

Bhoja Samarangana Sutradhara Vastushastra With Elaborate English Introduction 2 Vols

An informative book written by an expert deals with ancient mural paintings/art of India in protected monuments and unprotected or privately owned structures, subject of the importance in art, history of art and archaeological understanding and preservation important to students, teachers, scholars, artist.

The roots between the Hindu religion and the wider culture are deep and uniquely complex. No study of either ancient or contemporary Indian culture can be undertaken without a clear understanding of Hindu visual arts and their sources in religious belief and practice. Defining what is meant by religion - no such term exists in Sanskrit - and what is understood by Hindu ideals of beauty, Heather Elgood provides the best synthesis and critical study of recent scholarship on the topic. In addition, this book offers critical background information for anyone interested in the social and anthropological roots of artistic creativity, as well as the rites, practices and beliefs of the hundreds of millions of Hindus in the world today.

Illustrations: Numerous B/w Illustrations Description: P.K. Acharya's An Encyclopaedia of Hindu Architecture is a comprehensive work on the technical terminology, now obsolete but then in vogue, of the creators of such epics in stone as those of Sanchi and Konark during the ancient and medieval periods of Indian history. It contains about three thousand terms culled, with indefatigable industry spread over a long span of years, from ancient architectural treatises--Manasara, and Vastu-Sastras : Agamas, Puranas, Brahmanas, Sutras, epics, literary works, epigraphical records and manuscripts in obscure scripts. The terms are arranged in the order of Sanskrit alphabet. A brief rendering in English followed by extensive quotations from various sources and supplemented by line drawings and photographs elucidate every aspect of the term, leaving no room for ambiguity. Two appendices, one giving a sketch of Sanskrit treatises on architecture and the other furnishing a list of historical architects with short notes on their works, are added. This monumental work has remained a standard treatise of reference since its publication in 1946 for all connected with architecture.

An Indian Treatise on Housing Architecture and Iconography
Mayamata

An Encyclopaedia of Hindu Architecture
The Civil War That Destroyed The World_s Greatest Ever Civilization
Goddesses in Indian Art and Literature

Many histories of science have been written, but A New History of the Humanities offers the first overarching history of the humanities from Antiquity to the present. There are already historical studies of musicology, logic, art history, linguistics, and historiography, but this volume gathers these, and many other humanities disciplines, into a single coherent account. Its central theme is the way and in virtually all civilizations have sought to identify patterns in texts, art, music, languages, literature, and the past. What rules can we apply if we wish to determine whether a tale about the past is trustworthy? By what criteria are we to distinguish consonant from dissonant musical intervals? What rules jointly describe all possible grammatical sentences in a language? How can modern dig in the humanities? Rens Bod contends that the hallowed opposition between the sciences (mathematical, experimental, dominated by universal laws) and the humanities (allegedly concerned with unique events and hermeneutic methods) is a mistake born of a myopic failure to appreciate the pattern-seeking that lies at the heart of this inquiry. A New History of the Humanities amounts to a pers

The Matamata is a Vastusastra, i.e. a treatise on dwelling, and as such, it deals with all the facets of gods' and men's dwellings, from the choice of the site to the iconography of the temple walls. It contains numerous and precise descriptions of villages and towns as well as of the temples, houses, mansions and palaces. It gives indications for the selection of proper orientation, right dimension to be a manual for the architect and a guidebook for the layman. Well thought of by traditional architects (sthapati-s) of South India, the treatise is of great interest at a time when technical traditions, in all fields, are being scrutinized for their possible modern application. The present bilingual edition prepared by Dr Bruno Dagens contains critically edited Sanskrit text which is an improvement t scholar and published as No.40 of Publications de L'Institut Francaisd' Indologie, Pondicherry. The English translation, also published earlier, has now been revised with copious notes. The usefulness of the edition has been further enhanced by adding an analytical table of contents and a comprehensive glossary. In the series of Kalamulasastra early texts on music, namely, Matralaksanam, Dattilam published. The medieval texts on music, especially, the Sribastamuktavali (No.3 in the series) and the Nartananirnaya (No.17 in the series), bring us up to the 15th and 16th centuries. In the case of architecture, despite the IGNCA's endeavour to publish portions of the Brhatsamhita, the Agni Purana and the Visnudharmottara-Purana, first, this has not been possible. Instead, our scholars were abl but important text, namely, Silparatnakosa. We hope that the sections on architecture in the Brhatsamhita, the Agni Purana and the Visnudharmottara-Purana which predate the medieval texts, will be published soon, along with revised and re-edited texts of Manasollasa and Aparajitaprcha. The Mayamatam is the fourteenth and fifteenth volumes in the Kalamulasastra series of the Indira Gandhi (IGNCA).

