

Old Balarama

The Wanderings That Made Headlines has a good collection of travel features published in Deccan Herald, The Indian Express and other popular news dailies. Over the years, as a freelance writer, S V Upendra Charya had contributed all these travel stories to various news journals travelling often distant places of tourist attractions in Karnataka. He travels not to make a holiday but to make history by writing articles on all about his sightseeing. The following are a few published extracts of news editors' notes that vouch for his interest in publicizing history, heritage and scenic beauty of numerous tourist spots in Karnataka. Cultural Heritage: S V Upendra Charya renders a vivid description of the structures that adorn Raichur Town, which is known for the monuments of a bygone era. - Deccan Herald, January 30, 2018 The French Connection: S V Upendra Charya visits Pandavapura, where the French army wing that served Tipu Sultan had its temporary camp during the fourth Mysore War. The town is famous for many scenic spots in its vicinity. - Deccan Herald, November 15, 2011 When Mysore's Aglow: It's that time of the year again. When the City of Palaces dazzles and blinds. When Mysore casts a spell on tourists from near and far. S V Upendra Charya takes you through a tour of the city's palaces. - Deccan Herald, September 30, 2008 Bangalore's Loveliest Landmark: The Lal Bagh Botanical Garden in Bangalore, with its collection of rare species of plants, is known to be the best of its kind in South Asia, S V Upendra Charya introduces us to its scenic beauty. -Travel Karnataka, August 16, 2009 Home to Asia's Biggest Monolith: S V Upendra Charya writes about Madhugiri, once ruled by a series of royal dynasties from the Gangas to the Nolambas, and is today one of the most backward taluks in the state. - Deccan Herald, February 3, 2009

"Astonishing. . . . [Satyamurti's Mahabharata] brings [the] past alive . . . as though it were a novel in finely crafted verse."—Vinay Dharwadker Originally composed approximately two thousand years ago, the Mahabharata tells the story of a royal dynasty, descended from gods, whose feud over their kingdom results in a devastating war. But it contains much more than conflict. An epic masterpiece of huge sweep and magisterial power, "a hundred times more interesting" than the Iliad and the Odyssey, writes Wendy Doniger in the introduction, the Mahabharata is a timeless work that evokes a world of myth, passion, and warfare while exploring eternal questions of duty, love, and spiritual freedom. A seminal Hindu text, which includes the Bhagavad Gita, it is also one of the most important and influential works in the history of world civilization. Innovatively composed in blank verse rather than prose, Carole Satyamurti's English retelling covers all eighteen books of the Mahabharata. This new version masterfully captures the beauty, excitement, and profundity of the original Sanskrit poem as well as its magnificent architecture and extraordinary scope.

Fortress Of DwarkaHarper Collins

A Major Activity Of The Sahitya Akademi Is The Preparation Of An Encyclopaedia Of Indian Literature. The Venture, Covering Twenty-Two Languages Of India, Is The First Of Its Kind. Written In English, The Encyclopaedia Gives A Comprehensive Idea Of The Growth And Development Of Indian Literature. The Entries On Authors, Books And General Topics Have Been Tabulated By The Concerned Advisory Boards And Finalised By A Steering Committee. Hundreds Of Writers All Over The Country Contributed Articles On Various Topics. The Encyclopaedia, Planned As A Six-Volume Project, Has Been Brought Out. The Sahitya Akademi Embarked Upon This Project In Right Earnest In 1984. The Efforts Of The Highly Skilled And Professional Editorial Staff Started Showing Results And The First Volume Was Brought Out In 1987. The Second Volume Was Brought Out In 1988, The Third In 1989, The Fourth In 1991, The Fifth In 1992, And The Sixth Volume In 1994. All The Six Volumes Together Include Approximately 7500 Entries On Various Topics, Literary Trends And Movements, Eminent Authors And Significant Works. The First Three Volume Were Edited By Prof. Amaresh Datta, Fourth And Fifth Volume By Mohan Lal And Sixth Volume By Shri K.C.Dutt.

