

Kumara Vyasa Bharata

Marvels and Mysteries of the Mahabharata
Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature
The Mahabharata
Masti
The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society (Bangalore).
The Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana Vyasa
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The Complete Mahabharata-Vol 08
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Marvels and Mysteries of the Mahabharata

Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature

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.

The Mahabharata

Masti

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The Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana Vyasa

Encyclopaedia of South Indian Literature

The Complete Mahabharata-Vol 08

The Mahabharata

A modern-day retelling of one of the world's oldest epics One of the greatest epics in the world, the Mahabharata is a spectacular work of creative brilliance. More ingeniously conceived than the Iliad or the Odyssey, the Mahabharata delves deep into the human psyche, exploring the range of human ideals and emotions. Very often, however, a rendition of the Mahabharata, in its efforts to explore the ideological implications of the epic, loses sight of the fact that it is also a very human story - it is not only a tale of battles and philosophies but also a story about the people who fought those battles and lived those philosophies. In this imaginative retelling of the epic by Prof. Shiv K. Kumar, we rediscover the beauty of a magnificent tale that is ultimately propelled by the force of human emotions - love and hate, lust and vengeance, jealousy and greed, loyalty and betrayal.

Saints of Karnataka

Considered to be the father of the Kannada short story, Masti's direct narration and sympathetic understanding of human nature make his stories evergreen. U R Anantha Murthy describes this Sahitya Akademi Awardee as one who has a gentle and profound insight into what lasts in India, and what elements inherent in human nature threaten it the best in traditions of the East and the West have gone into the making of his liberal humanist philosophy.

Kavi - kavya - svarasya

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.

The Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana Vyasa (Complete)

The Mahabharata is the more recent of India's two great epics, and by far the longer. First composed by the Maharishi Vyasa in verse, it has come down the centuries in the timeless oral tradition of guru and sishya, profoundly influencing the history, culture, and art of not only the Indian subcontinent but most of south-east Asia. At 100,000 couplets, it is seven times as long as the Iliad and the Odyssey combined: far and away the greatest recorded epic known to man. The Mahabharata is the very Book of Life: in its variety, majesty and, also, in its violence and tragedy. It has been said that nothing exists that cannot be found within the pages of this awesome legend. The epic describes a great war of some 5000 years ago, and the events that led to it. The war on Kurukshetra sees ten million warriors slain, brings the dwapara yuga to an end, and ushers in a new and sinister age: this present kali yuga, modern times. At the heart of the Mahabharata nestles the Bhagavad Gita, the Song of God. Senayor ubhayor madhye, between two teeming armies, Krishna expounds the eternal dharma to his warrior of light, Arjuna. At one level, all the restless action of the Mahabharata is a quest for the Gita and its sacred stillness. After the carnage, it is the Gita that survives, immortal lotus floating upon the dark waters of desolation: the final secret! With its magnificent cast of characters, human, demonic, and divine, and its riveting narrative, the Mahabharata continues to enchant readers and scholars the world over. This new rendering brings the epic to the contemporary reader in sparkling modern prose. It brings alive all the excitement, magic, and grandeur of the original-for our times.

The Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana Vyasa Translated Into English Prose

Triveni

Mahabharata in Performance

The Mahabharata is one of the greatest stories ever told. Though the basic plot is widely known, there is much more to the epic than the dispute between the Kouravas and Pandavas that led to the battle in Kurukshetra. It has innumerable sub-plots that accommodate fascinating meanderings and digressions, and it has rarely been translated in full, given its formidable length of 80,000 shlokas or couplets. This magnificent 10- volume unabridged translation of the epic is based on the Critical Edition compiled at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. Volume 1 consists of most of Adi Parva, in which much happens before the Kouravas and the Pandavas actually arrive on the scene. This volume covers the origins of the Kuru clan; the stories of Poushya, Poulama and Astika; the births of the Kouravas and the Pandavas; the house of lac; the slaying of Hidimba and Baka; Droupadi's marriage; and ends with the Pandavas obtaining their share of the kingdom. Every conceivable human emotion figures in the Mahabharata, the reason why the epic continues to hold sway over our imagination. In this lucid, nuanced and confident translation, Bibek Debroy makes the Mahabharata

marvellously accessible to contemporary readers.

The Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana Vyasa Translated Into English Prose: Anuṣasana parva (1893)

In this award-winning novel, Tharoor has masterfully recast the two-thousand-year-old epic, The Mahabharata, with fictional but highly recognizable events and characters from twentieth-century Indian politics. Nothing is sacred in this deliciously irreverent, witty, and deeply intelligent retelling of modern Indian history and the ancient Indian epic The Mahabharata. Alternately outrageous and instructive, hilarious and moving, it is a dazzling tapestry of prose and verse that satirically, but also poignantly, chronicles the struggle for Indian freedom and independence.

An Indian to the Indians?

Krishna Dharma brings a modern perspective on the ancient Sanskrit epic the Mahabharata. The Mahabharata is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana. It narrates the struggle between two groups of cousins in the Kurukshetra War, the fates of the Kaurava and the Pandava princes and their succession, and highlights the central figure of the epic, Sri Krishna, an incarnation of the Godhead. The Mahabharata also contains philosophical and devotional material, such as a discussion of the four "goals of life" or puruṣārtha. Among the principal works and stories in the Mahabharata are the Bhagavad Gita, the story of Damayanti, an abbreviated version of the Ramayana, and the story of the Yashringa, often considered as pivotal works in their own right.

Mahabharata

Upon a Burning Throne

This Volume Aspires To Be A Handy Reference Work For Users Whose Interest Is Not Limited To One Or Two Indian Language Literatures But Spreads Over Sanskrit, Tamil, Pali And The Prakrit As Well As To Asimiya, Bangla, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Telugu And Urdu. Starting With The Vedas And The Upanishads, The Coverage Spans Several Centuries Up To The Year 1850.

The Great Indian Novel

Linguistic analysis of Kannaḍa Mahābhārata, by Kumāravāsa, fl. 1419-1446, Kannada poet.

The Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana Vyasa: Adī and Sabhā parva

The Mahabharata of Veda Vyasa is the longest recorded epic in the world. With

almost 100,000 verses, it is many times as long as the Iliad and the Odyssey combined and has deeply influenced every aspect of the Indian ethos for some 4,000 years. The main theme of the epic is the Great War in Kurukshetra, but it seems with smaller stories, and other stories within these, all woven together with a genius that defies comparison. As its heart, it contains Krishna's immortal Bhagvat Gita, The Song of God. The Mahabharata embodies the ancient and sacred Indian tradition in all its earthy and spiritual immensity. Famously, 'What is found here may be found elsewhere. What is not found here will not be found elsewhere.' Many believe this most magnificent epic to be the greatest story ever told. Yet, the only full Indian translation of the Mahabharata into English is the one penned in the 19th century by Kisari Mohan Ganguli. More than a hundred years have passed since Ganguli accomplished his task, and the language he used is now, sadly archaic

Mahabharata

Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature

ABOUT THE MAHABHARATA The Mahabharata is the greatest epic of India, and arguably the greatest epic of any country. It is well known for including the Bhagavad Gita, an important scripture that has influenced great thinkers like Gandhi, Aldous Huxley, Thoreau, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Carl Jung, and Herman Hesse. However, the Gita represents only 700 verses out of 200,000 total in this epic. In addition to its philosophical chapters, the Mahabharata is a great work of imagination and adventure. When you read it you will be transported to a world where demigods and goddesses sport with men and women. A beautiful girl can take birth from the belly of a fish. A prince might get a wife from archery competitions or kidnapping. And God Himself (Krishna) might be your best friend. There is no other book like it. ABOUT THIS EDITION Anyone who has studied the Bhagavad Gita must be interested in reading the whole book. When I was a Hare Krishna devotee I certainly wished I could do that. Several summaries of the Mahabharata exist, but it is impossible to condense eighteen books into one without omitting anything worthwhile. The only complete English translation of the book is this one, by Kisari Mohan Ganguli. These volumes are based on a text file scanned at [sacred-texts.com](http://www.sacred-texts.com). If you have a Kindle you can read this translation without cost by downloading it from <http://www.gutenberg.org/>. Amazon.com also has their own versions of these books which you may download for free from the Kindle Store. While reading these free e-books I decided that I really wanted a bound and printed version. The books have thousands of footnotes, which doesn't work well in e-book format. While this translation is still in print, every existing edition leaves something to be desired. When I was in the Hare Krishnas I owned a complete set of their books, and they were the most beautiful books you can imagine. I wanted to have an edition of the complete Mahabharata that was worthy to share the same book case as those books, so I decided to prepare a new edition using Create Space and offer it for sale at the lowest possible price. Each volume in this edition represents many hours of work. I have moved the footnotes in these volumes (again, thousands of them) from the end of the book back to the bottoms of the pages for easier reading. I have replaced archaic words like "behoveth" with "behooves", etc., where it was possible to do so without rewriting the sentences where they appear. I have also fixed hundreds of variant