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by Dr. Bruno Dagens in the Publication Series of the French Institute of Indology (Pondicherry).

The Growth of the Paramara Power in Malwa

Strategies for Improving Abiotic Stress Tolerance and Yield

Devi

Treatise of Housing Architecture and Iconography

Spiritual and contact experiences ET

Vastu for Home and Office

The book reveals unearthed discoveries explaining scientific and technical details of vimana shashtra. For the first time in history 3D modelling of Vedic Vimanas are done and their CFD analysis revealing the flying abilities of the Vedic space crafts. Greatest thing is that Famous former DRDO, ISRO Indian Scientists encouragement for the works in the book, also a foreign former NASA scientist special chapter on antigravity is in the book. The re- translations of the vimana shashtra shlokas revealing advanced aerial wars, defence systems, along with eco-friendly manufacturing, propulsion, space travel. A fantastic rendition of modern technology, uncover the 3D printing, and 4D printing possibilities of Vimana 3D models.

This is the first Volume in English.This is an adaptation of the renowned Deivattin Kural, which is a compilation of discourses of Kanchi Kamakoti Pithadhipati Sri Chandrashekhrendra Saraswati Mahaswamigal also known as Mahaperiyavaa. The original work was compiled by Ra Ganapathy and for the benefit of English speaking public, an adaptation in English is presented.

A New History of the HumanitiesThe Search for Principles and Patterns from Antiquity to the PresentOUP Oxford

Mayamatam (2 Volumes)

Mural Paintings in India

Molecular Breeding in Wheat, Maize and Sorghum

An Amalgam of Hindu Mythology, Natyasastra and Silpasastra

The Stepwells of Gujarat

In Art-historical Perspective

Research papers on Sanskrit and science.

The book covers the basic principles of vastu the vastu purusha. Gives out the do's and dont's of principles of vastu to be kept in mind while setting out the layout of home or office. Including the interiors the shape of plot, land positioning of doors etc with their solutions.

Of all the possible and probable stories, those of spaceship travel and more if they are driven by beings from other civilizations are among the most fascinating stories, there are an infinite number of colors of human psychology to approach all these stories that the person believes or needs to believe in his or her own psychology and frame of mind. These kinds of experiences of contact with without programming, abductions or even entering an ET-type ship, consciously, create in consciousness a multiplicity of symbols that the person contacted will spend their whole life trying to decipher as if in an enigma. Any analysis of the chaotic set of ufology would be to establish a corpus of analysis that contains elements or components that range from religious, psychic and even parapsychological elements, as well as in some cases of telekinesis, to premonitory dreams.

