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Chakravyuha military formation

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Depicting the Formation of Padmavyūha or Chakravṛyūha as a labyrinth. Padmavyūha (Sanskrit: पद्मव्यूह) or chakravṛyūha (चक्रव्यूह) refers to a military formation narrated in the Hindu epic Mahabharata. Background[edit | edit source]
Čakvyūha or Padmavyūha is a multi-level defense formation that, when viewed from above, looks like a blooming lotus (padma, पद्म) or disc (chakra, चक्र). Fighters in any intertwining position would be in an increasingly difficult position to fight. The formation was used in the Battle of Kurukshetra Dronacharya, who became commander-in-chief of the Kuru army after the fall of Bhisma Pitamah. The Kauravas and Pandas studied various vyūha. Most of them can be defeated by countermeasures specifically aimed at this formation. It is important to note that in the form of the battle described in The Mahabharat, it was important to place powerful fighters in those positions where they could cause maximum damage to enemy forces or prevent attacks by key opposition fighters. Abhimanyu and Chakravṛyūha[edit | edit source]
Chakravṛyūha or Padmavyūha was a special formation (Vjūha) and knowledge of how to penetrate it was limited to only a handful of warriors on the side of the Pandavas, namely Abhimanyu, Arjuna, Kṛṣṇa and Pradyumna. However, to Pandavas' disappointment, Pradyumna, the son of Kṛṣṇa, decided not to participate in the Kurukshetra war. Abhimanyu, the son of Arjuna, knew how to penetrate the Vyūha, but not how to get out of it, and this led to his tragic death. It is explained that Abhimanyu learned the required technique when he was still in the womb of his mother Subhadra, when Arjuna spoke of the creation and conquest of it with his wife Subhadra. Subhadr fell asleep, as Arjuna explained, and with incomplete lessons Arjuna was dismissed by Krishna for the extermination of the Khandava forest. Arjuna never told Subhadr how to escape Padmavyūha. Young Abhimanyu was killed in battle during the thirteenth day of the Kuruskshera War because of his lack of knowledge, when he persevered without success to break free from chakravṛyūha. Mahabharata also describes how the Kauravas broke the rules of war to kill Abhimanyu. After Abhimanyu entered the sixth stage of the spiral formation, all the great Kauuan heroes, older and more experienced than him, employed him simultaneously. It was an act against the rules of Dharmayuddha, which prohibits multiple fighters from taking over a lone fighter at once. The thirteenth day of mahabharata war [edit | edit source]
Intricate rock carvings show, Abhimanyu entering chakra vyuha. The thirteenth day of the Mahabharat War is commemorated for chakravṛyūha by Dronacharya. It was a very special day for both the Kauricovas and the Pandavas. On this day, Jayadratha made the kuruovce and Abhimanyu side pandavas played a key role. Jayadratha very effectively prevented four of the five pandavas from entering the Chakravṛyūha (by taking advantage of the blessing given to him by Lord Śuva); Abhimanju was very effective in keeping all the Kaurava Mahārathis (Great Caustic, colloquially great warriors) at bay, thus preventing the advance of The Kaurava forces towards Pandavas.Padmavyuha was already created by Drupath when Hasthinapura attacked Panchalam for Dronachary. Drupath captured all 100 sons of Dhrutharastra in battle. Arjuna, however, penetrated and destroyed the padmavyuha. Alternative version[edit source]
On many websites, Chakravavyuha is displayed as outer concentric circles standing inside each other and moving side ways (rotating). This movable formation (circles rotating in each other) can not be reached and kept in combat conditions. If anyone is interested, they can get 10 of their friends to stand in the outside facing the circle and try to move sideways, ie. Then another group of people throw stones or paper rockets at them and see the results. Within 10 steps of moving sideways outwards facing concentric circles, people begin to stumble and fall over each other. If we add carriages, horses, elephants, etc. to it and force them to move sideways, it would be total chaos. There would be no need to destroy such a formation. At the right time, she'd stumble and destroy. Probably some poet or artist who has never studied military history has created a fantastic fantasy drawing depicting mazes similar to concentric circles, and people who are neither from the military nor have ever studied military history copied and justified it. Instead, the Kabaddi game was created from the formation of Chakravavyuha actually gives a clue. It's a straight with three wings. This shape somewhat resembles lotus flower arranging (padma vyuha), which seems to have three different directions or wings. The enemy is lured to attack the center (typically) or even to one of the wings. While the enemy attacks one wing, two other mobile wings move around it, encircling and capture/killing it. So padma vyuha or line arrangement with three wings, transforms into encirclement ie. Encirclement (either starting with line formation or in a double tong movement) is a classic military formation and has been in operation for many centuries. Hannibal used similar tactics to defeat the Romans at the Battle of Cannae in 216 pī.nl the Germans in the early stages of World War II against the Russians, the Russians when they encircled and destroyed the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad (late 1942 and early 1943), etc. Candidates can study