Cave paintings at Lascaux, France and Altamira, Spain, fraught with expression thousands of years later; point to an early human desire to form a cultural identity. In the Oxford Companion to World Mythology, David Leeming explores the role of mythology, or myth-logic, in history and determines . . . that the dreams of specific cultures add up to a larger collective story of humanity. Stopping short of attempting to be all-inclusive, this fascinating volume will nonetheless be comprehensive, opening with an introduction exploring the nature and dimensions of myth and proposing a definition as a universal language. Briefly dipping into the ways our understanding of myth has changed from Aristotle and Plato to modern scholars such as Joseph Campbell, the introduction loosely places the concept in its present context and precedes articles on influential mythologists and mythological approaches that appear later in the Companion. The main body of Leeming's work consists of A-Z entries covering all aspects of mythology, including substantial essays on the world's major mythological traditions (Greek, Native American, Indian, Japanese, Sumerian, Egyptian), mythological types and motifs (Descent to the Underworld, the Hero, the Trickster, Creation, the Quest), mythological figures (Odysseus, Zeus, Osiris, Spider Woman, and Inanna) as well as numerous interrelated subjects such as fairy tales and legends. The Companion also locates myth in our lives today, relating it to language patterns, psychology, religion, politics, art, and gender attitudes. Many of the better-known and more significant myths are vividly retold in this volume that will be illustrated with maps, more than 70 black and white images, and eight pages of color highlighting the central role art has often played in the transmission and perpetuation of myth. Following the entries, a rich section of appendices will include family trees of the major pantheons, equivalency charts for the gods of Greece and Rome, Babylon and Sumer, as well as other traditions, an extensive bibliography, and an index.

This lovely version of Srimad Bhagavatam is the labour of love of a grandmother for her granddaughters who live overseas, helping them develop a strong appreciation for the wonders of one of the most fundamental works of the ancients of India.

i have run an experiment, where i could see the god in different human beings and i identified which Hindu gods/goddesses did i meet everyday. - Sai Baba

Beginning to Remember charts Indonesia's turbulent decades of cultural repression and renewal amid the rise and fall of Suharto's New Order regime. These cross-disciplinary pieces illuminate Indonesias current efforts to reexamine and understand its past in order to shape new civic and cultural arrangements. In 1998, "reformasi" brought a wave of relief and euphoria. But Suharto's removal did not dispel persistent corruption, official secrecy and denial, religious and ethnic violence, and security policies leading to tragedy in East Timor, Aceh, and other regions. But the reformasi did open up new possibilities for seeing the past. What followed was a surge of discourse that challenged officially codified national history in mass media and publishing, in public policy debate, in the arts, and in popular mobilization and politics. This volume is an exploration of some of the expressions, narratives, and interpretations of the past found in Indonesia today. The authors illustrate ways in which the dissolution of the Indonesian state's monopoly on history is now permitting new national, local, and individual accounts and representations of the past to emerge. The book covers fields from performing arts and literature to anthropology, history, and transitional justice. The book opens with Goenawan Mohamad's dramatic poem Kali, the first publication of this important work by one of Indonesias leading intellectuals, which has become the libretto for an international opera production. Another chapter is a personal memoir by one of Javas famous shadow-play masters, Tristuti Rachmadi, for years imprisoned under the New Order. Leading historian Anthony Reid commemorates the national struggle at the regional level, while South African lawyer Paul van Zyl compares efforts in transitional justice in Indonesia, East Timor, and South Africa.

