

Chapter 1 : Ponniyin Selvan -English Translation of Indra Neelameggham - part 2B (chapters)

Ponniyin Selvan is a Tamil historical fiction novel written by Kalki based on real events. It narrates the story of Arulmozhivarman (later crowned as Rajaraja Chola I), one of the kings of the Chola Dynasty during the 10th and 11th centuries.

May 31, June 01, This in spite of its size “running into a thousand pages” and the numerous characters that walk them. The fascination for the Chola prince, which accounted for its stupendous success when it was serialised has not waned, what with the epic story adapted to various forms, except perhaps celluloid. MGR wanted to make a film out of the story but various constraints, including finance, tied his hands. Director Maniratnam is said to have even decided the cast but gave up. The market thrives with Ponniyin Selvan of all shapes. Bombay Kannan, noted theatre personality came up with an audio book Oli puththagam , several voices delivering the chaste Tamizh dialogue as writer Kalki had written. The descriptive parts also form the part of the reading. It has music and rerecording done with great care to make the listening interesting. There are three more translations, which include by H. Subhulakshmi Narayanan Son of Ponni , C. There is also one titled Ponniyin Selvan Retelling by G. There are a couple of kindle editions of the novel in Tamil too. These offer free reading in Kindle unlimited. The most surprising is Ponniyin Selvan as comics English and Tamizh as well as pictorial presentation recently. These are available in Amazon. There are no book fairs without the Ponniyin Selvan spread. At home, my mother, who loved historical novels, was never tired of reading Ponniyin Selvan. Even when she lost the vision in one eye, she kept revisiting some of her favourite portions. It was such fun to see her get so animated and emotional when someone asked her to say something about the novel. Recently, I decided to check this out with readers of different age groups. He, of course, wants to read Ponniyin Selvan but the size is forbidding. But some day he will take the plunge because he has heard so much about it. Shyamala Ranganathan, a regular and reader of all popular Tamil authors for a long time says that she finished the volumes when she was in school. She did it in two days. She also recalls the wonderful experience she had while watching an action and emotion-packed scene staged from Ponniyin Sevlan during the Kalki Pavala Vizha celebrations. Mohan Santhanam, a musician and book lover, started reading Ponniyin Selvan only when it was serialised in Kalki recently. He has collected them and is yet to complete the book. Krishnan Kalki is a trend setter in writing historical fiction. He made it as interesting and engaging as the contemporary genre. He specifically points out that apart from its racy narration, the author mentions several places of worship, temples and the poets of those periods. He marvels at the way the characters of Nandini and her dubious allies have been woven into the main stream. The attempt to stage the magnum opus was a huge success. Magic Lantern did it first during the centenary year of Kalki at the open air theatre of YMCA and later in and on stage with grand props and competent artistes. The show ran for five days, all of them to houseful audience. Compilation of excerpts from the play and views of popular personalities from various fields is available in YouTube. Having seen the perennial demand for Ponniyin Selvan, I look forward to the day when a 3D film is made.

Chapter 2 : à®ªàŠà®©à•à®©à®;à®à®;à®©à•à®šà†à®²à•à®µà®©à• - à®µà®;à®à•à®à®;à®®

Ponniyin Selvan Tamil PDF Free Download - written by Kalki. is a page 20th-century Tamil historical novel written by Kalki Krishnamurthy.. Written in five volumes, this narrates the story of Arulmozhivarman (later crowned as Rajaraja Chola I), one of the kings of the Chola Dynasty during the 10th and 11th centuries.

