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The aphorisms in Leadership Secrets from the Mahabharata have been selected from the Santi Parva, the Bhagvad Gita Parva and the Adi Parva. As Bhishma lies dying on the battlefield of Kurukshetra, Krishna realizes that with Bhishma's death, the world will lose 'all knowledge'.

From this timeless tale one can account for everything in the world today like some of these management principles. Work on your weakness, improve your skills and constantly learn: During exile the Pandavas, having recently lost their kingdom and honour, utilized their time to acquire new skills. Arjuna, the most skilful archer in the world set out to acquire new weapons. Yudhisthira acquired teachings from various wise rishis and learnt the game of dice, his nemesis, and became undefeatable in the game. It was these newfound skills that gave them an edge in the final war. Thus we have the need to constantly improve, especially in times when career is at ebb. The Kauravas had a centralised leadership with one head of the army at a time who had the control of the entire 11 divisions akshouhini. Bhishma, Drona, Karna, Shalya and Aswathamma pass the command as they fall and for a brief period the army is leaderless. Despite the commanders Duryodhana is in de facto control. This dichotomy in leadership often results in clashes. The Pandavas on the other hand have a modern management structure to their army. Arjuna was the chief commander of the army, with Lord Krishna as his counsellor. Dhristadyumna was the commander-in-chief and also commander of one of the seven divisions akshouhini, as six others were for their. The sharing of responsibility, thus power leads to a democracy in the management and reduced reliance on one individual, thus reducing risk. The Kauravas had number advantage 11 divisions Vs. Often described as bees, hornets and mosquitos put in a jar with clash of egos Bhishma-Karna, Bhishma-Shakuni, Karna-Shalya On the other had the Pandavas fought with one goal, setting aside personal beliefs like Yudhisthira lying to Drona or Arjuna killing Karna. Again all of them were a part of decision making process. Teamwork succeeds where individual fails, but the team formed must have the same vision, goal and passion. The Pandavas used trickery of some sort of the other to overpower the Kaurava commanders: Bhishma, Drona and Karna shows that the Kauravas had highly competent people with them. It was the difference in the commitment of the people on both sides that made the difference. Abhimanyu, a 16 year old lad underwent a suicide mission in the chakravyu. It took the combined effort of 7 competent warriors to overcome this committed soldier Ghatotkach deliberately fell on the army ranks causing damage even in death Yudhisthira went to face Karna knowing full well he would be defeated When selecting a team it is always better to have people who are passionate and committed rather than people who excel individually. The best man for the job is not the one with the best skills but with the greatest commitment. Take calculated risks, but always have dynamic strategies: In the beginning of the war Yudhistira went to ask for the blessings of the elders, who invariably revealed the secret of their defeat. This was a master plan executed finely for levelled up the moral or the dharma cause which bound together his army. He took the calculated risk and offered all the people to change sides if they wanted to. In reality he was exploiting the lack of cohesiveness of the enemy but it may have backfired. The competence of the warriors and the strength of the divisions were skewed towards the Kauravas which could have precipitated defection from his side. Though it played in his favour when Yuyutsu crossed over to the Pandav side. Any venture in the real world comes with associated risk with it and all the decisions require us to take decisions after evaluation of these risks. But again the various decision making of the two armies teach us one thing: Mahabharata, and by extension Hinduism, is probably the oldest and the only to recognize the importance of women in all realms of the societal working. Some suggest that woman is indicative of the world we surround and man of the people in it and that when Draupadi is dishonoured it suggests the exploitation of the world by its inhabitants. Pandavas relied on the involvement of women and their thoughts. Kunti, their mother was the supreme authority, and her word was dharma for Yudhistira. Draupadi was a companion to the Pandavas, and had it not been for her motivation the Pandavas would have reclined to the forest forever. In any decision making structure women always bring in a holistic view of the situation. The aggressive and dominative masculine traits are balanced by harmonic and sustainable traits of a woman. It is only in a team that is able to have this

