

Koka Shastra In Hindi Book

In the literature of all countries there will be found a certain number of works treating especially of love. Everywhere the subject is dealt with differently, and from various points of view. In the present publication it is proposed to give a complete translation of what is considered the standard work on love in Sanscrit literature, and which is called the 'Vatsyayana Kama Sutra', or Aphorisms on Love, by Vatsyayana. While the introduction will deal with the evidence concerning the date of the writing, and the commentaries written upon it, the chapters following the introduction will give a translation of the work itself. It is, however, advisable to furnish here a brief analysis of works of the same nature, prepared by authors who lived and wrote years after Vatsyayana had passed away, but who still considered him as the great authority, and always quoted him as the chief guide to Hindoo erotic literature. Besides the treatise of Vatsyayana the following works on the same subject are procurable in India: The Ratirahasya, or secrets of love The Panchasakya, or the five arrows The Smara Pradipa, or the light of love The Ratimanjari, or the garland of love The Rasmanjari, or the sprout of love The Anunga Runga, or the stage of love also called Kamaledhiplava, or a boat in the ocean of love. The author of the 'Secrets of Love' was a poet named Kukkoka. He composed his work to please one Venudutta, who was perhaps a king. When writing his own name at the end of each chapter he calls himself 'Siddha patiya pandita', i.e. an ingenious man among learned men. The work was translated into Hindi years ago, and in this the author's name was written as Koka. And as the same name crept into all the translations into other languages in India, the book became generally known, and the subject was popularly called Koka Shastra, or doctrines of Koka, which is identical with the Kama Shastra, or doctrines of love, and the words Koka Shastra and Kama Shastra are used indiscriminately. The work contains nearly eight hundred verses, and is divided into ten chapters, which are called Pachivedas. Some of the things treated of in this work are not to be found in the Vatsyayana, such as the four classes of women, the Padmini, Chitrini, Shankini and Hastini, as also the enumeration of the days and hours on which the women of the different classes become subject to love, The author adds that he wrote these things from the opinions of Gonikaputra and Nandikeshwara, both of whom are mentioned by Vatsyayana, but their works are not now extant. It is difficult to give any approximate idea as to the year in which the work was composed. It is only to be presumed that it was written after that of Vatsyayana, and previous to the other works on this subject that are still extant. Vatsyayana gives the names of ten authors on the subject, all of whose works he had consulted, but none of which are extant, and does not mention this one. This would tend to show that Kukkoka wrote after Vatsya, otherwise Vatsya would assuredly have mentioned him as an author in this branch of literature along with the others.

The Kama Sutra By Vatsyayana Translated from the Sanscrit In Seven Parts, with preface and introduction. In the literature of all countries there will be found a certain number of works treating especially of love. Everywhere the subject is dealt with differently, and from various points of view. In the present publication it is proposed to give a complete translation of what is considered the standard work on love in Sanscrit literature, and which is called the 'Vatsyayana Kama Sutra,' or Aphorisms on Love, by Vatsyayana. While the introduction will bear with the evidence concerning the date of the writing, and the commentaries written upon it, the chapters following the introduction will give a translation of the work itself. It is, however, advisable to furnish here a brief analysis of works of the same nature, prepared by authors who lived and wrote years after Vatsya had passed away, but who still considered him as a great authority, and always quoted him as the chief guide to Hindoo erotic literature. Besides the treatise of Vatsyayana the following works on the same subject are procurable in India:-- 1. The

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"Conjugal Love in India" is a study of traditional Hindu ideas about love in the domestic abode. The work includes the texts, translations, and notes of the two principal Sanskrit treatises on the subject, "Rati stra" and "Ratiramaoa," along with an introduction.