battles that have been recorded by many and understand how the real chakravavyuha is formed and operated. Outer maze-like concentric circles moving sideways, ie. As such, this spectacular maze or circles rotating in circles has no military value or practicality. People were on the battlefield to kill each other. Do not enter the luxury maze and find cheese in the middle. Encirclement gives a good idea of how encirclement tactics work against mobile as well as static enemies. It also gives a huge list of battles that can be studied to understand how real military chakravavyuha works. There is another defensive outer facing circular/semicircle formation called Laager. Those interested can see it here Laager. This is done by creating a circle of wagons (the car's long axis aligned along the tangent to the circle, but the men behind them pointing outwards). This was commonly used when the first European settlers fought highly mobile natives (Red Indians) in America. It is a mobile formation, but not mobile, while formed, ie. But they don't have rotating concentric outer circles. Instead, it was created on site, was static during the battle and then dismantled. The similarly famous square on which the Marathas marched in the early stages of the third Battle of Panipat was a formation in which they all marched in one direction, stopping as they faced Ahmed Shah Abdali and fighting in his direction; does not 360 degrees outwards, i.e. See also[edit source]
Karna Game kabaddi is declared by some to come from Padmavyūha [1]
Chakravavyuha redirected here. For further use, see Chakravavyuha (disambiguation). This article needs additional citations for validation. Help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material can be attacked and removed. Find resources: Padmavyuha - news - newspaper - books - scholar - JSTOR (June 2015) (Find out how and when to delete this message template)
Displaying padmavyūha or chakravṛyūha formation as a labyrinth padmavyūha illustrations of Abhimanyu when entering Chaurava is chakravṛyūha Padmavyūha (Hindi: चक्रव्यूह) or Chavykrāyūha (Hindi: चक्रव्यूह) is a military formation used to surround enemies, in the Hindu epic Mahabharata. It resembles a labyrinth of several defensive walls. Padmavyūha's background is a multi-stage defensive formation that looks like a flowering lotus (padma) or disc (चक्र chakras) when viewed from above. [1]
Fighters at each slacing position would be in an increasingly difficult position to fight against. The formation was used in the Battle of Kurukshetra Dronacharya, who became commander-in-chief of the Kuru army after the fall of Bhisma Pitamah. The Kauravas and Pandas studied various vyūha. Most of them can be defeated by countermeasures specifically aimed at this formation. In the form of the battle described in the Mahabharat, it was important to place powerful fighters in positions where they could cause maximum damage to enemy forces or defend their own side. According to this military strategy, a specific stationary object or moving object or person could be captured, surrounded and fully secured during the battle. The formation begins with two soldiers standing back-to-back, with other such soldiers standing at a distance of three hands, assembling seven circles and culminating at the end, which is where the captured person or object is to be held. In order to create Chakravavyuha, the commander must identify the soldiers who will form this formation. The number of soldiers to be deployed and the size of Chakravavyuha are calculated according to the estimated resistance. Once they have been drawn up, the leading soldiers come on both sides of the opponent to be captured, engage briefly and then in advance. Their place will be taken by other soldiers on both sides, who again engage the opponent briefly and then in advance. In this way, a number of soldiers pass through the enemy and progress in a circular pattern. By the time the rear of the formation arrives, the oblivious enemy on all sides is surrounded by seven levels of soldiers. The last soldiers of the formation are signaling that they have completed Chakravavyuha. As a sign, every soldier who has not yet been faced outwards turns inside to face an opponent. Only then will the captured enemy realize that he is in captivity. The army can continue to maintain a circular formation while leading the captives away. Abhimanju and Chakravṛyūha Chakravṛyūha or Padmavyūha were a very special formation (use) and knowledge of how to penetrate was limited to only a handful of fighters on the Pandavas side, namely: Abhimanyu, Arjuna, Kṛṣṇa and Pradjumna, only Abhimanyu was present when the Kauravas used him on the battlefield. In the Mahābharata it is mentioned that Abhimanyu learned about Chakravṛyūha when he was in his mother's womb, but was unable to hear how to escape the formation. After Abhinetyu entered the sixth stage of the formation, all the Kauruov commanders attacked him simultaneously, which was against the righteous rules of dharmayuddha's war, and gradually exhausted and killed him. [2]
Intricate rock carvings show Abhimanyu entering Chakra vyuhaChakravavyuha, lolio from Razmnama See also Akshauhini Karna Chakra-Vyuha - Military Miracle Marvel ^ Gopal, Madan (1990). K.S. Gautamová (n.e.c.). India through the ages. Publishing Department, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Indian Government. p. 81. 1 Mahabharata, Book 7: Drona Parva: Abhimanyu-badha Parva. Section XXXI. www.sacred-texts.com. He won 2016-10-16. Retrieved from

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