Storytelling is at the heart of Indian culture. This book is a collection of several fascinating stories of the Ikshavaku or the Solar Dynasty from the beginning of time until its disintegration. The stories in this book are selective extractions from Rig Vedic Hymns, Vishnu Purana, Matsya Purana, Shatapata Brahmana and Srimad Bhagavatam. The book is unique since most of the stories were either forgotten or lost in time and

have been finally revived with a modern retelling. This is a debt we owe to our great rishis and the best way to repay this debt is to pass on their collective wisdom to our next generation. The book aims to communicate with you at three levels: 1. Simple storytelling of our ancient past. Storytelling is one of the best ways for parents to bond with their children. Storytelling is also a key skill set for future generations in order to succeed. 2. Use the characters and their complex dilemmas to communicate leadership and management perspectives to improve modern day work culture. 3. Engage with the spiritual seeker who has begun to ask existential questions about life. The book gets to the core of the Vedas and Upanishads which convey the central message through the characters of Suryavamsha, their struggles with Dharma, Artha, Kama and finally Moksha or realization. The book does not undermine Science but uses it as a support to explain Vedantic truths. For example, time dilation and the planes of existence theories are used to explain the story of Muchukunda's big sleep and Kakudmi's fifteen minutes in Brahmaloaka that cost him twenty-seven yuga chakras in Bhooloka. The idea of infinity is explained in the story of Matsya Avatar while the power of chanting is exemplified in the story of Shunashepa. The concept of the SELF is explained when Rama advises Hanuman about the Mandukya Upanishad. Finally, the book is an appeal to logical reasoning and critical thinking. We should neither be dismissive nor apologetic of our culture. Respect other cultures and learn from them. Keep an open mind and look at these stories with awe and wonder. It Is A Transformation Of An Ancient Legend Into A Modern Novel. In This Process, It Has Gained Rational Credibility And A Human Perspective. The Main Incident, The Bharata War, Symbolic Of The Birthpangs Of A New World-Order, Depicts A Heroic But Vain Effort To Arrest The Disintegration And Continue The Prevailing Order. It Is Viewed From The Stand Points Of The Partisan Participants And Judged With Reference To The Objective Understanding Of Krishna. Narration, Dialogue, Monologue And Comment All Are Employed For Its Presentation. Shot Through With Irony, Pity And Understanding Objectivity, The Novel Ends With The True Tragic Vision Of Faith In Life And Hope For Mankind.

Blue God opens on the battlefield of Kurukshetra, where the Pandava warrior, Arjuna, suffers a crisis of courage. His charioteer, Krishna, expounds the eternal dharma for him. This exposition between two armies is the Bhagavad Gita, the Hindus Bible. BLUE GOD cuts back to Krishnas birth, and back again to the battlefield, and so on, chapter by chapter, until both narratives flow together near the books end. Never before have Krishnas sacred Gita and his colorful personality and life been put together in the same book, certainly not in English by a modern novelist for a modern audience.

The history of the divine is the history of human thought. For as long as men and women have pondered the mysteries of their existence, they have answered their own questions with stories of gods and goddesses. Belief in these deities shaped whole civilizations, yet today many of their names and images lie buried. The Encyclopedia of Ancient Deities makes those names available to the general reader as well as the scholar. This reference work lists all the known gods through recorded history. Alphabetically arranged entries provide the name of each deity (with alternate spellings), as well as notes on names that may be linguistically or functionally related. The tribe or culture that worshiped the deity is identified, and the god's origins and functions are explained. An extensive bibliography provides opportunities for further research and an exhaustive index provides access to the entries through virtually all names, forms and kinds of deities.

