Web Site

Ancient Voice

http://ancientvoice.net
http://ancientvoice.wikidot.com

Eternal Voices from the Past

This website is a wiki site like Wikipedia, but contains much more features than a Wikipedia. It contains within it the whole of Mahabharata wikified containing more than 2000 wiki pages and more than 200,000 hyperlinks. It contains 7500 plus categorized pages dedicated to each noun in Mahabharata. It contains videos, images, digital maps (Epic India), Google maps (Epic India) and animations related to Mahabharata, created by the author. It also contains many articles authored by the author and his research material which was the result of 20 years of research into Mahabharata. This web-site is powered by Wikidot (http://www.wikidot.com).

by

Jijith Nadumuri Ravi

Site Master Administrator, Site Owner and Principal Content Author

Web Site Snap Shot

Total Pages: 11585 Site Map

Total Visitors 032376 Visitor Stats

About Me
Welcome
Questions
Bhishma and Vyasa
Purana and Itihasa
Bhishma
Vyasa
Arjuna

+ Popular Articles
+ Forum
+ Artworks
+ Research
+ Software
+ Share
+ News
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+ Visitor Map

For Guest-Authors

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AncientVoice - forum posts
May 31, 2010

Updated (100)
Yamuna
Pundra
Vanga
Utkala
Satyaputra
Human Migration And India
Ancient Indian Kingdoms

Created (100)
Kalmashapada
Jamvudvipa
Bharatavarsha
Left Extension
Guest Author Page
Longevity Of Bhishma And Vyasa

Human Migration And India

Mahabharata Wiki	Mahabharata Nouns	Mahabharata Word
Mahabharata Video	Mahabharata Article	Kuru
Historical Krishna	Human Migration and India	The myth of Aryan Dravidian Divide
De-Mystifying Myths	The Age of the Gandharvas	Origins of Aila Kings

Fold

Table of Contents

From Africa to India
Human Migration along sea coasts and mighty rivers
Manu, Satyavati, Vyasa, Saraswata, Matsya and the fish
Emergence of a civilization
The missing link of Mount Meru

From Africa to India

For more than a century, the only human migrations to India that were discussed at length ware based on AIT and AMT theories. AIT (Aryan Invasion Theory) and AMT (Aryan Migration Theory) had its merits. But they had lost all the strength due to lack of solid evidence. The genetic studies conducted all over the world, has revealed that there has been no large scale genetic addition to India and regions around it, from other regions (except from Africa) to signify an invasion or migration. This is especially true for the 2000 BC to 1000 BC time period, which is mentioned as the time period within which the Aryans invaded or migrated to India. There was some migration from north or north west to India occurred as per genetic analysis, but earlier than 15000 BC. This time period is too early and the AIT or AMT theorists themselves have problem to choose such an early date for Aryan invasion or migration to India, since it will shatter other assumptions of the theory related to the spread of Indo-European languages to Europe and those related to other civilizations in Central Asia, West Asia, Greece and Eastern Europe.

On the contrary, the genetic studies as well as analysis of Ancient Indian literature, points to a large scale outflow from India to rest of Asia. Though there were some minor movements of people from north of Himalaya to India (which also is indicated in the literature, like I mentioned in the article Migration of the Aila tribe), the major movement of people was from India to the rest of Asia.

Web Site Layout

Showing a Typical Article Page Loaded into the main content area

Web Site Name

Site-Tagline

Title Image

Menu

User Info, Log In

Site Search

3D Tag Cloud

Page Count

Visit Count

Featured Content

Expandable Blocks

Guest Author Link

Twitter Feed

Forum Feed Display

Articles of the same category; created & updated.

Side Bar

Main Content Area

Advertisement Area

Web Site Features

1. Mahabharata Wiki – more than 2000 pages of wikified content based on Kisari Mohan Ganguli's English translation of Mahabharata of Krishna Dwaipayana Vyasa

2. Unique Nouns in Mahabharata – more than 7500 unique nouns are analyzed, categorized and a page is dedicated for each of them as part of my Mahabharata research

3. Paintings on Mahabharata – More than 20 digital paintings on Mahabharata, painted by me

4. Animations on Mahabharata – Animations on Mahabharata that I created using Silverlight. Examples are:- Arjuna Shooting Arrows and Painting Gallery

5. Mahabharata Video episodes – Analysis of events in Mahabharata, using the 96 episodes of BR Chopra's Televised serial on Mahabharata

6. Analysis Articles – Articles on topics related to Mahabharata and about people mentioned in Mahabharata. Examples are Historical Krishna, Age of the Gandharvas, Human Migration and India, The Myth of Aryan Dravidian Divide, De Mystifying of Myths, Origins of Aila Kings, Longevity of Bhishma and Vyasa, Uparichara Vasu, Satyavati, Vyasa, Emperor Bharata, Santanu, Bhishma, Saraswati, Yamuna and Ganga

Continued…

Web Site Features

6. Kingdom Pages – The Kingdom pages that I created in Wikipedia on Kuru, Panchala, Surasena, Kosala and 100 other kingdoms mentioned in Mahabharata and Ramayana are also added into my web-site

7. Google Map on Epic India – The kingdom pages are connected / being connected to the Google Map on Ancient India that I have created

8. Digital Maps of Ancient India – Digital Maps of Ancient India that I have formerly published into Wikipedia is added into my web site. There is a small map of Ancient Indian Kingdoms and a larger map of Ancient Indian Cities

9. Discussion Forum – The site now contains an active discussion forum where anyone can discuss on the topics or articles found in this web site

10. Gust Authors – The site now is opened for guest authors who want to create articles in line with the existing content in the site

Familiarizing with the Side Bar

3D Tag Cloud: click for tag-browsing, to see all pages related to a tag

Page Count

Site Map; See all the Pages

Visit Count

Featured Content

See visitor statistics here

Expandable Blocks: Expand each of these block to see links to the popular articles like Historical Krishna; the forum page; the Research Material; the digital paintings on Mahabharata, the software demos etc

Twitter Feed; Any change made to the site is fed to twitter where user can see all the changes like page updates, new pages created, new forum posts and new forum threads; You can subscribe to this feed to get real time update on the site

Guest Author Link; If you want to author an article, in this web-site, click here

Forum Feed Display; This will update, showing latest forum posts; You can update to this feed to get updated by recent forum posts

