

**THE RELEVANCE OF SANKARADEVA PRACTICE AND
SANKARADEVA STUDIES IN MODERN ASSAMESE LITERATURE****Sima Bhuyan,**

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Recommendation:

As the propagator of Vaishnavism in Assam through the Nava Vaishnava movement, Sankaradeva naturally gained a place in the Bhaktiya or religious tradition of Assam. In fact, the whole being of Sankaradeva is involved not only in religious aspects, but also in the national life of Assam. Therefore, the context of Sankaradeva has been discussed from various perspectives in Assamese society and literature. After the nineteenth century Renaissance, attempts were made to study Sankaradeva from various perspectives rather than confining him to one religious' leader. As a result, many new aspects of Sankaradeva's practice in modern Assamese literature were discovered. Therefore, it is important to understand the relevance of the study of Sankaradeva in modern Assamese literature. This discussion attempts to provide a comprehensive overview of the practice of Sankaradeva in modern Assamese literature and to determine the need or relevance of such studies at present.

As the pioneer of the Nava Vaishnava movement and the propagator of Vaishnavism, Sankaradeva gained a strong place in the religious tradition of Assam. Until the nineteenth century Renaissance, Sankaradeva's place in the minds of the common people of Assam was limited to religious gurus. However, the Renaissance gave the people of Assam the opportunity to become acquainted with modernity by gaining contact with Western education and culture. As a result of such changes in the mindset of the people, the perception of Sankaradeva, among other things, changed from the previous perception. Therefore, the position of Sankaradeva, the religious guru in the minds of the people of Assam, also changed. The print media played a very important role in this regard. The publication of the old verse books in print was a historic step in this regard. Despite the challenges of the period, Haribilas Gupta had several books of Sankaradeva printed in Calcutta, making them easily available to the public and helping to overcome the reforms in this regard. However, despite the beliefs and sanctity of the common people, after the printing of the old scriptures, the previous sanctity was imposed on the printed texts. After the publication of the newspaper 'Arunodoi' in 1846, the 'Dharmaprakash' printing press was established inside a satra like Auniati and 'Assam Bilasini' and other religious books were published. The first newspaper in Assam, Arunodoi, created a favorable environment for the real study or discussion of Sankaradeva beyond the miracle of the Charit Puthi. Miles Brahman is particularly noteworthy. Brahman has given Sankaradeva a high place in the pages of 'Arunodoi' for understanding the nature of the true God and for writing literature in simple Assamese language despite knowing Sanskrit. This is subject to separate discussion. This pace of discussion of Sankaradeva continued after 'Arunodoi' and Sankaradeva was studied from various perspectives as a fully human character away from the confines of religious gurus. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these two aspects of the study of Sankaradeva. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these two aspects of the study of Sankaradeva. Therefore, it was only when the Renaissance expanded the mental horizons of Western education and culture that the path to true practice of Sankaradeva was

opened. Therefore, in addition to finding place in various forms of creative literature, analytical studies of Sankaradeva began to take place. Such studies show the relevance of a historical figure like Sankaradeva in the present day.

Bezbarua himself wrote two biographies of Sankaradeva and created a platform for discussion of this subject on the flute. This is the first time that I have seen Sankaradeva in Assamese literature. of literature

Sankaradeva was looked at from different perspectives in different ways. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of Sankaradeva in modern Assamese literature

The novels based on the life of Sankaradeva:

gave a new impetus to the discussion of Sankaradeva in modern Assamese creative literature plays an important role. In addition, it is noteworthy that the context of Sankaradeva is also discussed in poetry and song literature. There are many novels based on the life of Sankaradeva that gave impetus to the discussion of Sankaradeva in Assamese literature. Dhanya Nara Tanu Bhal—Syed Abdul Malik, Yakeri nahike upam'— Laxminandan Bora, 'Sarbagunakar' – Nirupama Mahant. In the novel 'Dhannya Nar Tanu Bhal' by Syed Abdul Malik, the novelist tries to prove the relevance of Sankaradeva in the context of the modern era. It is a remarkable step to reject the miracles of the character books and establish Sankaradeva as a fully human being instead of a god with miraculous qualities. The novel is divided into four parts and covers the early period of Sankaradeva's life. The novelist makes meaningful use of the important moments from to the end of his life. 'Blessed is the thin body reflected in Sankaradeva Work-oriented cultural lifestyles, caste non-discrimination, etc. are certainly relevant today. of Sankaradeva.