3152 BC. Vast lands of Bharatkanda in possession. Yet, the desire to conquer new lands has not died down. Battle for survival and battle between ideals were rampant. Amidst such upheaval, destiny has its own play. Destiny brought those two lives together. A man of valour, wielder of divine weapons, and a man of courage, unyielding to tyranny. Their paths have to cross each other. Memory fades, but never the truth. Truth can be concealed, but cannot be wiped out. Truth bridges together their destinies. Join the journey of Babruvahana. The journey intensified with Love and the battles, varied emotions and tough choices. And unravel the camouflaged mysteries yourself

The epics of Ramayana and Mahabharatha and the Hindu Puranas are a rich source of information about the kings and sages existing in ancient times. These are some of the stories of the kings and sages of such times. Indradhymna Revathi and Balarama Ratnakar Vikramaditya's Throne The Story of the Bhagawat Purana Ekalavya King Nimi Nriga

Krishna is a central figure in Hinduism, a religion that has been a fundamental force for thousands of years. This accessible encyclopedia covers texts, practices, scholarship, and arts related to Krishna from the earliest known sources on.

- Overviews the importance of Krishna to world history
- Offers topical and thematic entries illuminating classical texts and practice and modern developments inside and outside India
- Covers philosophical traditions such as Advaita and vegetarianism as well as spiritual and yoga traditions and their contemporary adaptations
- Includes extensive studies of followers and founders of Krishna in India and around the world
- Shares geographical information regarding sacred places and places of pilgrimage

The ancient Indian Sanskrit tradition produced no text more intriguing, or more persistently misunderstood or underappreciated, than the Mahabharata. Its intricacies have waylaid generations of scholars and ignited dozens of unresolved debates. In Rethinking the Mahabharata, Alf Hiltebeitel offers a unique model for understanding the great epic. Employing a wide range of literary and narrative theory, Hiltebeitel draws on historical and comparative research in an attempt to discern the spirit and techniques behind the epic's composition. He focuses on the education of Yudhishthira, also known as the Dharma King, and shows how the relationship of this figure to others-especially his author-grandfather Vyasa and his wife Draupadi-provides a thread through the bewildering array of frames and stories embedded within stories. Hiltebeitel also offers a revisionist theory regarding the dating and production of the original text and its relation to the Veda. No ordinary reader's guide, this volume will illuminate many mysteries of this enigmatic masterpiece. This work is the fourth volume in Hiltebeitel's study of the Draupadi cult. Other volumes include Mythologies: From Gingee to Kuruksetra (Volume One), On Hindu Ritual and the Goddess (Volume Two), and Rethinking India's Oral and Classical Epics (Volume Three).

The Book Is Be A Valuable Addition To The World Of Literary Criticism And Of Immense Utility To Those Who Want To Further Explore The Areas Of Critical Exposition Of Anand S Life And Works. The Book Will Be Found Of Great Interest By The Students Of English Literature, Researchers And The General Readers.

Sangeeta Rao, a beautiful, feisty reporter at Channel 7 TV in Singapore, rushes to Agra on a special assignment after an early-morning phone call. At the Taj Mahal, she meets Alan Davies, a charming Welshman. But a terrorist attack on Mathura's renowned Krishna temple turns them into fugitives from justice and the duo must decipher a series of complex cryptographs and unearth the illustrious Shyamantaka that belonged to Surya, the Sun God, to prove their innocence. Joined in their quest by an elderly Frenchman, Anton Blanchard, the duo race against time in helicopters, motor boats and yachts. In hot pursuit are the brilliant and daring SP Nisha Sharma and the most ruthless terrorist organizations. Before she realizes it, Sangeeta is trapped in a world of betrayal, deceit and horror. Fast-paced and gripping, The Curse of Surya will keep you hooked and on the edge of your seat while you unravel one of the biggest mysteries in 5000 years.

