

## Mahabharat

*Mahabharat is the longest epic written till date. It is extremely unique and fascinating. It covers a time span ranging almost infinity. But, it has lots of relevance, to today's life. In the narrative plots and subplots are intertwined. The characters are absolutely real neither good nor bad all the times. But good and bad are in continuation. The good have their moments of baseness and the evil touch magnanimity. One wanders at times, whether the so called evil is a perpetuator as he is portrayed or a victim. You empathize with their inner turmoil. Mahabharat traverses a time span of thousand years. So the question that haunts the reader is the viability of the entire narration. The entire piece was composed in a time span of three years. Well the two statements appear contradictory in character. In the olden times stories were narrated from generation to generation by raconteurs. Finally a learned, Brahmin (priest), decided to pen it down for posterity. He composed and classified all the verses. But the highlight is its relevance in today's world of raging adrenalin and wars across the continents. At times it becomes absolutely important to wage wars, to eradicate evil and establish goodness in the world. But at the end of it, there is innumerable loss of human life, both on the victim and the perpetrator's side. Thus arises the question! Is it worth waging a war at all in the first place! Probably yes. Otherwise goodness would die a slow death. The narrative is replete with complexities in human relationships.*

**MAHABHARAT IS JUST NOT THE STORY TO READ, ITS A LIFE TO BE LEARNT BY ALL, FOLLOWING THE PATH OF TRUTH AND MORALITY.**

*Ancient India, like ancient Greece boasts of two great Epics. One of them, the Maha-bharata, relates to a great war in which all the warlike races of Northern India took a share, and may therefore be compared to the Iliad. The great war which is the subject of this Epic is believed to have been fought in the thirteenth or fourteenth century before Christ. The war thus became the centre of a cycle of legends, songs, and poems in ancient India, the vast mass of legends and poetry, accumulated during centuries, was cast in a narrative form and formed the Epic of the Great Bharata nation, and therefore called the Maha-bharata. The real facts of the war had been obliterated by age, legendary heroes had become the principal actors, and, as is invariably the case in India, the thread of a high moral purpose, of the triumph of virtue and the subjugation of vice, was woven into the fabric of the great Epic.*

*From the Concluding Section of the Mahabharat*

*The MahaBharata*

*The Mahabharat*

*Tales From the Mahabharat*

*The Stars and Truce in the Mahabharat*

*Not Simply for Entertainment*

*The Mahabharata is a story of the dynasty of King Shantanu, the ruler of Hastinapur. It is a story about the decisions taken by his successors and the Royal household, that determined to a great extent the fate of Hastinapur. The story revolves around the Kauravas and the Pandavas, who were cousin brothers. Duryodhana was the eldest amongst the Kaurava brothers and was the son of Dhritarashtra. Yudhishtira, Bheema, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadeva were five brothers and were called as the Pandavas because they were the sons of Pandu. Kunti was the mother of the Pandavas. A lot of the Mahabharata revolves around how the Kauravas tried to get rid of the Pandavas and to stake claim to the throne of Hastinapur and how finally both the groups ended up fighting a war against each other. Though finally, the Pandavas won the war, not much good was done as everything was destroyed in the war and hence, after making Parikshit the King, the Pandavas left Hastinapur forever.*

*'Mahabharat', written by the venerable sage Veda Vyasa in around 3,000 BC, is the world's largest epic that comprises of 2 lac verses. It is said that Veda Vyasa dictated the story to Lord Sri Ganesha who wrote it down on either bark of tree or cloth or leaf as paper was not invented 5000 years back. Sadly the original manuscript is yet to be found. 'Mahabharat' was first orally narrated by Vyasa's disciple Vaishampayan during the Snake Sacrifice Ceremony of Arjun's great grandson King Janmejaya. After that it had been orally narrated by innumerable people, mostly sages, before getting finally penned down on paper. Because of this we find countless interpolations in the ancient epic which is more famously known as 'Itihaas' or history. There are many proofs in and around India that will prove that Mahabharat and Kurukshetra War did happen. For example, Hastinapur and Kurukshetra are major tourist spots in Uttar Pradesh. Remnants Sri Krishna's Dwarika can still be seen under the sea in Gujarat. Indraprastha is now known as Delhi, Gandhar is in Afghanistan, Magadh is now called Bihar, Kalinga is now Orissa and so on. Manipur and Nagaland still retain their original names. Apart from the main or core plot, there are countless fringe tales or sub plots in Mahabharat. These comparatively lesser known stories may or may not have direct connection with the main plot but they definitely make enjoyable reading. These stories are mostly narrated by the sages to convey some positive message to the main characters. Hence some of them contain a moral lesson at the end. The first story is that of Dushyanta and Shakuntala, parents of King Bharat, after whom India has derived her name. Both the protagonists and antagonists were his descendants. The next stories are those of Nala and Damayanti, Mritasanjivani, Yayati, Tilottama, Garuda, Ilval and Vatapi, Rama's story, Savitri and Satyavaan, etc. Each story is novel in its own right. There are eternal love stories, stories of temptation leading to ruins, stories of valour and courage, tales of villainy and vengeance, inspiring stories of honour and nobility, etc. It is not at all difficult to bring out the essence of these stories as they are basically very interesting with a fairy tale quality that is bound to mesmerize most of the*

