

## The Pancatantra Penguin Classics English Edition

The ARTHASHASTRA  
 Same-Sex Love in India  
 The Routledge Research Companion to Shakespeare and Classical Literature  
 A Tale of three fish - Tales from Panchatantra  
 The Case of the Animals versus Man Before the King of the Jinn  
 The Hitopadesa  
 Art and Culture  
 Encyclopedia of the Literature of Empire  
 A Tale of Four Dervishes  
 The Book Review  
 Satire  
 The Pancatantra  
 Same-Sex Love in India  
 Historical Dictionary of Hinduism  
 The Bedtrick  
 The Jungle Book  
 The Indian Way  
 The Five and Twenty Tales of the Genie  
 Ha Ha Hu Hu  
 Jolly Good Detecting  
 The Oxford Guide to Literature in English Translation  
 Panchatantra - Volume 2  
 Pañcatantra  
 Kashefi's Anvar-e Sohayli  
 Panchatantra  
 Aesop's Fables  
 The Loom of Time  
 The Big Book of World Mythology  
 The Panchatantra  
 Spectrum History of Indian Literature in English  
 Panchatantra  
 The Pancatantra  
 Simhasana Dvatrimsika  
 The Sauptikaparvan of the Mahabharata  
 Hitopadesa  
 IT HAS BEEN SAID AND RIGHTLY SO.  
 The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Folktales and Fairy Tales  
 Baudelaire in English  
 Jambū-jyoti  
 THE JATAKAS

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### CONRAD RIVERA

[The ARTHASHASTRA](#) Springer

The Panchatantra started travelling from the land of its origin before 570 AD, as a version in 'Pehlevi'. Since then 200 versions have been executed in 50 languages.

**Same-Sex Love in India** Penguin UK

Kalidasa is the major poet and dramatist of classical Sanskrit literature - a many-sided talent of extraordinary scope and exquisite language. His great poem, Meghadutam (The Cloud Messenger), tells of a divine being, punished for failing in his sacred duties with a years' separation from his beloved. A work of subtle emotional nuances, it is a haunting depiction of longing and separation. The play Sakuntala describes the troubled love between a Lady of Nature and King Duhsanta. This beautiful blend of romance and comedy, transports its audience into an enchanted world in which mortals mingle with gods. And Kalidasa's poem Rtusamharam (The Gathering of the Seasons) is an exuberant observation of the sheer variety of the natural world, as it teems with the energies of the great god Siva.

[The Routledge Research Companion to Shakespeare and Classical Literature](#) Penguin UK

In despair at having no son to succeed him, the King of Turkey leaves his palace to live in seclusion. Soon after, however, he encounters four wandering dervishes - three princes and a rich merchant from Persia, Yemen and China - who have been guided to Turkey by a supernatural force that prophesied their meeting. The five men sit together in the dead of night, each in turn telling the tale of lost love that led him to renounce the world. As their stories within stories unfold, a magnificent world is revealed of courtly intrigue and romance, fairies and djinn, oriental gardens and lavish feasts, adventures and mishaps. A Tale of Four Dervishes (1803) is an exquisite example of Urdu fiction that provides a fascinating glimpse into the customs, beliefs and people of the time.

*A Tale of three fish - Tales from Panchatantra* Penguin UK

Lambda literary award finalist, Same-Sex Love in India presents a stunning array of writings on same-sex love from over 2000 years of Indian literature. Translated from more than a dozen languages and drawn from Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, and modern fictional traditions, these writings testify to the presence of same-sex love in various forms since ancient times, without overt persecution. This collection defies both stereotypes of Indian culture and Foucault's definition of homosexuality as a 19th-century invention, uncovering instead complex discourses of Indian homosexuality, rich metaphorical traditions to represent it, and the use of names and terms as early as medieval times to distinguish same-sex from cross-sex love. An eminent group of scholars have translated these writings for the first time or have re-translated well-known texts to correctly make evident previously underplayed homoerotic content. Selections range from religious books, legal and erotic treatises, story cycles, medieval histories and

biographies, modern novels, short stories, letters, memoirs, plays and poems. From the Rigveda to Vikram Seth, this anthology will become a staple in courses on gender and queer studies, Asian studies, and world literature.