Who should be the king? This was the question that members and enemies of the Chozha dynasty were asking each other in 10th century Tamil Nadu and the incidents around this episode forms the plot for R. Kalki epic novel Ponniyin Selvan. This novel was first published in serial form in the Tamil weekly magazine Kalki from 1956. Though Krishnamurthy wrote a large number of short stories, it was as a novelist that he got fame. He was also the first significant historical novelist in Tamil and his other works include Parthiban Kanavu and Sivagamiyin Sabatham. Parantaka Chozha was succeeded by his second son Kandaraditha as the first son Rajaditha had died in a battle. When the story starts, the emperor Sundara Chola is ill and bedridden. The story is set in motion, when rumor starts that there is a conspiracy against Sundara Chozhar and his sons. One person who gets a glimpse of the Pandya conspirators is a warrior of the Vana clan Vallavarayan Vandiyathevan. Even though the book is titled Ponniyin Selvan, the hero of the book is Vandiyathevan, a friend of Adhitha Karikalan. It is through Vandiyathevan that we meet most of the characters in the novel such as Arulmozhi Varman, the prince whom all the people loved and Periya Pazhavetturayar, the chancellor who married Nandini when he was sixty. We also meet Kundavai Devi, who after hearing the news of the conspiracy sends Vandiyathevan to Sri Lanka to give a message to Arulmozhi Varman to come back immediately. He collects information for the Prime Minister and is always around Vandiyathevan, rescuing him during trouble. There are some lovely women too, like Vanathi, the Kodumbalur princess who is in love with Arulmozhi, Poonkuzhali, the boat woman who rows the future king to Lanka, Mandakini, the deaf and dumb step mother and Rakkammal, the wife of a boatman who supports the Pandya conspirators. Most memorable among these is Nandini, who has the power to make influence any man. With the help of a boat girl, Vandiyathevan reaches Sri Lanka and meets Ponniyin Selvan and becomes his close friend. In Lanka, Ponniyin Selvan realizes that his father had spent some time in an island near Lanka and had been with a girl born deaf and dumb. He meets her and realizes from her drawing that he had two children. Who are those children and do they have the right to the throne? Later one day in Thirupurambayam forest Vandiyathevan sees Nandini and the Pandya conspirators place a small boy on a throne and take a vow in front of him. Who is this boy and what right does he have to the throne? This is the kind of suspense that is maintained throughout the novel. While coming back from Lanka, Ponniyin Selvan is caught in a cyclone and goes missing. Rumor spreads that he is dead, but he survives and stays at Choodamani Viharam, a Buddhist monastery in Nagapattinam. Then slowly the dispersed family starts assembling. The conspirators meanwhile choose one day in which both the king and both his sons would be assassinated. Will the conspirators succeed in killing Sundara Chozha and crowning Madhuranthaka as the king or will Ponniyin Selvan be the king? That is the summary for the story. But then it is not that simple either for all the people in the novel have long histories of interaction with each other and everything is not as black and white as it seems. There are new revelations and relations being established all the time. Even though this is a work of fiction loosely based on historical facts, some incidents are left without a closure such as the question 1956 who murdered Aditha Karikalan. Various people confess to doing it, but even at the end, a doubt remains. The three strengths of Kalki are plot, characters and dialogue. There is not even one dull moment in this page book. Suspense is maintained throughout the novel and when you think you have understood his techniques, the characters themselves reveal that they are not who you think they are. Even the last book is a page turner due to the unexpected turn of events. For a novel of this size, there are many characters like spies, magicians, warriors, soothsayers and Buddhists, and since the novel is this big, we get to know each of them very well. The dialogue between the characters are very poetic which looks odd in English. I am sure would have sounded beautiful in Tamil. There are couple of points of irritation also. The author for some reason decides to pop into the novel at some places and give some commentary which is sometimes a detail about history, or a rationalization of events.

This intervention broke the flow and I felt would have been more appropriate as an appendix or a separate article. In the book, Vandiyathevan goes to Sri Lanka in a boat rowed by the boatwoman Poonkuzhali, but there is very less detail of the type of boat or how they were able to navigate the ocean. In many places such technical details are glossed over. This was originally published in Tamil, but thanks to the translation by C. Karthik Narayanan, non-Tamil reading people like me can enjoy this classic work. People who can read Tamil have certified that this translation is excellent. Though this book is quite lengthy, 6 books, each of about pages , it is a page turner. This was my first Indian historic novel and it gave a good idea of the Chola dynasty in a non-boring way.