readers. It took me nearly two years of research work before publishing this book. I would consider my labour to be successful if the stories are read and liked by the readers. Thank you.

The Mahabharat written by the great Sage Vedvyas is reckoned as one of the topmost epics of the world. This celebrated epic throws much light on the ancient Indian culture and civilization and the various aspects of its moral, social, political and religious life of that era. It is veritably encyclopedic in its form because it gives full details of the developments achieved by the mankind till that time. The epic itself claims to contain "everything which is anywhere and which is not here is not anywhere." The Mahabharat contains 100,217 Shlokas divided in 18 cantoes. Its original name was 'Jai' which during the passage of time acquired the name of 'Bharat Puran' and now it is famous as Mahabharat, the epic.

Tales of Love and War from the Mahabharat

The Greatest Spiritual Epic of All Time

A Child's View

The Book of Yudhisthir

The Eternal Conflict

A Study of the Mahabharat

Study surveying the literary source of the Mahabharata in the Rigveda, throwing light on the ancient history of India with special reference to Aryan and non-Aryan conflicts.

The Mahabharat is one of the most renowned epic poems of all times. It contains 100,000 couplets, and is nearly eight times as long as Homer's Iliad and Odyssey put together. This colossal epic was composed by the renowned sage Ved Vyas, and it was none other than Lord Ganesh who assisted him in scripting this enormous text. The Mahabharat is an extremely gripping narrative of internecine warfare in the Kuru family. It tells the story of how the Kauravas resorted to the deceit and treachery to cheat the Pandavas of their kingdom, how the Pandavas fought for their rights, and how in the end good triumphed over evil. This unique and never before written version of The Mahabharat presents the events in a different light and with great depth, revealing the true meaning of various events that dramatically unfold in front of our eyes. A timeless classic and its message is highly relevant even in this day and age. Among other things, the Mahabharat teaches the importance of leading a righteous life, doing one's duty selflessly without worrying about the outcome.

'Drops of Nectar' are gathered from the Mahabharat. It is not a translation but an interpretation and categorization of Mahabharat in English rhyme, into varied facets of life. Mahabharat is not an ordinary story, It is an immortal great epic of glory; A story of truth and untruth vultures, A story of the rise and fall of cultures. A saga of fights by darkness for light, Of nature and values dark and bright; A story of good and evil but worldly, A tale for the future of all humanity.

The Mahabharata

Tales from India

Parva

Mahabharata

Mahabharat In Bengali (???????)

The Lesser Known Stories

This thesis looks at the media event of Kahani Hamare Mahabharat Ki (Our Story of the Mahabharat), a serialized, televised version of the ancient Indian epic Mahabharata which ran on prime-time Indian television from July to November 2008. The show was created and produced by Balaji Telefilms and Ekta Kapoor, well known throughout Asia for extremely successful prime-time soap-operas which have come to be representative of the genre in India. Kahani Hamare Mahabharat Ki was canceled quite early in its run (it was intended to air for upwards of three years) due to low ratings and intense viewer criticism of the program. The bulk of the criticism compared it unfavorably to an earlier version aired by B.R. Chopra and his team in 1988-90, which is to this day remembered as one of the most watched events in Indian television history, and is still widely seen as a largely "successful" visual translation of the story to television. This thesis analyses the dimensions of Kahani Hamare Mahabharat Ki's promises to offer something both "old and new" to the Indian public, its internal structure, the influences upon its creation, its failure, the nature of the criticism against it, and how it sparked a large public debate about how "authenticity" and "tradition" are currently being conceptualized by modern popular media in India. The thesis takes data and evidence from a variety of scholarly, print, online, and ethnographic sources to demonstrate that Kahani Hamare Mahabharat Ki's failure was much more complex than the case of its being simply a "bad" show; rather it reveals that to many, Chopra's earlier version has become in some ways monolithic, containing an essential "rightness" that speaks to broader concerns about the current state of India's cultural and religious heritage as refracted through the lens of modern media. This thesis examines Kahani Hamare Mahabharat Ki as one unique occurrence within a much broader field of mythological/devotional programming currently available in India, and points to the need for a larger scholarly study of this phenomenon.