*The Case of the Animals versus Man Before the King of the Jinn* Routledge

The Pancatantra is the most famous collection of fables in India and was one of the earliest Indian books to be translated into Western languages. No other work of Indian literature has had a greater influence on world literature, and no other collection of stories has become as popular in India itself. Patrick Olivelle presents the Pancatantra in all its complexity and rich ambivalence, examining central elements of political and moral philosophy alongside the many controversial issues surrounding its history. This new translation vividly reveals the story-telling powers of the original author, while detailed notes illuminate aspects of ancient Indian society and religion to the non-specialist reader. About the Series: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the broadest spectrum of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, voluminous notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

**The Hitopadesa** Penguin Random House India

Half mythical, heroic and sagacious, the emperor Vikramaditya is widely regarded as India's greatest monarch. This collection of stories tells of the ruler's fabled encounter with a vetala, a genie who inhabits the body of a corpse. The emperor begs the spirit for his help against a mighty necromancer and is told in return twenty-four tales, each of which presents a situation he might face as a king and culminates in a riddle that he must solve. With each answer, Vikramaditya displays his deep wisdom, proving himself to be the ideal monarch and winning, in the twenty-fifth tale, the guidance he needs from the vetala to destroy his powerful enemy. Written down in medieval times but inspired by an oral tradition stretching back centuries, these wise and witty tales rank amongst the great masterpieces of Sanskrit literature.

**Art and Culture** Penguin UK

Provides alphabetically arranged entries on folk and fairy tales from around the world, including information on authors, subjects, themes, characters, and national traditions.

**Encyclopedia of the Literature of Empire** V&S Publishers

In this wide-ranging and ambitiously conceived Research Companion, contributors explore Shakespeare's relationship to the classic in two broad senses. The essays analyze Shakespeare's specific debts to classical works and weigh his classicism's likeness and unlikeness to that of others in his time; they also evaluate the effects of that classical influence to assess the extent to which it is connected with whatever qualities still make Shakespeare, himself, a classic (arguably the classic) of modern world literature and drama. The first sense of the classic which the volume addresses is the classical culture of Latin and Greek reading, translation, and imitation. Education in the canon of pagan classics bound Shakespeare together with other writers in what was the dominant tradition of English and European poetry and drama, up through the nineteenth and even well into the twentieth century. Second—and no less central—is the idea of classics as such, that of books whose perceived value, exceeding that of most in their era, justifies their protection against historical and cultural change. The volume's organizing insight is that as Shakespeare was made a classic in this second, antiquarian sense, his work's reception has more and more come to resemble that of classics in the first sense—of ancient texts subject to labored critical study by masses of professional interpreters who are needed to mediate their meaning, simply because of the texts' growing remoteness from ordinary life, language, and consciousness. The volume presents overviews and argumentative essays about the presence of Latin and Greek literature in Shakespeare's writing. They coexist in the volume with thought pieces on the uses of the classical as a historical and pedagogical category, and with practical essays on the place of ancient classics in today's Shakespearean classrooms.

*A Tale of Four Dervishes* Penguin UK

First recorded 1500 years ago, but taking its origins from a far earlier oral tradition, the Pancatantra is ascribed by legend to the celebrated, half-mythical teacher Visnu Sarma. Asked by a great king to awaken the dulled intelligence of his three idle sons, the aging Sarma is said to have composed the great work as a series of entertaining and edifying fables narrated by a wide range of humans and animals, and together intended to provide the young princes with vital guidance for life. Since first leaving India before AD 570, the Pancatantra has been widely translated and has influenced a cast number of works in India, the Arab world and Europe, including the Arabian Nights, the Canterbury Tales and the Fables of La Fontaine. Enduring and profound, it is among the earliest and most popular of all books of fables.

*The Book Review* Atlantic Publishers & Dist

This book is an appreciation of selected authors who make extensive use of humor in English detective/crime fiction. Works using humor as an amelioration of the serious have their heyday in the Golden Age of crime writing but they belong also to a long tradition. There is an identifiable lineage of humorous writing in crime fiction that ranges from mild wit to outright farce, burlesque, even slapstick. A mix of entertainment with instruction is a tradition in English letters. English crime fiction writers of the era circa 1913 to 1940 were raised in the mainstream literary tradition but turned their skills to detective fiction. And they are the humorists of the genre. This book is not an exhaustive study but an introduction into the best produced by the most capable and enjoyable authors. What the humorists seek is to surprise the reader by overturning their expectations using a repertoire of stylistic conceits and motifs (recurring incidents, devices, references). Humor has a liberating effect but is concerned too with "comic contrast" through ugliness and caricature. In crime fiction one effect is intellectual pleasure at solving (or attempting to solve) a puzzle. Another is entertainment but with serious undertones.

