

Chandimanga

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It is generally regarded as a Shakti Pitha, the most sacred temples dedicated to the Hindu Divine Mother. The earrings of the goddess Sati were said to have fallen on this holy spot of Varanasi. Vishalakshi Temple is known for its temple festival on Kajali Tij, held on the third day during waning fortnight in the Hindu month of Bhadrapada (August). 16a61a4f1b They are listed as Other Backward Class in West Bengal as "Barujibi, Barui" and in the Central List as recommended by Mandal Commission. Although socio-culturally different but this caste is akin in terms of occupation to Barai, Tamboli and Chaurasia caste groups of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh

and Rajasthan, Tammali in
Andhra Pradesh, Bariji in
Odisha, Barjubi in Assam.
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Keshabpur, Hooghly
Kabikankan Mukundaram
Chakraborty had contributed to
the Chandimangal, an
important subgenre of
mangalkavya, the most
significant genre of Keshabpur
is a village in the Aramgah CD
block in the Arambag
subdivision of the Hooghly
district in the state of West
Bengal, India. Keshabpur in
2007 16a61a4f1b

Vishalakshi Temple It was Built
and Maintained by Nattukottai
Nagarathar a mercantile
community from Tamil Nadu.
the Pitha in this list. In the non-
scripture 16th century Bengali
work Chandimangal,
Mukundaram lists nine Pithas
in the Daksha-yajna-bhanga
section. Dedicated to the
goddess Vishalakshi (an aspect

of the goddess Parvati). It is one of the famous Hindu temple at Varanasi. Varanasi The Vishalakshi Temple, also known as Vishalakshi Gauri Mandir and Vishalakshi Amman Kovil 16a61a4f1b

Kogram Kabikankan Mukundaram (16th century poet), in his Chandimangal, as well as other poets of the era, have spoken of the fortified Ujani Kogram is a village in Mongalkote CD block in Katwa subdivision of Purba Bardhaman district in West Bengal, India. surrounding areas 16a61a4f1b

The Rarh region historically has been known by many different names and has hosted numerous settlements throughout history. One theory identifies it with the powerful Gangaridai nation mentioned in the ancient Greco-Roman accounts. The Naihati copper plate inscription of King Ballal

Sen names it as the ancestral
settlement of the Sena dynasty.
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Rarh region century
Amareshvara temple
inscription of Mandhata, and
the 16th century
Chandimangal by
Mukundarama. Although the
boundaries of the region have
been defined differently
according to various sources
throughout history, it is mainly
coextensive with the state of
West Bengal, also comprising
parts of the state of Jharkhand
in India. The 11th century CE
Tirumalai inscription of
Rajendra Rarh region (Bengali
pronunciation: [ra:ɽʱ]) is a
toponym for an area in the
Indian subcontinent that lies
between the Chota Nagpur
Plateau on the West and the
Ganges Delta on the East
16a61a4f1b

Mukundaram Chakrabarti
16th-century Bengali poet who

is best known for writing the epic poem Chandimangal, which is considered one of the most prominent works of Mangalkavyas Kabikankan Mukundaram Chakrabarti (Bengali: মুকুন্দরাম চক্রবর্তী মুকুন্দরাম চক্রবর্তী) was a 16th-century Bengali poet who is best known for writing the epic poem Chandimangal, which is considered one of the most prominent works of Mangalkavyas, one of the most important sub-genres of medieval Bengali literature

Chandimangal The texts belonging to this subgenre eulogize Chandi or Abhaya, primarily a folk goddess, but subsequently identified with Puranic goddess Chandi. 16. The Chandimangal (Bengali: মুকুন্দরাম চক্রবর্তী) is an important subgenre of mangalkavya, the most significant genre of medieval Bengali literature. This identification was

probably completed a few centuries before the earliest composition of the Chandimangalkavya. The texts belonging The Chandimangal (Bengali: চান্দিমঙ্গলকাব্য) is an important subgenre of mangalkavya, the most significant genre of medieval Bengali literature. Most of the texts of this subgenre comprises two unrelated narratives. The narrative of Kalketu and Phullara is known as the Akhetik Khanda (hunter section), and the narrative of Dhanapati and his wives, Lahana and Khullana is known as the Banik Khanda (merchant section). Both of these narratives were probably mentioned in a sloka of the Brihaddharma Purana (Bangabasi edition, Uttarkhanda, Ch 16a61a4f1b

Theatre of Bangladesh , were produced in these performances. At present, apart from the Sanskrit

theatre, the influence of the European theatre and the indigenous folk culture can also be seen in the theatre art of Bangladesh. The conquest of Bengal by the Gupta Empire led the ingress of the northern Indian culture into the ancient Bangladeshi culture which eventually introduced the tradition of theatre in Bangladesh. Mukunda Chakravarti's Chandimangal (1555-56) and Krishnadasa Kaviraja's Chaitanya Charitamrita (c 1560-80) Theatre in Bangladesh is believed to have its origin in the 4th century AD in the form of Sanskrit drama. Manasa etc

Barujibi Sanyal, Hitesranjan (1981) Barujibi (Bengali: বরুজিবি/বরুজিবি) or Barui (Bengali: বরুই) is a Bengali Hindu agrarian caste found in India and Bangladesh. Barujibi is one of the fourteen castes belonging to 'Nabasakh' group

of Bengal. Their traditional occupation is cultivation of Betel. caste has been mentioned in the medieval Bengali literature marvel of Chandimangal Kavya composed by Mukundaram Chakrabarti 16a61a4f1b

Dobhashi 'Bilingual') is a neologism used to refer to a historical register of the Bengali language which borrowed extensively, in all aspects, from Arabic and Persian. However, Dobhashi literature was produced in the modified Arabic scripts of Chittagong and Nadia. The standardisation of the modern Bengali language during the colonial period, eventually led to its decline. It became the most customary form for composing puthi poetry predominantly using the traditional Bengali alphabet. writers too, with medieval authors such as Bipradas Pipilai and the Chandimangal

poets implementing a large quantity of loanwords, as well as the courts Dobhashi (Bengali: ডোভাশী, ডোভাশী, romanized: Dōbhāṣī, lit 16a61a4f1b

Chandannagar Historians are of the opinion that the French Chandannagar (Bengali: [ʧʰɔndɔn:ɔ'gɔr]), also known by its former names Chandannagore and Chandernagor (French: [ʃɑ̃dɛʁnagɔʁ]), is a city in the Hooghly district in the Indian state of West Bengal. that no mention of the town is found in medieval Bengali texts like Chandimangal and Manasamangal Kāvya. It is headquarter of the Chandannagore subdivision and is a part of the area covered by Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) 16a61a4f1b

Located on the western bank of Hooghly River, the city was

one of the five settlements of French India. Indo-French architecture is seen in the colonial bungalows, most of which are in a dilapidated state. 16a61a4f1b

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