Presents the Indian epic tale of an ancient patriarch who cannot decide on an heir to the throne, which leads to war.

Queen Kunti, a tragic and heroic figure, emerges from an explosive era in the history of ancient India. Her teachings are simple and illuminating outpourings revealing the deepest transcendental emotions of the heart and the deepest philosophical and theological penetrations of the intellect. At the conclusion of the devastating Kurukshetra war, Queen Kunti approaches Lord Krishna as He prepares to depart the scene of the battle. Kunti's words are words of glorification impelled by a divine love steeped in wisdom. Kunti's spontaneous glorification of Lord Krishna and her description of the spiritual path are immortalized in the Mahabharata and the Bhagavata Purana (Srimad-Bhagavatam), and they have been recited, chanted, and sung by

sages and philosophers for thousands of years. As they appear in the First Canto of the Bhagavatam, Queen Kunti's celebrated prayers consist of only twenty-six couplets (verses 18 through 43 of the Eighth Chapter), yet they are considered a philosophical, theological, and literary masterpiece. Let her heartfelt words of wisdom bring solace to your soul.

Retold with Scientific Evidence

Decrypting the Date of Mahabharat War

Lesser-Known Facets of a Well-Known History

April 25, 3172 BC

The Great Indian Novel

**Millennia have passed since the dharma yudhha of the cousins shook the land of Bharata. But this history of our ancestors continues to fascinate us. Even today, we have passionate discussions about the people and their actions in the epic, fervidly defending our favourites and denouncing others. The number of works on the Mahabharata-adaptations, retellings and fiction-that still get written is a testimony to its enduring relevance. While the general storyline is largely known, a lot of questions and myths prevail, such as-What was the geographical extent of the war? Did Drona actually refuse to take on Karna as his disciple? What were Draupadi's responsibilities as the queen of Indraprastha? Did she ever mock Duryodhana? Were the women in the time of the Mahabharata meek and submissive? What were the names of the war formations during the time? What role did the sons of the Pandavas play? Does the south of India feature at all in the Mahabharata? What happened after the war? These and many other intriguing questions continue to mystify the contemporary reader. Author Ami Ganatra debunks myths, quashes popular notions and offers insights into such aspects not commonly known or erroneously known, based solely on facts as narrated in Vyasa's Mahabharata from generally accepted authentic sources. For a history of such prominence and influence as the Mahabharata, it is important to get the story right. So pick this book up, sit back and unveil the lesser-known facts and truths about the great epic.**

**Dispute over land and kingdom may lie at the heart of this story of war between cousins the Pandavas and the Kouravas but the Mahabharata is about conflicts of dharma. These conflicts are immense and various, singular and commonplace. Throughout the epic, characters face them with no clear indications of what is right and what is wrong; there are no absolute answers. Thus every possible human emotion features in the Mahabharata, the reason the epic continues to hold sway over our imagination. In this translation of the complete Mahabharata, Bibek Debroy takes on a great journey with incredible ease.**

**One of the oldest and most cherished of all Indian classics, filled with deep spiritual wisdom, it is the story of five heroic brothers who were destined to rule a vast kingdom.**

**Mahabharat for Children - Part 2 (Illustrated)**

**Mahabharata Unravelled**

**Stories from Sarala's Mahabharat**

**Mahabharat a Philosophy**

**Television and Popular Culture in India**

**From Mahabharat**

I read this story, first time when I was about twelve years old. I could never forget the story-The t generation next, all grown up and on their own), perhaps the story had moved even farther away from their regular orbit of interest. My intention is to give the essence of the story within 120 pages and with illustrations so that it captures the attention of even twelve year olds. But, I am sure, this story will touch the hearts of all book lovers. The very first testimonial I got for this book is by E mail from Mr. Nick baron, who did the proof reading of the book for me. quote "Hi Dr. Ilango, I just wanted to tell you that i am loving this story. Once it is published please let me know. I definitely want to buy a copy, and I have friends who are interested in Indian culture as well - they will buy copies. Wonderful story - thank you so much for the opportunity to work on this. Best, Nick Unquote I had not known Nick before and it was totally unexpected and one of the very best and the first compliment I have received for the book. I really feel that this story needs to reach across shores and not bound by religious or any other man made limitations or boundaries.

