial government to force-fit people groups in a pseudo-identity framework based on surname, appearances, facial features, etc. https://censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/data/Census_1881/Publication/India/1A-Memorandum%20on%20the%20census%20of%20British%20India,%201871-1872.pdf
The 1871 census data was used to create legislatures such as the Criminal Tribes Act (1871) (Text of the Criminal Tribes Act 1871 at *Columbia University*) that made prejudicial negative stereotypes, which arbitrarily declared any person a criminal by the very nature of his birth in a certain people's group, or by his professing a certain surname.
Such faulty generalizations coupled with negative stereotypes were applied to various people groups such as to Hindu scholars and priests who were presumed to be nepotistic by the virtue of their birth, surname, or profession, and similarly, all Hindu monastic orders (Sanyasis) were presumed to be criminal by birth as per CTA. (Diehl, Anita (1977). E. V. Ramaswami Naicker-Periar: A study of the influence of a personality in contemporary South India. Sweden: Scandinavian University Books. ISBN 978-91-24-27645-4.)

[32] completely replacing the Hindu indigenous Gurukul Education

[33] https://www.jstor.org/stable/4027833

[34]The impact of indigenous Hindu knowledge and education system has been appreciated by several Nobel laureates and world leaders of thought like Werner Heisenberg, Erwin Schrödinger, Albert Einstein and George Oppenheimer

[35]The civilizing mission was a political rationale for military intervention and for colonization purporting to facilitate the modernization and the Westernization of indigenous peoples. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civilizing_mission

[36] This can be demonstrated through several instances, such as in India where the colonial rule criminalized gay sex through Article 377.

Hindu women and girls have been subjected to grievous crimes. They were forced to self-immolate, en masse, by throwing themselves into fire pits – known as *Jauhar*[37].

Traditionally, Hindu kings crowned female off-springs as successors.[38] [39] However, during the oppressive colonial era, Hindu Queen of Jhansi, Rani Laxmi was not allowed to exercise her rights over the throne, nor any female offspring was to be allowed to do so.[40]

The British colonial rule in India dis-enfranchised women, particularly, the *Rudrakanyas*, from their property rights (*Stridhan*) and inheritance rights.[41]

As per Hindu law, snatching women's wealth, especially exclusive wealth (Stridhan) was considered a great crime.[42]

The Hindu Holocaust was a complete cultural genocide of female monastic orders such as the *Rudrakanyas*[43] and *Devadasis*.

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[37] Terrorist invaders kept Hindu women as sex slaves in order to secure the best DNA for future generations. From 336 BCE to 1634 CE, twelve instances of Jauhar occurred impacting the Agalassoi Hindu tribe, the women of Dahir, Rajput, Ranthambore, Kampili kingdom, Chanderi, Chittorgarh, Raisen and Bundelkhand https://gov.shrikailasa.org/persecution/, https://nithyanandapedia.org/wiki/January_02_2019

[38] *"He who has no son may make his daughter in the following manner an appointed daughter (pautrika), 'The (male) child, born of her, shall perform my funeral rites.'" - Manuvadhi Dharma Shastra - 9.127*

[39] *"There should be a women's army. Let the women be encouraged to participate in war." - Yajurveda 16.44* Traditionally as seen in case of Hindu incarnation Queen Devi Meenakshi who ruled around 11,275 BCE, women exercised their right over the throne as per Hindu law by assuming the role of the "*Pautrika*" - a situation when the female offspring assumes the role as the political heir on a Hindu empire in absence of a suitable male heir. Likewise, several Hindu queens lead Hindu empires, to name a few – Queen Durgawati of Gondwana, Queen Ahilyabai Holkar, Queen Avanti Bai, Queen Velu Nachiyar, Queen Kittur Chenamma - had their own women led armies.

[40] After the death of her husband she was not allowed to continue to remain as queen according to the Colonial law, as she didn't give birth to a male-child.

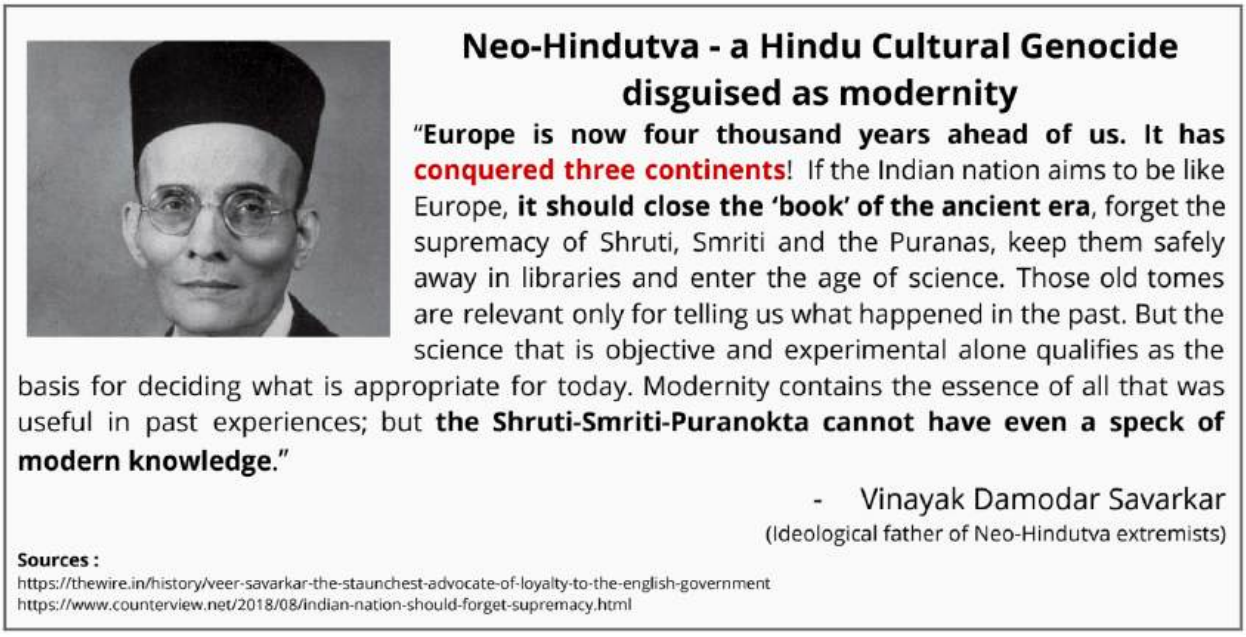
[41] Women in ancient Hindu nations had protected property rights. Women had a common share of their family's wealth and an exclusive share of the wealth of senior female members of the family which males were not allowed to inherit. This exclusive women's wealth was called "*Stridhan*". Even today this is a major cause of persecution of women in the Indian subcontinent.

[42] *"Those relatives who rob away or thrive on wealth, property, vehicles or dresses of a woman of other family are committers of Paap (sin)." - Manuvadhi Dharma Shastra - 3.52*

[43] *Rudrakanyas* were among the elite of the matrilineal lineages. They were administrators, masters of the 64 sacred arts, preservers of ancient Vedic culture, teachers of all great sciences, doctors, nurses, healers and great power manifestors.

They were stigmatized as prostitutes during the colonial era. After independence, legislation was passed criminalizing the tradition[44] [45] [46] [47] [48].

The colonial race-supremacist ideologies were replaced by the Hindumisic political ideology, articulated by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in 1923, which parroted the same narratives under the guise of “modernity”.[49]



India has the most corrupt media in the world[50], which weaponize politically-owned media platforms, with vested interests, to attack minority groups[51] and their ideologies, inciting violence through hate speech.

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[44] https://nithyanandapedia.org/wiki/September_18_2018

[45] (i) Crooke, W., Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, Vol. X, Eds., James Hastings & Clark Edinburg, 2nd Impression, 1930. (ii) Iyer, L.A.K, Devadasis in South India: Their Traditional Origin And Development, Man in India, Vol.7, No. 47, 1927. (iii)V.Jayaram. "Hinduism and prostitution". Hinduwebsite.com. (iv) "Donors, Devotees, and Daughters of God: Temple Women in Medieval Tamilnadu - Reviews in History". History.ac.uk.

[46] (1) Cantonment Act of 1864, (2) Cantonment Act of 1895, (3) Contagious Disease Act 1868.

[47] (i) 1947 Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act (ii) 1956 Madras Anti-Devadasi Act

[48] This bill stereotyped and marginalized the *Devadasis* by addressing them as prostitutes. The bill was opposed by *Devadasis* but enacted and made into a law.
Moovalur A. Ramamrithammal (2003). K. Srilata (ed.). Lobbying for Devadasi Abolition: From Artiste to Prostitute. The Other Half of the Coconut: Women Writing Self-respect History. Zubaan. p. 100. ISBN 978-8186706503.

[49] Savarkar identified the egalitarian principles of the Vedas and Agamas as a threat to his vision of political reconciliation of the entirety of the Indian-subcontinent into a homogenized votebank (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Votebank), which his proponents could easily subjugate.

[50] https://news.umich.edu/india-ranks-as-highest-risk-for-misinformation-u-m-experts-can-comment/

[51] https://www.uscirf.gov/publication/2024-annual-report

KAILASA has become a victim of this racist, anti-Hindu propaganda and the racism, discrimination and violence they incite.

Racist media narratives deny KAILASA's statehood by labeling KAILASA as a "cult" and "fictitious".[52]
The denial of KAILASA's existence as a sovereign nation violates the fundamental right of the two billion Hindus to self-determination.

Illegal Annexation of Indigenous Hindu Sovereign Lands

At the time of British withdrawal from India, 565 independent Hindu sovereign princely states were officially recognized in the Indian subcontinent.[53] The Surangi Kingdom was amongst them.[54]

Even though the *"Instrument of Accession"* did not remove the kingdom's sovereignty[55], after their land was ceded, their sovereignty was forcibly stripped.

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[52] On 24 Feb 2023, the Permanent Ambassador of KAILASA and Hindu Nun of The Sovereign Order of KAILASA's Nithyananda, H.E. Vijayapriya Nithyananda, made an official public statement at the UN in Geneva. The statement raised the concern of ongoing persecution of SPH and KAILASA.The statement made by H.E. Vijayapriya Nithyananda sparked an unprecedented backlash of more than 1,000 media stories across multiple print, digital and social media platforms across more than 8 countries and reporting in more than 13 languages. This was a scathing attack by the media to delegitimize SPH and KAILASA's statehood against above-mentioned international laws. On November 3, 2023, KAILASA established bilateral relations with two municipalities of Paraguay. This move sparked a widespread media backlash across the globe, with reports in multiple languages referring to SPH as "Nithyananda, facing multiple charges in India" and "a fugitive Indian guru's..", and labeling KAILASA as a "fictional country." The denial of KAILASA's existence as a sovereign nation not only undermines its purpose and necessity but also deprives Hindus of their fundamental right to self-determination. In recent victories for Hindus, several articles delegitimizing and defaming KAILASA and SPH have been removed, including by Washington Post.