Chapter 3 : Ponniyin Selvan (film) - Wikipedia

Kalki's contribution to the cause of Tamil music is also noteworthy. He spearheaded a movement that wanted Carnatic musicians to include more Tamil songs in their concerts and composed a number of songs.

Written in five volumes, this narrates the story of Arulmozhi varman later crowned as Rajaraja Chola I , one of the kings of the Chola Dynasty during the 10th and 11th centuries. Kalki finished the novel after nearly three and a half years of writing and he visited Sri Lanka three times to gather information for the novel. Historical background Ponniyin Selvan is a historical novel that centers on a number of real historical characters and incidents. After this, the trail runs cold and resurfaces as Vijayalaya Chola once again established the Chola dynasty after defeating the Pandiyas and the Pallavas. He conquered the country from a vassal chief of the Pallavas , and established Pazhayarai as the capital of the dynasty which was later shifted to Thanjavur during the rule of Sundara Chola. His son and successor Aditya I conquered the Pallavas and the Kongu country. Later, under the leadership of his son Parantaka I c AD , the Cholas acquired a dominion which foreshadowed the greater empire of Rajaraja and Kulothunga Chola I. This fact and the extent of his conquest are known from his inscriptions. AD , and seized Tondainadu which they ruled for about a quarter of a century, confining the sway of the Cholas to their ancestral dominion comprising the modern day Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli districts. The names of the next five kings after Rajaditya are known by various historical evidences. Gandaraditya a great Shaivite , whose son was to become the famous Madhurantaka. Gandaraditya was, however, not a great king and the enemies of the Chola kingdom began to rise again at the end of his reign. Moreover, both of his brothers Rajathitha and Arinjaya could not be crowned after him as the former was already dead and the latter was expecting his end any moment. Parantaka Chola II son of Arinjaya, also known popularly as Sundara Chola as he was exotically handsome and ruled the kingdom particularly well , though later fell fatally ill as his legs were paralysed. But before he could ascend the throne, he was taken by death due to the treachery. He is killed in kadambur Melakadambur sambuvarayar maalgai. Though he did not wish for the crown, it was thrust upon him by Rajaraja Cholan and his friend Vallavaraiyan Vandiyathevan , a Bana prince. He ruled for a period of about 12 years, after whose death Rajaraja Cholan ascended to the throne. He was a great warrior. He performed many heroic deeds in the battlefields of Sevur and beheaded the long-elusive Pandiya king -Veerapandiya. Most of the nobles and subjects preferred the popular prince Arulmozhi varman ascend the throne, but he himself was in favour of his uncle, Madurantaka Uththama Chola becoming the King. At last, Arulmozhi varman tricked Madhurantaka into accepting the crown. After him, Arulmozhi varman became the King in AD His reign brought unparalleled glory and greatest fame and prosperity to the Imperial Chola empire. Ponniyin Selvan was the sobriquet given to Arulmozhi varman. Ponni was another name for the Kaveri and Arulmozhi was the darling of the Kaveri as in Ponniyin Selvan to all his people. The original title of Arulmozhi varman was Raja Raja Cholan. He had a high regard for his sister, who spent her later life in Thanjavur with her younger brother, and named his first daughter after her. Who later, inspired by his sister, built the world-renowned Brihadeeswarar Temple known as Periya Kovil. There is a stone tablet in the great temple of Thanjavur which has the following inscription: The names of the conspirators also came from a stone inscription. A lot of the information about the activities of various kings came from inscriptions like these as well as copper plates like the one found at Anbil. The Thiruvallangadu copper-plates state , "The Chola people were very keen that after Sundara Chola, Arulmozhi varman should ascend the throne and rule their country. Plot summary Chart of characters involved in Ponniyin Selvan. The story revolves around Vandiyathevan, a charming, brave and a brilliant young man who sets out to the Chola land to deliver a message to the King and the Princess from the Crown Prince Aditya Karikalan. The narrative deals with attempts by his sister Kundavai to bring back Arulmozhi as Raja Raja was called before his crowning to establish political peace in a land seemingly getting besot with unrest and signs of civil war, plotted by vassals and petty chieftains. Investigation of potential copyright issue Please note this is about the text of this Wikipedia article; it should not be taken to reflect on the subject of this article. Do not restore or edit the blanked content on this page until the issue is resolved by an administrator, copyright clerk or OTRS