Articles of the same category; created or updated.; For example when a noun page is loaded, all the noun pages are shown here

Familiarizing with the Menu

Click here to access the Mahabharata Wiki (18 Parvas or Volumes)

Click here for the articles related to Mahabharata Televised Episodes

Click here to access the 7500 plus unique nouns in Mahabharata

Click here to access the Articles on Mahabharata Topics

Click here to access the Kingdom Pages, containing Epic India Google Maps and Digital Maps of Ancient India

Click here to access the Pages on ancient Indian cities

Click here to access the Pages on ancient Indian geography (Rivers, Mountains and Forests)

Click here to access the Pages on people like Vyasa and Bhishma

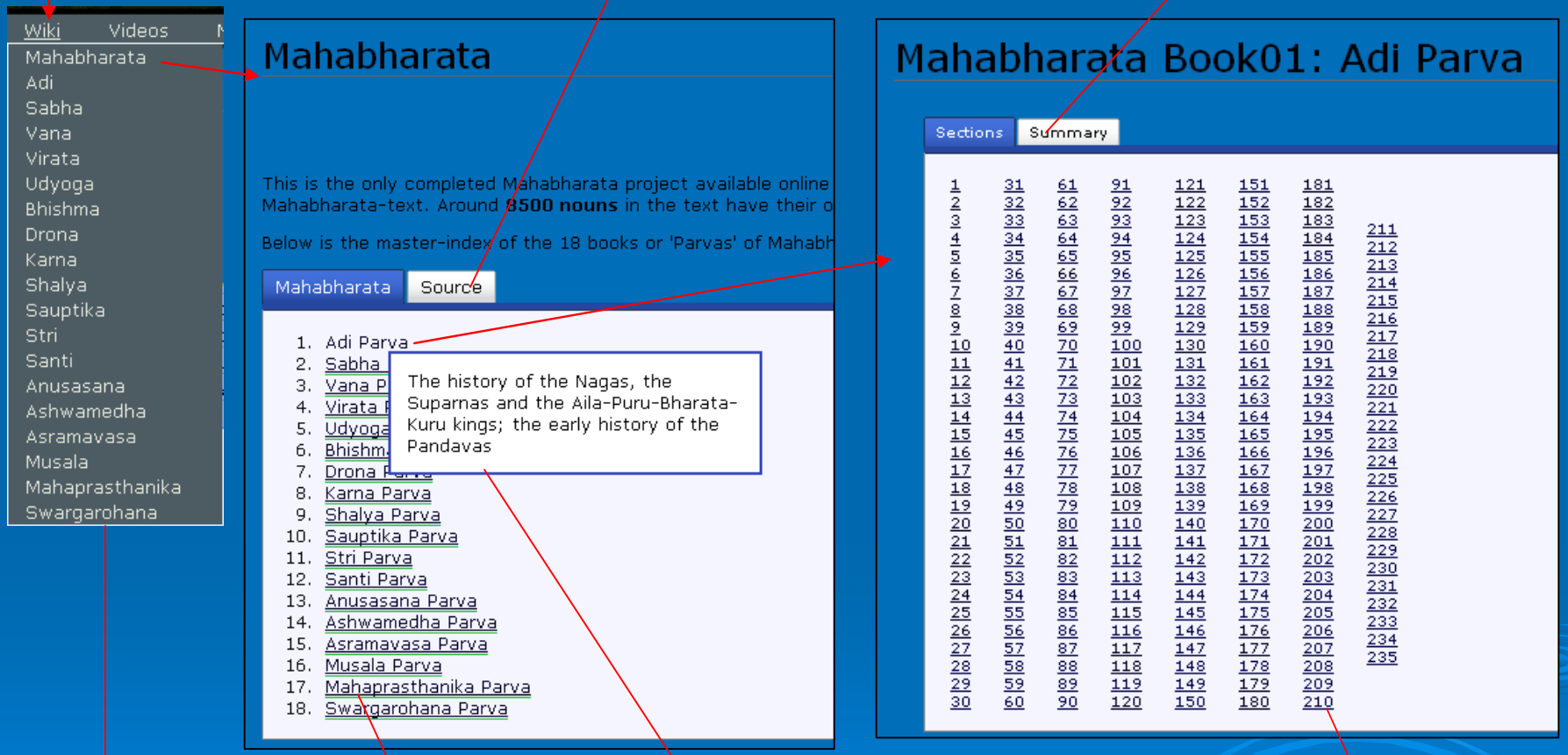
Click here to access the Discussion Forum, Chat Rooms, News Rooms and Message Boards

The Mahabharata Wiki (Navigation)

Click here to access the Mahabharata Wiki

Source of Mahabharata English Text

Summary of each Parva illustrated with a Painting



Mahabharata Wiki Menu

Link to each Parva

Tool Tip that summarizes each Parva

Link to each chapter or section:- Continued to next page ….

The Mahabharata Wiki (Section Pages)

Each chapter (section) of the Mahabharata is kept in a dedicated Wiki Page with several hundred links leading to unique noun pages like this

<<<< Previous Section | Current Parva | All Parvas | Next Section >>>>

Section 210

CCXI Rajya-labha Parva continued Vaisampayana said, Hearing these words of Yudhishthira, Narada replied, O son of Pritha, listen with thy brothers to me as I recite this old story, O Yudhishthira, exactly as everything happened. In olden days, a mighty Daitya named Nikumbha, endued with great energy and strength was born in the race of the great Asura, Hiranyakasipu. Unto this Nikumbha, were born two sons called Sunda and Upasunda. Both of them were mighty Asuras endued with great energy and terrible prowess.

The brothers were both fierce and possessed of wicked hearts. And those Daityas were both of the same resolution, and ever engaged in achieving the same tasks and ends. They were ever sharers with each other in happiness as well as in woe. Each speaking and doing what was agreeable to the other, the brothers never were unless they were together, and never went anywhere unless together. Of exactly the same disposition and habits, they seemed to be one individual divided into two parts. Endued with great energy and ever of the same resolution in everything they undertook, the brothers gradually grew up. Always entertaining the same purpose, desirous of subjugating the three worlds, the brothers, after due initiation, went to the mountains of Vindhya. And severe were the ascetic penances they performed there. Exhausted with hunger and thirst, with matted locks on their heads and attired in barks of trees, they acquired sufficient ascetic merit at length. Besmearing themselves with dirt from head to foot, living upon air alone, standing on their toes, they threw pieces of the flesh of their bodies into the fire.

