

اروندهاטי

הודו: בנקאים מצפים מתעשיית אבני החן והתכשיטים ליותר שקיפות

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י"ז SBI, **ארונהאטי** בהאטאצ'אריה (Arundhati Bhattacharya), אמרה בכנס, כי - Jul 21, 2014
"אחרי הכל, זהב הוא מצבור בעל ערך והרגולטורים יכולים להתייחס לחלק מעבודות ...

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ארונהאטי (הודו 2009) (מותחן אימה ומסתורין על-טבעי) / Arundhati / בעל הבית החדש (הודו

2009) (מותחן אימה ומסתורין על-טבעי) / 13B: Fear Has A New Address / אשת הנחש ...

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שחקני קולנוע וסולבס מקומי ובין לאומי. ארון רוסו. ארון רוסו (Aaron Russo) הוא שחקן קולנוע אשר

נולד בתאריך 14/02/1943. **ארונהאטי** ראו. **ארונהאטי** ראו (Arundhati Rao) הוא שחקן ...

أَرُونْدَهَاتِي

Arundhati - تحميل افلام - مخزن

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Arundhati: What Is The Meaning Of The Name Arundhati ...

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آروندهاتي

ارونداتی روی - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/ارونداتی_روی Translate this page Persian Wikipedia

سوزانا **ارونداتی** روی (انگلیسی: **Arundhati Roy**؛ زاده ۲۴ نوامبر ۱۹۶۱ (1961-11-24)) نویسنده و فعال سیاسی
اهل هند است. شهرت او به خاطر دفاع از حقوق بشر و رمان معروف او ...

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بنگال بود. ... **Arundhati Roy**. 1961 Shillong, Meghalaya ...

Arundhati Roy 439 - از هر طرف که رفتم جز وحشتم نیفزود

traffilighters.persianblog.ir/post/501/ Translate this page

این جمله از خاتم سوزانا **اروندهاتي** روی (**Arundhati Roy**) رو خیلی دوست داشتم. ایشان به - Nov 23, 2014
نویسنده و فعال سیاسی هندیه ... سال 1996 نگارش کتاب "خدای ...

Αρουντάτι

.:BiblioNet : Roy, Arundhati

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Roy, Arundhati Η **Αρουντάτι** Ρόι γεννήθηκε στις 24 Νοεμβρίου 1961 στην περιοχή Κέραλα της νότιας Ινδίας, από μητέρα χριστιανή και πατέρα ινδουιστή. Ο γάμος ...

Ο Θεός των μικρών πραγμάτων | Roy, Arundhati ...

papasotiriou.cloudapp.net/.../o-8eos-ton-mikron-prag... ▾ Translate this page

Το μυστικό των πραγματικά σπουδαίων βιβλίων είναι... ότι δεν έχουν μυστικά». Πώς ν' αμφισβητήσει κανείς τα λόγια της **Αρουντάτι** Ρόι, αφού το «σπουδαίο...

Roy Arundhati :: Πρόσωπα :: PERIZITITO (CYPRUS) LTD.

www.perizitito.com.cy/person/roy-arundhati/id-11981 ▾ Translate this page

Roy Arundhati, Η **Αρουντάτι** Ρόι γεννήθηκε στις 24 Νοεμβρίου 1961 στην περιοχή Κέραλα της νότιας Ινδίας, από μητέρα χριστιανή και πατέρα ινδουιστή. Ο γάμος ...

अरुन्धती

Arundhati (epic) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arundhati_\(epic\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arundhati_(epic)) ▾ Wikipedia ▾

Arundhati (Hindi: **अरुन्धती**) (1994) is a Hindi epic poem (Mahakavya) composed by Jagadguru Rambhadracharya (1950–) in the year 1994. It consists of 1279 verses in 15 cantos (sargas). The poem presents the narrative of the couple Arundhati and Vasiṣṭha which is found in various Hindu scriptures. As per the poet, ...

अरुन्धती - परिभाषा - हिन्दी - Glosbe

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ਅਰੁਨ੍ਧਤੀ ارندھتی

<http://uh.learnpunjabi.org/default.aspx>



ਅਰੁਨ੍ਧਤੀ ਅਰੁੰਧਤੀ

<http://h2p.learnpunjabi.org/default.aspx>

Name meaning ਅਰੁਨ੍ਧਤੀ

Meaning: not restrained

<http://www.cute-baby-names.com/name/%E0%A4%85%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A7%E0%A4%A4%E0%A5%80>

ਅਰੁਨ੍ਠਤੀ

Arundhati Royの意味 - 英和辞典 Weblio辞書

ejje.weblio.jp > 英和辞典・和英辞典 > 英和对訳 - Translate this page

Arundhati Roy (Malayalam: അരുന്ധതി റോയ്, Bengali: অরুন্ধতি রায় born 24

November 1961) is an Indian novelist. She won the Booker Prize in 1997 for her novel,

The God of Small Things, and has also written two screenplays and ...