[53] Bhargava, R. P. (1991), The Chamber of Princes, Northern Book Centre, pp. 312–323, ISBN 978-81-7211-005-5

[54] (i) Dr. Henry Soszynski - Study of Orissa estates during the 19th century http://members.iinet.net.au/~royalty/ips/misc/orissa_estates.html, research showing that Surangi was recognised as an independent princely state by the British Government ruled by the "Raja" (KING) (ii) https://www.indianrajputs.com/view/surangi

[55]The template *"Instrument of Accession"* mentioned, ***"Nothing in this Instrument affects the continuance of my sovereignty in and over this State****, or, save as provided by or under this Instrument, the exercise of any powers, authority and rights now enjoyed by me as Ruler of this state or the validity of any law at present in force in this State.*" White Paper of Indian States (1950) Ministry of States, Government of India, Instrument of Accession, Appendix VII, point 8, https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/White_Paper_on_Indian_States_(1950)/Part_4/Instrument_of_Accession

Further, the Hindu Kings of these states were corrupted by the assurance of a personal *"Privy purse"*[56] [57], which was later unilaterally abolished[58], in exchange for selling out the Hindu traditions and constitutional principles.

Annexation by force and corruption is illegal under international law, per various international legal frameworks and customary international laws.[59]

[56] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privy_Purse_in_India

[57] The privy purse itself was unilaterally abolished by the Indian Government, invoking the conditions of fraud (article 49 VCLT) and that of *"termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty as a consequence of its breach"* (article 60) of the VCLT.

[58] The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT) 1969 clearly states as grounds for invalidity of a treaty to include: Restrictions on authority to express the consent of a State (article 49 VCLT); Corruption of a representative of a State (article 50 VCLT); Coercion of a State by the threat or use of force. https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1_1_1969.pdf

[59] Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text ; The International Law Commission (ILC) https://legal.un.org/ilc/guide/1_14.shtml ; Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/RS-Eng.pdf ; The Hague Regulations and Geneva Conventions (i) https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/hague/en/docs/hague_system_regulations.pdf, https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/Intercountry-Adoption/adopt_ref/hague-convention-text.html

Prior to independence, July 1946[60]	Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India, asserted that no princely state could prevail militarily against the army of independent India.
Post Independence,January 1947	Nehru said that independent India would not accept the Sovereign immunity and rights of kings.[61]
May 1947	Jawaharlal Nehru declared that any Princely kingdom not ceding to India will be considered an enemy State.
1953	212 km2 of the Surangi Kingdom were forcibly and illegally dispossessed from the kingdom and made a part of the secular Indian Union using the "Instrument of Accession,"[62] [63] which was introduced by the Government of India Act 1935.[64]
1976	The word "secular" was illegally added[65] to the Indian Constitution by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi without proper legal procedures, during the Emergency in 1976[66] when she usurped absolute dictatorial power stripping India of its democracy.

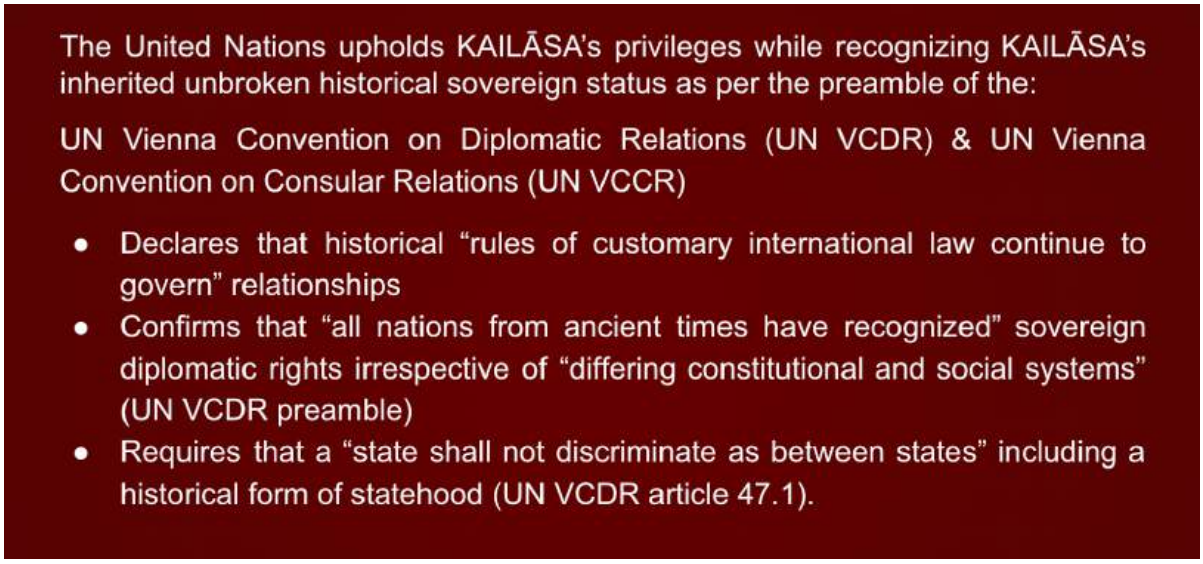
60 61 62 63 64 65 66

[60] Tiwari, Aaditya (30 October 2017). *"Sardar Patel – Man who United India"*. pib.gov.in.
[61] Lumby, E. W. R. 1954. The Transfer of Power in India, 1945–1947. London: George Allen & Unwin. p. 228
[62] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instrument_of_Accession
[63] The *"Instrument of Accession"* between the Hindu Kings and the Dominion of India was contrary to the Hindu law that governed these Kingdoms, as these kings were merely the stewards of the presiding Deity, having no authority to accede their kingdoms to a non-Hindu entity.
[64] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1935
[65] Through the 42nd Amendment in 1976 in the Constitution of India, this stand was further reasserted with the addition of the word *"Secular"* to the Preamble of the Constitution of India, thereby further distancing India (Bharat) to its original form as a Hindu nation. This amendment, in spirit, further dissociated India (Bharat) from all religious duties and identities of a Hindu Kingdom, unlike how it always was during its history of more than 10,000 years.
[66] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Emergency_(India)

The Juridical Statehood of KAILASA

KAILASA® is the First Sovereign State for Hindus re-established by The Supreme Pontiff of Hinduism (SPH) Bhagavan Nithyananda Paramashivam[67], the spiritual head of two billion Hindus. [68]

KAILASA is a sovereign subject of international law-possessing distinctive attributes, derived from SPH's inheritance of the unbroken succession and the revival of 21 ancient *Sanatana* Hindu sovereign states and Hindu ecclesiastical historical institutions.[69] [70]



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[67] SPH hails from the Adishaivite sect of the Aboriginal Indigenous Agricultural Tribes (AIAT). The Ādi Śaiva Vēḷāḷar community is one of the Hindu Aboriginal Indigenous Agricultural Tribes (AIATs) of India, who belong to the Śaiva (followers of Bhagavān Śiva) sub-tradition within the vast spiritual architecture of Hinduism, practicing Hinduism in its most authentic form deeply rooted in Vedas (the source scriptures of Hinduism that is unadulterated by modern imperialist interventions and consumerist dilutions) and Agamas.

[68] Unlike any other modern nation, KAILASA provides a base for the revival, preservation, and central administration of Hinduism, similar to the Vatican, which serves as a central administration hub for the Roman Catholic Church.
The Sovereign Order of KAILASA's Nithyananda is an atypical government, simultaneously functioning as the supreme governing body of Hinduism and a sovereign entity under international law.
This mirrors the unique status of The Holy See, which is an atypical government as well, as it serves as both the supreme governing body of the Catholic Church and a sovereign entity under international law.

[69] Surya Vamsa Surangi Samrajya Sarvajnapeetha, Suvarnapeetha Swargapura Samrajya Sarvajnapeetha, Shyamala Peetha Sarvajnapeetha

[70] In addition, Kanchi KAILASA Sarvajnapeetha and seventeen sovereign Sanatana Hindu ecclesiastical historical institutions receive customary recognition by the UN as per the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

[71] https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9_1_1961.pdf

Doctrine of Continuity[72]



By the doctrine of continuity[73] legal facts in the context of the history of the Hindu sovereign State of the Surangi Kingdom, SPH derives all sovereign rights and powers of the royal lineage as the Sovereign from His

[72] International law recognizes a state's legal personality by recognizing its identity. This perspective extends to periods of annexation or occupation, where the legal personality of a state is considered to persist, enabling its subsequent re-establishment.
Historical examples dating back to the eighteenth century include cases like Portugal and Genoa and instances of state re-establishment after the Vienna Congress of 1815. More recent examples, such as Poland, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, Albania, and Austria during and after World War II, serve as other modern instances of state re-establishment, offering additional evidence to recognize and preserve a state's legal personality over time.

[73] The Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties (1978) (https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/3_2_1978.pdf.) addresses aspects of the Doctrine of Continuity by outlining how treaty obligations are handled during state succession.
In international customary law, the *'Principle of Continuity of States'* (Doctrine of Continuity) implies that upheavals and revolutions within a country, changes in government, territorial adjustments, measures taken during military occupation, or other internal transformations do not negate the existence of the country, do not affect the legal personality and international obligations of the state.

inheritance and continuation of the unbroken succession of the Surangi Kingdom.[74] [75] [76]

Doctrine of Acquired Rights[77] [78] [79] [80]

Sovereign powers and rights acquired from the various lineages of these ancient sovereign Hindu states by SPH through succession as the Sovereign of these states and KAILASA through the unification of these states are absolute, undisputed, and additionally endorsed by the Republic of India through its treaty obligations.

Rights of the Deity and legal principles of Divine Sovereignty

Non-Hindu individuals cannot be trustees, executive officers, or personnel in the Hindu temples[81], and therefore, non-Hindus entities cannot take over

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[74] The Surangi Kingdom, through unification with 20 other sovereign Hindu States and sovereign ecclesiastical, historical entities, became part of the United States KAILASA, which thus became a Sovereign independent juridical state, with SPH as the Sovereign.

[75] As per the doctrine of continuity, these facts imply that the legitimacy of KAILASA manifests as a natural outcome of historical legal facts without mandating the need for further validation, confirmation, or support from other nations.

[76] While the territory of the Surangi Kingdom was annexed unlawfully, KAILASA has no territorial conflict with the Republic of India or any other nation and does not claim any territorial rights over its erstwhile territories.

[77]Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties art. 70(1)(b), May 23, 1969, available at https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1_1_1969.pdf, provides that the termination of an international treaty *"does not affect any right, obligation or legal situation of the parties created through the execution of the treaty prior to its termination,"* and that the concerned parties created through the treaty continue to possess their respective acquired rights.

[78] For instance, the Permanent Court of International Justice held in its Advisory Opinion on the German Settlers in Poland (1923) that *"Private rights acquired under existing law do not cease on a change of sovereignty."* As per the United Nations International Law Commission, these statements of the Permanent Court clearly show that, in the event of a territorial change, an international obligation exists to respect the rights of private individuals acquired under the legislation previously in force.