Their arms upraised, and eye fixed, long was the period for which they observed their vows. And during the course of their ascetic penances, a wonderful incident occurred there. For the mountains of Vindhya, heated for a long course of years by the power of their ascetic austerities, began to emit vapour from every part of their bodies. And beholding the severity of their austerities, the celestials became alarmed. The gods began to cause numerous obstructions to impede the progress of their asceticism. The celestials repeatedly tempted the brothers by means of every precious possession and the most beautiful girls. The brothers broke not their vows. Then the celestials once more manifested, before the illustrious brothers, their powers of illusion. For it seemed their sisters, mothers, wives, and other relatives, with disordered hair and ornaments and robes, were running towards them in terror, pursued and struck by a Rakshasa with a lance in hand. And it seemed that the women implored the help of the brothers crying, O save us'

But all this went for nothing, for firmly wedded thereto, the brothers did not still break their vows. And when it was found that all this produced not the slightest impression on any of the two, both the women and the Rakshasa vanished from sight. At last the Grandsire himself, the Supreme Lord ever seeking the welfare of all, came unto those great Asuras and asked them to solicit the boon they desired. Then the brothers Sunda and Upasunda, both of great prowess, beholding the Grandsire, rose from their seats and waited with joined palms. And the brothers both said unto the God, O Grandsire, if thou hast been pleased with these our ascetic austerities, and art, O lord, propitious unto us, then let us have knowledge of all weapons and of all powers of illusion. Let us be endued with great strength, and let us be able to assume any form at will. And last of all, let us also be immortal' Hearing these words of theirs, Brahman said, Except the immortality you ask for, you shall be given all that you desire. Solicit you some form of death by which you may still be equal unto the immortals. And since you have undergone these severe ascetic austerities from desire of sovereignty alone I cannot confer on you the boon of immortality.

You have performed your ascetic penances even for the subjugation of the three worlds. It is for this, O mighty Daityas, that I cannot grant you what you desire' Narada continued, Hearing these words of Brahman, Sunda and Upasunda said, O Grandsire, let us have no fear then from any created thing, mobile or immobile, in the three worlds, except only from each other' The Grandsire then said, I grant you what you have asked for, even this your desire. And granting them this boon, the Grandsire made them desist from their asceticism, and returned to his own region. Then the brothers, those mighty Daityas, having received those several boons became incapable of being slain by anybody in the universe. They then returned to their own abode. All their friends and relatives, beholding those Daityas of great intelligence, crowned with success in the matter of the boons they had obtained, became exceedingly glad. And Sunda and Upasunda then cut off their matted locks and wore coronets on their heads. Attired in costly robes and ornaments, they looked exceedingly handsome.

They caused the moon to rise over their city every night even out of his season. And friends and relatives gave themselves up to joy and merriment with happy hearts. Eat, feed, give, make merry, sing, drink, these were the sounds heard everyday in every house. And here and there arose loud uproars of hilarity mixed with clappings of hands which filled the whole city of the Daityas, who being capable of assuming any form at will, were engaged in every kind of amusement and sport and scarcely noticed the flight of time, even regarding a whole year as a single day

<<<< Previous Section | Current Parva | All Parvas | Next Section >>>>

Link to 7500 plus unique nouns each dedicated with a page

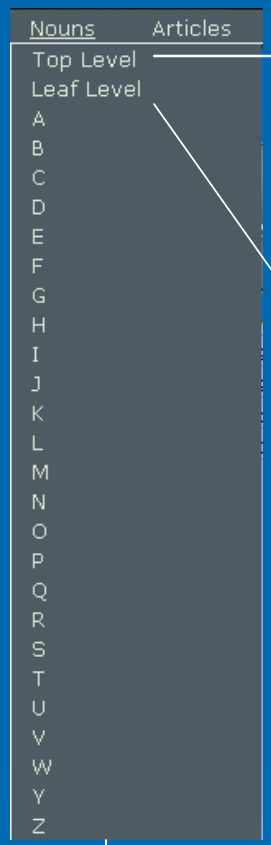
Link to each previous chapter

Link to the current Parva

Link to the whole of Mahabharata

Link to each next chapter

Unique Noun Categories (High Level To Leaf Level)



Unique Noun Menu

Page with high level categories like Women, Sages, etc; each will contain many leaf categories under them

Page containing links to all leaf level categories

Mahabharata: Higher Level Unique Noun Categories

Mahabharata Wiki	Mahabharata Nouns	Mahabharata Word	Mahabharata Videos
Mahabharata Article	Krishna	Gandharvas	Ailas

Fold

Table of Contents

- Higher Level Categories
  - Names of People
    - Women
    - Kings
    - Warriors
    - Sages
    - The Devas and the Members of the Exotic Tribes
    - The Five Pandavas and their associates
    - The Kauravas
    - The Yadavas
    - Other Personal Names
  - Tribe Names
  - Names of Localities
  - Plants and Animals
  - Objects, Materials and Substances
  - Terms (Astronomy, Ritual, Philosophy, Other)
  - Parva and Upaparva Names

Contains links leading to leaf categories

Leaf Level Categories

For categories at a higher level see Higher Level Categories

Below are the leaf level categories. Each of these categories has a link which will lead to the nouns belonging to that category. The individual pages containing nouns belonging to a category is being added to wiki-dot. There is no concrete boundaries between categories. Some nouns actually belongs to more than one category. The boundaries between categories are not rigid.