<http://ejje.weblio.jp/content/Arundhati+Roy>

アランドティ

アルンダティ・ロイ - Wikipedia

ja.wikipedia.org/...アルンダティ... [▼ Translate this page](#) Japanese Wikipedia [▼](#)

アルンダティ・ロイ(Arundhati Roy、1961年11月24日 -)は、インドの作家、批評家、活動家。処女作『小さきものたちの神』でブッカー賞(1997年)を受賞し、一躍世界からの注目を集めた。2002年にはラナン文化自由賞を受賞。

小さきものたちの神: アルンダティ・ロイ, Arundhati Roy, 工藤 惺文

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子どもは、ただあるがままに目に映し、匂いを嗅ぎ、手触りを感じ、大きな人たちの声を聞き、自分に理解できるほんの少しのことだけを理解して、小さな世界で生きている。小さくて、不自由で、豊かで、幸せな世界。**アルンダティ・ロイ**の、やわらかでユーモアに満ち ...

Amazon.co.jp: アルンダティ・ロイ:作品一覧、著者略歴

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小さきものたちの神 **アルンダティ・ロイ**、Arundhati Roy、工藤 惺文 (1998/5). ¥ 1,683 中古品 (11 出品); (5) ... 帝国を壊すために—戦争と正義をめぐるエッセイ— (岩波新書) **アルンダティ・ロイ**、本橋 哲也 (2003/9/20). ¥ 821 新書. 3点在庫あり。ご注文はお ...

Arundhati (Hinduism)

Arundhati (Sanskrit: अरुन्धती, IAST: Arundhatī) is the wife of the sage **Vashista**, one of the seven sages (**Saptarshi**) who are identified with the **Ursa Major**. She is identified with the **morning star** and also with the star **Alcor** which forms a double star with **Mizar** (identified as **Vashista Maharshi**) in **Ursa Major**. Arundhati, though the wife of one of the seven seers, is accorded the same status as the seven seers and is worshipped with them as such.^[1] In the Vedic and Puranic literature, she is regarded as the epitome of chastity, conjugal bliss and wifely devotion.^{[1][2]} In post-Puranic epic poems in Sanskrit and Hindi, she has been described as “chaste and revered” and with a character that is “unblemished, inspiring and worthy of imitation”.^{[3][4]} In the Hindu culture, there are several beliefs, practices and traditions centred on Arundhati including a ritual in the marriage ceremony after the **Saptapadi**, a fast, a belief about imminent death, and a maxim.

1 In Hindu scriptures

Arundhati's birth and life are mentioned in various Hindu scriptures. The birth of Arundhati is found in the **Shiva Purana** and **Bhagavata Purana**. The instruction by **Brahma** to Arundhati is described in the **Uttara Kanda** of the **Ramcharitmanas**. The rivalry between **Vishvamitra** and **Vashista** which leads to the death of her hundred sons is described in the **Balakanda** of **Valmiki's Ramayana**. The **Mahabharata** and several **Brahmana** works describe her sons, including **Shakti**, and grandson **Parashara**. Arundhati's meetings with **Sita** and **Rama** are mentioned in the **Ramayana**, **Ramcharitmanas** and **Vinaya Patrika**.^[3] Her role in pleading **Shiva** to marry **Parvati** is described in the sixth canto of **Kumarasambhava** of **Kalidasa**.^[4]

2 Life

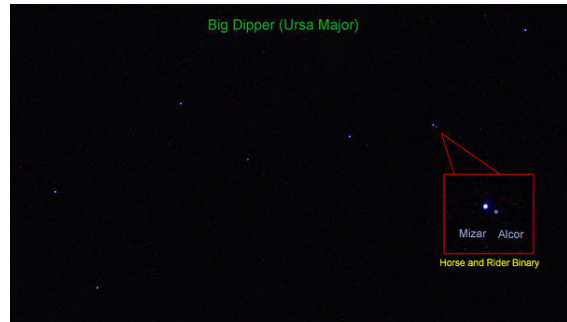
As per the **Bhagavata Purana**, Arundhati is the eighth among the nine daughters of **Kardama** and **Devahuti**. She is the grandmother of **Parashara** and the great-grandmother of **Vyasa**.^[3] The **Shiva Purana** describes her as being **Sandhya**, the mind-born daughter of **Brahma**, in a previous birth. On instruction of **Vashista**, **Sandhya** pleased **Shiva** by penance in order to purify herself from passion, and **Shiva** asked her to jump into **Medhatithi's** fire. She was then born as **Medhatithi's** daughter and married **Vashista**. Some other **Puranas** describe her as the

daughter of **Kashyapa** and sister of **Narada** and **Parvata**, and she was offered in marriage to **Vashista** by **Narada**.^[2]