[79]International Law Commission, Documents of the eleventh session, including the report of the Commission to the General Assembly, Fourth report on State Responsibility by Mr. F. V. Garcia-Amador, Special Rapporteur Document A/CN.4/119 on State responsibility. https://legal.un.org/ilc/documentation/english/a_cn4_119.pdf

[80]Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Collection of Advisory Opinions, series B, No. 6, Settlers of German Origin in Territory ceded by Germany to Poland, pp. 36 and 38. See also other statements of the Court in Collection of Judgments, series A, No. 2, The Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions case, p. 28, and series A, No. 7, Case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, pp. 22 and 42

[81] In Sabhanayagar Temple, Chidambaram v. State Of Tamil Nadu, (2014) 12 SCC 454 (dated January 6, 2014, available at - https://main.sci.gov.in/jonew/judis/41133.pdf), the court upholds that temple trustee cannot be non-Hindu entity; trustees or managers of a temple must be associated with the Hindu faith, as they are serving the presiding Deity.

This principle is elaborated in paragraph 19 of the judgment, which outlines that religious denomination or a section (including a community of priests, Pontiff of the temple-monastery, etc.) who have been recognized as having the exclusive privilege to participate in the administration, worship, and services to the Deity of the temple, and who have a right established and recognized for several centuries are the rightful trustees.

The judgment also emphasized that such religious denominations or a section (including a community of priests, Pontiff of the temple-monastery, etc.) functioning as trustees have an essential requirement to be associated with the Hindu faith, as they serve in a capacity that is deeply intertwined with the religious and spiritual heritage of the temple.

a Hindu nation, or the non-Hindu government cannot run or annex a Hindu kingdom. [82] [83] [84] [85] [86]

Similarly, the Andhra Pradesh Endowments Act 1956 (available at https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/16889/1/act_no_30_of_1987.pdf) states that Non-Hindus or non-believers should not be appointed as trustees or heads of Hindu temples - *"19. Disqualifications for Trusteeship - (1) A person shall be disqualified for being appointed as, or for being, trustee of any charitable or religious institution or endowment - [...] (j) if he does not profess Hindu religion in the case of religious institution or endowment."*
Similarly, the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Section 10, clearly states that all personnel must be Hindus (https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/13275/1/TNHR%26CE%20ACT,%201959%20-%20revised%20and%20updated.pdf).

[82] The concept of Divine Sovereignty is universally recognized and the concept of temple Deities owning property is a well-established legal principle.
Just as in the case of Hindu Temples where the Deity is the owner of the temple and attached properties, the Presiding Deity of the Hindu Kingdom is the Sovereign of the Kingdom.
The King of a Hindu nation was a mere regent of the Lord, similarly to how the executive officers of the temples are mere servants of the presiding Deity.

[83] Around 1976, a case of deity theft was filed in the UK court. The suing entity was a juristic person, which was a Hindu Deity. The case involved the repatriation of a stolen Nataraja Deities to India, which had been stolen in the autumn of 1976 from the Aril Thiru Viswanatha Swamy Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu.
The Indian Government sued Bumper Development Corporation (BDC) and the metropolitan police as co-defendants. The case was fought by a Queen's Counsel, Adrian Hamilton, assisted by the persuasive Bhaskar Ghorpade, barrister-at-law. The Indian Government argued that *"once a deity, always a deity. An idol remains a juristic person however long buried or damaged, since the deity and its juristic entity survive the total destruction of its earthly form."*
The judge concluded that a juristic entity with a title to the Nataraja is superior to that of the defendant. The case set a precedent for regaining stolen temple Deities. It marked the first time a Hindu Deity (embodied form of God as per Hinduism) was recognized as a juristic person in a UK court.
https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/international/story/19880315-indian-government-wins-stolen-nataraja-idol-case-in-british-court-797028-1988-03-14
These case references illustrate that the Hindu Law and principles related to Deity Rights and Divine Sovereignty are recognized in Common English Law, not just in some jurisdictions. Also, given the fact that these principles are recognized in Common English Law and applied before Colonization (in Hindu kingdoms under the Hindu constitution), during the colonial era (under Common English Law), and afterward under Indian (which also upholds these principles as illustrated with different case laws), it is clear that these principles are universal and undisputed.

[84] These concepts and principles in India are primarily governed by Hindu law and various judgments by the Supreme Court and High Courts.
One of the landmark cases that dealt with Deities being juristic persons capable of owning property is the case of *"Ram Jankijee Deities vs State Of Bihar & Ors (1999) 5 SCC 50"*. In this case, the Supreme Court of India held that Hindu idols are juristic entities and have the legal status of a minor under the guardianship of the managing trustee or priest of the temple. Implying that the Deity, as a juristic person, can own property, sue, and be sued in court. The property in question is held in trust for the Deity, and the managing trustee or the priest acts on behalf of the deity.

[85] For example, Marthanda Varma, King of Padmanabhapuram, Kingdom of Travancore, in December 1749, declared and dedicated the kingdom to the presiding Deity, Sri Padmanabha, and subsequently assumed the title Padmanabha Dasa (the servant of Lord Padmanabhan). This act is known as *Thripadidanam*, which meant that the kingdom became the property of Padmanabhaswamy. Since then, the kingdom's sovereign has been the temple's Deity, while the head of the royal family ruled on the Deity's behalf as guardian and pre-eminent servant (Padmanabha Dasa). Since that day, Travancore has not belonged to any one person or the royal family but to the Lord. The kings merely ruled as vassals of agents of the Deity. Marthanda Varma's last words to his successor, Rama Varma, were, *"No deviation whatever should be made in regard to the dedication of the Kingdom to Sri Padmanabhaswamy, and all further territorial acquisitions should be made over to the Devasom."*

[86] The Executive Officers are mere servants of the Deity.
In *"State Of Madhya Pradesh & Ors. V. Pujari Utthan Avam Kalyan Samiti & Anr"*, (2021) SC 4245, AIR 2021 SC 690, (dated September 6, 2021, available at https://indiankanoon.org/doc/122592345/), the Supreme court ruled that the presiding Deity owns all temple property as a legal person and the name of neither the District Collector (State District Executive) nor the Pujari (priest) be put in the property ownership papers(Revenue records). Paragraph 27 of the judgment mentioned above states, *"In the ownership column, the name of the deity alone is required to be mentioned as the deity, being a juristic person is the owner of the land. The occupation of the land is also by the deity, which is carried out by the servant or the managers, on behalf of the deity."* The property of the Deity cannot be used by anybody else.

Given the Doctrine of Continuity, the rights of the Deity and legal principles of Divine Sovereignty, Nehru's annexation of Hindu kingdoms under a non-Hindu framework was unlawful[87] [88].

[87] Just as in the Chidambaram v. State Of Tamil Nadu (2014) 12 SCC 454, the judgment emphasized that religious denominations or a section (including a community of priests, Pontiff of the temple-monastery, etc.) functioning as trustees have an essential requirement to be associated with the Hindu faith, as they serve in a capacity that is deeply intertwined with the religious and spiritual heritage of the temple, likewise, the executive officers of the system of governance, including laws and constitution, must be derived from the Hindu Jurisprudence (the VedaAgamas and Dharmashastras) and heritage, inherent laws and statutes of the Hindu nation are deeply intertwined with its religious and spiritual heritage.

[88] This fact is well understood by the application of the legal principle and international customary law, *"Ex injuria jus non oritur,"* which translates to *"Law does not arise from injustice"* or, more loosely, *"From wrong or unjust action, law (or a right) cannot arise"*

This principle is a fundamental concept in international law. It's rooted in the idea that one cannot benefit from wrongdoing. It plays a crucial role in various aspects of international law, including the prohibition of acquiring territory by force and the illegality of agreements or actions contrary to international law. It emphasized that the illegal action (annexation of a Hindu state by threat or force) cannot create legal rights for the wrongdoer.

De Jure and De Facto[89] Statehood [90]

KAILASA meets the most widely accepted criteria for statehood defined in the Montevideo Convention according to which an entity must possess the following characteristics to qualify as a state:

1. A permanent population
2. A defined territory
3. A government
4. The capacity to enter into relations with the other states.

91 92 93

[89] An international entity with de facto (by fact) statehood has all the characteristics of a state and operates like one but may not be widely recognized.
An entity with de jure (by law) statehood meets the legal criteria and is widely recognized by the international community.
[90] *"Juridical statehood"* refers to the legal recognition of a political entity as a sovereign state under international law. It is the formal, legal recognition that it is an entity and is constitutionally independent of all foreign states, recognized as sovereign or independent by most states, enjoys membership in international organizations, and possesses various rights and obligations under international law.
[91] The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States establishes that *"the political existence of the state is independent of recognition by other states"*, emphasizing the inherent rights of states to self-governance, territorial integrity, and political independence.
Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, Article 3, December 26, 1933. Available at: https://www.ilsa.org/Jessup/Jessup15/Montevideo%20Convention.pdf
Further, Article 13 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States elucidates the independent exercise of these rights within the framework of international law.
https://www.oas.org/dil/1948%20charter%20of%20the%20organization%20of%20american%20states.pdf
[92] The three ancient Hindu sovereign states of KAILASA, namely the kingdoms of Surya Vamsa Surangi Samrajyam Sarvajnapeetham, Suvarnapeetha Swargapura Samrajya Sarvajnapeetham, Shyamala Peetha Sarvajnapeetham possessed all these characteristics at all time.
However, at various times, temporarily, the control of their territory was lost. But this did not negate the existence of KAILASA, as per the doctrine of continuity, in the international customary law, which, as mentioned before, states that the upheavals and revolutions within a country, changes in governmental forms, the extent of a country's territory, and measures taken during a military occupation do not affect the existence of the State.
[93] As a juridical state, KAILASA possesses an international legal personality, which means it can enter into treaties, join international organizations, and raise claims in international courts.



29 April 2012 - Coronation of The SPH as the 293rd Sovereign Supreme Pontiff of the Shyamala Peetha Sarvajnapeetham. The nations of KAILASA have expressed their International Legal Personality since ancient times. For instance, the Shyamala Peetha Sarvajnapeetham, that ruled over the Pandya Dynasty, had diplomatic relations with the Roman Empire and maintained associated customs even after more than a thousand years of the collapse of the Roman Empire.

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[94]The Roman Emperor Julian is noted to have received an embassy from a Pandya around 361 CE. https://www.britannica.com/topic/Pandya-dynasty (ii) Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India, by Moti Chandra, Abhinav Publications, Chapter VI - Trade between India and the Roman Empire, page 111,*"From those land routes at least in the time of Augustus several Indian embassies reached Rome. At least four such embassies are mentioned in the Latin literature, namely 1) the embassy from Puru country (the territory between the Jhelum and Beas) took with it to Rome serpents, monals, tigers and a letter written in Greek language, 2) the embassy from Broach was accompanied by a Buddhist monk named Germanos, 3) an embassy from the Chera country. It was reported in Rome that at Muziris (Cranganore) was built a temple in honour of Augustus and 4) an embassy from the Pandya country brought with it precious stones, pearls and an elephant. We know that in the time of Augustus commercial relations between India and Rome grew but in this the balance of trade was in favour of India from the very beginning and as a result of this Roman gold poured into the country."* https://ignca.gov.in/Asi_data/63122.pdf

[95] Such ancient history illustrates that the constituent Sovereign nations and entities of the United States of KAILASA had been well-known international legal personalities at various times, possessing both De Jure and De Facto Statehood, and with their revival as KAILASA continues to do so.