In 'Dhannya Nara Tanu Bhal' as a fully human character combining greatness, talent and commitment to the people Sankaradeva is depicted. The relevance of these qualities or aspects reflected in the character and actions of Sankaradeva. Therefore, it is possible to portray him in a relevant way in the novel.

Similarly, Laxminandan Bora's 'Jakeri Nahike Upam' portrays the character of Sankaradeva as a symbol of national life due to the relevance of his personality, ideals and works. In order to bring the historical figure of the distant past closer to the reader. It is noteworthy that the novelist uses the third person 'he' in the case of children Shankar. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these characteristics. The novel reflects the talent of Sankaradeva, who developed through extensive study, practice, endless curiosity and greatest realization, and the relevance of his contributions to the socio-cultural and political spheres. The novel is based on the life of Sankaradeva, who is a historical figure, but whose relevance is considered in the context of the present day.

The novel 'Sarbagunakar' by Nirupama Mahant depicts the life of Sankaradeva from the beginning to the end in three parts—'Uday', 'Madhyahna' and 'Aparahna'. Uday tells the story of Sankaradeva's childhood and return home after completing his childhood schooling. The 'Madhyahna' section describes the rule of the kingdom, the performance of household religion, the establishment of a Namghar at Bardowa, etc. It also reflects the relevance of Sankaradeva's working life in the middle of his life. The chapter 'Aparahna' describes the reminiscences of Sankaradeva's past. This chapter reflects the perfection of Sankaradeva, who engaged in self-discovery through his unselfish analysis of his career and the confusion arising between real society and ideals.

There are many examples of Sankaradeva in modern Assamese creative literature, not only in novels but also in poetry. There are many different types of poems written by Laxminath Bezbarua, who played an important role in establishing Sankaradeva in modern Assamese literature.

*Sankardev, dekhu jeevanar
Charitra kebal bhakatar xima
(Sankardev, I see the character of
life is only the limit of the devotee.)*

In the poem, the poet remembers Sankaradeva with gratitude for his contribution to the whole of Assam and finally shows the inability of his Karbi talent.

*Tomar jeevani likhe ene sadhya kaar?
Gotei asam juri bistrilo jeevani jaar.
(Who can write your biography?
whose biography extends throughout Assam.)*

Jyoti Prasad Agrawal proved the relevance of Sankaradeva's cultural contribution and said that the culture of Sankara-Madhava is only for Assam No, it lighted up the whole world.

*Xunar deshar mahapurushor
Xunmuliya sanskritiye pohar diye ei prithibit.
(There are many great sages in the country of gold
Golden culture gives light to this world.)*

Bishnu Prasad Rabha also composed songs to inspire the Assamese youth with the ideals of Sankardev. The following is an excerpt from a song by Rava that proves the relevance of Sankaradeva's ideals—

*O asamiya deka dol
Xundor sankare korisile tol
Dekhuaisil jogot juri asim bahur bol.
(Oh, the Assamese youth team
Sundar Shankar did the bottom
He showed the strength of his infinite arm around the world.*

In addition, like the last song of Sankardev's play 'Kalyan kharman', Babha also wrote Kalyan Kharman in the last song of his life 'Eye Mor Last Gan'. It's about anger. Many of the Rabha songs depict images associated with the Shankari culture such as Nandi, Bhaktabrinda, Sarai Yatana Thapanapati, Parsad etc. The application is remarkable. Sankaradeva was a historical figure for his great personality, ideals, talents, etc.

will continue to be relevant to all men of all ages. Therefore, Bhupen realized the emptiness created in his absence Hazarika also wrote:

*Etupi dutupi sokulo xore mor
Dukhani charanak pai
Asamar akashat dukhar rul uthise aji
Sri sankar guru nai
(I have a couple of tears
They get two feet*

There is a lot of sadness in the sky of Assam today
(There is no Sri Shankar Guru.)