Aditya	Danava	Horse	Lady Asura	Parasurama	Sage Kasyapa Gotra	Substance	Viswamitra
Agni	Deva Generic	HorseTribe	Lady Kasi	Parva	Sage Manu Gotra	Sudra	Vyasa
Animal	Devamata	Indra	Lady Madra	Person	Sage Naga	Suparna	Warrior Generic
Apsara	Dhrishtadyumna	Insect	Lady Matsya	Philosophy Term	Sage Panchala	Surya	Warrior Kalinga
Arjuna	Dhristadyumnas Son	Kamadeva	Lady Yadava	Pitri	Sage Shaiva	Suta	Warrior Kekaya
Ashwathama	Dhritarashtra	Karna	Lake	Place	Sage Vasistha Gotra	Term Generic	Warrior Kosala
Astronomical	Disease	Karnas Son	Material	Planet	Sage Videha	Time	Warrior Kuru
Asura	Draupadeya	Kaurava	Measure Unit	Plant	Sage Vyasa Gotra	Tree	Warrior Magadha
Aswini Deva	Draupadi	King Aila	Minister	Prajapati	Sahadeva	Tribe Exotic	Warrior Panchala
Balarama	Drona	King Generic	Month	Rakshasa	Sakuni	Tribe Generic	Warrior Pandava
Battle Array	Drupada	King Ikshwaku	Mountain Peak	Rakshasi	Sakunis Brother	Tribe Sage	Warrior Trigarta
Battle Term	Duhsasana	King Kasi	Mountain Range	Region	Sanyasa Term	Upa Parva	Warrior Yadava
Bhima	Duryodhana	King Magadha	Music Instrument	Ritual	Saptamata	Utterance	Weapon
Bhishma	Elephant	King Other	Music Note	Ritual Term	Satyaki	Vanara	Woman Generic
Bird	Fable	King Sauvira	Naga	River	Satyavati	Varuna	Yadava
Bow	Fish	King Sindhu	Nakula	Rudra	Sea	Vasu	Yaksha
Brahma	Flower	King Sivi	Number	Sage Agastya Gotra	Season	Vayu	Yama
Brahmana	Food Item	King Trigarta	Object	Sage Angira Gotra	Shalya	Verse Metre	Yavana
Caste	Forest	King Yadava	Occupation	Sage Atri Gotra	Shikhandi	Vichitravirya	Yudhisthira
Chandra	Fruit	Kingdom	Offspring	Sage Bharadwaja Gotra	Shiva	Vidura	Yuyutsu
City	Gandharva	Knowledge Body	Ornament	Sage Bhrigu Gotra	Sisupala	Viratas Brother	
Color	Gem	Krishna	Other World	Sage Deva	Skanda	Viratas Son	
Conchshell	Ghatotkacha	Kritavarma	Pandava	Sage Garga Gotra	Skanda Matri	Vishnu	
Constallation	Goddess	Kubera	Pandavas Son	Sage Gautama Gotra	Skandas Men	Viswadeva	
Daitya	Hell	Kunti	Pandavas Wife	Sage Generic	Skandas Women	Viswakarma	

Each of these links leads to leaf level category pages

Unique Noun Categories (Leaf Level)

Nouns Articles
Top Level
Leaf Level
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Y Z

Leaf Level Categories

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Arjuna	Dhristadyumnas Son	Kamadeva	Lady Yadava	Pitri	Sage Shaiva	Suta	Warrior Kekaya
Ashwathama	Dhritarashtra	Karna	Lake	Place	Sage Vasistha Gotra	Term Generic	Warrior Kosala
Astronomical	Disease	Karnas Son	Material	Planet	Sage Videha	Time	Warrior Kuru
Asura	Draupadeya	Kaurava	Measure Unit	Plant	Sage Vyasa Gotra	Tree	Warrior Magadha
Aswini Deva	Draupadi	King Aila	Minister	Prajapati	Sahadeva	Tribe Exotic	Warrior Panchala
Balarama	Drona	King Generic	Month	Rakshasa	Sakuni	Tribe Generic	Warrior Pandava
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Bow	Fish	King Sindhu	Nakula	Rudra	Sea	Vasu	Yaksha
Brahma	Flower	King Sivi	Number	Sage Agastya Gotra	Season	Vayu	Yama
Brahmana	Food Item	King Trigarta	Object	Sage Angira Gotra	Shalya	Verse Metre	Yavana
Caste	Forest	King Yadava	Occupation	Sage Atri Gotra	Shikhandi	Vichitravirya	Yudhisthira
Chandra	Fruit	Kingdom	Offspring	Sage Bharadwaja Gotra	Shiva	Vidura	Yuyutsu
City	Gandharva	Knowledge Body	Ornament	Sage Bhrigu Gotra	Sisupala	Viratas Brother	
Color	Gem	Krishna	Other World	Sage Deva	Skanda	Viratas Son	
Conchshell	Ghatotkacha	Kritavarma	Pandava	Sage Garga Gotra	Skanda Matri	Vishnu	
Constallation	Goddess	Kubera	Pandavas Son	Sage Gautama Gotra	Skandas Men	Viswadeva	
Daitya	Hell	Kunti	Pandavas Wife	Sage Generic	Skandas Women	Viswakarma	

Nouns belonging to the leaf category: Hell

Hell

Lists: Alphabetical Noun List, Leaf Catagories, Higher Level Categories

Total Occurrences	Name	Occurrences in the 18 Books of Mahabharata
1	Andhatamas	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
3	Earth-hell	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
43	Hell	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 25 7 0 0 0 10
1	Kumbhipaka	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
1	Raurava	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

Lists: Alphabetical Noun List, Leaf Catagories, Higher Level Categories

Link to Alphabetical Noun Master List

Link to Leaf Level

Link to High Level

Unique Noun

Parva Signature; Frequency of occurrence of the noun in each Parva

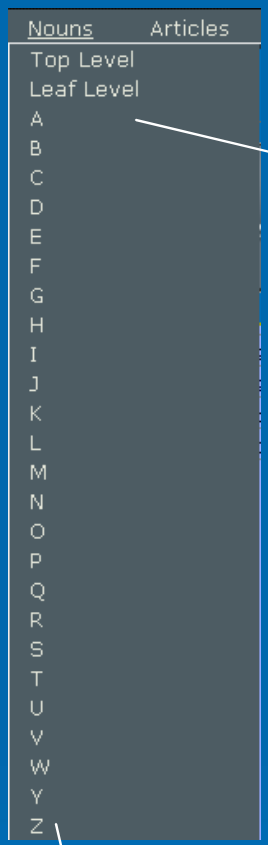
Viswakarma Nouns belonging to the leaf category: Viswakarma

Lists: Alphabetical Noun List, Leaf Catagories, Higher Level Categories

Total Occurrences	Name	Occurrences in the 18 Books of Mahabharata
4	Artificer	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
12	Tashtri	0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 2 1 0 0 0 0
1	Tastri	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1	Tvashta	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
11	Twashtri	0 0 3 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1	Vishakarman	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1	Vishwakarman	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
11	Viswakarma	0 4 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
11	Viswakarman	6 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1	Viswakarma's	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Lists: Alphabetical Noun List, Leaf Catagories, Higher Level Categories

