

## Harshacharita By Banabhatta

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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Young Harsha wants only to be a scholar – but when the crown falls to him, can the reluctant prince rise to the occasion? India, seventh century CE. Harsha, the youngest prince of the northern kingdom of Sthaniswara, is immersed in his studies at Nalanda. As far as he is concerned, the future of his realm is secure in the hands of his brother, the strait-laced crown prince Rajyavardhana. But when the time comes for his sister's swayamvar, Harsha is compelled to tear himself away from his books – for only a little while, he hopes. Things, however, take an ugly turn at the swayamvar, as Devagupta, king of neighbouring Malava, makes no secret of his ire at not being chosen by the

princess. And when their father, King Prabhakaravardhana, dies under mysterious circumstances soon after, the princes fear something sinister is afoot. While Rajyavardhana takes the throne, Harsha sets out to unravel a web of intrigue he suspects spans kingdoms. But his mission is cut short, as war rocks the land and treachery lays low his brother. Burdened with the crown, the scholar prince now has to battle enemies who follow no dharma, exact vengeance upon the devious Devagupta and hunt down the even more dangerous foe pulling all the strings. And as a new force rises to the south, Harsha realizes he must ready himself to face his greatest challenge yet.

The British historian and author of *Into India* delivers “a history that is intelligent, incisive, and eminently readable” (Kirkus Reviews, starred review). Fully revised with forty thousand new words that take the reader up to present-day India, John Keay’s *India: A History* spans five millennia in a sweeping narrative that tells the story of the peoples of the subcontinent, from their ancient beginnings in the valley of the Indus to the events in the region today. In charting the evolution of the rich tapestry of cultures, religions, and peoples that comprise the modern nations of Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh, Keay weaves together insights from a variety of scholarly fields to create a rich historical narrative. Wide-ranging and authoritative, *India: A History* is a compelling epic portrait of one of the world’s oldest and most richly diverse civilizations. “Keay’s panoramic vision and multidisciplinary approach serves the function of all great historical writing. It illuminates the present.” —Thrity Umrigar, *The Boston Globe*

“Over the centuries India has been ruled by men and women who as great conquerors and able administrators have shaped the history of this land. This Pancharatna features five such rulers. Chandragupta Maurya defeated his rivals to found the Mauryan dynasty which reached unprecedented power under his grandson, Ashoka, who later saw the futility of war and renounced violence. Samudragupta of the Gupta dynasty, was a military genius. Harsha ascended the throne at age 16. His story has been taken from the *Harshacharita* and from the accounts of the Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang. Krishnadeva Raya of the Vijayanagara dynasty was described by the Portuguese traveller, Domingo Paes, as the 'perfect king'”--P. [4] of cover.

The spices of India can take credit for inspiring some of the greatest maritime expeditions in the world. In a bid to find the sea route to India, European explorers like Bartholomew Diaz, Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama braved uncharted seas, discovered new lands and earned fame and glory for themselves. But for India, the opening of the trade route was both a blessing and a curse.

The *Harshacharita* Is A Monu-Mental Historical Romantic Fiction In Akhyayika Form Written By Banabhatta In Eight Chapters. The Story In The *Harshacharita* Is Not A Full Biography But Covers The Reign Of Harsha Upto The Recovery Of His Lost Elder Sister Rajyashri, And The Royal And Military Activities Of Some Years. Though Some Persons, Happenings, Events And Places Described Here Are Verified By History, It Must Be Remembered That Bana Is Not Writing This Fictional Biography As A Historian But As A Poet Or An Epic Bard, Decorating His Tale With Fancy, Fantasy, The Marvel Of Romance And Adventure, And With All The Literary Devices Of A Determined Poet. The *Harshacharita* Occupies An Important Place In Sanskrit Literature Because It Furnishes Historical And Sociological Details During His Time

Ratnavali Is A Famous Sanskrit Drama Composed In Four Acts By Sri Harsha. The

Play Is Comedy Of Court Life, Centring Round The Light-Hearted Love-Intrigue Of King Udayana With A Lowly Maiden Of Unknown Descent, Their Secret Meetings Through The Help Of A Jester And The Damsel S Friend, The Jealousy Of The Queen And Her Anger And Resentment, And Finally When The Maiden Is Discovered To Be Her Lost Cousin.

This user-friendly reference systematically covers the entire intellectual history of strategy and war, in all cultures and all times.