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If you have express permission, this must be verified either by explicit release at the source or by e-mail or letter to the Wikimedia Foundation. Declaration of consent for all enquiries. Policy requires that we block those who repeatedly post copyrighted material without express permission. Instructions for filing If you have tagged the article for investigation, please complete the following steps: Add the following to the bottom of Wikipedia: Parantaka Chola was succeeded by his second son Gandaraditya as the first son Rajaditya had died in a battle. He had two sons, Aditya Karikalan and Arulmozhivarman and a daughter Kundavai. Aditya was the eldest and Arulmozhi was the youngest of the three. When the story starts, the emperor Sundara Cholan is ill and bedridden. The story is set in motion, when rumor starts that there is a conspiracy against Sundara Chola and his sons. One person who gets a glimpse of the conspirators is a warrior Vallavarayan Vandiyathevan at the palace of his friend Kandhamaaran, who is the son of Kadambur Sambuvarayar. It is through Vandiyadevan that we meet most of the characters in the novel. During his youth, Aditya Karikalan had fallen in love with Nandhini, but she turned vengeful after Aditya killed Veerapandyan who was first thought to be his lover and vowed to destroy the Chola dynasty. We also meet Kundavai Devi, who after hearing the news of the conspiracy sends Vandiyathevan to Sri Lanka to give a message to Arulmozhivarman to come back immediately. In Lanka, Arulmozhivarman realizes that his father had spent some time in an island near Lanka and had been with a girl born deaf and dumb. He meets her and realizes from her drawing that she and his father have had two children. Who are those children and do they have the right to the throne? 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assassinated there it was debated till about the assassin , for which Vandiyathevan framed as victim. Arulmozhiarman in the mean time recovers from his illness and returns to Tanjore, where he was forced to crown and he accepts to get crown initially. Later he tricks everyone and crowns his uncle Uthama chola. Thus gets the fifth part name as Tyaga chigaram. The story ends with the uneventful death of Manimekalai in the arms of Vandiyathevan, whom she loved the most. The author also included an epilogue, which gives the fate of the main characters involved in the plot. Characters In order of appearance omitting the flashbacks Vandiyathevan Vallavaraiyan: He is the second protagonist of the story other than Ponniyin Selvan himself. He was a bodyguard and close friend of Aditya Karikalan in Kanchi who sends him as a messenger to Sundara Chola in Thanjavur to invite him to the newly-built golden palace in Kanchi and also as a trustful guard for Kunthavai in Pazhayarai. His hasteful acts put himself and others in danger but comes out of them by trickery and luck. He is the lover of Princess Kunthavai. He was greed of being a ruler which he leaves after meeting her. He is loved one-sidedly by Manimekalai, the sister of Kandanmaran. The author introduces most of the characters to the audience through him. Azhwarkadiyan Nambi alias Thirumalaiappan: He is the foster-brother of Nandhini and also a close friend of Vandiyathevan.

Chapter 4 : On the perennial popularity of Kalki's magnum opus 'Ponniyin Selvan' - The Hindu

Text preparation: Mr. Bhaskaran Sankaran and colleagues of Anna University - KBC Research Center, MIT - Chrompet Campus.