The **Mahabharata** describes Arundhati as an ascetic who used to give discourses to even the seven sages. The wife of **Agni**, **Svaha**, could therefore assume the form of the wives of the other six seers amongst **Saptarshi** but not that of Arundhati. The epic also narrates how once she pleased **Shiva** when it did not rain for 12 years and the seven seers were suffering without roots and fruits. Her chastity and service to husband is mentioned as unparalleled in the **Mahabharata**.^[2]

As per the **Valmiki Ramayana**, she bore a hundred sons, who were all cursed to die by **Vishvamitra**. She then bore a son named **Shakti** and later another one named **Suyagya**, who studied with **Rama** at **Vashista's** hermitage.^[3] Some sources say she had eight sons including **Shakti** and **Chitraketu**.^[2] She was the guide and controller of the lineage of **Raghu**, and the guardian angel... **Sita**.^[1]

3 In marriage ritual



In traditional Indian astronomy, pair of Alcor and Mizar in constellation Ursa Major is known as Vashista and Arundhati

In one of the rituals of a **Hindu marriage**, the groom shows the bride the double stars of **Vashista** and **Arundhati** as an ideal couple, symbolic of marital fulfilment and loyalty. The couples are asked to look up the constellation symbolizing conjugal love and affection.^{[5] [2]} On the second bright day of the lunar month of **Chaitra**, a fast in her honour is observed in certain regions of **India** by ladies whose husbands are alive. This fast is observed with the belief that the ladies observing it would not be widowed.^[6]

Since the **Arundhati** star is faintly visible, there is a belief that when someone is near death, they can not see the **Arundhati** star.^[1] Due to its faintness, the **Arund-**

hati used to be shown in steps, first showing the brighter stars, and then relative to that the faint Arundhati star is directed. The maxim in Sanskrit called the *Arundhutī-darśananyāyaḥ* (IAST: अरुन्धतीदर्शनन्यायः), used in the meaning of inferring the unknown from that which is known, is named after Arundhati.^[7]

The life of Arundhati is described in the eponymous Hindi epic poem *Arundhati* composed by Jagadguru Rambhadracharya in 1994.

4 Notes

- [1] Apte 2000, p. 51.
- [2] Garg 1992, pp. 647-648
- [3] Rambhadracharya 1994, pp. iii—vi.
- [4] Kale, pp. 197-199
- [5] Gopal, Madan (1990). K.S. Gautam, ed. *India through the ages*. Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. p. 70.
- [6] Garg 1992, p. 649
- [7] Apte 2000, p. 305.

5 References

- Apte, Vaman S. (January 1, 2000). *The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary*. Motilal Banarsidass. ISBN 978-81-208-0045-8.
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6.1 Text

- **Arundhati (Hinduism)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arundhati%20\(Hinduism\)?oldid=644573602](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arundhati%20(Hinduism)?oldid=644573602) *Contributors:* Rosarino, Jayjg, LindsayH, Wiki-uk, Dangerous-Boy, Miq, Bhadani, Welsh, Allens, SmackBot, Redtigerxyz, AlleborgoBot, Ssriram mt, Krouncha, Addbot, AnomieBOT, Jayarathina, AdalCobos, Lilaac, Khamgatam, Shashikgp, MikeyMouse10, ZéroBot, Helpful Pixie Bot, BattyBot, Raki sgy, Asthaz and Anonymous: 15

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Arundhati (epic)

Arundhatī (Hindi: अरुन्धती) (1994) is a Hindi epic poem (Mahakavya) composed by Jagadguru Rambhadracharya (1950–) in the year 1994. It consists of 1279 verses in 15 cantos (sargas). The poem presents the narrative of the couple Arundhatī and Vasiṣṭha which is found in various Hindu scriptures. As per the poet, the narration of the epic is directly related to the psychological evolution of humans.^[1] A copy of the epic was published in 1994 by the Shri Raghav Sahitya Prakashan Nidhi, Haridwar, Uttar Pradesh. The book was released by the then President of India, Shankar Dayal Sharma on July 7, 1994.^[2]