KAILASA's Perpetual Existence

KAILASA within its historical cultural, religious legal framework has and shall remain in perpetuity in the future, notwithstanding the impacts of climate change during the time of Kumari Kandam[96], colonial legacies, annexation of territories by modern states and upheavals resulting in loss of physical territory.

Persecution of SPH and KAILASA

The re-establishment of KAILASA stirred opposition from Hindumisic[97] forces who executed a massive persecution[98]:

- 70+ assassination attempts on SPH
- 250+ sexual assaults on SPH and His monks, nuns, and disciples including girls[99]
- 120+ false legal cases
- 17,000+ hours of hate speech in online media, 25,000+ print articles in more than 50 countries
- Destruction of heritage properties worth 27+ million USD.

[96] Kumari Kandam is the Ancient Enlightened Sanatana Hindu Civilization, emphasizing its role in shaping cultural heritage and spiritual beliefs, thus strengthening the bond between Hindu identity and transnational ancient roots. However, the sovereign lands of its citizens were lost to the waves of the Indian Ocean when Kumari Kandam, the ancient Hindu homeland, sank beneath the surface due to the ravages of cataclysmic climate change and ecological destruction. This calamity, a stark reminder of the consequences of neglecting the delicate balance of nature, has driven the people of KAILASA to seek a new home, where they may rebuild and thrive in harmony with the environment. Later on in history, the rest of our lands were lost as an effect of colonialism, further eroding our connection to our ancestral heritage and cultural identity.

[97] Showing hostility and hatred against Hinduism and Hindu people

[98] https://github.com/kailaasa/docs-for-media

[99] https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/DGD24June2021/51.docx

KAILASA's Jurisprudence

True justice for humanity can only be achieved through the revival and empowerment of indigenous courts, with their rulings being executed and implemented on par with present judicial systems.

KAILASA jurisprudence that includes the *Manuvadhi Dharma Shastra*[100], *Bhagavad Gita*[101] and *Veda-Agamic* scriptures[102], cosmic principles, Hindu governance[103], parliament[104], responsible democracy[105] and enlightened blissful living.

1. ***Vasudeva Kutumbhakam***[106] - The whole world is one family

[100] The foundational Hindu law book
[101]The preamble to KAILASA's constitution
[102] The constitution, laws and values rooted in ancient scriptures
[103]Unlike any other modern nation, KAILASA provides a base for the revival, preservation, and central administration of Hinduism, similar to the Vatican, which serves as a central administration hub for the Roman Catholic Church.
The Sovereign Order of KAILASA's Nithyananda is an atypical government, simultaneously functioning as the supreme governing body of Hinduism and a sovereign entity under international law.
This mirrors the unique status of The Holy See, which is an atypical government as well, as it serves as both the supreme governing body of the Catholic Church and a sovereign entity under international law.
[104] The most ancient parliamentary system in the world is the Hindu Parliament, revealed in the Treaties of the Nataraja Sabha within the Nataraja Temple in Chidambaram. The system was based on dharma. Dharma is defined by the sage Jaimini, author of the mīmāsa sūtra as follows: codanālakṣaṇo'rtho dharmaḥ (Dharma is a function that propels one to action). These ancient Hindu parliaments functioned based on responsible democracy discussing social, economic and religious problems, framing policies without discriminating between castes or gender, advocating equality and independence for women, enabled the ideas emerging out of discussion to make them reach the communities through discussions, giving importance to disciplined and moral life and advocating a life of generosity and kindness.
[105] The Vedic sages, seers and rishis of Hinduism made the science of responsible democracy available for the entire of humanity. Democracy can only be experienced when the individuals holding the position of authority are accountable and held responsible for their actions. Therefore, the foremost duty of those in a position of power was integrity to dharma to which included impartiality and a total absence of bias or attachment. The lack of responsiblism is the direct factor of corruption, money laundering, economical back lag and violence in the nation. Hindu Democracy was one of the significant reasons behind the economic growth of ancient India which was producing over 40% of the world's GDP (https://www.visualcapitalist.com/2000-years-economic-history-one-chart/).
[106] Vasudeva Kutumbhakam ('वसुधैव कु टुम्बकम्') – 'Entire world is my family' (अयं बन्धुरयंनेति गणना लघुचेसाम्। उदारचरिानां ुिवसुधैव कु टुम्बकम्॥ Maha Upanishad Ch. 6, verse 71-73. Translation of the Maha Upanishad Chapter 6 verses 71-73, "Only the denigrated small-minded with a very pathetic outlook of life discriminate between kin and a stranger; while for the magnanimous, the entire world is a family.").

2. ***Advaita* (Oneness),** recognizing the omnipresence of all beings[107] [108]

3. ***Brahmanyam Bahuputratam* -** Hinduism introduces you to you as the favorite inheritor of the Cosmos.

4. ***Ahimsa* (Non-violence)**[109] - The principle upon which the Constitution of KAILASA is based[110].

5. **First Amendment** of the Constitution of KAILASA states: Every citizen has the right to cognize oneself as Paramashiva[111] [112].

6. **All beings are Divine** - KAILASA's founding principle[113]

7. **Right to Enlightenment:** Hinduism's core principle

8. **Peaceful Co-existence**, promoting harmony

9. **Gender equality**[114]

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[107] ओं पूणमदः पूणिमदं पूणात् पूणमुदते | पूण पूणमादाय पूणमेवावशते || || ओं हा हा साः || oṁ pūṛṇ amadaḥ pūṛṇ amidaṁ pūṛṇ āt pūṛṇ amudacyate | pūṛṇ asya pūṛṇ amādāya pūṛṇ amevāvaśiṣ yate || ||oṁshāntishāntisāntiḥ || - *Isavasya Upanishad* "Aum. This is Whole (Purna), that is Whole (Purna). If this is removed from that, both remain, continue as Whole. When the Whole merges into Whole, Whole alone remains. If the Whole is removed or perceived to be removed from Whole, again Whole alone remains as Whole. Let there be peace in my inner space, peace in the outer space, peace in the Cosmos" .

[108] Oneness of all beings is the core operating cognition resulting in all beings experienced as the self. *"Ekoham Bahu Syam*", translated as: I am one; may I become many.

[109] अह ंिसा परमो धममस तथाह ंिसा परो दमः ।अह ंिसा परमिंदानम अह ंिसा परमस तपः ।अह ंिसा परमो यज्ञस तथाह स्मा परिं बलम।अह ंिसा परमिं हमत्रम अह ंिसा परमिं सुखम।अह ंिसा परमिं सत्यम अह ंिसा परमिंशरुतम॥ Mahabharata 13.117.37–38

[110] "Ahimsa is the highest Dharma (cosmic law), Ahimsa is the highest self-control, Ahimsa is the greatest gift, Ahimsa is the best practice, Ahimsa is the highest sacrifice, Ahimsa is the finest strength, Ahimsa is the greatest friend, Ahimsa is the greatest happiness, Ahimsa is the highest truth, and Ahimsa is the greatest teaching".

[111] Every one must be treated as Paramashiva and treat others as Paramashiva.

[112] Whether we realize it or not, experience it or not, everyone of us is the Ultimate Paramashiva (the Primordial Hindu Divinity). Any perception or belief or cognition that is otherwise is pure delusion. So, the justice system of KAILASA does not evaluate or judge a person, or classify him or her as a saint or sinner, as these classifications themselves are redundant in the face of the truth of *Paramashivoham*. Hence the justice system is not based on punishment, the social concepts of right and wrong, neither confession nor atonement. It is based on pure dharma (righteousness) and cosmic laws as revealed by Paramashiva and the understanding of *Prayaschitta* which is based on realization, completion and realignment to the Ultimate. Paramashiva's justice system does not judge a being as innocent or guilty. It only reminds a person about his or her fundamental purpose of life to realize that he or she is Paramashiva already. Any miss- or non-alignment to this truth is realigned with *Prayaschitta* which is a reminder rather than punishment and hence does not engender the biggest delusion of modern society, which is fear.

[113] KAILASA's founding principle is the idea that all beings can live in peace and harmony, and that all human beings are equal and Divine, and can reach their highest potential irrespective of their color, nationality, religion, gender or race.

[114] https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/executions/cfis/2024-lgbtiq/subm-killing-lgbtiq-cso-kailash-union.pdf

10. **Vedic Feminism®** [115]

11. **10 essential provisions for human well-being is provided free by KAILASA**[116]

By integrating the indigenous justice systems into the broader framework of transitional justice, we can create more culturally appropriate, participatory, and effective mechanisms for addressing past abuses and promoting reconciliation.

This approach honors the rights of ancient indigenous peoples to self-determination and self-government while contributing to a more comprehensive and inclusive vision of justice for all of humanity.

[115] https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/women/sr/cfis/unga79/subm-sr-violence-against-cso-kailash-union.docx

[116] https://www.facebook.com/share/6qYy9ZwZW1vimzno/?mibextid=WC7FNe



"KAILASA is based on the principles of life revealed and ordained by Paramashiva.

The basis of the whole juridical-legislative tradition of KAILASA is the Vedagamas and scriptures revealed by Paramashiva.

The Dharmashāstra (Code), as the principal legislative document of KAILASA founded on the juridical-legislative heritage of revelation and tradition, is to be regarded as an indispensable instrument to ensure order both in individual and social life, and also in KAILASA nation's activity itself.

Therefore, besides containing the fundamental elements of the hierarchical and organic structure of KAILASA as willed by the divine Founder, as based upon the Vedagamic fundamental principles which govern the juridical-legislative functions, the Code must also lay down certain rules and norms of behavior.

The greatest care has been taken to ensure that in the lengthy preparation of the Code, the wording of the norms should be accurate, and that they should be based on a solid juridical, Vedagamic, dharmashāstra-based foundation.

I promulgate this fundamental body of ecclesiastical laws for KAILASA."

-The SPH Bhagavan Nithyananda Paramashivam

Appendix



Massacred by Invaders

— 1971 : Hindu Genocide in Bangladesh

30 million Hindus displaced.

3,000,000 Hindus massacred

— 1947 : Partition of India

14 million Hindus displaced.

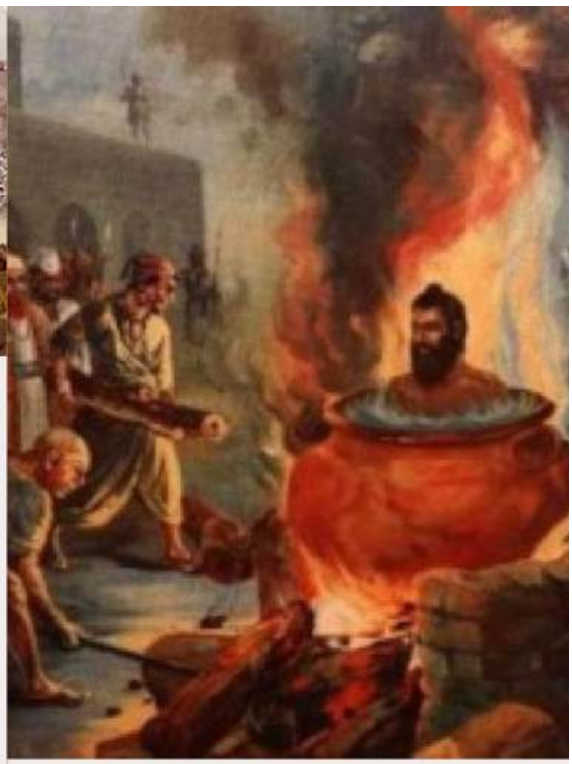
2,000,000 Hindus massacred

— 1950 : Riots Of East Bengal

4.5 million Hindus displaced.