spellings, and replaced obscure words like "welkins" and "horripliated" with more common ones. Finally, the original work didnot translate the titles of the individual books, so I have used the names found on Wikipedia. Thus Adi Parva in the original becomes The Book Of The Beginning. The illustrations are from a Hindi translation of the Mahabharata that has also fallen into the public domain.

(<http://openlibrary.org/books/OL23365037M/Mahabharata>.) I have used page images provided at archive.org and have cleaned them up using The GIMP software. Therresults speak for themselves. When all the volumes are published there will be nearly 300 full page illustrations. In short, I have spared no effort to make this the most complete, most readable, and most attractive edition of the Mahabharata in English. While I no longer practice the Vaishnava religion I hope that these books will meet with the approval of my former godbrothers and godsisters. I do not believe that they will find anything offensive in them. BHAKTA JIM

Mahabharata-Krishnakatha and Bhagavatapurana, an International Literature Survey

First of a new epic fantasy series inspired by an ancient Sanskrit epic and Indian mythology, Upon a Burning Throne evokes the expansive world-building and complex twists of George R.R. Martin's A Song of Ice and Fire, N.K. Jemisin's Inheritance trilogy, and Ken Liu's The Dandelion Dynasty series.

Parva

William Buck's stirring retelling of a classic Indian epic--in its original Sanskrit, probably the largest epic ever composed.

Mahabharata

Mahabharata

The Mahabharata

Kumaravyasa Mahabharata (abridged)

The Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana Vyasa: Adi parva. Sabha parva

Decentering Translation Studies

March of Mysore

High above the sky stands Swarga, paradise, abode of the gods. Still above is Vaikuntha, heaven, abode of God. The doorkeepers of Vaikuntha are the twins, Jaya and Vijaya, both whose names mean 'victory'. One keeps you in Swarga; the other raises you into Vaikuntha. In Vaikuntha there is bliss forever, in Swarga there is pleasure for only as long as you deserve. What is the difference between Jaya and Vijaya? Solve this puzzle and you will solve the mystery of the Mahabharata. In this enthralling retelling of India's greatest epic, the Mahabharata, originally known as Jaya, Devdutt Pattanaik seamlessly weaves into a single narrative plots from the Sanskrit classic as well as its many folk and regional variants, including the Pandavani of Chattisgarh, Gondhal of Maharashtra, Terukkuttu of Tamil Nadu, and Yakshagana of Karnataka. Richly illustrated with over 250 line drawings by the author, the 108 chapters abound with little-known details such as the names of the hundred Kauravas, the worship of Draupadi as a goddess in Tamil Nadu, the stories of Astika, Madhavi, Jaimini, Aravan and Barbareek, the Mahabharata version of the Shakuntalam and the Ramayana, and the dating of the war based on astronomical data. With clarity and simplicity, the tales in this elegant volume reveal the eternal relevance of the Mahabharata, the complex and disturbing meditation on the human condition that has shaped Indian thought for over 3000 years.

The Mahabharata

A Dictionary of Indian Literature: Beginnings-1850

Karnata Bharata kathamanjari

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.

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Linguistic Analysis of Kumaravyasa Bharatha

MAHABHARATA

The Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana Vyasa: Açwamedha parva. Açramavasika parva. Mausala parva. Mahaprasthanika parva. Swargarohanika parva

The Mahabharata Book II

Preface in German; abstracts in English and German.

Jaya

This book foregrounds practices and discourses of translation in several non-Western traditions. Translation Studies currently reflects the historiography and concerns of Anglo-American and European scholars, overlooking the full richness of translational activities and diverse discourses. The essays in this book, which generally have a historical slant, help push back the geographical and conceptual boundaries of the discipline. They illustrate how distinctive historical, social and philosophical contexts have shaped the ways in which translational acts are defined, performed, viewed, encouraged or suppressed in different linguistic communities. The volume has a particular focus on the multiple contexts of translation in India, but also encompasses translation in Korea, Japan and South Africa, as well as representations of Sufism in different contexts."

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