Mahabharat war is an important landmark in ancient Indian history. There is a great epic written by Sage Vyasa about this war and politics behind this. Mahabharat has been touched every Hindu life in some way. Though several people have an opinion that Mahabharat is just a great story, it has been classified as history in the Indian literature. "Itihasa" means, "So indeed it was" which implies history. Itihasa is primarily a historical narrative with an element of myth in it. There were several attempts made by various scholars for dating the Mahabharat war. Every one of them though varied the year; they all accept the war started in October month. They never made serious attempt to pin point month and date. It was a great revelation when I made the chart. Unlike other researchers, I could decode all planetary positions satisfactorily. The planetary positions pointed the Ashada month (July - August). Then I had gone through all the evidences pointing towards the Mārgasirsa Month (October-November). To my wonder I uncovered the mist around them and able to see there were adulterations in the source. The adulteration varied from changing couple of words, translation errors and interpretation logics. Logical analysis of chronological time line of the events revealed the adulterations. It would be very hard to compile all the data in a manner a common person could understand it plainly. Therefore, I started putting together all the knowledge needed to understand my research in order to provide a complete research book. Mahabharat has 18 chapters. The Mahabharat war happened for 18 days. Bhagwat Geeta discoursed before the war has 18 chapters. Similarly this research of "Decrypting the date of Mahabharat" also has 18 chapters. In addition, it reveals dates of 18 important events around Mahabharat war. The analysis on the No. of arrow bed days of Bhishma's is so huge like Bhishma parva in Mahabharat war. The astrological chart analysis is as complex as Dhrona parva. The comet impact analysis is as impactful as Karna's parva. The analysis of "Tirtha-yatra (Pilgrimage) period of Balarama" is similar to a telling blow of Bhima's mace on Duryodhana's thigh in Shalya parva for Mārgasirsa month believers. When finished up compiling this research, I could see through the logical and perfect matching accounts of astronomical planet motions, comet impacts, logical sequencing and the astrological calculation of Panchanga for Kaliyuga beginning. All this put together are evidences of a science existed thousands of years ago which is still valid. Hence, we could surely say Mahabharat is history told with added mythological interpretations and teachings of Dharma. Hence proven the Actual Date of Mahabharat war according to Astronomy, Astrology, Logical sequencing of Events, Scientific facts and root cause analysis is April 25th, 3172 B.C. I had listed 18 Major milestones of Mahabharat war and post war events in next page. Majority of the readers may not able to believe this research. But it is the fact a deep analysis like this never has been done. We

carry these Itihasa history with celebrations of festivals for generations. 1.Ashada 1 celebrated as beginning of war. 2.Ashada 18 celebrated as End of war. 3.Badra Amavasya is celebrated as "Mahalaya Amavasya" which is auspicious for Sradda rites. 4.Mārgasirsa Ekadasi is Celebrated as the day Bhisma told Vishnu Sahasranama 5.Magha ashtami celebrated as Bhismastami.The research is based on Tamil Astrology, logical sequencing of events, Astronomy and analysing various factors

The epic of Mahabharat is not just a story but an integral part of Hinduism. The voluminous epic is said to contain almost every aspect that can be thought of. It has love, it has passion, it has war, it has treachery, it has life and it has death. It tells the story of dharma and depicts the victory of good over evil. It also has the gospel of Gita - the way of life. In our efforts to bring classic Indian literature to the Kindle and other modern platforms, we have attempted to retell this story in two parts. This first part contains the initial period before the actual war and starts with the story of King Shantanu and Ganga and ends with Draupadi Swayamwar. The stories are kept simple and illustrated with pictures for children to understand. Lord Krishna was an incarnation of Narayana. He always sided with dharma - the righteous way. It is said that whenever there is a dearth of righteousness in the world and there is a danger of lawlessness becoming prevalent in the world, he reincarnates himself. God always guides and leads the righteous and virtuous. The one whose life is guided and guarded by God himself has nothing to fear. As you read the Mahabharat, you will understand the subtle message of each incident in it. May the teachings of the Mahabharat be the guiding light in your life.