500,000 Hindus massacred

— 1857 : First uprising against colonial empire



680,000 Hindus massacred.

— 1000 to 1525 : Massacres during Mughal Invasion

400 million Hindus killed.

—As per Tarikh-i Firishta

70 million Hindus massacred

—As per K. S. Lal's estimate

Imposition of Slavery

— 997 : Mahmud Of Ghazni

2,000,000 Hindus enslaved in Sindh, Ujjain, Rur, Malwa, Punjab, India.

— 1388 : Massacre by Timur

750,000 Hindus enslaved.

— 1556 : Abdullah Uzbeg

500,000 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Tinnevelly (Tirunelveli)

275,400 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company

215,900 Hindus enslaved. in Canara, Coorg, Wynad, Cochin, and Travancore.

— 1830 : East India Company, Malabar

124,950 Hindus enslaved.

— 1001 : Mahmud Of Ghazni

100,000 Hindus enslaved.

— 800 : Muhammad al-Qasim

96,000 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Malabar and Wynad (Wayanad)

85,000 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Canara

68,000 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Sylhet and Buckergunge (Bakerganj)

68,000 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

23,287 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Behar

19,314 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Arcot

17,000 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Assam

9,605 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Tizhoot

9,402 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India, Company Trichinopoly

9,010 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Southern Mahratta Country

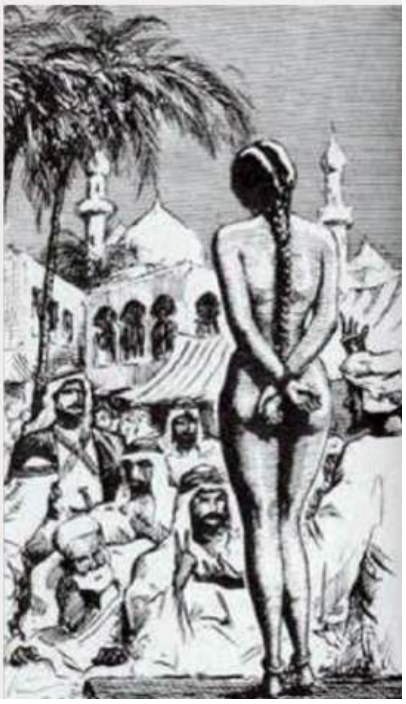
6,375 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Surat

2,550 Hindus enslaved.

— 1830 : East India Company, Penang

2,550 Hindus enslaved.





Temples Destroyed

— 500 BCE to 1800CE : India

2000 temples destroyed and converted to mosques

—As per Sita Ram Goel's research.

— 1992-1993 : Bangladesh

1,000 temples destroyed

— 1566 CE : Inquisition of Goa

160 temples destroyed

— 1567 CE : Inquisition of Goa

600 temples destroyed

— 1566-1576 CE : Goa

Government implemented Laws forbidding repair of temples

— 1569 CE : Inquisition of Goa

100% temples destroyed

—As per Portuguese archive records

— 1992 : Bangladesh Pogroms

11 temples destroyed

— 3 Feb 2018 : Meenakshi Amman Temple

Arsonic attack

— 8 Feb 2018 : Sri Vadaranyeswarar Temple

Arsonic attack

— 10 Feb 2018 : Gangai Amman Temple

Arsonic attack

— 14 Feb 2018 : Sri Adi Kumbeswar Temple

Arsonic attack



— 14 Feb 2018 : Tyagaraja Swamy Temple

Arsonic attack

— 23 Feb 2018 : Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple Karuppur

Arsonic attack

— 24 May 2018 : Ranganathaswamy Temple

Arsonic attack



University And Libraries

— 1193 CE : Nalanda University and library

9 million books burnt down by Baklitiyar Khilji

— 1800 to 1900 CE :

1,000,000 **Gurukuls** (Hindu Schools) **destroyed.**

— 500 CE to 1900 CE :

10,000 **Peetams** (Hindu Universities), **Mutts** (Colleges) and **Agraharams** (Diploma colleges) **destroyed.**



— 500 CE : Takshasila University and library

Destroyed during Toramana (a ruler of the Alchon Huns) invasion







Man Made Famines

— 1700 to 1950 : Colonial Era

80 million starved to death

— 1100 to 1700 : Mughal Era

18 million starved to death

— 1783-84 : Chalisa famine

11 Million starved to death

— 1791-92 : Doji barafamine or Skull famine

11 Million starved to death

— 1100-1600 : The 11 Famines

10 Million starved to death

— 1600-1800 : Three other famines

10 Million starved to death

— 1769-70 : Great Bengal Famine

10 Million starved to death

— 1876-78 : Great Famine (Southern India famine)

8.2 Million starved to death

— 1630-1631 : Deccan Famine (2nd Famine of 17th century)

7.4 Million starved to death

— 1943-44 : Bengal famine of 1943

3.6 Million starved to death



Loss Of Territory

— Loss of Hindu Kingdoms

From	To
3200 BCE	2007 CE
56 Hindu Kingdoms	0 Hindu nation.
6 million km²	0 km²

— Gandhar (Afghanistan)

Hindu Population	Area Lost
2018 - 0.03%	6,52,237 km²

— Pakistan (Kushan and Mauryan empires)

Hindu Population	Area Lost
1998 - 1.6%	8,81,913 km²

Hindu Population	Area Lost
1951 - 22% 2011 - 9%	1,47,570 km²

— Sri Lanka

Hindu Population	Area Lost
1915 - 25% 2012 - 13%	65610 km²

— Indonesia (erstwhile part of Sri Vijaya empire)

Hindu Population	Area Lost
2010 - 1.69%	685645 km²

— Parts of Malaysia (erstwhile Sri Vijaya empire)

Hindu Population	Area Lost
2010 - 6.3%	3,30,803 km²

— Nepal (Kosala empire)

Hindu Population	Area Lost
2011 - 81%	1,47,181 km²



3 March 2010 - Attempt to burn SPH alive inside His residence. This was broadcasted live on TV.

TV stings city's spiritual guru

Thirty-two-year-old Swami Paramahamsa Nithyananda is breaking news

D Ram Raj. CHENNAI

There were widespread protests in Tamil Nadu after a news channel on Wednesday aired clippings of a 32-year-old popular spiritual guru in a compromising position with an unidentified actress. Protests rocked the state after the channel exposed Swami Paramahamsa Nithyananda's alleged sex romp with the actress whose face was blurred on television. The godman, accused of cheating people and drugging women in the garb of providing herbal medicines, has gone into hiding following the expose.

Protesters attacked Nithyananda's ashrams and brought down his portraits in several areas of the state. They also burnt his effigies in Kumbakkonam, Coimbatore, Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Rajapalayam, Kanyakumari and Banruttl. Puducherry also witnessed similar protests. "We will renounce Nithyananda the way Muslim countries have announced a fatwa against Bangladeshi author Taslima Nasreen," a protester said. Nithyananda, who is well-known in the south for his lucid philosophical talks, was born on January 1, 1978 as Rajasekaran in the temple town of Thiruvannamalai. He is reported to have come under the influence of yoga practitioner Raghupati Maharaj early in his life and experimented with yoga, tantra, vedanta and other metaphysical sciences from a very young age. He became a popular yoga and meditation guru, and attracted a large number of devotees. He has spiritual centres in Thiruvannamalai and Bidadi.



In 2007, Nithyananda was elected chairperson of the Hindu University of America, also known as the International Vedic Hindu University, based in Florida. Nithyananda established the Life Bliss Foundation as his worldwide movement for meditation and transformation in 2003. The foundation is reported to span over 1,000 centres in 33 countries.

FULL COVERAGE | P4



Swami case: CID seeks more info

The CID has invited more information about cases lodged against Swami Nityananda's ashram in Bidadi. The sleuths have promised to protect the informants' identity. Travel and other cost will be provided too. Call 080-22381894, 9480800123. TNN

Print Close Window

The Indian EXPRESS
JOURNALISM OF COURAGE

Nityanand probe: CID asks 'victims' to depose

Agencies Posted online: Mon Mar 29 2010, 17:02 hrs

Bangalore : The Crime Investigation Department (CID) of the Karnataka police on Monday sought information from the "victims" of self-styled godman Nityananda Swami against whom it has launched a probe.

The CID Superintendent of Police Yogappa, in a release here, said all those affected and the victims of Nityananda were free to contact him and depose. He said the travel expenses of those willing to depose before him and provide information would be met by the department and their identities kept in utmost secrecy.

The CID wing has been entrusted with the investigation into the allegations of sleazy activities by Nityananda, after Tamil Nadu police transferred the cases to Karnataka. Nityananda is at large since March 2 after a private television channel aired the video tapes of his alleged sleaze acts. The Karnataka High Court has rejected Nityananda's plea for anticipatory bail and for quashing the cases filed against him.

'Paisa feko, tamasha dekho'

CID chief goes on Facebook and appeals to victims to come forward and depose against Swami Nithyananda. So far, no one has bothered to respond to his pokes

M K Ashoka

Director General of Police (CID) D V Guruprasad is looking to Facebook for help in nailing Swami Nithyananda, kicking up a flurry of online activity in the process.

After Nithyananda's release on bail, DGP posted the following on the social networking site: "Swami Nithyananda got bail. In his complaint Shri Lenin accused the swami of rape, sensational sex, criminal intimidation and hurting religious sentiments. Despite our best efforts, not a single 'victim' has come to us stating that the swamiji had unnatural sex with him/her or raped her. We got some emails from persons living abroad but they have not provided any evidence"...

He also wrote, "Why can't you people motivate the 'victims' of swamiji to come out and give statements to us? So long as they keep quiet, what can the investigation do? The women in the tapes should depose that they were victimised. So far, this has not happened." He also said that the probe into irregularities in funds was on.

The DGP's rather innovative methods has had comments coming thick and fast on Facebook, some filled with contempt, some sympathetic.



DGP D V Guruprasad

SWAMI OR MINISTER?

Harsha Raju wrote that the Swami had gone on record to say that he was neither a man nor a swami. "The CID has no evidence against him, it seems. What is a video tape, then? If he was not guilty, why was he hiding then? I guess this is India. Same will be the case with Halappa (former BJP minister) — he will also come out on bail as no evidence will be found against him also. And people who call themselves his devotees will be happy — wow! Time to become a swami or a minister..."

PAISA BOLTA HAI

Vishal Diggewadi was contemptious about a corrupt system. "Paisa bolta hai India me, paisa feko tamasha dhekho, Everything happens for money. Pay millions in India and do anything, you will get bail. Or else have links with big ministers... hmmm... I agree ...India is great... someone said if you don't belive in God, come to India... only God can run this country."

