



The Book of Vedavyasa the Master

Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

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Krishnavatara is a 7-volume reconstruction of Krishna's life and adventures by weaving a romance around him. Wise and valorous, he was, loving and loved, far-seeing and yet living for the moment, gifted with sage-like detachment and yet intensely human; the diplomat, the sage and the man of action with a personality as luminous as that of a divinity. The first part, which ends with the death of Kamsa has been named The Magic Flute, for it deals with his boyhood associated with the flute, which hypnotized men, animals and birds alike, sung with such loving tenderness by innumerable poets. The second volume, which ends with Rukmini Haran, is named as The Wrath of an Emperor, as the central theme is the successful defiance by Sri Krishna of Jarasandha, the Emperor of Magadha. The third part is entitled The Five Brothers and ends with Draupadi's Swayamvara. The Fourth is titled The Book of Bhima, Fifth part The Book of Satyabhaama, the sixth volume The Book of Vyaasa, the Master. The seventh and concluding volume, incorporating 7th part and unfinished 8th part, is titled The Book of Yudhishtira.

The Book of Vedavyaasa the Master Details

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From Reader Review The Book of Vedavyasa the Master for online ebook

Jaysukh says

good

Sumeetha Manikandan says

This book is an oddity in these series because the story doesn't move forward here. Instead you read about the background of Kuru kings and the bold decisions that they take to continue their kingship. This is also an important book in these series because it shows us the way of life in an Aryan community and we get to know more about Veda Vyasa himself, the man who wrote the Mahabharata.

The book begins with Satyavathi and her fishermen tribe saving Sage Parashara from his burning hermitage. Parashara is injured and Satyavathi tends to him. After about five years, we see Krishna waiting anxiously for his father to arrive. Satyavathi is anxious for him as his obsession for his father's presence increases every day while her father wants her to get married to someone eligible

Sage Parashara arrives and understands the situation and takes his son away with him and Krishna leaves his mother with a promise that if she ever needs him again, she just needs to call him.

Sage Parashara tutors Krishna and he learns all about vedas and the Aryan way of life. The next few chapters give us a wonderful insight about the daily life of Aryans and their very many traditions. It was a time when the vedas was considered to be three-fold and Atharva veda was not a part of the sacred vedas. A controversial subject in the then arya world, no one taught their pupil the verses of Atharva veda.

After Sage Parashara's death, Krishna is attacked by wild hoards that leave him injured. Rescued by Maha Atharva Jaabali's recitation of Atharva veda and its magic potency Krishna is much influenced by this great sage and seeks to learn from him but Atharvan scoffs his attempts and sends him on his way. But his own daughter falls in love with Krishna and helps him to escape her father's wrath.

Krishna goes to his mother's island to meet her and is shocked to hear that she had left after her marriage to a king. With no knowledge of her whereabouts, he is left bereft. In the mean time, he continues his mission to unite the four vedas and to bring Atharva veda into the mainstream of vedas. His mission takes him to the Kuru empire but his entry was at an importune time, because Emperor Shantanu lies dying and everyone is distracted.

With Brahmins invoking aswins (Gods of medicine) to heal the king, Krishna recites the newly learnt atharva verses and is successful in healing the king. And he gets the shock of his life when he finds that the Empress is none other than his own mother. Satyavathi proudly introduces her son to Shantanu and Bhishma who are grateful for his timely intervention.

With royal support backing him, Krishna debates with the most learned and erudite teachers of that time to unite the four vedas together. After much arguments, they concede defeat and agree to Vyasa's decision.

Delighted Vyasa hurries to Maha Atharvan Jaabali to relay the momentous news. Jabaali is shocked and surprised to hear what his disciple had achieved.

Veda Vyasa's role in Mahabharata is well known, he impregnated the queens of Vichitravirya to perpetuate the line of Kuru kings. A controversial situation, Vyasa himself is reluctant to go about the task but the alternative is unthinkable. Vyasa's agrees to aid his mother and performs his duty but the results are equally bad. He becomes the confidante of his mother and consoles her whenever things turn bad for her.

This book ends with the death of Pandu and the resultant confusion in the succession, as the Five Brothers too were conceived through Niyoga. So who had the higher claim to the throne? Duryodhana and his brothers who were the rightful sons of Dhristrashtra or the sons of Pandu who were obviously not his flesh and blood.

I loved this book because it shows a very vivid picture of vedic India. And Vyasa is probably the best character to give us an impartial insight about the decisions that the Kurus took that finally led them to war.

Mercedes says

Gives a very vivid description of the history of the Vedas and Vedic India and their religious importance to India. Explores the background of one of the greatest sages Veda Vyasa, who becomes the narrator of The Mahabharata.

Ashish Jaituni says

Well.... Came to know more about Sage Vedvyaasa! He was a mystery to me till I read this book!

Sriti Patra says

Yet again I fall short of words to describe the beauty of the book and the care with which the writer has forged his words to write this series of book. I can all but imagine the amount of research the writer must have made to keep the content relevant to us humans while completely being intune with mahabharat.

Ramesh says

I have written Bhagavad Gita preaches Bible, Koran, Socialism & Swa-dharma (inter alia Bear God being Swa and have life as joy), Spiritual socialism (Holy Spirit in each and all, so all birth-religions preach the same pious secular religion to re-align in One God) And also Gujarati book ?????????? ??? ???? ????? ??
???? ???? ?????????? 2017-2024 ????? ???? ?????????? ?? ? ?????? ??? ramesh_v_sheth@yahoo.co.in ? ???
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2. *האם תוכלו לפרט את המטרות של המחקר, ומהם הממצאים העיקריים?*
המטרות של המחקר הן: 1. לברר את ההשערה של *האם תוכלו לפרט את המטרות של המחקר, ומהם הממצאים העיקריים?*
המטרות של המחקר הן: 2. לברר את ההשערה של *האם תוכלו לפרט את המטרות של המחקר, ומהם הממצאים העיקריים?*
המטרות של המחקר הן: 3. לברר את ההשערה של *האם תוכלו לפרט את המטרות של המחקר, ומהם הממצאים העיקריים?*
המטרות של המחקר הן: 4. לברר את ההשערה של *האם תוכלו לפרט את המטרות של המחקר, ומהם הממצאים העיקריים?*
המטרות של המחקר הן: 5. לברר את ההשערה של *האם תוכלו לפרט את המטרות של המחקר, ומהם הממצאים העיקריים?*
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