Roman over de opkomst van het socialisme in het tsaristische Rusland In De moeder worden we meegenomen naar een Russisch industriestadje aan het begin van de twintigste eeuw. Werk- en leefomstandigheden zijn ruw en slopend, toch leggen de meeste inwoners zich bij hun lot neer. Een van hen is Pelageya, de vrouw van een fabrieksarbeider. Op een dag komt zij er tot haar schrik achter dat haar zoon Pavel zich heeft aangesloten bij de revolutionairen. Ze probeert hem aanvankelijk op andere gedachten te brengen maar langzamerhand komt ook bij haar een proces van bewustwording op gang. De moeder, een van de eerste sociaal-realistische romans, maakte van Maxim Gorki een wereldberoemd schrijver. Dankzij Peter Charles is het boek nu eindelijk te lezen in een vertaling die recht doet aan de literaire kracht van het origineel. Het voorwoord werd verzorgd door Arthur Langeveld, slavist, vertaler en winnaar van de Martinus Nijhoff Prijs.

The Dasam Granth is a 1,428-page anthology of diverse compositions attributed to the tenth Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh, and a topic of great controversy among Sikhs. The controversy stems from two major issues: a substantial portion of the Dasam Granth relates tales from Hindu mythology, suggesting a disconnect from normative Sikh theology; and a long composition entitled Charitropakhian tells several hundred rather graphic stories about illicit liaisons between men and women. Sikhs have debated whether the text deserves status as a "scripture" or should be read instead as "literature." Sikh scholars have also long debated whether Guru Gobind Singh in fact authored the entire Dasam Granth. Much of the secondary literature on the Dasam Granth focuses on this authorship issue, and despite an ever-growing body of articles, essays, and books (mainly in Punjabi), the debate has not moved forward. The available manuscript and other historical evidence do not provide conclusive answers regarding authorship. The debate has been so acrimonious at times that in 2000, Sikh leader Joginder Singh Vedanti issued a directive that Sikh scholars not comment on the Dasam Granth publicly at all pending a committee inquiry into the matter. Debating the Dasam Granth is the first English language, book-length critical study of this controversial Sikh text in many years. Based on research on the original text in the Brajhasha and Punjabi languages, a critical reading of the secondary literature in Punjabi, Hindi, and English, and interviews with scholars and Sikh leaders in India, it offers a thorough introduction to the Dasam Granth, its history, debates about its authenticity, and an in-depth analysis of its most important compositions.

Ishita Pande's innovative study provides a dual biography of India's path-breaking Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) and of 'age' itself as a key category of identity for upholding the rule of law, and for governing intimate life in late colonial India. Through a reading of legislative assembly debates, legal cases, government reports, propaganda literature, Hindi novels and sexological tracts, Pande tells a wide-ranging

story about the importance of debates over child protection to India's coming of age. By tracing the history of age in colonial India she illuminates the role of law in sculpting modern subjects, demonstrating how seemingly natural age-based exclusions and understandings of legal minority became the alibi for other political exclusions and the minoritization of entire communities in colonial India. In doing so, Pande highlights how childhood as a political category was fundamental not just to ideas of sexual norms and domestic life, but also to the conceptualisation of citizenship and India as a nation in this formative period.

Met Hero laat bestsellerauteur Rhonda Byrne aan de hand van de levens van 12 zeer succesvolle mensen zien dat iedereen in het leven alles heeft meegekregen om je dromen waar te maken. Jij ook! Waar je ook staat in het leven en hoe je ook bent, het is nooit te laat om van je leven een succes te maken. Als je dat doet, zal je ontdekken wie je bent en waarom je hier bent! In dit boek komen succesvolle zakenmensen en sporters, mannen en vrouwen aan bod. Zij kregen het succes niet cadeau, maar wisten hun innerlijke talenten te gelde te maken door geloof in eigen kunnen en zonder vrees de wereld tegemoet te treden. Rhonda Byrne, die wereldberoemd werd met *The Secret*, vertelt ook haar eigen verhaal.