Therefore, it is important to note that the study of Sankaradeva in modern Assamese creative literature has been widely discussed in novels and poetry, but his discussion is still limited to dramatic literature. However, the discussion of Sankaradeva between novels and poetic literature shows that Sankaradeva has emerged as a fully human being in modern Assamese creative literature. In view of the turbulent socio-political situation of the present time, the relevance of the ideals and works of a well-cultured person like Sankaradeva is undeniable. Therefore, it is important to understand the characteristics of Sankaradeva in modern Assamese literature.

Analytical Studies on Sankaradeva in Modern Assamese Literature:

Analytical Studies on Sankaradeva is important in proving the relevance of Sankaradeva in the contemporary context. There are roles. There are several biographies of Sankaradeva written in modern Assamese literature, but these biographies have also been included in the analytical study of Sankaradeva due to the author's rational and analytical approach. There are many different types of characters in the film, but the most important one is the character of Sankaradeva. There are many different types of characters in the film, but the most important one is the character of Sankaradeva. These two works paved the way for such studies later as initial attempts at a theoretical analysis of the biography of Sankaradeva, his literature and the Mahapurushia religion. Bezbarua's study of Sankaradeva innovated, deepened and expanded modern Assamese literature and once again proved the relevance of Sankaradeva studies.

Therefore, it became possible to write books like 'Sri Sri Sankardev' by Maheshwar Neog and 'Yugnayak Shankardev' by Dimbeswar Neog. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these two aspects of the universe. The universe is made up of many different things. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of Sankaradeva's life, his works and their philosophical and literary value.

Similarly, Dimbeswar Neog has tried to establish Sankaradeva on the basis of all-India religious, Upanishadic philosophy and prove his relevance. The book is a collection of chapters on the religious and social roots of Sankaradeva.

Therefore, it is important to understand the importance and relevance of the literature, works and Nava Vaishnava ideals of Sankaradeva. Such analytical studies of Sankaradeva helped to establish Sankaradeva in a new form in modern Assamese literature. The book is an analytical discussion of important aspects such as the strength of Shankari religion, ethics, Sankaradeva and the worldly world. However, the book exposes the narrowness of this religion towards women, even though Sankaradeva believed in caste discrimination and said that nature and men are unanimous. However, the author makes it clear that this is the influence of the All-India Bhakti Movement.

Among those who realized the relevance of Sankaradeva's progressive views and studied him from this perspective are Bhabananda Dutta, Hiren Gohain and others. The latest fruit of Hiren Gohain's studies of Sankaradeva, *Sankaradeva Sandarshan*, attempts to analyze Sankaradeva from an objective point of view. In the preface to the book, he writes that the first condition for an objective discussion of Sankaradeva is to establish him as a man of the age with a human heart and mind from a supernatural being. Therefore, while pointing out some of his weaknesses and historical limitations, his great heart, vast talent, determination,

idealism and delusion-free character must also be reflected in a way that the general public can understand.

Jyoti Prasad Agrawal and Bishnu Prasad Rava pioneered the discussion of Sankaradeva on the relevance of his cultural and revolutionary views. Jyoti Prasad Agrawal gave a new interpretation of Shankari culture by describing the basic ideal of the Neo-Vaishnavism introduced by Sankaradeva as 'Krishna character as Krishna culture' Later, after the development of his thought, Sankaradeva was regarded as a symbol of revolutionary thought. Jyotiprasad felt that the signatures of Sankaradeva's revolutionary thought could be found in the architecture and sculpture of the Namghar. His works include '*Shilpir Prithivi*', '*Natunar Puja*', '*Assamese Culture*', etc. Bishnu Prasad Rava adopted Sankaradeva's revolutionary consciousness when he envisioned a modern socialist society Therefore, Rava placed Sankaradeva on the same level as Leonardo da Vinci and Krishna.

The following are the notable works that bear the signature of the relevance of the study of Sankaradeva and enrich modern Assamese literature with the study of Sankaradeva—