**Satire** Oxford University Press, USA

This is a new English translation of a classic of medieval Islamic learning, which illuminates the intellectual debates of its age and speaks vividly to the concerns of our own. It is the most famous work of the Brethren of Purity, a tenth-century esoteric fraternity based in Basra and Baghdad. In this rich allegorical fable the exploited and oppressed animals pursue a case against humanity. They are granted the gift of speech and presented as subjects with views and interests of their own. Over the course of the hearing they rebuke and criticise human weakness, deny man's superiority, and make powerful demands for greater justice and respect for animals. This sophisticated moral allegory combines elements of satire with a thought-provoking

thesis on animal welfare. Goodman and McGregor accompany their translation with an introduction and annotations that explore the rich historical and cultural context to the work.

**The Pancatantra** Greenwood Publishing Group

The stories in The Big Book of World Mythology will take you on a magical journey across the rainbow, chasing fairies, fighting serpents, riding dragons and reaching for the sun. These tales from the Americas, Asia, Europe, Egypt, Africa and Oceania will introduce you to Great Spirits, shape-shifting trickster heroes, monsters, giants and wicked witches and a beautiful girl who may suddenly turn into a river or a tree, a seal or even just an echo! Go an adventure with monkey, spider and serpent gods who make you laugh and learn life's small and great lessons. Beautifully illustrated, this book offers young readers one of the accessible guides to the world's imagination!

**Same-Sex Love in India** Media Fusion India Pvt Ltd

Translation has been a crucial process in world culture over the past two millennia and more. In the English-speaking cultures many of the most important texts are translations, from Homer to Beckett, the Bible to Freud. Although recent years have seen a boom in translation studies, there has been no comprehensive yet convenient guide to this essential element of literature in English. Written by eminent scholars from many countries, the Oxford Guide to Literature in English Translation meets this need and will be essential reading for all students of English and comparative literature. It highlights the place of translation in our culture, encouraging awareness of the issues raised, making the translator more 'visible'. Concentrating on major writers and works, it covers translations out of many languages, from Greek to Korean, from Swahili to Russian. For some works (e.g. Virgil's Aeneid) which have been much translated, the discussion is historical and critical, showing how translation has evolved over the centuries and bringing out the differences between versions. Elsewhere, with less familiar literatures, the Guide examines the extent to which translation has done justice to the range of work available. The Guide is divided into two parts. Part I contains substantial essays on theoretical questions, a pioneering outline of the history of translation into English, and discussions of the problems raised by specific types of text (e.g. poetry, oral literature). The second, much longer, part consists of entries grouped by language of origin; some are devoted to individual texts (e.g. the Thousand and One Nights) or writers (e.g. Ibsen, Proust), but the majority offer a critical overview of a genre (e.g. Chinese poetry, Spanish Golden Age drama) or of a national literature (e.g. Hungarian, Scottish Gaelic). There is a selective bibliography for each entry and an index of authors and translators.

**Historical Dictionary of Hinduism** Penguin Books India

Hinduism is the world's third largest and most ancient religion. The scope of this book ranges from the ancient history of Hinduism to the contemporary issues that Hindus face today. It explores the Hindu history, society, philosophy, theology, and culture. In addition to Hinduism, this book also touches upon religious traditions with which Hindus have had extensive interaction, such as Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Christianity, Islam, and Zoroastrianism. This second edition of Historical Dictionary of Hinduism contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 1,000 cross-referenced entries on deities, historical figures, festivals, philosophical terms, ritual implements, and much more. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Hinduism.

**The Bedtrick** Penguin UK

Didactic tales and fables in Hindi and Sanskrit.

**The Jungle Book** University of Chicago Press

What is satire? How can we define it? Is it a weapon for radical change or fundamentally conservative? Is satire funny or cruel? Does it always need a target or victim? Combining thematic, theoretical and historical approaches, John T. Gilmore introduces and investigates the tradition of satire from classical models through to the present day. In a lucid and engaging style, Gilmore explores: the moral politics of satire whether satire is universal, historically or geographically limited how satire translates across genres and media the boundaries of free speech and legitimacy. Using examples from ancient Egypt to Charlie Hebdo, from European traditions of formal verse satire to imaginary voyages and alternative universes, newspaper cartoons and YouTube clips, from the Caribbean to China, this comprehensive volume should be of interest to students and scholars of literature, media and cultural studies as well as politics and philosophy.