The University Textbook of Objective Indian History

Bhoja Paramāra and His Times

Royal Palace and Royal Arts

A Critical Re-evaluation of their Uses and Interpretations

Vāstu-śāstra: Hindu canons of iconography and painting

Bhoja's Samarāṅgaṇasūtradhāra and the Bhojpur Line Drawings

How big was the ancient city of Ayodhya? Why is this city so significant for Hindus? Who established the city and what did it look like? What did Lord Rama and Devi Sita's palace look like? What sort of animals were found in this ancient land? No one grows up in India untouched by the beautiful story of Lord Rama and Devi Sita. Every Dussehra we celebrate the victory of Rama over Ravana, the victory of good over evil. Every Deepavali, we commemorate the return of Rama and Sita to Ayodhya and hear the tale of how the entire city was lit up to receive their beloved king and queen. But is the magnificent capital of Ayodhya just limited to this? Ayodhya was a renowned pilgrimage destination since the dawn of mankind, and after the birth of Lord Rama, it became a place of supreme importance for Hindus. Amazing Ayodhya is an attempt in gaining knowledge about this ancient city–its architecture, its design, its buildings and all the splendid details during the era when Lord Rama walked this earth. This splendidly researched book, replete with shlokas from the Valmiki Ramayana, offers authentic information about the city which will not only help understand the life and times of ancient Hindus but also the revered figures of Rama and Sita. Replete with descriptions, author Neena Rai draws out comparisons of an earlier era with our current life and culture, thus connecting the past with the present. She further compares Ayodhya with the cultures of other ancient civilisations so that the reader feels 'connected' to the past and the content of the book appears 'contemporary'. A fascinating account of an ancient city with significant contemporary relevance, Amazing Ayodhya is a must–read for a better understanding of history, scriptures and Hindu civilisation.

Aphoristic treatise with commentary, on the fundamentals of Hindu sculpture; edited and collated from five medieval manuscripts found in Orissa.

Jaredites: The Missing Civilization X Jim Hendleman This book covers the origin and archaeological development of selected categories of civilized elements identified as being "Jaredite" in origin. It is an attempt to elevate the Jaredite civilization into the light of day from the heretofore dark mists of history where science has forced it for the last 2,500-years. The Jaredite Civilization spanned a possible 2,530-years in length and their known achievements alone have far exceeded those of modern man's successes in many regards. In c.2500 BC, the Jaredites built a pair of concrete super highways over 2,700-miles, complete with paved exits and a secondary road network, nearly the entire length of the South American continent. Their civilization could answer the riddles of the Sphinx; the questions of who built the pyramids, and why; the mystery and likely origin of UFO's; prove whether or not George Lucas had the only ET; detail what Noah brought aboard the Ark besides three of his sons and their families and provide an answer to the question posed to Dr J. Robert Oppenheimer by a student as to whether Alamogordo's nuclear bomb in July 1945 was the first ever atomic bomb explosion in history. Many other possible but likely Jaredite achievements are incredibly fascinating and await only an honest archaeological effort to prove them. The historical facts exist; they are real and three-dimensional but to date, standard classical science has relegated them to the dustbin of history's forgotten basement closet. Satan has made a tremendous effort since mankind's beginning to keep man blinded to the true historical facts of our heritage, causing the deliberate destruction of millions of artifacts, scrolls, books and their libraries throughout the world to do so. This book is but a small effort to expose and make known a portion of mankind's previously hidden, but rightful heritage.

Middle Chola Temples

Ideal Homes, Colony and Town Planning

Luzac's Oriental List and Book Review

What Classical Archaeologists Have Covered Up, Ignored and Pretends Does Not Exist

History of Indian Theatre

A Practical Approach to Vaastu Shastra

Description: In this book Dr. K.L. Srivastava deals with the Position of the Hindus under the Sultans of Delhi. In the peculiar conditions of India in this period, the political behaviour of Muslim rulers towards the Hindus was often influenced by Muslim religious and constitutional doctrines. In spite of the fact that there is dearth of dependable data on several aspects of this problem, the scholars have directly stated contradictory views. Under such circumstances, a researcher feels handicapped at arriving at exact conclusions. Confronting all these difficulties, the author has scanned both Hindu and Muslim sources and presented a compact and comprehensive treatment of the subject. Wherever he has divergent views from other writers, he cites sound fads for proving the truth of his arguments. He has given a detailed account of the employment of the Hindus in the State services, the condition of Hindu traders and the mode of living of the Hindus in communities and societies. Moreover the contribution of Sufi saints to the propagation of Islam is also thoroughly expressed.