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

We live in an era rife with cultural conflict. The 21st century is by no means free of wars, terrorism, riots, famine, nor epidemics. We may attempt to solve the challenges of our times by uniting the humanistic disciplines of philosophy, science, and technology. Our modern reality requires a fundamental understanding of the problems beleaguering our existence. Science and literature are key tools for gaining this insight. The wisdom accumulated throughout the centuries by scientists, philosophers, and writers is a solid foundation on which modern man can build the future. Our ability to learn from those who have come before is precisely what led Protagoras to declare that "Man is the measure of all things." The 33 works in this book possess foundational importance and continue to influence our modern world. The reader of these texts is well-positioned to understand causes and plot new paths away from the problems that plague us. Edwin A. Abbott. *Flatland: A Romance of Many Dimensions* Aristotle. *Ethics* Aristotle. *Poetics* Dale Breckenridge Carnegie. *The Art of Public Speaking* Gilbert Keith Chesterton. *Eugenics and Other Evils* Gilbert Keith Chesterton. *What's Wrong With The World* René Descartes. *Discourse on the Method* Epictetus. *The Golden Sayings of Epictetus* The *Meditations Of The Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* Sigmund Freud. *Dream Psychology* Hermann Hesse. Siddhartha David Hume. *Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion* Lao Tzu. *Tao Te Ching* Confucius. *Analects* Swami Abhedananda. *Five Lectures On Reincarnation* The *Song Celestial, Or Bhagavad-Gita (From the Mahabharata)* David Herbert Lawrence. *Fantasia of the Unconscious* Niccolò Machiavelli. *The Art of War* Niccolò Machiavelli. *The Prince* Benedictus de Spinoza. *The Ethics* John Mill. *On Liberty* John Mill. *Utilitarianism* Prentice Mulford. *Thoughts are Things* Thomas More. *Utopia* Friedrich Nietzsche. *Thus Spake Zarathustra* Friedrich Nietzsche. *Beyond Good and Evil* Friedrich Nietzsche. *The Antichrist* J. Allanson Picton. *Pantheism* Plato. *The Republic* Plato. *The Apology Of Socrates* Plato. *Symposium* Sun Tzu. *The Art of War* Vatsyayana. *The Kama Sutra* Voltaire. *Candide* H. G. Wells. *A Modern Utopia* Frances Bacon. *The New Atlantis*
Dit is een volledige nieuwe presentatie en een nieuwe vertaling van de inspirerende lezingen van Swami Vivekananda

(1863-1902), die hij in de wintermaanden van eind 1895 en het begin van 1896 in New York over 'Karma Yoga, het geheim van werk' gaf. Deze vertaling is gebaseerd op de Engelse publicatie van E.T. Sturdy uit 1896 en onthult verassend nieuwe en niet eerder in het Nederlands gepubliceerde passages.

"Akashvani" (English) is a programme journal of ALL INDIA RADIO, it was formerly known as The Indian Listener. It used to serve the listener as a bradshaw of broadcasting ,and give listener the useful information in an interesting manner about programmes, who writes them, take part in them and produce them along with photographs of performing artists. It also contains the information of major changes in the policy and service of the organisation. The Indian Listener (fortnightly programme journal of AIR in English) published by The Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay, started on 22 December, 1935 and was the successor to the Indian Radio Times in English, which was published beginning in July 16 of 1927. From 22 August ,1937 onwards, it used to published by All India Radio, New Delhi. From 1950,it was turned into a weekly journal. Later, The Indian listener became "Akashvani" (English) w.e.f. January 5, 1958. It was made fortnightly journal again w.e.f July 1,1983. NAME OF THE JOURNAL: AKASHVANI LANGUAGE OF THE JOURNAL: English DATE, MONTH & YEAR OF PUBLICATION: 13 JULY, 1975 PERIODICITY OF THE JOURNAL: Weekly NUMBER OF PAGES: 48 VOLUME NUMBER: Vol. XL, No. 28 BROADCAST PROGRAMME SCHEDULE PUBLISHED (PAGE NOS): 13-46 ARTICLE: 1. My Memories of Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Aquatic Biology 3. India and Indonesia: Partners in Peace 4. The Farakka Barrage 5. A Home Away From Home AUTHOR: 1. K. P. S. Menon 2. N. Balakrishanan Nair 3. Arun Roy 4. Sivadas Banerjee 5. Nancy D. Nagaraj KEYWORDS : 1.Uncanny accuracy, sense of urgency, 2.Promises to keep, graphic reorientation 3.In love with life,strong similarity 4.The controversies, the largest project, 5.Air helps dispelling panic Document ID : APE-1975 (J-S) -Vol-III-02 Prasar Bharati Archives has the copyright in all matters published in this "AKASHVANI" and other AIR journals. For reproduction previous permission is essential.

