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A study on Chitrangada

Dr.Jagamohan Acharya

Abstract: Chitrangada is one of the Arjuna's wives in the epic Mahabharata. In the term of exile of Pandavas, they traveled the lengthy places in India. In his travel, Kingdom of Ancient Manipur catches them in her natural beauty. Arjuna met Chitrangada, the daughter of King Manipur and with a dramatic style he married Citrangada. According to custom of the people of Manipur, Chitrangada stay behind in her own Kingdom with her son Babhruvahana, when Arjuna returns to Hastinapura.

Rabindranatha Tagore took the story Chitrangada and in 1892 turned it into a dance drama. Tagore's story differs a bit from the story of Chitrangada in the Mahabharata. He expanded on the character and gives her new life. Prafulla Kumar Mishra, a modern poet in the 21st century, plotted the Chitrangada in a dramatic style in Sanskrit language. P.K. Mishra is not translated the text of R.N. Tagore but a mutual relation 1st found in both the modern plot of Chitrangada. The Epic story, changed in a dramatic style in the work of kaviguru and also other modern poet. This is a comparative discussion in this paper.

Introduction

The story Chitrangada comes from the great Indian epic Mahâbhârata. Chitrangada is one of the Arjunas wives, Princess of Manipur and mother of Babhruvahana. At the time of exiled in his travel Arjuna entered in the Kingdom of Manipur and meet Chitrangada, the daughter of the King Manipur in the forest and marry in a dramatic style. But, according to custom of the people of Manipur Chitrangada stay behind in her own Kingdom with her son Babhruvahana, when Arjuna returns to Hatinapura.

Rabindranath Tagore took the story and designed it into a dance drama. Tagores story minor differs from the story of Mahâbhârata. He expands in the character and gives her new life. Prafulla Kumar