Nataraja, the dancing Siva sculpture, is perhaps the most well-known among all Hindu sculptures, and rightly so. It has evoked highly advanced discussions among scientists, philosophers, performing artists, art critics, art collectors, historians, archaeologists and mythologists. The Nataraja sculpture also occupies a pride of a place at CERN, the European Centre for Research in Particle Physics in Geneva. Siva, according to Hindu Mythology, was the very first dancer in the world. All dramaturgy and dance traditions emerge from Siva's cosmic dance. Tandu, Siva's disciple narrated the description of Siva's dance to Bharata Muni and he is believed to have compiled the Natyasastra, the world's first treatise on dramaturgy, dance and other performing arts. Scholars believe that the Natyasastra was written over a long period of time between the 2nd century BCE and 2nd century CE with contributions from various sages, with its foundation having been laid by Bharata Muni. Convergence between Hindu mythology, Natyasastra and Silpasastra was the natural outcome. Karnataka, and its temple architecture tradition, played a pioneering role in giving an artistic form to this convergence in its temple sculptures. Though this trend may have started earlier during 2nd and 3rd century CE, it started to take the center stage from the times of the Badami Chalukyas. Passing through various refinements between 5th and 10th centuries, it reached its peak with the Hoysala art. This book traces the history of temple sculpture evolution and development through the centuries by referring to the existing sculptural forms and the canonical literature that developed over time.

This Bo Ok Consists Of Two Parts. The First Part Deals With Architecture Of India And The Second Part Is About The Ancient Building Materials. The Second Part Deals With The Building Materials Used In The Ancient Period, Which Is A Unique Contribution. It Provides The Information About The Materials Specifically The Natural Polymers, Used In The Ancient Period, And The Technique Of Thier Application.

The Splendid Ancient City of Lord Rama

Journal of Indian Museums

Samskṛta Vijñāna Vaibhavam

A New History of the Humanities

Jaredites: the Missing Civilization X

The Theory of Citrasutras in Indian Painting

The worship of the Divine as another has an ancient history and persists in many cultures to the present day. The evolution of Goddess worship in India from the proto historic period to the Sixth century has been studied with relevant sculptural examples. A perusal of select texts provides a literary basis for this study. Further, the symbolic significance behind the icons comes to light by understanding the technical aspects of iconography. The book attempts to trace the various manifestations of the Devi such as Sri and Durga, from the historic, artistic and esoteric view points. The image becomes an icon to the faithful when installed in a temple with due rites. This has been exemplified by descriptions of select sites of Goddess worship in Karnataka.

The study of technical treatises in Indian art has increasingly attracted much interest. This work puts forward a critical re-examination of the key Indian concepts of painting described in the Sanskrit treatises, called citrasutras. In an in-depth and systematic analysis of the texts on the theory of Indian painting, it critically examines the different ways in which the texts have been interpreted and used in the study of Indian painting, and suggests a new approach to reading and understanding their concepts. Contrary to previous publications on the subject, it is argued that the intended use of such texts as a standard of critique largely failed due to a fundamental misconceptualization of the significance of 'text' for Indian painters. Isabella Nardi offers an original approach to research in this field by drawing on the experiences of painters, who are considered as a valid source of knowledge for our understanding of the citrasutras, and provides a new conceptual framework for understanding the interlinkages between textual sources and the practice of Indian painting. Filling a significant gap in Indian scholarship, Nardi's study will appeal to those studying Indian painting and Indian art in general.