Unique Noun Categories (Alphabetic)



Link to Alphabetical Noun Master List

Link to nouns starting with an alphabet

Link leading to the page with nouns starting with letter A

Master List, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z

ID	Total Occurance	Word	01 Aadi Parva	02 Sabha Parva	03 Vana Parva	04 Virata Parva	05 Udyoga Parva	06 Bhishma Parva	07 Drona Parva	08 Karna Parva	09 Shalya Parva	10 Sauptika Parva	11 Sthree Parva	12 Santhi Parva	13 Anu Sasana Parva	14 Aswa Medha Parva	15 Asrama Vasika Parva	16 Mausala Parva	17 Maha Pras Thanika Parva	18 Svarg Aarohana Parva
10951	1	Abhasuras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1884	4	Abhava	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8457	1	Abhibhu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7743	1	Abhighatas	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2511	4	Abhijit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
4233	2	Abhimana	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	335	Abhimanyu	20	0	7	4	17	75	159	8	5	0	9	3	0	22	3	0	0	3
7909	1	Abhimanyu-badha	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7530	25	Abhimanyu's	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
3964	8	Abhiras	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0

Unique Noun

Parva Signature; Frequency of occurrence of the noun in each Parva or Volume of Mahabharata

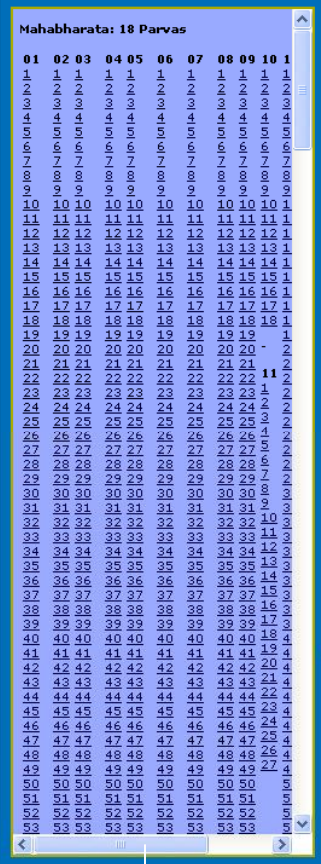
This leads to the individual Unique noun page which is at the bottom of the hierarchy

Link leading to the page with nouns starting with letter Z

Parva Signature of a noun gives vital clues about the distribution of the noun across Mahabharata, giving tremendous insight to the relationship of the noun to the whole of Mahabharata and gives vital clues of when it was added to Mahabharata, how much it is relevant to the subject being discussed, whether it is added through **thematic attraction** etc. It can be used as a basis for further research about the noun.

Unique Noun Page

A single Unique Noun Page look like this (mbh:Tashtri)



See All Nouns, See All Categories

Mbh.3.272.13247	And **Tashtri** himself created her, desiring to make her the beloved wife of Rama.
Mbh.3.281.13812	And endued with great strength, Nala is the son of **Tashtri**, the divine artificer of the Universe.
Mbh.5.56.3131	Sanjaya said, O great king, the celestial artificer called **Tashtri** or Bhaumana, aided by Sakra and Dhatri, created forms of diverse kinds and great beauty for Arjuna's car.
Mbh.6.123.6834	The weapons appertaining to Agni, Varuna, Soma, Vayu, and Vishnu, as also those appertaining to Indra, Pasupati, and Paramesthi, and those of Prajapati, Dhatri, **Tashtri**, Savitri, and Vivaswat, all these are known to Dhananjaya alone in this world of men!
Mbh.12.342.22412	Viswarupa, the son of **Tashtri**, formerly became the priest of the deities.
Mbh.12.342.22415	The Asuras, with their chief Hiranyakasipu at their head, then repaired to their sister, the mother of Viswarupa, and solicited a boon from her, saying, The son Viswarupa by **Tashtri**, otherwise called Trisiras, is now the priest of the deities.
Mbh.12.342.22430	Unto them that said so, the son of **Tashtri** replied, Where will you go?
Mbh.12.342.22458	With the Thunder-bolt thus made with the bones of a Brahmana, which was impenetrable by other weapons and irresistible and pervaded by the energy of Vishnu, Indra struck Viswarupa the son of **Tashtri**.
Mbh.12.342.22459	Having slain the son of **Tashtri** thus, Indra severed his head from the body.
Mbh.13.14.1528	Thou art Brahman, thou art Rudra, thou art Varuna, thou art Agni, thou art Manu, thou art Bhava, thou art Dhatri, thou art **Tashtri**, thou art Vidhatri, thou art the puissant Master of all things, and thou art everywhere.
Mbh.13.17.2346	Thou art **Tashtri** the celestial artificer.
Mbh.14.43.1729	**Tashtri** is the king of Rudras, and Siva of all creatures.

Jijith Nadumuri Ravi
Research data published for the interest of people researching on Mahabharata.
Suggestions are welcome: email:jijithnr@gmail.com

Reference:- Mahabharata of Krishna Dwaipayana Vyasa, translated to English by Kisari Mohan Ganguli; Source of Plain Text: www.sacred-texts.com; Wikified at AncientVoice.

Coordinates to the sentence

Mbh.xx.yy.sssss

Parva number

Section Number

Sentence Number (This is automatically given by the parsing software (**Parse**). developed by me. Not to be confused with the verse number)

Links to other unique nouns (7500 plus)

Sentences containing the noun

Mahabharata Wiki Mini Panel

Panel containing links to each section in each Parva. This is useful to navigate back and forth between noun pages and Mahabharata wiki section pages.

Noun Bond Page

Example:- http://ancientvoice.wikidot.com/mbh-bond:Krishna

Krishna has the strongest bond with Arjuna (Partha), his friend and cousin. Then comes Yudhisthira. His link with the Pandavas is evident from this bond-list. The noun Krishna in 90% cases is used to refer Vasudeva Krishna Yadava. It may also less frequently refer to Krishna Dwaipayana Vyasa and Panchali the wife of the Pandavas.

