



Panchatantra was probably written about 200 BC by the great Hindu scholar Pandit Vishnu sharma. It is the Oldest collection of Indian fables surviving.

The Panchatantra is a collection of folktales and fables that were believed to have been originally written in Sanskrit by Vishnu Sharma more than 2500 years ago. This collection of stories features animal characters which are stereotyped to associate certain qualities with them. The origins of the Panchatantra lie in a tale of its own, when a King approached a learned pandit to ask him to teach the important lessons of life to his ignorant and unwise sons. This learned scholar knew that the royal princes could not understand complex principles in an ordinary way. So, he devised a method wherein he would impart important knowledge in the form of simple and easy-to-understand folktales.

Some old stories never lose their bite. The tales of Vishnu Sharma have barely begun and already he's been kidnapped by talking animals, had a near-death experience with a homicidal boy wizard, and now he's expected to walk INTO a book called the Panchatantra, the ancient collection of Indian fables of which Vishnu is supposedly the guardian. If that weren't enough, when Vishnu is pulled inside the pages of folklore and fantasy, death and oblivion seem all too real. This fairytale is more like a nightmare, where 'THE END' is something he desperately wants to avoid.

As the secret agents of TaleCorps get closer to controlling the Panchatantra storyworlds, Vishnu contemplates the ultimate betrayal. The Panchatantra characters are summoned from their own stories to Council Rock in the center storyworld of Kathagraha, where their collective future will be decided. But as Leo strives to unite his subjects to face the peril that threatens to overwhelm them, shadows lurk in the forest - it might already be too late. The Panchatantra heroes face imminent danger but questions still remain: Can Jack really be trusted? Will Vishnu put self-preservation above the needs of his new friends? We'll never tell, but one thing's for sure - this tale is about to get a lot more... graphic.

Vishnu Sharma looks like your average teenager, but he's just discovered 'average' no longer applies to him. As the new guardian of the Panchatantra, a book of Indian fables, Vishnu must now protect its heroes from disappearing into storybook history forever. The modern evil-doers (a.k.a. TaleCorps) seek to control and manipulate stories worldwide, and their dark and mysterious leader, Professor Shadow, finally has Vishnu within his grasp. He wants Vishnu to know the 'benefits' of working for TaleCorps and has made the boy an offer he only wishes he could refuse. Will the guardian turn betrayer?

Panchatantra stories with moral. These stories will make your child ask for more and lure him into the habit of reading.

In South India there was a city named mahilaaropa. A king named Amara Shakthi was ruling the city of mahilaaropa. He was very friendly with his citizens. He was a great visionary and a man with valour. The citizens of his Kingdom were always happy. But the king himself was not happy. He had no contentment. Because that King had three sons who were very stupid. The elder one was very stubborn. His name was bahu shakti. The second one was a shrewd fellow. His name was ugrashakti. The third one was a wicked fellow who had inculcated only bad habits. His name was Ananta Shakti. Moreover, the three sons of the King were egoistic as they were the sons of a king. Because of this they did not obtain any kind of knowledge and education. Though they were aged between 16 and 18 years, they did not know how to write. Like this they used to lead their lives. The king Amara Shakti being the father of those three princes did not succeed in his attempt of making them knowledgeable and educating them even though he tried his level best. Because those three children of the king did not have any earnestness to get educated, they disrespected their Guru or teacher. So, all the Gurus or teachers started rejecting the offer of teaching the three children of the king. Though they were in youth they were slow, egoistic and had inculcated bad habits in them. As the time had passed away, they had grown like wild bulls. Hearing about the nature of the three princes the kings belonging to the neighboring kingdoms hesitated to give their daughters in hand for conducting marriage ceremony of their daughters. The king Amara shakti went into a chronic depression and lost his peace of mind. He struggled and trembled out of fear thinking about their son's future.

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.

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