However, the DGP's post did find some sympathetic Facebookers. Radhe Shyam said the bail was not unexpected. "It was question of when rather than whether. No wonder, public opinion has softened its stand on the swamiji's deeds. And if some sensational news surfaces, this swami will go free. Yes, the police are the victims of low conviction rates and all their efforts [will go in vain] with such judgments. But still, the police will have to work within the system."

Writing in a similar vein, Anita Mendonca Mathias said, "Let us work towards forming a better and less corrupt system."

The DGP also found a staunch supporter in Anoop S N who wrote, "This is happening because of us... not because of the money... not because of the police... not because of the system. We have developed this culture! We have no b***s to fight for justice and we blame the system for everything. And so-called society, they will screw the lady who comes forward against the swami :(. And they might even worship the swami again."

Anoop backs Guruprasad to the hilt, saying, "Don't give up, sir... there is always hope... all this crap will go away when a generation awakes!" And then comes a word of advice for the top cop: "DGP CID, sir, pinpointing the issue will not work... you should try and restore faith in the police... only then will people desist from writing emails from a fake account. Facebook is a good step but caters to a small set of people. Only criminals should be scared of the police, not other people!"

And then, surprise, surprise, Shweta Srinivas rooted for the swami: "You can never believe in demigods... afterall they are also human... so no harm in them acting as one."

Guruprasad, for his part, said he had created the Facebook account to be "peo-ple-friendly".

"Whenever possible, I try to solve problems. The idea of this site is to make people aware of what we are doing at the CID and to take their help in solving the cases we are investigating".



Swami Nithyananda

4.44

29 March 2010 - The headline says - “Paisa feko, tamasha dekho”. The literal meaning is, “Throw money, and watch the drama show.” It implies: bribe the fake witnesses and enjoy the fake trial. On June 2012, during illegal detainment and interrogation of KAILASA’s nun, the police reminded them that they could be rewarded with monetary compensation if they gave a false complaint against The SPH.



12 April 2010 - Hindumisic elements protest against SPH inciting mob hatred against Him



'Mob Lynching' - Unprecedented mob gathered at the Bengaluru airport, inside the restricted area, when His Divine Holiness was brought out by the officials

22 April 2010 - 'Mob Lynching' - Unprecedented mob gathered at the Bengaluru airport, inside the restricted area, when SPH was brought out by the officials



22 April 2010 - Slipper and acid egg thrown at SPH outside Bengaluru Airport

117



April 2010 - Torture in the guise of medical test to the extent that SPH was unable to walk. The doctor forced a 1.5 inch diameter thick tube into the mouth of SPH. In response, SPH involuntarily thrashed on the table. For twenty long minutes, SPH was subject to this brutally invasive test. He impounded immense internal wounds, causing blood to appear in his stool for the next six months after this incident took place.

[117] Footage of mob lynching and acid attack at SPH
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EeeWoFGFSuYqybHe3YMEUNc6ou_7kSz5/view



April 2010 - Interrogation footage of SPH leaked to the media during police custody in order to generate atrocity material and incite even more public hatred against SPH. Publicizing CCTV footage of police custody is Illegal.



Media hench-man had used the iron stands kept in the hall to beat resident monks



Similarly some of the militants used chairs to hit



Two Media reporters (one in blue-white checked shirt and one in grey shirt) push a devotee (circled in green) as he tries to protect female monks



A media henchman inciting others violently shouting, "Massacre! Kill Nithyanandaji! "



A media henchman as he kicks an Adiheeram resident on his stomach





All cameras are switched off and withdrawn as soon as there is no footage to show monks with angry faces, as a Senior citizen was able to momentarily calm Suvarna TV media-henchman



Woman senior citizens crying at the media henchmen pleading them to stop and leave



Media Coverage



Clashes rock Nithyananda ashram

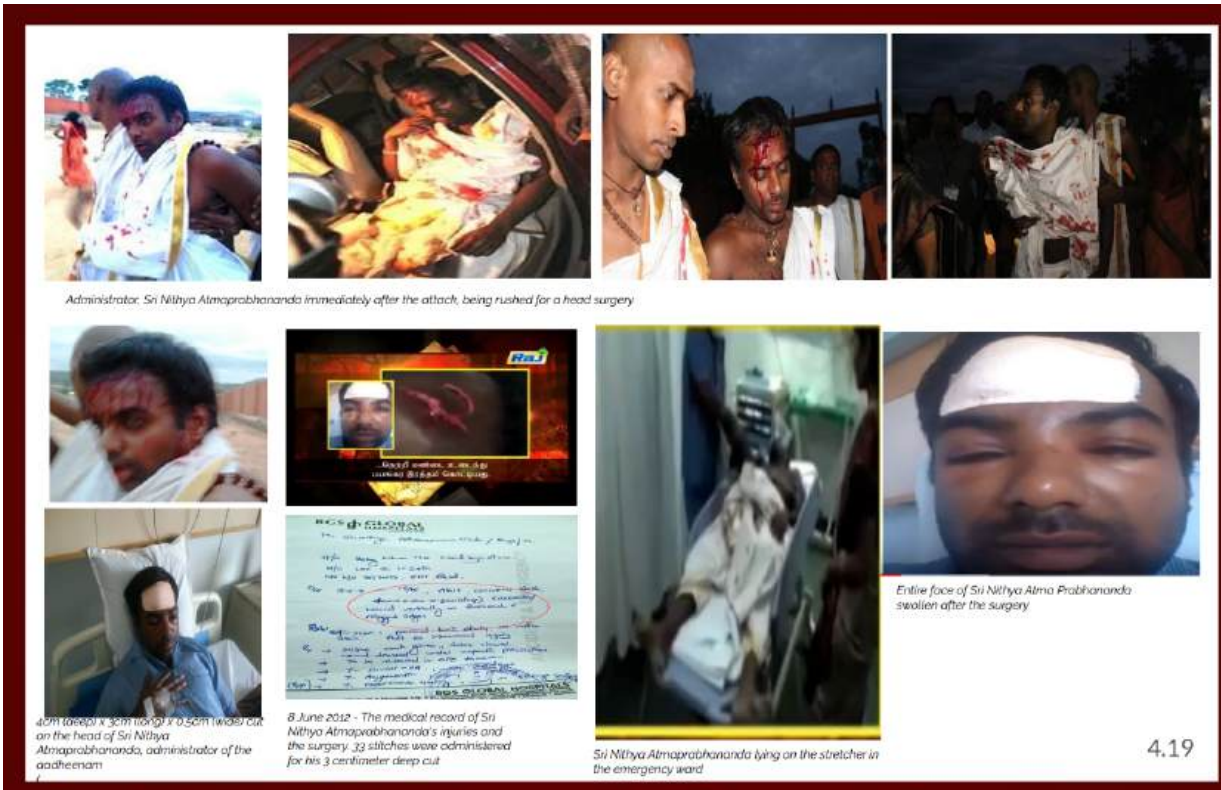
Pro-Kannada activists, inmates scuffle. Disciples among 30 arrested.

Media Article - English Daily Deccan Herald On 9 June, 2010

7 June 2012 - Hindumisic mob attack at SPH's temple-monastery complex in Bengaluru, India



KAILASA nuns brutally manhandled and attacked in Tiruvannamalai, India



7 June 2012 - Mob attack. Over 100 residents of KAILASA's monastery in Bengaluru, India endured multiple injuries and needed immediate medical attention. Much of their traumas of physical and sexual assaults remain as untold stories of the Hindu Holocaust.



8 June 2012 - Female monks are groped, abused, and attacked murderously by the anti-Hindu militants



11 June 2012 - 600 policemen deployed to dehumanise The SPH, search, seize, seal His headquarters at Bengaluru and enforce illegal curfew orders

600 Police Deployed for Nithya

Express News Service

Bangalore: Ramanagaram was surrounded by the police since 6 am on Thursday. Police came from Kolar, Bidadi, Channapatna, Mangalore, Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Chikballapur.

Over 600 police personnel were stationed within the court premises in a two pronged attack mode.

DEVOTEES REJOICE IN BIDADI

Meanwhile, at Nityananda's Bidadi ashram, devotees sang prayers even as the land, revenue and police officials commenced third day of their search operation. The devotees chanted prayers all through the morning and were overjoyed when they heard that their guru was granted bail. The officials who were carrying on the search operation remained tightlipped about the findings within the ashram. The court premises turned into a village fair as over 2,500 civilians had gathered there. Many climbed tall buildings around the court, but couldn't get a

Not Nithya, is Bidadi land, the target?

DC CORRESPONDENT
BENGALURU, JUNE 11

A sustained four day campaign by local news television channels against self-styled godman Nithyananda brought enough pressure on Chief Minister D.V. Sadananda Gowda to declare on Monday that the government will arrest the godman, take over the administration of his Dhyanapeetham ashram in Bidadi, and throw a security ring around it.

The CM's announcement triggered an exodus from the ashram, with some 30, Indian and foreign nationals and their children, leaving the premises.

Amid speculation the anti-swami campaign was a cover for a land grab of the 20 acre spread off the Mysore-Bengaluru highway, the negative media glare on the swami — sparked by a tv journalist attempting to deliver a copy of a court summons in a sexual harassment case to the godman — whipped up sentiments and prompted the CM to act.



Police are on the lookout for Nithyanada, who is absconding. "We have registered cases under Sec 323, 506, 504, 324 and 149 in Bidadi police station against Nithyananda. We are not going to revive previous cases pending against him. Right now, it is on developments that took place on June 7," Ramanagar SP Anupam Agarwal said. P3

CM ordered immediate body-arrest of His Divine Holiness at any cost!

"Thirdly, we have asked the home department to see the bail applications. The bail already issued to Nithyananda Swamiji should be cancelled. For that reason, legal action should be taken immediately. Hope, finally the arrest of Nithyananda should be done as early as possible. Speedy mechanism should be opted for this purpose."

Arrest Nithya, close ashram, orders CM

Inmates leave as police ready to search Dhyanapeetam for evidence



Hundreds of devotees left Swami Nithyananda's ashram after the CM instructed the police to evict them for closing down the ashram —DNA

DNA Correspondent
▪ BANGALORE

Waking up to the public outcry against Swami Nithyananda and activities in his Dhyanapeetham ashram in Bidadi, chief minister DV Sadananda Gowda on Monday ordered his arrest and closure of the ashram.

Gowda also instructed the police to evict the inmates after his talks with home minister R Ashoka and senior police and home ministry officials.

"Soon after the order was issued, hundreds of devotees started leaving the ashram. They were stopped at the gate by police to scan their luggage before letting them out. Among them was a Canadian devotee who was detained after police found a hard disk in her bag.

Several kitchen helpers, gardeners and security guards were among those who vacated the ashram on Monday. Police found burnt copies of Tamil film magazines and pornders to carry out search while senior officials camped in the police headquarters to get orders for further action.

The chief minister instructed the police to search the ashram for 'evidence', if any, that could shed light on the activities that were going on there. He also ordered the Bangalore regional commissioner to conduct a probe into the affairs of the ashram and submit a report at the earliest.