MAHABHARAT

The Sacred Book of MahaBharat

Tales and Teachings of the Mahabharat

Who's who of the Mahabharat

Mahabharat (Part 2) B/W

A Tale of War, Peace, Love, Death, God, and Man : Kannada Novel

This book, Messages from Mahabharat, presents the epic story of Mahabharat in simple English. After editing the Scriptures, the great sage created this wonderful epic to convey the underlying essence of Vedas using the story medium. Mahabharat is thus known as the 'Panchama Vedam', the fifth Veda. Addressing a group of scholar sages led by Kulapati Shounaka Maharshi, Ugrasravas, a talented storyteller, narrates the story of Mahabharat in the setting of a forest known as Naimisharanya. The sages were conducting a long Yagnam. During one of the breaks of this Yagnam, they wanted to hear a new, unheard, enlightening and entertaining story. The epic unfolds a series of legendary events, culminating in the famed Kurukshetra War, and beyond. Running close to Vyasa's original story, the book presents the entire epic story with all relevant features including many sub-stories and details of the eighteen-day war. Starting from the early origins of the Chandra Dynasty, the story revolves around the lives of the children of Kings Dhritarastra and Pandu. The detailed conduct of these main players and others portrays a wide spectrum of human behavioral traits.

In this book you will get to know about The tale of bheeshma's oath The tale of Gandhari's determination The tale of charitable warrior Karna The tale of Duryodhan's arrogance The tale if Shakuni's treachery The tale of Draupadi's Agony The tale of honest Yudishtir The tale of Archer Arjuna The tale of Satyavati's greed And many more.....

This Is An Unconventional Interpretation Of The Mahabharata With Yudhisthir As The Hero. It Seeks To Emphasie That The Relevance Of This Epic Extends Beyond Limitations Of Time, And That The Underlying Philosophy Of The Classic Can Be Explored, Again And Again, To Find New Truths Emerging Each Time.

Mahabharat- retold and illustrated

Mystic Symbolism in Ramayan, Mahabharat, and the Pilgrim's Progress

The Failure of Kahani Hamare Mahabharat Ki and Its Place in a New Generation of Televised Indian Mythology

The Mahabharatha

A Study of the Mahabharat of Vyas

Teachings of Queen Kunti

2000

The Mahabharat is the longest epic in the world.It is huge storehouse of fascinating stories, myths, legends, historical events of ancient India and many other branches of knowledge. It formed the mindset of India throughout the ages and it is as popular in India today as it was in the past. The foreign readers will not only be fascinated by its stories, they will also understand the relevance of the ethical values contained in it to the contemporary world. The present English version is comprehensive although condensed.

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and leads the righteous and virtuous. The one whose life is guided and guarded by God himself has nothing to fear. As you read the Mahabharat, you will understand the subtle message of each incident in it. May the teachings of the Mahabharat be the guiding light in your life.

Mahabharat for Children - Part 1 (Illustrated)

The Last Days of Krishna and the Sons of Pandu

Messages from Mahabharat

Jaya, the Original Nucleus of Mahabharat

The Story of Virtue and Dharma

A Condensed Version

*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.*

*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.*

*This book is a narration of important events of Mahabharat war with exact dates. It is backed by scientific evidence entailing five years of intense research. Sky simulations of sequential astronomical references, using Planetarium and Stellarium software, spanning a period of 52 years prove that the war was fought in the year 3139 BCE. This book will compel the reader to look at the evidence and re-calibrate his understanding of ancient India. Specifically, if Mahabharat war was fought in 3139 BCE, are we not supposed to conclude that the Harappan Civilisation was actually the Vedic civilisation of Mahabharat era? The reader will be enthralled to look at the evidence of the Kali Era conjunction in the morning of 19th February 3102 BCE, heralding the beginning of Kaliyuga. Besides astronomy, the book puts forth evidence from seven disciplines of science. It proves the profound philosophy of Bhagavad Gita was actually passed on to the world on Shukla Ekadashi of Margashirsha Month in 3139 BCE. Most of the excavated sites, having carbon dates of samples and artefacts around 3000 BCE and associated with Harappan civilisation, were actually located within the territories of kingdoms which participated in Mahabharat war. Also, this book takes note of different claims made by esteemed scholars on the date of Mahabharat war, and establishes that the war took place in the year 3139 BCE, adding to the healthy discourse on the timing of Mahabharat war. The research for this book entailed detailed reading and interpretation of Mahabharat by Sanskrit scholars; getting exact sky-views through the software, calculating and adjusting for the changes in astronomical situations down thousands of years and re-visiting the findings to make them error-free.*

Mahabharat

Drops of Nectar

Mahabharat Ke Baad