1 Composition

In the prologue of the work, the poet mentions why he chose Arundhatī as the subject of his first ever epic poem composed in Khadi Boli, the standard dialect of Hindi. He mentions that his reverence for Arundhatī is natural as he was born in a family of Vasiṣṭha Gotra. He found the character of Arundhatī – “which has invaluable elements of the Indian culture, society, righteousness, nation and Vedic philosophy” – to be unblemished, inspiring and worthy of imitation. He further says that the practice of Agnihotra was substantially promoted and furthered by Arundhatī and Vasiṣṭha only, and that along with the seven sages (the Saptarṣi), only the wife of Vasiṣṭha is worshipped, and no other seer’s wife is accorded this honour.^[1]

2 Narrative

2.1 Sources

Most of the narrative of the epic can be found in various Hindu scriptures. Some portions are the original compositions of the poet.^[1] The birth of Arundhatī is found in the Śiva Purāṇa and Śrīmadbhāgavata, but the epic describes the birth as per Śrīmadbhāgavata. The instruction by Brahmā to Arundhatī is taken from the Uttarakāṇḍa of the Rāmacaritamānasa. The animosity between Viśvāmitra and Vasiṣṭha is based on the Bālakāṇḍa of Vālmīki’s Rāmāyaṇa. The birth of Śakti and Parāśara is found in the Mahābhārata and several Brāhmaṇa works. The final events in the epic are based on the narrative of Valmiki’s Rāmāyaṇa, Rāmacaritamānasa and Vinayapatrikā.^[1]

2.2 Synopsis

Arundhatī is the eighth daughter of Ṛṣi Kardama and Devahūti, and is married to Vasiṣṭha, the eighth son of Brahmā. Brahmā assures the couple that they will have the *Darśana* (sight) of Rāma. The couple spends many years waiting for Rāma. Viśvaratha, the son of the king Gādhi, tries snatch celestial cow Kāmadhenu from Vasiṣṭha, but is unable to stand against the *Brahmadanda* of Vasiṣṭha. Viśvaratha undergoes penance and becomes the Ṛṣi Viśvāmitra. The revengeful Viśvāmitra curses all hundred sons of Arundhatī and Vasiṣṭha to die. The forgiveness of the couple gives rise to a son Śakti, whom Viśvāmitra gets killed by a demon. Arundhatī and Vasiṣṭha then head for Vānaprastha Āśrama, leaving their grandson Parāśara to look after their hermitage. Brahmā ordains them to re-enter Gārhashtya Āśrama, reassuring that they will have the *Darśana* of Rāma as a householder couple only. The couple starts living in an Āśrama near Ayodhyā. With the birth of Rāma, a son named Suyajña is born to them. Rāma and Suyajña study together in the Āśrama of Arundhatī and Vasiṣṭha. After the marriage of Sītā and Rāma in Mithilā, Arundhatī meets Sītā for the first time when the newly-wed couple arrives in Ayodhyā. Sītā and Rāma spend fourteen years in exile. When they return home, they have their first meal after the exile which is prepared by Arundhatī, and the epic ends thereafter.

2.3 The fifteen cantos

1. **Sṛṣṭi** (Hindi: सृष्टि, meaning *Creation*):
2. **Praṇaya** (Hindi: प्रणय, meaning *Adulation*):
3. **Prīti** (Hindi: प्रीति, meaning *Affection*):
4. **Paritoṣa** (Hindi: परतोष, meaning *Satisfaction*):
5. **Pratīkṣā** (Hindi: प्रतीक्षा, meaning *Expectation*):
6. **Anunaya** (Hindi: अनुनय, meaning *Supplication*):
7. **Pratiśodha** (Hindi: प्रतिशोध, meaning *Retribution*):
8. **Kṣamā** (Hindi: क्षमा, meaning *Exculpation*):
9. **Śakti** (Hindi: शक्ति, meaning *Qualification*):
10. **Uparāma** (Hindi: उपराम, meaning *Cessation*):
11. **Prabodha** (Hindi: प्रबोध, meaning *Cognition*):

12. **Bhakti** (Hindi: भक्ति, meaning *Devotion*):
13. **Upalabdhi** (Hindi: उपलब्धि, meaning *Acquisition*):
14. **Utkaṅṭhā** (Hindi: उत्कण्ठा, meaning *Anticipation*):
15. **Pramoda** (Hindi: प्रमोद, meaning *Elation*):

3 Notes

[1] Rambhadracharya 1994, pp. iii—vi.

[2] Rambhadracharya 2000.

4 References

- Rambhadracharya, Svami (July 7, 1994). [\[The Epic Arundhatī\]](#) (in Hindi). Haridwar, Uttar Pradesh, India: Shri Raghav Sahitya Prakashan Nidhi. Retrieved October 25, 2012.
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5 External links

- Arundhatī online

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6.1 Text

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6.2 Images

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