This Is The First Volume Of The Six-Volume History Of Indian Theatre. Written By An Eminent Scholar M.L. Varadpande This Veritable Encyclopedia Speaks About An Early Phase Of India S Theatre History, Which Also Is The History Of India S Fine Arts. For The First Time The Origin And Evolution Of Theatrical Arts In India Is Traced In An Elaborate Manner Providing An Insight Into One Of The Oldest Theatrical Traditions Of The World. The Book Draws From The Sources Including Mesolithic Cave Paintings, Ancient Archaeological Finds And Mass Of Literature Belonging To The Vedic And Buddhist Era To Give You The Complete Picture Of India S Theatre History.In A Lucid Style It Tells About Ritualistic Dances And Hunt Dramas Of Aborigines; Statuettes Of Dancers, Jesters And String Manipulated Puppet Toys Belonging To Earliest Known Urban Civilization Of India The Indus Civilization; Dramatic Rituals Full Of Dancing, Singing And Music; The Dancing Gods And Compositions In Dialogue Form Of Early Aryans; The Troupes Of Actors Moving In The Country Enacting Humorous Plays And Erotic Dances; Efforts Of The State Administration To Impose Entertainment Tax And Strict Code Of Censors And The Flourishing Theatre Of The People. The Book Also Tells About The Advent Of Greeks In India And Their Theatrical Activities, Staging Of A Play Agen In The Military Camp Of Alexander The Great And The Play Written In Greek And Indian Languages Found In Egypt. It Discusses The Problem Of Greek Influence On Indian Theatre In Detail And Speaks About Indian View Of Theatre.This Well-Documented And Profusely Illustrated Work Presents An Enchanting Panorama Of India S Early Theatre History In A Manner At Once Scholarly And Interesting. Known For His Erudition And Profound Scholarship, M.L. Varadpande (B; 1936) Is An Eminent Theatre Historian Of India. His Major Works Published By Abhinav Publications Are Traditions Of Indian Theatre, Ancient Indian And Indo-Greek Theatre, Religion And Theatre And Krishna Theatre In India. His Other Well-Known Works On Indian Theatre Are Invitation To An Indian Theatre And The Critique Of Indian Theatre (Ed.). The Sahita Akademi, India S National Academy Of Letters, Has Published His Book Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar In Marathi (Out Of Print), Hindi (Second Edition) And Punjabi. It Is Now Being Translated Into English. His Forthcoming Works Are The Mahabharata In Performance And Anki Nat: Vaishnava Opera Of Assam. As A Research Fellow Of The Indian Council Of Historical Research He Is Working On The Research Project Temple Theatre In India.

Karnataka's Rich Heritage - Temple Sculptures & Dancing Apsaras

THUS SPAKE THE DIVINE

Hinduism and the Religious Arts

Ancient Cities, Sacred Skies

The Search for Principles and Patterns from Antiquity to the Present

Vāstu Vidyā in Mānasollāsa

Aims To Be An Introduction To The Subject And Focuses Attention On A Survey Of DistRICTIVE Elements Such As Technique, Material, Origin, Plan, Elevation, Roof, Tower, Exterior, Eating, Interior Etc Of The Examples Takes For Study. Has Five Chapters Introduction Stupa Architecture Rock Art Architecture, Hindu Temple Architecture-Resume. Drawings And Photography Explain The Structure Of Different Buildings. Should Inspire Students To Go Deep Into The Subject.

The global population is projected to reach almost 10 billion by 2050, and food and feed production will need to increase by 70%. Wheat, maize and sorghum are three key cereals which provide nutrition for the majority of the world's population. Their production is affected by various abiotic stresses which cause significant yield losses. The effects of climate change also increase the frequency and severity of such abiotic stresses. Molecular breeding technologies offer real hope for improving crop yields. Although significant progress has been made over the last few years, there is still a need to bridge the large gap between yields in the most favorable and most stressful conditions.