Theatres of Independence is the first comprehensive study of drama, theatre, and urban performance in post-independence India. Combining theatre history with theoretical analysis and literary interpretation, Aparna Dharwadker examines the unprecedented conditions for writing and performance that the experience of new nationhood created in a dozen major Indian languages and offers detailed discussions of the major plays, playwrights, directors, dramatic genres, and theories of drama that have made the contemporary Indian stage a vital part of postcolonial and world theatre. The first part of Dharwadker's study deals with the new dramatic canon that emerged after 1950 and the variety of ways in which plays are written, produced, translated, circulated, and received in a multi-lingual national culture. The second part traces the formation of significant postcolonial dramatic genres from their origins in myth, history, folk narrative, sociopolitical experience, and the intertextual connections between Indian, European, British, and American drama. The book's ten appendixes collect extensive documentation of the work of leading playwrights and directors, as well as a record of the contemporary multilingual performance histories of

major Indian, Western, and non-Western plays from all periods and genres. Treating drama and theatre as strategically interrelated activities, the study makes post-independence Indian theatre visible as a multifaceted critical subject to scholars of modern drama, comparative theatre, theatre history, and the new national and postcolonial literatures.

The book includes the teachings of: *Socrates *Confucius *Buddha *Mahavir *Nagarjuna *Al-Farabi *Rumi *Descartes *Hegel *Ramakrishna Paramahansa *Vivekananda *Jiddu Krishnamurti *Aurobindo *Osho and many others.

Elephants have long been a part of India's culture, religion and the natural environment. Elephants are a "mammoth" presence in India's mythology, and folklore. The divinity in elephants is worshipped in the form of the elephant-headed god, Ganesha. However, it is also true that this gentle giant is now an endangered animal. "Balarama's Story" is the biography of an elephant that was uprooted from its natural home in the forest to later attain iconic status as a "royal elephant" in Dasara festival of the once Royal Mysore. Follow the tale of Balarama in this captivating narration, and learn about the private lives of elephants in the forest and why elephants matter to mankind!!!

1) The Bewilderment Of Brahma Conversation between Sukadeva Goswami and Maharaja Pariksit 2) Yogurt Rice And Pickles Sripad Vallabhacharya 3) Three Sets Of Calves And Boys Sri Sri Vishvanatha Chakravarti Thakura 4) Krishna's Expansions Into Individual Calves And Cowherd boys His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada 5) Why Did Krishna Deceive Even Balarama? Sri Sri Vishvanatha Chakravarti Thakura 6) Prayers Glorifying The Holy Name Sri Sri Bhaktivinoda Thakura Throughout India and Southeast Asia, ancient classical epics—the Mahabharata and the Ramayana—continue to exert considerable cultural influence. Rethinking India's Oral and Classical Epics offers an unprecedented exploration into South Asia's regional epic traditions. Using his own fieldwork as a starting point, Alf Hiltebeitel analyzes how the oral tradition of the south Indian cult of the goddess Draupadi and five regional martial oral epics compare with one another and tie in with the Sanskrit epics. Drawing on literary theory and cultural studies, he reveals the shared subtexts of the Draupadi cult Mahabharata and the five oral epics, and shows how the traditional plots are twisted and classical characters reshaped to reflect local history and religion. In doing so, Hiltebeitel sheds new light on the intertwining oral traditions of medieval Rajput military culture, Dalits ("former Untouchables"), and Muslims. Breathtaking in scope, this work is indispensable for those seeking a deeper understanding of South Asia's Hindu and Muslim traditions. This work is the third volume in Hiltebeitel's study of the Draupadi cult. Other volumes include Mythologies: From Gingee to Kuruksetra (Volume One), On Hindu Ritual and the Goddess (Volume Two), and Rethinking the Mahabharata (Volume Four).

Kernel of Vedic Truth explores the history and philosophy of Vedic thought from the days the Gods left the planet. The book references Bhagavata Purana and Sandilya's Bhakti Sutra providing a genuine insight into questions around the birth of this universe, our role on this planet and thereafter, oneness of god in everything and the true yoga of meditation and devotion. The book follows the style of a ballad - stanzas never exceeding four lines. The book is a story within a story within another. The themes are short and meaningful. As the contents unfold, the central theme becomes evident providing a genuine, simple translation of what the forepersons saw, witnessed, practiced, underwent, and left for us a means to continue that wonderful, spiritual experience.