This article may primarily relate to a different subject , or place undue weight on a particular aspect rather than the subject as a whole. April Ponniyin Selvan is a historical novel that centers on a number of real historical characters and incidents. After this, the trail runs cold and resurfaces as Vijayalaya Chola once again established the Chola dynasty after defeating the Pandiyas and the Pallavas. He conquered the country from a vassal chief of the Pallavas , and established Pazhayarai as the capital of the dynasty which was later shifted to Thanjavur during the rule of Sundara Chola. His son and successor Aditya I conquered the Pallavas and the Kongu country. Later, under the leadership of his son Parantaka I c AD , the Cholas acquired a dominion which foreshadowed the greater empire of Rajaraja and Kulothunga Chola I. This fact and the extent of his conquest are known from his inscriptions. AD , and seized Tondainadu which they ruled for about a quarter of a century, confining the sway of the Cholas to their ancestral dominion comprising the modern day Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli districts. The names of the next five kings after Rajaditya are known by various historical evidences. Gandaraditya a great Shaivite , whose son was to become the famous Madhurantaka. Gandaraditya was, however, not a great king and the enemies of the Chola kingdom began to rise again at the end of his reign. Moreover, both of his brothers Rajathitha and Arinjaya could not be crowned after him as the former was already dead and the latter was expecting his end any moment. Parantaka Chola II son of Arinjaya, also known popularly as Sundara Chola as he was exotically handsome and ruled the kingdom particularly well , though later fell fatally ill as his legs were paralysed. But before he could ascend the throne, he was taken by death due to the treachery. He is killed in kadambur Melakadambur sambuvarayar maalgai. Though he did not wish for the crown, it was thrust upon him by Rajaraja Cholan and his friend Vallavaraiyan Vandiyathevan , a Bana prince. He ruled for a period of about 12 years, after whose death Rajaraja Cholan ascended to the throne. He was a great warrior. He performed many heroic deeds in the battlefields of Sevir and beheaded the long-elusive Pandiya king -Veerapandiya. Most of the nobles and subjects preferred the popular prince Arulmozhi varman ascend the throne, but he himself was in favour of his uncle, Madurantaka Uththama Chola becoming the King. At last, Arulmozhi varman tricked Madhurantaka into accepting the crown. After him, Arulmozhi varman became the King in AD His reign brought unparalleled glory and greatest fame and prosperity to the Imperial Chola empire. Ponniyin Selvan was the sobriquet given to Arulmozhi varman. Ponni was another name for the Kaveri and Arulmozhi was the darling of the Kaveri as in Ponniyin Selvan to all his people. The original title of Arulmozhi varman was Raja Raja Cholan. He had a high regard for his sister, who spent her later life in Thanjavur with her younger brother, and named his first daughter after her. Who later, inspired by his sister, built the world-renowned Brihadeeswarar Temple known as Periya Kovil. There is a stone tablet in the great temple of Thanjavur which has the following inscription: The names of the conspirators also came from a stone inscription. A lot of the information about the activities of various kings came from inscriptions like these as well as copper plates like the one found at Anbil. The Thiruvallangadu copper-plates state , "The Chola people were very keen that after Sundara Chola, Arulmozhi varman should ascend the throne and rule their country. Plot summary[edit] Chart of characters involved in Ponniyin Selvan. The story revolves around Vandiyathevan, a charming, brave and a brilliant young man who sets out to the Chola land to deliver a message to the King and the Princess from the Crown Prince Aditya Karikalan. The narrative deals with attempts by his sister Kundavai to bring back Arulmozhi as Raja Raja was called before his crowning to establish political peace in a land seemingly getting besot with unrest and signs of civil war, plotted by vassals and petty chieftains. Investigation of potential copyright issue Please note this is about the text of this Wikipedia article; it should not be taken to reflect on the subject of this article. Do not restore or edit the blanked content on this page until the issue is resolved by an administrator , copyright clerk or OTRS agent. If you have just labeled this page as a potential copyright issue, please follow the instructions for filing at the bottom of the box. The previous content of this page or section has been identified as posing a potential