The meeting discussed the preliminary report submitted by the deputy commissioner of Ramanagaram district and superintendent of police for Ramanagaram.

Official sources said the government took tough steps against the ashram bowing to public pressure. The police, who are yet to carry out a search operation, do not have hopes of getting crucial evidences from the ashram as they believe that Nithyananda and his associates might have carried away the evidence with them.



CID will go ahead with pending medical test

TIMES OF INDIA 13 JUN 2010

I'll inspect the ashram

I heard about the sexual harassment allegations made against Nityananda through the media. Nobody has come to the women's commission as yet to complain about him. I've sought contact details of the women who claim to be victims. In the last four days, I have written several times to the chief minister and home minister to look into the issue. I will inspect the ashram along with state government officials.

G MANJULA | CHAIRPERSON OF THE KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN'S COMMISSION

FALL FROM GRACE: A board was lying on the ground outside the Bidadi ashram

SEX, LIES & VIDEOTAPE

March 2010: A TV channel airs purported footage of swamiji Nityananda, founder of Dhyana Peetham (a meditation centre), in an alleged sex romp with Tamil actress Ranjitha.

April 2010: After a month on the run, Nityananda arrested by CID in Solan, Himachal Pradesh

June 2010: Karnataka HC grants bail to Nityananda after 52 days in jail.

May 2010: Charged with rape, unnatural sex, cheating, and criminal intimidation

Dec 2010: Lenin Karuppan, a former aide who sent the video to TV channels, alleges threat to witnesses by the Godman

Dec 2010: Actress Ranjitha denies that she was in the video

Jan 2011: CID confirms the video's authenticity

April 2012: Nityananda appointed 293rd pontiff of Madurai Aadheenam

June 6, 2012: Police lodge criminal cases against Nityananda and followers for assaulting a reporter during press meet at his ashram

June 11, 2012: Search warrant for Nityananda's arrest, who is reportedly absconding from his Bidadi ashram

TIMES OF INDIA / 12 JUN 2012 / Pg 4

Till Monday Night, Godman's Headquarters Hadn't Been Sealed

Police await orders, but ASHRAM STAYS SUBDUED

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bidadi: Swami Paramahamsa Nityananda's ashram at Bidadi, 30km from here, was neither sealed nor had it been taken over by the authorities till late Monday night.

However, the busy ashram, spread over 30 acres, wore a deserted look after TV channels flashed in the afternoon that chief minister DV Sadananda Gowda had ordered that the controversial godman's abode be sealed. A few devotees were seen walking out of the ashram in a huff, but several others remained inside. Police estimated that 158 devotees, including 60 children, have taken shelter inside the ashram.

"There is a gurukul in the ashram and children from across the globe have come for a summer camp," ashram sources told TOI.

A Canadian couple walked out of the ashram, saying they came here four days ago. Regretting that they didn't even get a chance to interact with Nityananda, the duo said they enjoyed their stay in the ashram. When asked where Nityananda was, they just laughed and said: "No comments."

A woman devotee from Tamil Nadu quipped that Nityananda was too big to be nailed by worldly processes.

A senior police officer told TOI that the ashram hasn't been sealed yet. "The chief minister has ordered a detailed inquiry. The superintendent of police and deputy commissioner may start investigation on Tuesday, after they receive orders. There are some legal formalities to be completed before taking any step," he said. "We cannot lock the ashram unless some heinous crime has been reported and police complaint lodged." The officer confirmed that no such thing happened over the last weekend.

Home ministry sources confirmed that no fresh criminal case that could be described as major, has been filed against the ashram and the godman since 2010.



Darshan Shivakumar

MEDITATION CUT SHORT: Many inmates leave swami Nityananda's Bidadi ashram on Monday night as a 150-strong contingent of policemen keep vigil



Police left high & dry

A 150-strong contingent of policemen has pitched camp in front of the ashram when trouble broke out on Thursday. "We have utensils and ration to cook. But we don't have sufficient water and the ashram people have refused to give us, even for drinking purposes. We have to fetch water from public taps and borewells from far-away areas," a policeman said.

Speculation is rife that Nityananda is holed up in the ashram. A Kannada activist said: "It is impossible to go out without being noticed. He is hiding in his room and police are not allowing any outsider to enter the ashram."

COPS BAFFLED

Bangalore: Chief minister DV Sadananda Gowda's directive to arrest godman Nityananda has taken everyone by surprise, including the police force. "How can a CM order anybody's arrest without allowing police to investigate and collect evidence against him? His statement would be seen with a pinch of salt," a senior police officer said. Nityananda's devotees are planning to drag the CM to court as they claim his utterances are both prejudiced and sub judice.

Govt wants his bail cancelled

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bangalore: Police have launched a manhunt for Nityananda, who is reportedly absconding after his devotees assaulted reporters at the ashram last week for asking inconvenient questions.

The CM said he has asked regional commissioner Shashidhar Dupad Mamma to submit a report on the disturbance. The government will hold discussions with the law department to seek cancellation of Nityananda's bail, recently granted bail by the high court in connection with a case of rape and criminal intimidation. Nityananda is facing criminal charges, including rape, on complaints last year by some former disciples. He was arrested and released on bail.

On June 6, police lodged criminal cases against him and his followers for allegedly assaulting a reporter during a press conference at his ashram. The FIRs were filed on complaints from a regional TV channel reporter and activists of Navo Nirmana Sene. On a counter complaint by two followers of Nityananda, police registered two FIRs against the reporter and Sene activists for alleged outrage of modesty.

The reporter complained that he was assaulted after he asked a question at a press meet convened by the godman about Nityananda's refusal to accept court summons on charges of sexual abuse levelled against him by a US-based woman. When Nityananda's mum denied he had not been issued any summons, the reporter showed a copy of it that eventually led to a clash between the two.

TIMES OF INDIA / 13 JUN 2012 / Pg 4



13 June 2012 - Assassination attempt on the life of The SPH by police through mob lynching just outside the courtroom during anticipatory bail hearing appearance



13 June 2012 - Illegal arrest of The SPH against a false complaint by Hindumisic elements



13 Jun 2012 - The SPH is publicly dehumanized by the police during His illegal arrest

BangaloreMirror

Denied his Shivalinga in cop custody, Nithyananda fasts through the night

By Hemanth Kashyap | Updated: Jun 15, 2012, 01:17 IST



13 June 2012 - SPH,, as per His religious duties as the 293rd pontiff of the Madurai Aadheenam (most ancient traditional monastery), could eat only after offering His daily worship to the traditional Shiva linga deity - an unbroken tradition for more than 2000 years. He could not even drink water until then. It is a Shaivagamic tradition that one doesn't eat until he offers his daily puja (ritualist worship) to Shiva-linga (deity). The State Police ridiculed and denied SPH from his religious worship and refused to give SPH His deity, against the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights - Article 18 (freedom of religion).

No bail, Nithya in 1-day cop custody

DC CORRESPONDENT
BENGALURU, JUNE 13

Godman Nithyananda, who was on the run for the last six days, surfaced in Ramanagaram and sought bail before a magistrate on Wednesday. But the judicial officer rejected the petition and sent him to one-day police custody.

The police, who were searching for the godman in a case related to sexual harassment at his Bidadi ashram, were clueless about his whereabouts. He arrived at the District Sessions Court at 2.40 pm in a Skoda car with Kerala registration (KL 11 AA 9669), accompanied by a dozen disciples.

"He had not come to surrender. He came with a bail petition. But the magistrate issued a one-day police custody and his case will be heard on Thursday," said SP Anupam Agarwal. Nithyananda walked into the court with media and the public trying to get a glimpse of him.

District Magistrate Komala first ordered that Nithyananda be sent to judicial custody. But when Mr Agarwal requested for the godman's custody, the magistrate handed him over to police for a day.



Nithyananda being produced before a magistrate's court in Ramanagaram on Wednesday —DC

Thousands had gathered at the court to protest against Nithyananda. The angry public attacked his disciples, including women. They were rescued when others arrived in four-wheelers and took them away. A few miscreants beat up a lawyer mistaking him to be Nithyananda's follower. The lawyer ran inside the court and got his colleagues out . The lawyers warned media men that they would face an attack similar to that of the City Civil Courts complex. They stopped media personnel at the entrance and hit them.

HEARING ON PLEA PUT OFF

The high court has adjourned hearing on the petitions filed by godman Nithyananda to Friday. The swami, who faces arrest by Bidadi police, had filed petition seeking quashing of the FIR filed against him. When the matter came up for hearing before Justice Subhash B. Adi on Wednesday, the government advocate sought two days' time to file objections to the petition following which the court adjourned hearing to June 15. Bidadi police had registered two FIRs.



7 June 2012 - Attack by Hindumisic elements on KAILASA's community









16 June 2012 - Attack by the police at SPH's monastery at Pavazha Kundru, Tiruvannamalai



9 March 2013 - Vagish Prasad wielded a sword and issued a death threat to SPH live on a national television channel Suvarna TV

Nithyananda undergoes potency test

Bangalore Bureau

BANGALORE: Five days after the Supreme Court directed the self-styled godman Swami Nithyananda to undergo a potency test in a 2010 rape case, Nithyananda underwent the test here on Monday at the Institute of Nephro-Urology on the campus of the State-run Victoria Hospital.

Although the potency test was completed within five hours and ended around 1 p.m., Nithyananda came out of the hospital in a wheelchair around 4.50 p.m., and was rushed into the ambulance and taken to the Forensic Science Laboratory, Madiwala. Police personnel and his associates surrounded him to prevent the media from taking photographs.

There was high drama at the hospital with huge deployment of police personnel and scores of presspersons waiting outside the Institute of Nephro-Urology for nearly nine hours. T. Durganna, medical superintendent of Victoria Hospital, said Nithyananda co-operated with the doctors and all tests were conducted on him. "This is a confidential test; we will not be able to disclose the details of the tests," he said.



Swami Nithyananda arriving at Victoria Hospital for the potency test in Bangalore on Monday.
– PHOTO : BHAGYA PRAKASH K.

A team of six doctors conducted the tests and the samples have been sent to the laboratory. "The results of the test are expected between 24 and 48 hours and the report will be submitted to the CID in a closed envelope," a hospital source said. The source also added that he had undergone an ultrasound test and blood investigation. Earlier in the day, Nithyananda arrived at the hospital in a car along with his disciples and associates at 7.50 a.m., much before the police personnel arrived. The Supreme Court, last Wednesday, had expressed "extreme displeasure" at the investigation, and had even slammed the accused and the Karnataka police for the "atrocious" delay in the case.

Criminal Investigation Department (CID) officials investigating the case also subjected Nithyananda to a voice sample test at the Forensic Science Laboratory, Madiwala. A senior CID official said the voice samples were collected to match them with alleged telephone conversations and in a video. The report is awaited.

Later in the evening, a crew of a local TV channel created a ruckus by a ramming one of the vehicles belonging to the ashram in Bidadi, the police said.

