The Recognition of Śakuntala, written in the 5th century by the greatest of the ancient Indian playwrights, offers a classic introduction to Indian theater and aesthetics. In addition to its enchanting love story, this play presents a religious drama. It promotes the doctrine of karma, in which all experiences are influenced by actions from earlier in life, and it represents an allegory of the relationship between the worshiper and the sacred. Students of drama, religious studies, and world literature will appreciate this affordable and accessible edition of a timeless play. Read on the Scribd...  Book Preview. The Recognition of Sakuntala - Kalidasa. You've reached the end of this preview. Sign up to read more! Start your free 30 days. Kaviratna Kalidasa also used Kālidāsa's Shakuntala as a sub-plot in the movie.V. Shantaram made the Hindi movie Stree (1961) based on Kālidāsa's Shakuntala. R.R. Chandran made the Tamil movie Mahakavi Kalidas (1966) based on Kālidāsa's life. Chevalier Nadigar Thilagam Sivaji Ganesan played the part of the poet himself. Ashadh Ka Ek Din is a play based on fictionalized elements of Kalidasa life. Influence[edit]. The Recognition of Sakuntala: A Play in Seven Acts by Kalidasa (including 'Sakuntala in the Mahabharata') (A New Verse Translation with an Introduction and Notes). Oxford World's Classics, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Full text not available from this repository.

Abstract

KING Yes. I shall release you - SAKUNTALA When? KING When? When, like a bee, I kiss the bud of your unbruised lip And flood my thirsting mouth with nectar. Kalidasa’s play about the love of King Dusyanta and Sakuntala, a hermitage girl, their separation by a curse, and eventual reunion, is the supreme work of Sanskrit drama by its greatest poet and playwright (c.4th century CE). Overwhelmingly erotic in tone, in performance The Recognition of Sakuntala aimed to produce an experience of aesthetic rapture in the audience, akin to certain types of mystical experience. The pioneering English translation of Sakuntala in 1789 caused a sensation among European composers and writers (including Goethe), and it continues to be performed around the world. This vibrant new verse translation includes the famous version of the story from the Mahabharata, a poetic and dramatic text in its own right and a likely source for Kalidasa. The introduction discusses the play in the aesthetic and cultural context of ancient India.