Bond Strength	Avg.Word.Distance	Abs.Avg.Word.Distance	Bond
207	0.458937	9.202899	Arjuna
152	-0.664474	14.282895	Yudhishthira
112	6.276786	21.205357	Pandavas
98	2.102041	6.530612	Partha
94	-14.797873	15.542553	Vaisampayana
87	7.034483	14.712644	Pandu
74	3.783784	13.081081	Bhima
65	4.984615	9.692307	Dhananjaya
61	28.09836	28.09836	Krishna
61	5.606557	16.721312	Karna
56	-4.232143	13.589286	Duryodhana
56	0.410714	12.446428	Bhishma
44	-0.454545	23	Dhritarashtra
43	-1.930233	12.674418	Sanjaya
41	-0.04878	12.536586	Bharata

Bond Strength

Average Word Distance

Absolute Average Word Distance

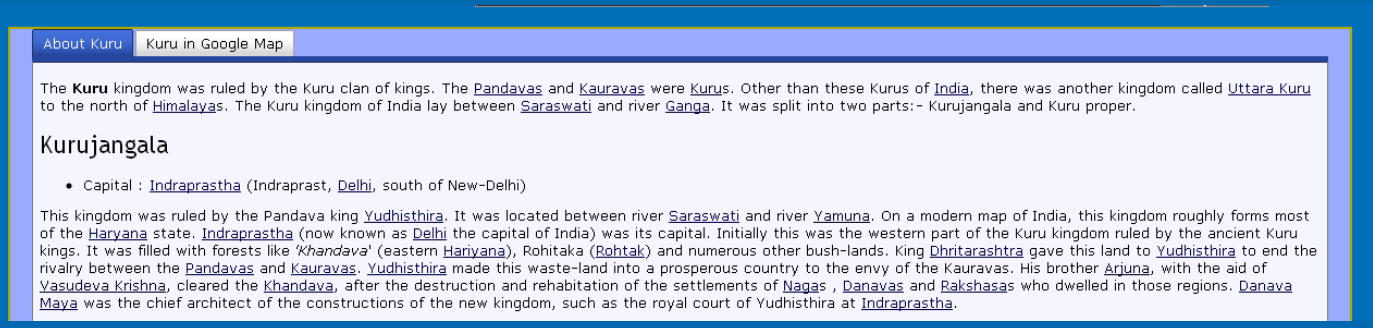
Link to Noun Page

1. **Bond**:- Bond is the affinity of a noun to another noun. It indicates how strongly two nouns are related. This metric is useful to know relationship between nouns especially when the nouns under study are unfamiliar. It can be used as the basis for further research.

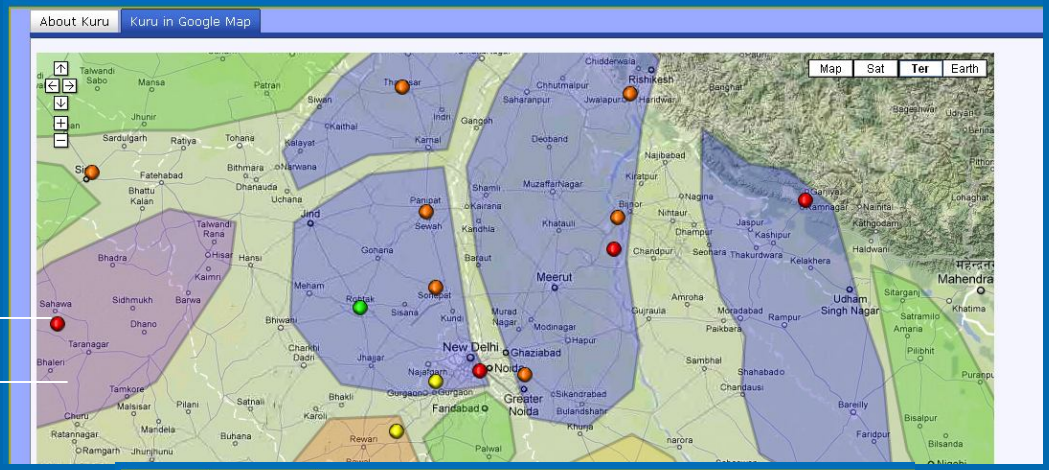
2. **Average Word Distance**:- It is the average word-distance between two nouns. A noun that occur before the noun under question is at negative distance and a noun that occur after the noun under question is at positive distance. This metric is used for next level of research.

3. **Absolute Average Word Distance**:- It is same as Average Word Distance but does distinguish negative and positive distance. This metric is used for next level of research.

A Typical Kingdom Page



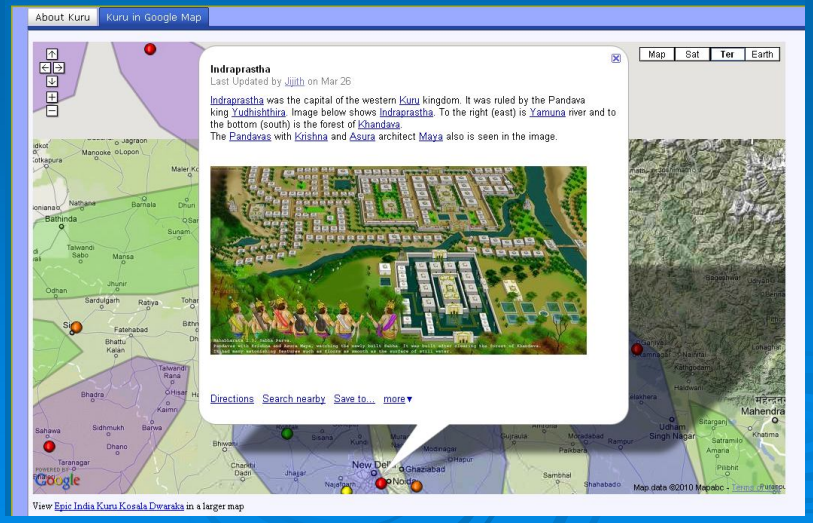
Main Tab



Cities

Kingdoms

Google Map Tab



Google Map Tab, with place-pop up on Indraprastha active.

Typical Articles on Individuals

Yudhishthira

Yudhishthira was the eldest among the five Pandavas. His mother was the Yadava princess Kunti. He was born as the first son of Kuru king Pandu who was childless. It is believed that he was born by the practice of Niyoga by which a king obtains son to inherit his kingdom through his queen by the help of qualified sage like men.