FOUR YEARS AFTER

September 2010 NRI disciple of Swami Nithyananda alleges sexual abuse; Nithyananda claims he is impotent

June 18, 2012 Ramanagaram sessions court orders potency test on Nithyananda

July 17, 2014 High Court dismisses petition filed by Nithyananda against potency test

September 4, 2014 Supreme Court dismisses petition filed by Nithyananda against potency test

September 8, 2014 Nithyananda undergoes potency test at the Institute of Nephro-Urology, Victoria Hospital campus

In September 2014, SPH endured torture in the form of a medical potency test, resulting in Him being confined to a wheelchair.



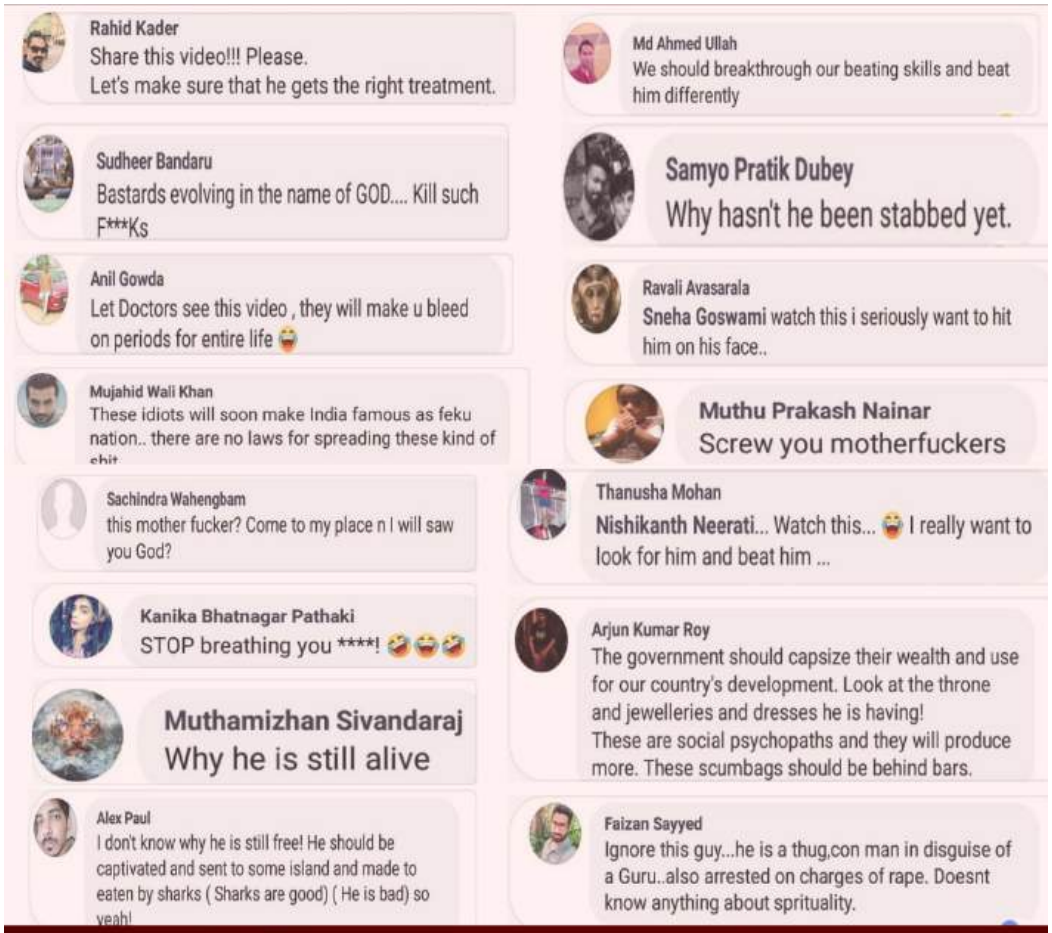






In excruciating pain, the hospital callously refused to provide a wheelchair to SPH, insisting on forcing him to stand despite his inability to do so. The image on the right depicts SPH seated in a brand-new wheelchair, still wrapped in packaging, purchased by disciples after the government hospital failed to offer even basic assistance. Throughout the ordeal, SPH quietly recited "Om Namah Shivaya" and endured the torture. Footage in footnote 71 captures a similar instance of torture at 1 minute and 28 seconds into the video, occurring later that same day during a voice test conducted by the State at FSL Madiwala.





Hate speech at SPH as a result of continuous media defamation campaigns inviting violence

Jagga Reddy'S Poser to Police: Can cops kill Swami Nithyananda in encounter?

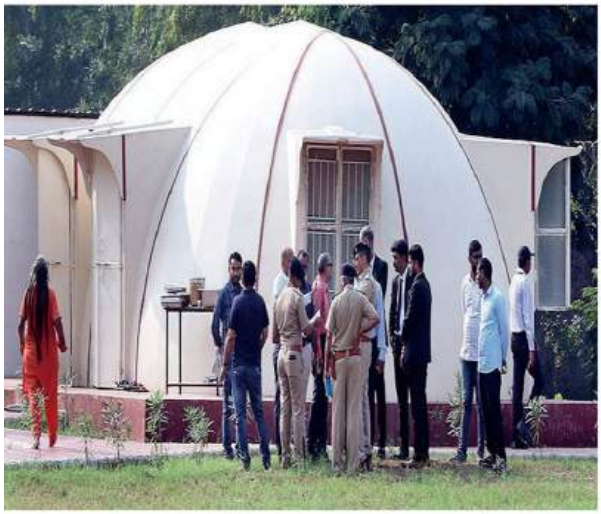
Hans News Service | 8 Dec 2019 5:38 AM IST



HIGHLIGHTS

Congress MLA T Jagga Reddy on Saturday wanted to know as to whether the police would kill Swami Nithyananda, who was accused of rapes, in encounter.

DESTRUCTION OF
YOGINI SARVAJNAPEETAM- Hirapur, Gujarat (2019)



REF #1 https://ahmedabadmirror.com/father-alleges-detention-of-3-kids/72090203.html



REF. #2 https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/dps-east-promoters-forged-noc-report/articleshow/72191612.cms



03- NOVEMBER -2019

I, Nandhitha Janardhanan (Ma Nithyaranditha), d/o Janardhan Sharma, am a major, 19 years of age.

I am living at Ahmedabad in the Jurisdiction of Vivekananda nagar.

From yesterday I am being harassed by the police, instigated by my parents as I have expressed in my written affidavit to the police given at around 4am after a lot of mental trauma and psychological pressure which was over 10 hours.

I am a major voluntarily happily living here. I do not want to be forced to go with my parents as they are evidently trying to kidnap me.

My parents have given a false complaint to the police that I am being held under detention.

I request the police to please close this false complaint immediately.

Nandita
(03-November-2019)

(Left) 3 Nov 2019: Hindu nun Ma Nithya Nandithananda sitting on the bench on the extreme left giving her formal statement in presence of multiple police officers of the Gujarat Police. **(Right)** The photograph of the statement given by Ma Nithyananditha to the Gujarat State Police.

Firstpost.

Home Videos Shows World

Home / Explainers / What were people of 'Kailasa', the self-proclaimed country of Nithyanand...

What were people of 'Kailasa', the self-proclaimed country of Nithyananda, doing at UN meet?

FP Explainers • March 1, 2023, 13:25:27 IST

Representatives of the United States of Kailasa attended the meeting of the UN CESCR in Geneva, demanding protection for Nithyananda, claiming that he is being persecuted. The self-styled godman has been charged with sexual abuse in India and has been on the run



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This article is more than 1 year old

Newark mayor signs deal with Hindu nation that does not exist

Mayor and city council agreed to partnership with Kailasa, invented by Indian fugitive Swami Nithyananda

Edward Helmore

Thu 16 Mar 2023 05.00 GMT

Share



Swami Nithyananda, pictured in 2019, has been accused of rape and child abduction. Photograph: Manjunath Kiran/AFP/Getty Images

The city of Newark, New Jersey, has confirmed that it was duped over five days in January when Mayor Ras Baraka invited what he believed to be a delegation from the Hindu nation of Kailasa to join into a sister city partnership.

A signing ceremony was held at which Baraka told a Kailasa delegate: "I pray that our relationship helps us to understand cultural, social and political development and improves the lives of everybody in both places."



But it turned out that Baraka, who was once featured on singer Lauryn Hill's 1998 The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill, and Newark's city council were all being taken for a ride. Kailasa doesn't exist.





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NEWSLETTERS

NYC deli to sell new 'hero' sandwich to raise funds for family of...

It's ethnic discrimination to force NYC pizzerias, matzah-makers...

WH raps 'hateful and dishonest' pols as Biden faces backlash over...

US NEWS

Inside the 'cult' that fooled Newark into being sister cities with a fake nation

By Michael Kaplan

Published March 21, 2023 | Updated March 21, 2023, 1:58 p.m. ET

NEBULA

MARRIAGE VS BREAKUP

aquarius + cancer = marriage
pisces + leo = breakup
aries + leo = best sex
taurus + pisces = family
gemini + gemini = friendship
taurus + cancer = business
leo + aries = divorce
aquarius + aries = business
pisces + cancer = best sex
capricorn + pisces = breakup
gemini + virgo = divorce

TAKE TEST

TRENDING NOW

IN US NEWS



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Se agrava situación del actual jefe de Gabinete de oficina en Asunción y va a declarar

Escándalo: Tres policías de la Interpol caen por caso Marset

Fiscalía accedió anoche al informe sobre la eliminación del código rojo a favor de la esposa del supuesto narco y de su secretario, por lo cual se detuvo a los implicados.

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Desprolijo control de Dimabel abre compuertas para el tráfico de armas

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César Emilio Diesel Marín es electo juez

La Corte regala cargo al hijo de su presidente; fue 19 de 22 candidatos

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CON ESTA EDICIÓN

COMPRA OPCIONAL 1

COMPRA OPCIONAL 2

LANZAMIENTO

Gobierno hace el ridículo

Quemo total. Bochorno monumental generó memorándum de entendimiento del jefe de Gabinete del MAG con un país inexistente como Kallatá

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Viceministro trata de justificar

MEC archivó informe que sugería anular el título de abogado de Rivas

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Novenario de la principal fiesta mariana

En Caacupé solicitan eliminar pobreza y mejorar situación de indígenas

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Argentina sufre una creciente inflación

Hombre cercano a Macri manejará la economía en el gobierno de Milei

PÁGINA 38

Paraguay official sacked after signing agreement with fictitious country

A senior Paraguayan official was fired this week after signing a cooperation memorandum with a country he has since learned does not exist.

Issued on: 30/11/2023 - 23:11 Modified: 01/12/2023 - 02:46 1 min



File photo: A Paraguayan official was fooled into signing a cooperation memorandum with a non-existent country. © Norberto Duarte, AFP

How Kailasa, the fictional nation of self-styled godman Nithyananda, keeps causing trouble

FP Explainers • December 1, 2023, 19:36:35 IST

An official in Paraguay was sacked after signing a deal with the 'United States of Kailasa' – the brainchild of self-styled godman Nithyananda who fled India after a rape case was filed against him. But this isn't the first time that Kailasa's so-called representatives have fooled leaders