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Tanjore, where he was forced to crown and he accepts to get crown initially. Later he tricks everyone and crowns his uncle Uthama chola. Thus gets the fifth part name as Tyaga chigaram. The story ends with the uneventful death of Manimekalai in the arms of Vandiyathevan, whom she loved the most. The author also included an epilogue, which gives the fate of the main characters involved in the plot. Characters[edit] In order of appearance omitting the flashbacks Vandiyathevan Vallavaraiyan: He is the second protagonist of the story other than Ponniyin Selvan himself. He was a bodyguard and close friend of Aditya Karikalan in Kanchi who sends him as a messenger to Sundara Chola in Thanjavur to invite him to the newly-built golden palace in Kanchi and also as a trustful guard for Kunthavai in Pazhayarai. His hasteful acts put himself and others in danger but comes out of them by trickery and luck. He is the lover of Princess Kunthavai. He was greed of being a ruler which he leaves after meeting her. He is loved one-sidedly by Manimekalai, the sister of Kandanmaran. The author introduces most of the characters to the audience through him. Azhwarkadiyan Nambi alias Thirumalaiappan:

Chapter 5 : Book Review: Ponniyin Selvan - varnam

Ponniyin Selvan (Tamil: à®²à Šà®à à®à®à®à®à à®à®à®à®à à®à®à®à®à à®à®à®à®à à®à®à®à®à à®à®à®à®à, English: (The Son of Kaveri) is a page 20th-century Tamil historical novel written by Kalki Krishnamurthy.

May 23, He rode at ease, enchanted by the beauty of the lake. He was called Vallavarayan Vandhiya Dhevanâ€¦ Thus begins one of the most celebrated historical novels ever written in Tamil â€” Ponniyin Selvan. Readers in the s were addicted to it. Even now, odd years after it was written, the novel is hugely popular. Trend-setter Ponniyin Selvan set the trend for historical novels in Tamil. We have people taking up membership just to read Kalki and Sandilyan. What is it that makes this novel so special that people read it over and over again? But, the reason I reread it is that no matter what goes wrong, you know help will arrive. You know the battle will be won, peace will be restored. Fond memories In the s, when the story was serialised in Kalki, readers waited impatiently, for the magazine to be slipped under their doors, recalls year-old S. She says she can identify the characters by the height of their kondais the wonderful illustrations are by Maniam! He bears countless scars from battles. Buvanendran says he has read the historical tale more than 20 times. And he is never bored. Besides, I do not always read the entire novel. I reread only my favourite chapters. Some readers are inspired to write after they have read Kalki and Sandilyan. Mohana Krishnan, for example, has read some of these novels over a hundred times and has himself written two novels and is working on his next one. He gets straight to the plot without any frills. In order to write the story, she pored over history books by K. Sadasiva Pandarathar from the Government Arts College library. The most Tamil I could manage was reading bus boards. But I stumbled my way through the first part for six months. When another fan of Ponniyin Selvan, A. Daisy, first visited Thanjavur, she was overwhelmed. I wish I could have been there, seen them.

Chapter 6 : Ponniyin Selvan - Part 1 by Kalki

Kalki's Ponniyin Selvan, put very simply, is the story of the Chozha empire in its heyday and the characters (real and fictional, high-born and low) that inhabit this fascinating time in Indian history.

Chapter 7 : Forever Ponniyin Selvan - The Hindu

Legendary writer Kalki's " Ponniyin Selvan " is the pinnacle of Tamil novels. Purely because, the erstwhile kings of the Tamil Land, the way they ruled the country in a straight forward manner, with Love, Valor and Piousness has been brought to our eyes through this book in a grandeur and realistic fashion by Kalki.

Chapter 8 : Ponniyin Selvan - Wikipedia

Ponniyin Selvan is a page 20th-century Tamil historical novel written by Kalki Krishnamurthy. Written in five volumes, this narrates the story of Arulmozhivarman (later crowned as Rajaraja Chola I), one of the kings of the Chola Dynasty during the 10th and 11th centuries.

Chapter 9 : Ponniyin Selvan Tamil PDF Free Download - Tamil Desiyam

3 Ponniyin Selvan Chapter 1 -- Aadi Festival We welcome our readers to get into the boat of imagination and go sailing down the flood of sourceless.