Egyptologist Gerald Massey challenged readers in A Book of the Beginnings to consider the argument that Egypt was the birthplace of civilization and that the widespread monotheistic vision of man and the metaphysical was, in fact, based on ancient Egyptian mythos. In The Natural Genesis, presented here in an omnibus edition, Massey delivers a sequel, delving deeper into his compelling polemic. In Volume I, he offers a more intellectual, fine-tuned analysis of the development of society out of Egypt. From the simplest signs (numbers, the cross) to the grandest archetypes (darkness, the mother figure), Massey carefully and confidently lays the cultural and psychosocial bricks of evolutionism. Volume II provides detailed discourse on the Egyptian origin of the delicate components of the monotheistic creed. With his agile prose, Massey leads an adventurous examination of the epistemology of astronomy, time, and Christology—and what it all means for human culture. British author GERALD MASSEY (1828-1907) published works of poetry, spiritualism, Shakespearean criticism, and theology, but his best known works are in the realm of Egyptology, including The Book of the Beginnings, The Natural Genesis, and Ancient Egypt: The Light of the World. THE MAHABHARATA ENDURES AS THE GREAT EPIC OF INDIA. But while Jaya is the story of the Pandavas, told from the perspective of the victors of Kurukshetra; Ajaya is the narrative of the ÔunconquerableÕ Kauravas, who were decimated to the last man. At the heart of IndiaÕs most powerful empire, a revolution is brewing. Bhishma, the noble patriarch of Hastinapura, is struggling to maintain the unity of his empire. On the throne sits Dhritarashtra, the blind King, and his foreign-born Queen Ð Gandhari. In the shadow of the throne stands Kunti, the Dowager-Queen, burning with ambition to see her firstborn become the ruler, acknowledged by all. And in the wings: Parashurama, the enigmatic Guru of the powerful Southern Confederate, bides his time to take over and impose his will from mountains to ocean. Ekalavya, a young Nishada, yearns to break free of caste restrictions and become a warrior. Karna, son of a humble charioteer, travels to the South to study under the foremost Guru of the day and become the greatest archer in the land. Balarama, the charismatic leader of the Yadavas, dreams of building the perfect city by the sea and seeing his people prosperous and proud once more. Takshaka, guerilla leader of the Nagas, foments a revolution by the downtrodden as he lies in wait in the jungles of India, where survival is the only dharma. Jara, the beggar, and his blind dog Dharma, walk the dusty streets of India, witness to people and events far greater than they, as the Pandavas and the Kauravas confront their searing destinies. Amidst the chaos, Prince Suyodhana, heir of Hastinapura, stands tall, determined to claim his birthright and act according to his conscience. He is the maker of his own destiny Ð or so he believes. While in the corridors of the Hastinapura palace, a foreign Prince plots to destroy India. And the dice falls É

The authors recount how the trained elephants of southern India, in particular the one chosen to be the lead elephant in the Mysore Dasara, are raised, cared for, and prepared for performing in ceremonial processions. Includes background information and glossary.

Redefining the roots of Christianity via Egypt, this peculiar book, by British poet and Egyptologist GERARD MASSEY (1828-1907), will intrigue and delight readers of history, religion, and mythology. Massey connects the story of Jesus with far older tales, exploring . pre-Christian Christology . Persian revelation . Horus as Ichthys, the Christ . Khonsu the expeller of Demons as Christ . Hermetic Sermon on the Mount . mysteries of the Solar God . the two dates of the Crucifixion . the seven women who fed Christ identified . Gospel of Truth, Egyptian . false teaching and the coming end of Equinoctial Christolatry . and much more.

The Lord of Mathura unravels the secrets of space and time, founds an impregnable new city and finds his eternal mate in her earthly avatar in the thrilling sixth instalment of the Krishna Coriolis Series Jarasandha's relentless attacks threaten Mathura's very existence. With the aid of a talented young architect, Krishna builds an invulnerable fortress-city where his

