Shahaji Bhonsle
(1684-1712 AD)

Name: Shahaji Bhonsle

Contributions: daraupadeekalyaanamu, saantaakalyaanamu, valleekalyaanamu, seetaakalyaanamu, rateekalyaanamu, vighneswarakalyaanamu, krishnaleelaavilasamu, sateepatidaanavilaasamu, kiraatavilaasamu, bhaktavatsalavilaasamu, rukmineesatyabhaamaa samvaadamu, gamgaapaarvatee samvaadamu, jalakreedalu, pamcharatnaprabamdha naatakamu, tyaagarajavinoadachitrprabamdhna naatakamu, raamapattabhishekamu, sacheepuramdaramu, vishnupallakisevaa prabamdhamu, samkarapallakisevaa prabamdhamu, etc. in Telugu.
sabdaratna samanvayamu, sabdardha samgrahamu in Sanskrit.

Languages: Telugu/Sanskrit

After the demise of King Vijayaraghava, Tanjavur empire came under the influence of Madhura rulers. But, soon it was taken over by Marathi king Ekoji, I (1676-1683 AD). Ekoji’s son was Shahaji, who became ruler after his father.

Shahaji not only supported Telugu literature, but also wrote more than 20 Telugu literary works. He donated a village to 46 Sanskrit pundits and named it “Shahajiraja Puramu.” His works include yakshagaanam, prabamdham, and roopakam.
"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed." - Mahatma Gandhi

Hinduism is a way of life, with diversity of religion, and Indian teachings share the importance of seva (service).

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Om! Asatoma Sadgamaya, Tamasoma Jyotirgamaya, Mrityorma Amritamgamaya,
Om Shantih, Shantih, Shantih!
(Aum! Lead the world from wrong path to the right path, from ignorance to knowledge, from mortality to immortality, and peace!)