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Der Sammelband ist aus einem Panel beim Deutschen Orientalistentag in Marburg 2010 hervorgegangen und beleuchtet aus unterschiedlichen Perspektiven Körpererfahrungen, -kulturen, -diskurse und -techniken in islamisch geprägten Kulturen der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Leitgedanke ist dabei die Frage danach, wie Individuen ihr Wissen über Körper/Sexualität im sozialen Feld konstruieren und welche Deutungssysteme (z. B. Islam, graeco-islamische Medizin)

dabei wirksam werden. The present volume, product of a conference panel at the German Orientalists' Conference in Marburg 2010, aims at throwing light on the experiences, discourses and body techniques prevailing in Muslim bodily culture. It combines historical with contemporary case studies and explores the individual and collective patterns of knowledge construction related to body and sexuality, in a social field where different and sometimes conflicting knowledge systems (e.g. Islam, Graeco-Islamic Medicine) can be found at work.

Publisher Description

Ancient Indian history has always been mystical; more so a virtual utopia for historians and researchers. This scholarly text narrates the ancient Indian history from the genesis of civilisations to the early middle ages. It examines the sources, chronology of civilisations and authoritatively details the facts, feats, triumphs and religious crusades of the period. It unveils the rich cultural, religious and social diversity that is uniquely and peculiarly Indian. The book is of immense use to students and scholars of history and for candidates preparing for civil services examinations.

Dit boek brengt de magie van het leven terug waarvan je als kind zo onder de indruk was. Het leven was adembenemend, opwindend en ontzagwekkend, en dat is het nog steeds! Als je maar weet waardoor magie wordt voortgebracht. Rhonda Byrne neemt je bij de hand. Een mysterie wordt onthuld, afkomstig van een heilige tekst. Stap voor stap komen eeuwenoude geheime lessen, onthullingen en wetenschappelijke wetten samen. Het resultaat na 28 dagen: een geluksniveau dat je niet voor mogelijk had gehouden.

Explores the urban, cosmopolitan sensibilities of Urdu poetry written in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in Lucknow. Ruth Vanita analyzes Rekhti, a type of Urdu poetry distinguished by a female speaker and a focus on women's lives, and shows how it became a catalyst for the transformation of the ghazal.

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Waar kom jij 's ochtends je bed voor uit? Ontdek de geheimen van het Japanse eiland Okinawa, waar het grootste aantal gezonde honderdjarigen ter wereld woont Volgens de Japanse traditie heeft iedereen een ikigai, een reden van bestaan. Het is één van de geheimen van een lang, tevreden en gezond leven, zoals de inwoners van Okinawa het leiden. Op dit Japanse eiland wonen meer gezonde en actieve honderdjarigen dan waar ook ter wereld. Sommige mensen hebben hun ikigai al gevonden, maar velen zijn er nog steeds naar op zoek. De auteurs vertrokken naar Okinawa en interviewden honderden inwoners om te ontdekken wat volgens hen het geheim is voor een optimistisch en gezond leven. Zo is een populaire Japanse uitspraak Hara hachi bu, wat betekent 'eet tot je voor tachtig procent vol zit',