**The Indian Way** Puffin

Perhaps the most explosively original mind of his century, Charles Baudelaire has proved profoundly influential well beyond the borders of nineteenth-century France. Writers from Lord Alfred Douglas to Edna St. Vincent Millay, from Aldous Huxley to Seamus Heaney, from Arthur Symons to John Ashbery, from Basil Bunting to Robert Lowell, have all attempted to transmit in English his psychological and sexual complexity, his images of urban alienation. This superb addition to the Poets in Translation series brings together the translations of his poetry and prose poems that best reveal the different facets of Baudelaire's personality: the haughtily defiant artist, the tormented bohemian, the savage yet tender lover, and the celebrant of strange and haunted cityscapes.

**The Five and Twenty Tales of the Genie** Penguin Books India

Presents a collection of fables, maxims, and sayings in verse, composed between 800 and 950 A.D.

**Ha Ha Hu Hu** Sterling Publishing Company, Inc.

Spectrum History Of Indian Literature In English Accomplishes The Task Of Historical Continuity By Linking With The Past The Most Recent Present Of The Writing In English By Indians. The Book Is A Highly Useful Supplement To The Earlier Two Volumes By K.R. Srinivas Iyengar And M.K. Naik. Articles By Jasbir Jain And Sunanda Mongia Are A Spectrum Presen-Tation Of The Latest Developments In The Field Of Indian Fiction In English In All Its Technical & Thematological Innovations. Satish Aikant'S Article Provides A Serious Backdrop To The Volume By Deliberating Upon The Historicity Of English Studies In India, Their Need, Relevance And Epistemological Repercussions. R.K. Singh'S Article Does Well To Deconstruct The Myth That Good Poetry Is Published Only By The Established Publishers. His Account Of Little Or Less Known Indian Poets In English Is Both Critical And Historically Illuminating. Charu Sheel Singh, Shyam Asnani And Attiya Singh Discuss Indian English Poetry, Criticism, Drama And Fiction Respectively. Meena Sodhi'S Article Is A Good Compilation Of Indian Autobiographies, Mostly In English, Which She Discusses With Good Critical Sense And Perceptive

Imagination. A.N. Dwivedi'S Article On Indian English Short Stories Is A Comprehensive And Balanced Piece Which Is Also Rich In Illustrations. The Two Appendices Add To The Value Of The Book By Cherishing Critical Attention On What May Be Called Tradition And Experiment In Indian English Poetry And Fiction. Whereas Satish K. Gupta'S Brief Piece Highlights Homogeneity In The Sensibility Of Aurobindo And Charu Sheel, It Takes Pains And Care To Chalk Out Differences In Mode, Manner And The Whole Presentation Idiom In The Latter'S Poetry From That Of Aurobindo. Krishan Mohan Pandey'S Account Of The Post-Modernist Reaction Against Gandhi In Indian Fiction In English Is Timely. It Reaffirms Faith In An Indian Critic'S Belief In What Tagore Once Said : I Cannot Love A God Who Does Not Give Me Freedom To Deny Him.

Jolly Good Detecting Oxford University Press

An extraordinary detailed manual on statecraft and the science of living by one of classical India's greatest minds; Kautilya; also known as Chanakya and Vishnugupta; wrote the Arthashastra not later than 150 AD though the date has not been conclusively established. Legend has it that he was

either a Brahmin from Kerala or from north India; however; it is certain that Kautilya was the man who destroyed the Nanda dynasty and installed Chandragupta Maurya as the King of Magadha. A master strategist who was well-versed in the Vedas and adept at creating intrigues and devising political stratagems; Kautilya's genius is reflected in his Arthashastra which is the most comprehensive treatise of statecraft of classical times. The text contains fifteen books which cover numerous topics viz.; the King; a complete code of law; foreign policy; secret and occult practices and so on. The Arthashastra is written mainly in prose but also incorporates 380 shlokas. Artha; literally wealth; is one of four supreme aims prescribed by Hindu tradition. However; it has a much wider significance and the material well-being of individuals is just a part of it. In accordance with this; Kautilya's Arthashastra maintains that the state or government of a country has a vital role to play in maintaining the material status of both the nation and its people. Therefore; a significant part of the Arthashastra has to do with the science of economics. When it deals with the science of politics; the Arthashastra describes in detail the art of government in its widest sense—the maintenance of law and order as also of an efficient administrative machinery.