Yudhishthira was born and brought up along with his younger brothers Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadeva in recluse of sages, in a forest surrounding the valley of Satasringa mountains, believed to be somewhere in Uttaranchal. This life in a forest along with sages had a great impact on him. He lived his whole life with sage like qualities even while living as a king in his royal palace and became later known as one among the royal sages. He lost his father figure Pandu during his childhood days, a loss that he shared with all his younger brothers. Pandu died probably due to some chronic heart disease. After the death of Pandu, Kunti took his children and lived in the palace of Hastinapura. There he was raised by Kuru elders like Bhishma, Dhritarashtra and Vidura. Vidura was especially affectionate to Yudhishthira and protected him like a father throughout his life. It was Vidura who protected Yudhishthira and his brothers from all evils of Duryodhana, the son of the king Dhritarashtra as Duryodhana competed with Yudhishthira as the next heir to the throne of Hastinapura. There is an interesting speculation, that Vidura was indeed the biological father of Yudhisthira (by Indraajeet).

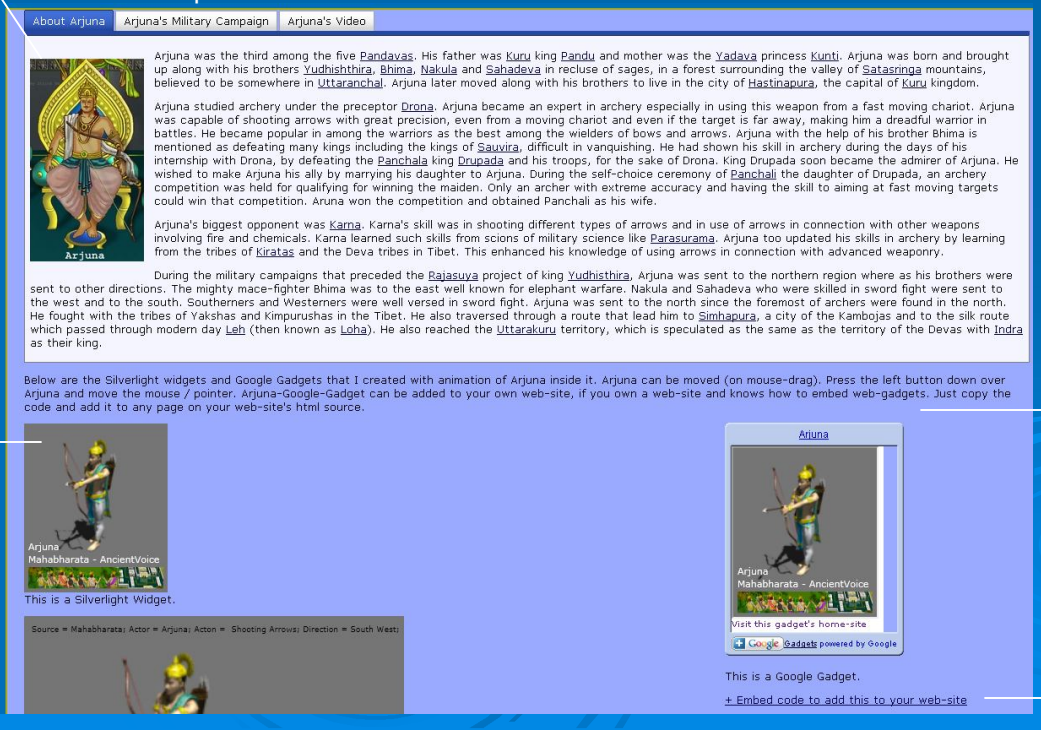
At Hastinapura, Yudhisthira became well versed in various modes of warfare under the able guidance of Kuru preceptor Drona who was a Brahmana in the clan of Bharadwaja. His specialization was in the use of the javeline weapon. Yudhishthira was virtuous right from his childhood and was affectionate to his younger brothers and to some extent even to Duryodhana who was always envious of the Pandavas including Yudhishthira. However he possessed some selfishness, or rather some hidden fears in his mind. His younger brother Bhima chose Hidimba as wife, while Yudhishthira stayed a bachelor. Later his next brother Arjuna, younger to Bhima, chose Panchali as wife and Yudhishthira stayed still a bachelor. This caused much insecurity in the mind of Yudhishthira and hence he made it sure that Panchali become his wife too, by the pretext of fulfilling the casual words of mother Kunti about sharing what was obtained in alms. Thus Panchali who was obtained by Arjuna in the self-choice (Swayamvara), became the shared wife of the five Pandavas including Yudhishthira. This was never meant by Kunti when she asked her five sons to share what is obtained in alms. Thus the five Pandavas marrying a single woman Panchali became a rare case of Polyandry in ancient Indian context. Another vice that possessed Yudhishthira was his unnecessary interest in playing dice, well exploited by Duryodhana. Duryodhana, with the help of his uncle Sakuni exploited this weakness of the king Yudhishthira and succeeded in usurping all his wealth and kingdom and in banishing the Pandavas out of their kingdom.

Another blemish on his character is his famous half-lie about the death of Ashvatthama, the son of preceptor Drona during the Kurukshetra War. In order to stupify Drona he acknowledged in front of him the false information that Ashvatthama was dead in battle, while it was an elephant of that name which was actually dead. He also had a small quarrel with his brother Arjuna during the war when he was shamefully defeated by Karna and Arjuna failed to defeat Karna even after many days of battle. This quarrel was however quickly dispelled by the intervention of Krishna.

True to the spirit of the epic Mahabharata, it records the nature of men and woman not as black and whit but in gray as every men and women possess good and bad. Yudhishthira and even Krishna is no exception.