The Harsha-Charita of Banabhatta by Edward Byles Cowell & Frederick William Thomas The Harshacharita (Sanskrit: ?????????, Har?acarita) (The deeds of Harsha), is the biography of Indian emperor Harsha by Banabhatta, also known as Bana, who was a Sanskrit writer of seventh-century CE India. He was the Asthana Kavi, meaning Court Poet, of Harsha. The Harshacharita was the first composition of Bana and is considered to be the beginning of writing of historical poetic works in Sanskrit language. The Harshacharita ranks as the first historical biography in Sanskrit although it is written in a florid and fanciful style. Bana's detailed and vivid descriptions of rural India's natural environment as well as the extraordinary industry of the Indian people exudes the vitality of life at that time. Since he received the patronage of the emperor Harsha, his descriptions of his patron are not an unbiased appraisal and presents the emperor's actions in an overly favourable light.

### History Book

First published in Malayalam in 1973, My Story, Kamala Das' sensational autobiography, shocked readers with its total disregard for mindless conventions and its fearless articulation of a subject still considered taboo. Depicting the author's intensely personal experiences in her passage to womanhood and shedding light on the hypocrisies that informed traditional society, this memoir was far ahead of its time and is now acknowledged as a bona fide masterpiece. On Har?avardhana, King of Th?nesar and Kanauj, fl. 606-647.

A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India is the most comprehensive textbook yet for undergraduate and postgraduate students. It introduces students to original sources such as ancient texts, artefacts, inscriptions and coins, illustrating how historians construct history on their basis. Its clear and balanced explanation of concepts and historical debates enables students to independently evaluate evidence, arguments and theories. This remarkable textbook allows the reader to visualize and understand the rich and varied remains of India's ancient past, transforming the process of discovering that past into an exciting experience. THUS runs the tale: -- In former days the Holy One, the Most High, enthroned in his own sphere was reclining on his full-blown lotus couch surrounded by Indra and the other gods; and on a certain occasion he was holding a session, framing questions on the lore of Brahma and enjoying other blameless discussions. As he so sate, adored of the three worlds, the Prajapatis headed by Manu, Daksa, and Caksusa, and all the great sages with the seven Risis worshipped him. Some in chorus chanted the Rik hymns apt for psalmody; some recited the Yajus sentences of worship; some sang aloud the Samanstrains of praise. Others rehearsed the Mantras that reveal the ritual of the sacrifice. And there, arising from the differences of their studies, quarrels one with another we heard among them

English translation of best-selling Marathi biographical novel on the life of Revered Pandurang Shastri Athavale, founder of Swadhyay Parivar, who introduced universal way of life, way of

worship and way of thinking to achieve spiritual height.

Nagananda By King Harsha Is One Of The Best Sanskrit Dramas In Five Acts Dealing With The Popular Story Of Jimutavahana S Self-Sacrifice To Save The Nagas. The Unique Characteristic Of This Drama Is The Invocation To Lord Buddha In The Nandi Verse, Which Is Considered As One Of The Best Examples Of The Dramatic Compositions Wherein The Norms Of Dramaturgy Are Followed Up To A Considerable Extent.

Amidst the many wars he fought, Raja Bhoja, the ruler of Malwa, always found time to listen to poetry of the gifted. Ballala, a poet in his court, has immortalized his patron in his work Bhoja Prabandha which is a romantic tale, written in Sanskrit, partly in verse and partly in prose.

Ballala was interested not so much in history as in heroics. In his attempt to magnify Bhoja as a patron of the arts and letters, Ballala has ignored historical facts. The poets, Kalidasa and Bana, who he said adorned Bhoja's court, actually lived much before Bhoja's times.

First Published in 1991. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Rakesh plants a cherry seedling in his garden and watches it grow. As seasons go by, the small tree survives heavy monsoon showers, a hungry goat that eats most of the leaves and a grass cutter who splits it into two with one sweep. At last, on his ninth birthday, Rakesh is rewarded with a miraculous sight—the first pink blossoms of his precious cherry tree! This beautifully illustrated edition brings alive the magical charm of one of Ruskin Bond's most unforgettable tales.

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Kalidasa was a Classical Sanskrit writer, widely regarded as the greatest poet and dramatist in the Sanskrit language. His plays and poetry are primarily based on the Hindu Puranas. List of Works: Shakuntala: A Play in Seven Acts The Story of Shakuntala: The Epic Tale The Dynasty of Raghu The Birth of the War-God The Cloud-Messenger Former Cloud Latter Cloud

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