dat is veel gezonder voor je lichaam. Ook hebben ze een moai, een groep mensen met dezelfde interesses die altijd voor je klaarstaan. En wat ze aanraden: ga nooit met pensioen, maar blijf altijd een doel hebben waarvoor je je bed uit komt. García en Miralles kregen inzicht in wat de Japanners eten, hoe ze bewegen, werken en omgaan met anderen. En hoe het vinden van je ikigai betekenis geeft aan je leven en je laat zien hoe je honderd jaar in topvorm kunt leven. Dit boek helpt je om je eigen ikigai te vinden en vertelt over de Japanse filosofie die zorgt voor een gezond lichaam, geest en ziel. De pers over ikigai 'We vinden ons ikigai door ons te concentreren op wat belangrijk is, in plaats van op wat dringend is. Door voortdurend in de gaten te houden wat goed voelt, zijn we in staat te ontdekken waar onze passie ligt.' Mundo Urano 'Er is geen haast, geen tijdslimiet, er zijn geen voorwaarden of verwachtingen, alles zal zich ontfouwen op het moment dat we goed kijken en luisteren naar wat er al in ons is.' Elephant Journal

Gandhi's Tiger and Sita's Smile presents a collection of compelling essays which interrogate a variety of Indian texts and contexts along intersecting axes of gender, nation, and desire. The primary theme that weaves these varied essays together, written at different points of time with varying focal points of interest, is intertextuality. Vanita examines the way in which medieval texts speak to each other and draw on earlier canonical works, rewriting and transforming narrative in a spirit of respectful conversation. She also looks at modern texts, such as nineteenth-century poetry and twentieth-century fiction and cinema, as they converse with each other and with older texts. In doing so, she tries to explore how such pre-modern and modern texts are received in later periods or by other cultures in the same period. These captivating and intensely thought-provoking writings demonstrate the author's superb ability to turn the norm, whether Right-wing or Left-Wing, on its head, and find a fresh way to appreciate diversity and change, and the valuable dialogue they give rise to.

Vols. for 1969- include ACTFL annual bibliography of books and articles on pedagogy in foreign languages 1969- Get a unique insight into the attitudes of mental health professionals working outside the United States! The Mental Health Professions and Homosexuality: International Perspectives examines historical and contemporary attitudes toward homosexuality in the theory and practice of mental health professionals working in Europe and Asia. Edited by two noted authors, educators, and practitioners, Drs. Vittorio Lingiardi and Jack Drescher, the book's unique insights are an important step in keeping pace with current international mental health literature about homosexuality. The Mental Health Professions and Homosexuality addresses the relationship between psychiatric institutions and homosexuality; the history of current theoretical frameworks for thinking about homosexuality; the emergence of an international gay, lesbian, and bisexual psychiatric movement; and how changes in psychoanalytic theory and practice both mirror and are influenced by the changing legal and societal status of homosexuality. The Mental Health Professions and Homosexuality: International Perspectives asks three questions of practitioners working in China,

India, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Finland, Norway, and the United Kingdom: 1) what are the prevailing theoretical models about homosexuality found in professional literature in your country; 2) what is known about the actual clinical experiences of gay and lesbian clients; and 3) what is the status of openly gay and lesbian mental health practitioners in your country? The responses reveal insights on a variety of topics, including: the changing views within British psychiatry a survey of German psychoanalytic institutes regarding their admission policies toward gay and lesbian applicants a detailed review of anti-homosexual biases in Italian scientific literature from 1930 to present the struggle for civil rights of the Chinese tongzhi community the emergence of gay and lesbian civil rights in India efforts to open the World Psychiatric Association and the International Psychoanalytical Association to gay and lesbian mental health professionals The Mental Health Professions and Homosexuality: International Perspectives provides first-hand perspectives on how different cultures have created different ways to view homosexuality and different ways to include—or exclude—gays and lesbians from social and public health policy. The book is an essential resource for psychiatrists, psychologists, psychoanalysts, physicians, social workers, anthropologists, and historians.

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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