Images

Multiple Tabs



Animation using Silverlight Widget

Animation using Google Gadget

You will need to install Silverlight to your browser to view this (if you haven't installed it yet)

Expand this to get code to embed the above Google Gadget to your own web site

Paintings on Mahabharata

Paintings On Mahabharata

Typical Page describing Mahabharata Video

Content Summary

References to Mahabharata Wiki

YouTube Video

Fold

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Birth of Vidura, Dhritarashtra and Pandu

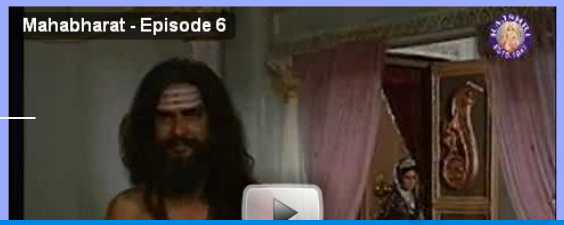
Summary

The 6th episode of Mahabharata deals with the events leading to the birth of next generation viz. Vidura, Dhritarashtra and Pandu. When Satyavati's second son Vichitravirya too died along with his first son Chitrangada, the throne of Hastinapura became empty. Threatened with extinction Satyavati asks Bhishma to marry the widows of Vichitravirya and beget children. Bhishma could not accept this but chose to remain celibate. Then Satyavati asks her eldest son Vyasa born to sage Parasara to do the same. Vyasa agrees and thus was born Vidura to the maid of princess Amvika, Dhriatashtra to Amvika herself and Pandu to younger princess Amvalika. Dhritarashtra was born blind. Pandu was not of good health and was anemic. Vidura was a healthy baby. When they grew up and their education was completed, Satyavati chose Pandu to be the next king.

References in Mahabharata Wiki

- Mbh.1.103 Satyavati Asks Bhishma to beget children
- Mbh.1.104 Bhishma explains concept of Niyoga through the history of Dhirgatamas - This is not televised in B R Chopra's Mahabharata
- Mbh.1.105 Satyavati Asks Vyasa to beget children
- Mbh.1.106 Birth of Vidura, Dhritarashtra and Pandu
- Mbh.1.107 Fable about the Birth of Vidura - Part 1 - This is not televised in B R Chopra's Mahabharata
- Mbh.1.108 Fable about the Birth of Vidura - Part 2 - This is not televised in B R Chopra's Mahabharata
- Mbh.1.109 Pandu becomes the next Kuru king

Video



Research and Analysis

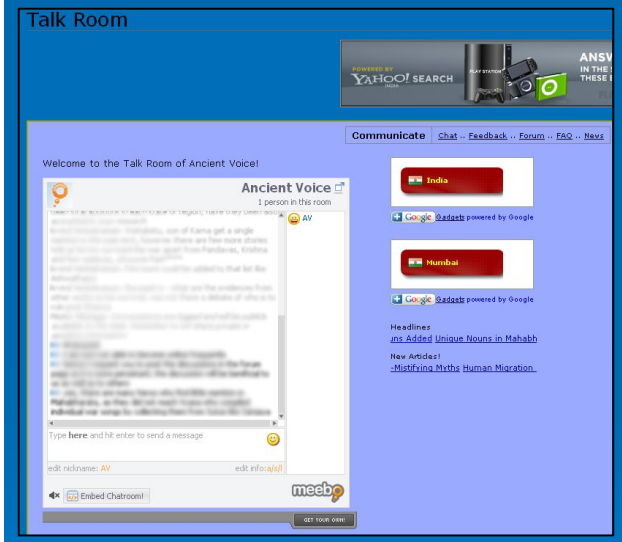
Practice of Niyoga

Niyoga of Angira-Gautama Dirghatamas

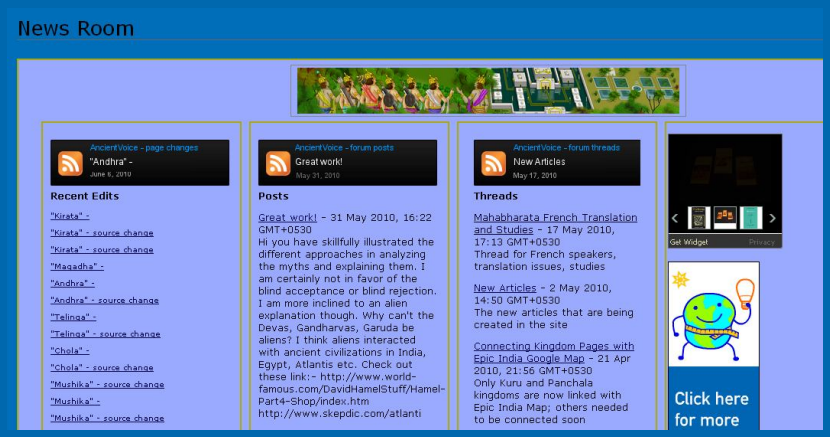
Niyoga was an ancient practice followed, especially by royal families, where a king dies without a successor or is incapable of begetting children. The kings lineage is then threatened with extinction and the kingdom becomes king-less leading to anarchy. Some times a king adopt an able citizen as his son and installs him at the throne thus ensure that the kingdom has a ruler as his successor. In other cases king or the elder members of the royal family request able men to beget children in the

Forum, Chat, Feedback, News and Questions

Forum Posts

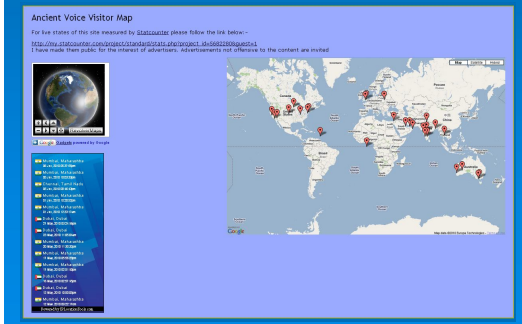


Chat Widget in the Talk Room

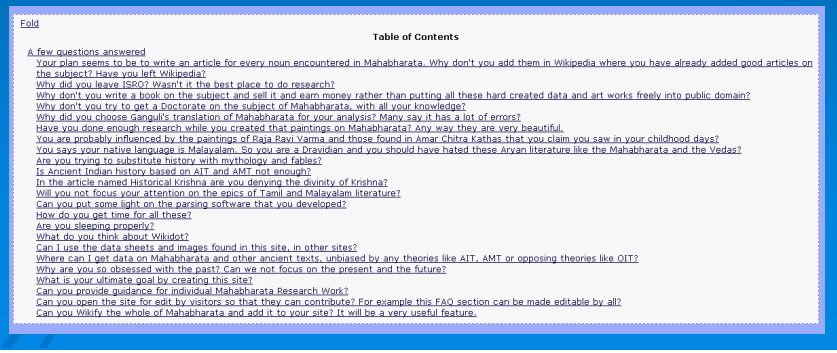


News Room

Feedback Widget in the Feedback Page



Visitor Page containing Revolving Visitor Globe and Visitor Map



Frequently Asked Questions

Thank You

by

Jijith Nadumuri Ravi

Site Master Administrator, Site Owner and Principal Content Author

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