balance that is able to sustain in the long term. His divinity scintillates throughout the tale and Panadavas would have had a hard time winning but for him. For a moment let us set aside his divinity and view him in the scope of a manager. Extending the discussion the avatars of Vishu, who is a householder worldly God defines the stages of a manger in an industry: He used all methods of negotiations to avoid a conflict but on battlefield it is winning that matters. On pondering you discover that no one but Lord Krishna knows his exact purpose on the battlefield. Duryodhana is fighting for the letter of the law and Pandavas on the spirit of the law. Krnsa is there to uphold principles. His actions teaches us something very important, recognize the larger purpose. Is it to surpass the rival? Take into account the larger view to mirror your actions. Do not be myopic to the future needs for present wants. He is the first preceptor of sustainability. Then again is his coolness in the midst of battle, probably because he is not involved in conflict. A question arises in my mind that He being God could have stepped in and stopped the massacre to punish the wrongdoers. Is he justified in his decision of not taking up arms? And it turns out that he is. Not engaged in battle himself he is able have a different view of the situation and can offer ingenious alternates. The leader who monitors thus comes up with solutions that escape the team on real time work. Each of his actions when views from different views yields a new perspective. Everytime I read the epic his genius as a manager dawns upon me whose understanding and implementation is a life long journey. The timelessness of Mahabharata and the management derived is a subject of immense research. Timeless and holistic, thus complex as the text is, it truly offers a direction towards solution of all problems. A very subtle teaching of the epic is sustainability. The Goddess earth Draupadi , comes as a cow to Vishnu to complain of her over exploitation, and God as a cowherd wipes out a generation of these people, the princes dishonouring Draupadi. He promises to return again to establish order, unless we become sustainable.

2: Book Leadership Secrets From The Mahabharata PDF Free Download

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By Aalif Surti September The mahabharata deals with eternal values and truths, making its message relevant today too. Mahabharata, one of the greatest epics of all times, is not just the story of a fratricidal war or a fount of wisdom for philosophers, it is also a comprehensive manual on strategy. Meera Uberoi, poet, painter and writer, has culled management insights from the Mahabharata in her book, Leadership Secrets from the Mahabharata Penguin. The knowledge imbibed from the Santi Parva, the Bhagavad Gita Parva and the Adi Parva from the epic, and some selected verses, stand codified in the book under different chapters: Duty a king can easily cross the oceans of the world with kingly duties as his boat, urged on by the breeze of gifts, with the scriptures as the tackle, intelligence as its helmsman and kept afloat by the power of righteousness. The means are the resources like manpower and wealth, appointment of a skillful employee or a clever transaction of business makes all that difference. A king who is compassionate to all creatures, who never loses time by procrastination and who is careful in protecting his own self, succeeds in advancement. The enjoyments of good things after sharing them with others, paying proper honour to the ministers and subjugation of persons intoxicated with strength are said to constitute the duties of a king. War victory acquired by battle is very inferior. Having started a war, he should see the act to the end. A king should acquire a large army consisting of four kinds of forces: But he should first seek to accomplish what he desires through peace. A king should first subdue himself and then seek to subdue his foes. Subject Kingdoms in which anarchy prevails cannot exist. They are afflicted from without and the inhabitants devour one another. No one should dwell in a kingdom torn by anarchy. A king should, without doubt, look upon the subjects as his children. In determining their disputes, however, he should not show compassion. That king who, even when overcome with danger and fear, still keeps his eyes on the duties of all men, earns the merit of the people. It may be possible that in a matter of time, a friend becomes a foe and a foe becomes a friend, for this reason everyone should be trusted and also mistrusted. The boon that a friend can become, a foe is capable of the same intensity of treachery. Kings may have many friends as also many enemies. However, he should ascertain who are friends and who are foes. No foe should be neglected through disdain. Kings must ascertain the strength and weakness of all friends and foes and learn to distinguish between right and wrong. Counsellors In his court, the king should have preceptors and mighty bowmen, persons skilled in architecture, astronomers and astrologers, physicians and men of wisdom and learning. The kingdom has its roots in the counsels of policy that flow from its ministers and its growth proceeds from the same source. Like the tortoise protecting its limbs by withdrawing them into its shell, ministers should protect their own counsel. In all matters of importance, the king should appoint persons who have their senses under control. A king should never disclose counsels to a minister who is not devoted to him. Finance A king who is mindful only of the means of acquiring profit never succeeds in acquiring either merit or wealth. A king that has never been afflicted with calamity can never have prosperity. The treasury is the root of felicity in heaven and victory on earth. The one with the profit motive alone can never acquire either wealth or merit. If desirous of prosperity, a king should adopt all arts—humility, conciliation, bowing his head, inspiring hope and the like. Conduct The mantle of counsellors should be chosen quite intelligently for the policies flow and proceed from this source. One who seeks to govern steers without the proper methods only succeeds in enraging them. A king desirous of prosperity should always act with prudence, adopting measures to suit time and place. It is well known that time and place when taken into consideration, always produce the greatest good. He is the best of kings who has wisdom, who is possessed of liberality, who is ready to take advantage of the weaknesses of his foes, who is conversant with what is bad for each of the four orders of his subjects, who is prompt in action, who has his wealth under control, who is not vindictive, who is high-minded, who is not irascible by disposition, who is not given to boasting, and who vigorously pursues to completion all the work commenced by him.