In this ground-breaking study the traditional Indian science of architecture and house-building, Vastu Vidya, is explored in terms of its secular uses, at the levels of both theory and contemporary practice. Vastu Vidya is treated as constituting a coherent and complete architectural programme, still of great relevance today. Chakrabarti draws on an impressive amount of textual material, much of it only available in Sanskrit, and presents several extremely valuable illustrations in support of the theories expounded. Each chapter deals with one architectural aspect, and chapters are divided into three sections. For each aspect, the first section explains the prescriptions of the traditional texts; the second section deals with the rather arbitrary use of that aspect by contemporary Indian architects trained in the western manner but striving to relate to Indian roots; while the last section in each chapter explores the selected use of that particular aspect by contemporary Vastu pundits, with their disregard for architectural idiom

A Gate to Ancient Indian Architecture

History of Architecture and Ancient Building Materials in India

Cosmic Geometries and City Planning in Ancient India

The Position of Hindus Under the Delhi Sultanate, 1206-1526

Reverse Engineering Vedic Vimanas

The Essence of Form in Sacred Art : Sanskrit Text, English Translation, and Notes

This is the final sequel to the Jaredite's civilization (What the Prophet Ether Couldn't Tell Us) 1 and 2. This book concludes my trilogy of the Jaredite civilization and enumerates some of their many achievements and accomplishments. The Jaredite civilization is first mentioned within the Book of Mormon in Ether 1:42-44. Ether was later directed by God to remove everything about them save for the earliest beginnings at the Tower of Babel in Iraq and a few brief tales of their spiritual trials and wars up to their final civil war. Book 3 discusses some of the known causes of their civil war and is able to go into some detail about how the war was fought despite a decided lack of historical references. This is primarily because Zirchen wrote about very ancient Sumerian and Mesopotamian epic poems that were likely only partially translated into English from the original Sanskrit. The original authors elaborated to some extent on how our original fourth planet was caused to explode and become our asteroid belt. It seems that the Jaredite physics bordered on magic but only from the twenty-first-century perspective. They had weaponized the various components of weather such as lighting, thunder, wind, rain, etc. and used these components to destroy Tiamat, our original fourth planet, and its total population. The bad guys sought nothing less than total destruction and annihilation of the entirety of the Jaredite civilization and Mormonism. They used nuclear weapons in a manner designed to kill the most people, starve out those they couldn't get to, and rid the world of our religion once and for all. This is obvious from their early morning sneak attack, their nuclear obliteration of the Jaredite capital city in the New York area, and their wanton nuclear destruction of Jaredite people and efforts within and throughout Egypt and in other parts of our planet. Mainstream archaeology refuses to address this civilization because it would reveal their canards about evolution, their fall narrative about the origin of man, and their totally inaccurate dateline. The Jaredites settled and colonized South and North America, Lemuria, Antarctica, the British Isles, and most of Western Europe, plus the lands of China and India. For nearly 2,530 years, they maintained a solar system-wide civilization. Their structures and domed cities are on every planet, save Jupiter and Saturn, and all the larger moons, such as Ganymede and our Luna. My research has uncovered many details of Jaredite life and their physical characteristics that the prophet Ether was not allowed to tell us. The Jaredites built all of Egypt, not the Egyptians. Their Hindu colony fought at least two ancient internal nuclear wars. They colonized throughout our entire solar system; most moons and most planets have their cities or outposts mainly covered by seven-mile high glass domes, except Jupiter and Saturn. These two planets each have possible Star War-size moons that easily could be artificial space stations. Mars used to be a moon to its now exploded primary Tiamat, which is now the asteroid belt. Their Martian cities are so immense that New York City and Shanghai combined wouldn't be considered a nickel in a handful of change in comparison to them. Jaredite leftovers are all over Earth if one knows when to look for them. As reflected by the European Space Agency, the Martian northern city covering Mars' North Pole appears to be far larger than Japan. And their final long drawn out death.

Study of M?nasoll?sa, work on the education of princes by Some?vara, III, Chalukya Emperor, 12th cent.

Theory and Practice of Temple Architecture in Medieval India

The Ufology Building

Rajaraja I to Kulottunga I (A.D. 985-1070)

Indian Architectural Theory

Sthapatya Ved-Vastu Sastra

V?stusutra Upani?ad