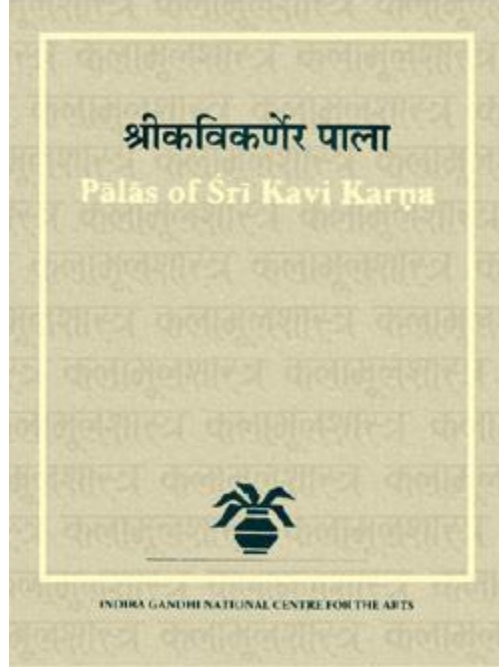


# PĀLĀS of ŚRĪ KARṆA

(KMS No 4-7)

Compiled, edited and translated by BISHNUPADA PANDA

1991, 4 vols., ci+1181 pp., maps, illus., gloss., ISBN: 81-208-0958-0 (set), Rs 1200 (HB)



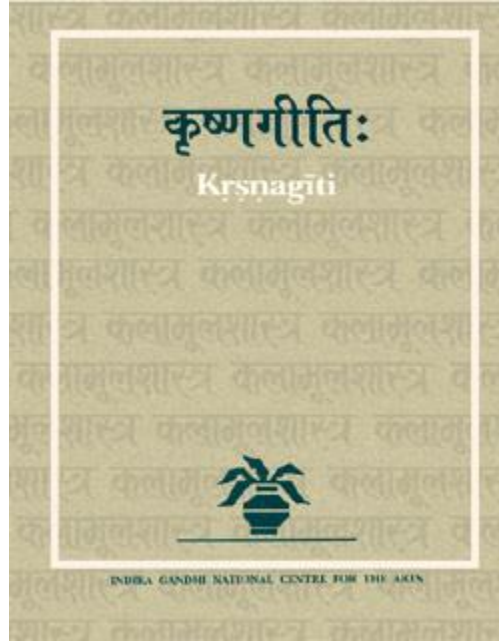
The Pālās were composed by Kavi Karṇa in Bengali in the late seventeenth century CE in honour of God Satyanārāyaṇa. Recitation of Kavi Karṇa's Śolo Pālā or sixteen musical compositions glorifying Lord Satyanārāyaṇa who is identified with Satyapīra, is widely prevalent in contemporary Orissa. The Satyanārāyaṇa vrata kathās, found in all the Indian languages, along with the Pālās of Kavi Karṇa, have their origin in the "Revā Khaṇḍa" of Skanda purāṇa. The name Satyapīra is found in no other vrata kathā except in the Pālās of Kavi Karṇa. In the introduction of a Muslim Fakīr in all his Pālās and distribution of Śirini as Prasāda, Kavi Karṇa makes a commendable attempt at cultural synthesis on a religious and ritual planes - a valuable contribution to national integration.

# KṚṢṆAGĪTI OF MĀNADEVA

(KMS No. 20)

Edited and Translated by C. R. SWAMINATHAN and SUDHA GOPALAKRISHNAN

1997, xv+349pp., col. ills., ISBN: 81-208-1478-9, Rs 650 (HB)



The kṛṣṇagīti is a lyrical and devotional poem composed in Sanskrit by Mānadeva, Zamorin of Kozhikode during seventeenth century CE. The poem in its eight parts celebrates the life of Kṛṣṇa from his incarnation (Avatāra) to his ascent to Heaven (svargārohaṇa). Perhaps modelled on Jayadeva's Gītagovinda and written in the form of a monologue addressed to kṛṣṇa, the poem is suffused with the sentiment of spiritual devotion (bhakti). It enumerates the story of the Lord and eulogizes His līlās on the earth. Moreover, it is the source-text for Kṛṣṇaṭṭam, the votive dance-drama affiliated to the Guruvayur Temple in central Kerala. This edition presents the text of the Kṛṣṇagīti in Devanagari for the first time.