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Leadership Secrets From The Mahabharata Overview The Mahabharata, one of the greatest books of all time, is not simply the story of a fratricidal war or a fount of wisdom for philosophers; it is also a comprehensive manual on strategy.

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"Readiness for action is the root of all kingly duties. Listen to the verse sung by Vrihaspati: By exertion the amrita was obtained, by exertion the asuras were slain and by exertion Indra obtained sovereignty in heaven and on earth.

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'The Mahabharata', one of the greatest books of all time, is not simply the story of a fratricidal war or a fount of wisdom for philosophers: it is also a comprehensive manual on strategy. From this storehouse of knowledge, Meera Uberoi selects the most pertinent shlokas to reveal the secrets of.

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8: Leadership Secrets from the Mahabharata: First Edition by Meera Uberoi

Leadership Secrets From The Mahabharata is a book of management insights and leadership principles taken from one of the most famous epics of all time, the Mahabharata.

9: Leadership Secrets From The Mahabharata

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The mountains come close when it rains Prognostic values of certain groupings of the test elements of the Thordike intelligence examination for The tactics of Francis Marion Economic problems in the philippines Heroes of olympus graphic novel The growth experiment Breaking cardinal rules Mothers milk (Terry McAuliffe) World History (Annual Editions : World History Vol 1) Student Instrumental Course Tenor Saxophone Soloist The archery contest. Extracts from the theological works of Emanuel Swedenborg. Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly The New Testament in living pictures Lost in the shuffle : the Great Commission and American priorities Someone once observed that we live on one planet, and on this planet we find billions of worlds. Rome Bologna Venice: from Zanotti to Lanzi. Health and healthy work environments should include measures of education and prevention of The rising of the shield hero volume 10 Wing chun kung fu manual Social languages, conversations, and intertextuality Writing in the Workplace Mineral physiology and physiography From concertation to consensus Social science and social policy Elementary statistics 2nd california edition triola 99 ways to get kids to love writing, and 10 easy tips for teaching them grammar U S S R-from an original idea by Karl Marx The consummation of the kingdom In the footsteps of Jane Austen New Issues and Paradigms in Research on Social Dilemmas Field Stream The Complete Fisherman (Field Stream) Sanctuaries and the sacred in the ancient Greek world Victorian families in fact and fiction Dream theater sheet music Library technicians in Australia Basketball for boys and girls Livro gratis pai rico e pai pobre Frommers Washington, D.C. 2004 The new need for a recovery of philosophy.