1. *Aitihāsik Patabhumit Mahapurux Sankardev* ('Mahapurusha Sankardeva in Historical Background') (1987) – Bapchandra Mahant
 2. *Adhunik Asamiya Sahityat Sankardevor Prasanga* 'The Context of Sankaradeva in Modern Assamese Literature (1988) Praful Chandra Bora
 3. *Sankardev Adhyanar Aitijya Aru Sampratik Cinta-Carcha* (1997) — Praful Chandra Bora
 4. *Kabyatattar dristire Sankardevor Kabya*. 'The Poetry of Sankaradeva in the View of Poetics' (2000) – Keshada Mohanty
 5. *Srimanta Sankardeva Samaj and Sanskriti* (2000) — Pradipjyoti Mohanty (edited).
 6. *Haratiyo Patahumit Sankardevor Sahitya Aru Satriya Sangeet* 'Sankaradeva's Literature and Satriya Music in the Indian Context' (2000) – Keswananda
 7. *Sankardevor Sahitya Sanskriti*. 'The Literature and Culture of Sankardev' (2001) – Nivedit Bora Sandiky (edited)
 8. *Sarbabharatiyo Bhakti Andolan Aru Sankardevor Mulyayan*. 'All-India Bhakti Movement and the Evaluation of Sankaradeva' (2004) — Jayajyoti Gogoi
 9. 'Shankardev's Personality and Social System' (2005) – Bapchandra Mahant
 10. *Sankardevor Byoktitto Aru Samaj Byobostha*. 'Characteristics of Shankari Literature and Culture' (2006) — Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Barkakati
 11. *Bishoy Sankardev* 'The Subject of Shankardev' (2008) Nagen Shaikia.
 12. *Sankardev Sangdarshan* 'Shankardev's Vision' (2013) – Hiren Gohain
- (List incomplete)

The Relevance of Sankaradeva Studies in the Present Time:

'The relevance of Sankaradeva studies in the present day — certainly in the context of the present time

The work and ideals of Sankaradeva are relevant.

There is no denying the relevance of the study of Sankaradeva as the pioneer of Assam and the national life of the Assamese. At a time when there was a turbulent environment in Assam in all these aspects, socially, politically and religiously, Sankaradeva stabilized the turbulent environment by spreading Vaishnavism in Assam as a branch of the all-India devotional movement. Although the Vaishnavism introduced by Sankaradeva was a branch of the all-India devotional movement, he also gave it a new dimension with his own fundamental innovative power. Along with devotional religion, the creation of high-level classical literature and culture and the adoption of a liberal outlook have also increased the

relevance of Sankaradeva. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these two aspects of the ancient Assamese language, literature and culture.

There is a rare aspect of Sankaradeva's versatility and there is a need for a talented person like Sankaradeva today. There is a signature of Sankaradeva's talent in poetry, music, drama, painting, religion, philosophy, physical education. In other words, a good combination of spiritual and mental aspects as well as reality was reflected in Shankari's genius. There is certainly a need and relevance for such talent as a symbol of full culture today.

There is also a need to study Sankaradeva in terms of Shankari philosophy. Simplicity and morality are a major characteristic of Shankari religion. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of praying to one God instead of worshipping many gods and goddesses, treating all living beings equally, and binding all people together irrespective of caste, religion and race. Sankaradeva is also relevant for all times for his humanistic approach and universal appeal of Shankari ideals inherent in the religious ideals of one ideology. Therefore, it is important to understand the universality of the Shankari ideals and the universality of the Shankari ideals has gained global momentum beyond the boundaries of Assam or India.

There will be a need to study. There are many historical events in the field of work and culture that Sankaradeva left behind in a place like Assam. There is a need to evaluate from a perspective. Therefore, it is important to consider the historical works of Sankaradeva in the present day and prove the relevance of their study in order to make the new generation of Assam work-cultured and hardworking. Sankaradeva played an important role in strengthening the nation-building process in Assam. Ruled by different political forces. It was not easy to unite the different parts under the name of 'Assam' Such far-reaching attitude of Sankaradeva is relevant in the context of the long-standing problems arising in the neighboring border areas of Assam and the growing discontent among the ethnic groups of Assam. Therefore, the lack of such attitudes and initiatives has led to the increase in violence, hostility and anarchy among the various ethnic groups of Assam. Therefore, it is relevant to study Sankaradeva in this regard in the context of the present time.

Conclusion:

There is no doubt that Sankaradeva made a fundamental contribution to Assamese society, literature and culture. Nevertheless, it is not uncommon to see limitations or incompleteness in some aspects of an accurate and objective assessment of Shankari ideals and views in the context of contemporary times While it is not impossible to have limitations or imperfections in some aspects as a fleeting human character, it is for the aspects discussed above that Sankaradeva remains relevant for study today and will continue to be so in the future.

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