



Contribution of Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardeva to Assamese Literature and Culture

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Abstract: Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva was an Assamese saint-scholar. Study on his life and works is of great academic importance in Assam. The tutorial, cultural and literature contribution by him still influences the fashionable creative works. The ideas, cultural contribution and philosophy of Srimanta Sankardeva became an integral area of the lifetime of Assamese people. Therefore, the investigators have felt the requirement to review about the contribution of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva within the sphere of Assamese literature and culture in relevancy its educational significance to uplift the moral, spiritual, value based thought, character building and personality development of the long run generation of the people. The foremost objectives of the study are to review the Contribution of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva within the sphere of Assamese literature and culture and to review the tutorial significance of the Contribution of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva within the sector of Assamese literature and culture.

Keywords: Assamese Literature, Educational Significance, Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardev, Cultural Contribution.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva was a human God within the world and amongst the people of Assam and he's the foremost celebrated name in Assam. He was really the foremost worthy son of God, which is also considered an incarnation by section of Assamese people. Srimanta Sankardeva was a versatile genius, an honest administrator, a spiritual teacher and variety one social reformer. He was all, and each one was in him – a painter, a musician, a scholar and specifically an ideal Assamese of an extended past. Srimanta Sankardeva is kind of a saviour to the Assamese society. He spread Neo Vaisnavism in Assam and regenerated the whole society refurbishing its faith, cultural, social organisation and integrity.

1.1. Significance of the Study

Srimanta Sankardeva could also be a secular saint for the people of Assam. The religious preaching and activities of Srimanta Sankardev contributed too significantly in shaping the Assamese Culture and literature. Study of his life and works is of great academic importance in Assam.

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The tutorial, cultural and literature contribution by him still influences the fashionable creative works. Srimanta Sankardeva was a pioneer of Assamese art and culture, language and literature and also of education. Therefore, the investigators have felt the requirement to review about the contribution of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva within the sphere of Assamese literature and culture in relevance its educational significance to uplift the moral, spiritual, value based thought, character building and personality development of the long term generation of the people.

1.2. Delimitation of the study

The delimitation of this study is as under:

- This study is delimited to the materials available to the investigators concerning with Srimanta Sankardeva.
- This study is specifying the Contribution of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva within in the field of Assamese literature and culture.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To review the Contribution of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva within the sphere of Assamese literature and culture.
- To review the tutorial significance of the Contribution of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva within the world of Assamese literature and culture.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data collected from many secondary sources i.e. books, research paper, research articles, reports etc. published in journals and periodical. Some information is additionally collected "Kritan ghosa" of Sankardeva and books written about Sankardeva by some authors. This study is descriptive in nature.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Contribution of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva within the sphere of Assamese literature and culture.

Poetic Work

Sankardeva's reputation as a poet is sometimes overshadowed by his greatness as a preacher and a spiritual reformer. The most target point behind Sankardeva's poetry is personation of Visnu as karma. This is often the pivotal theme of the resurgent Vaisnava literature of India as a whole.



The incarnation was an act of compassion like Christ's which had been the actuation of the nice art and literature of European Middle Ages and after. The greatness of his poetry hinges on this double version that Krishnadivine and his attribute. The name of the poetic work of Sankardeva are Kirtan-Ghosa, Harischandra-upayana, Rukminiharana, ajamil opakhyana, Bali-Chalona, Kurukshetra Yatra, Gopi Uddava Samvada, Amtrita Manthana etc.

Bhakti Theory

The main intention of Sankardeva to see Bhakti theory is to convert Saktism to Vaishnavism. Books of Sankardeva that established his Bhakti theory of Bhakti Pradipa, Anadi Patona, Nimi Navaridha Samvada, Bhakti Ratnakar (in Sanskrit), Gunamala. Transliteration

Sankardeva rendered Bhagavata Purana (section-vi, viii, i, ii, vii, ix, x, xi, xii) from Sanskrit to Assamese words and idioms of the time. Further, he translated the first canto of Ramayana (Adi Kanda) and last canto (Uttara Kanda).

Drama

Sankardev denoted the beginning of the Assamese drama in fifteenth century which mentioned as Angkia Naat. It's a unique kind of dance-drama. Angkia Naats are complete composition of art with slokas, bhatimas, dance, songs and dialogues, contributing to create a kind of superhuman loveliness. The primary specimens of dramatic prose embedded in these plays are remarkable for his or her intimate, colloquial tone, style and adroit rhythms. He handling of Brajavali during this quite poetic drama is hardly paralleled elsewhere in India. The Angkiya Naats are written by Srimanta Sankardeva as the Cihna Yatra, the Patni- prasada, the Parijat Harana, the Kalia Damana, Rukmini Haran, Keli Gopal, Ram Vijaya.

Song

All the songs are written and composited by Srimanta Sankardeva and Madhav Dev are remarked as Borgeet in Assamese Society for its high value and reputation. Borgeet are a number of the foremost classic devotional songs. The tune and rhythms of those songs are set within the dhrupara tradition and are fixed for all times. They're sung within the same tune and rhythms as within the lifetime of the saint without conscious variation. These tunes have survived the attack of your time and have hunted people's mind for half a millennium. The carefully chosen word, the stately rhythms and deep-set imagery set lyrics maintain the best possible dignity of Borgeet. Thorough of feelings and structural ordinance of spiritual lyrics also the simplest a part of Borgeet that it occupies the very best place of assamese cultural field. Sankardeva composed total 240 Borgeet, but only 34 exist in times. Besides, Bhatima is additionally a sort of panegyrics song written by Sankardeva.

Sattriya Dance

Satriya dance or sattria Nritya may be a major Indian classical dance. It's a dance-drama performance art with origins within the Krishna-centred Vaishnavasim monasteries of Assam, and attributed to the 15th century.

It's a really rich sort of Assamese classical dance which require hard training and hearty dedication from the part of the dancer. It's supported proper coordination of body and mind of the dancer.

Namghor

The Namghor may be a prayer-house where the devotees, present because the congregation, sign the name of God. Namghor are often considered together of the foremost powerful instrument for popularising a Sankardev's ideology, philosophy and non secular thought and alive it each and each Assamese people's heart from ancient to times. Letter on, Namghor has become the permanent feature of each village, town and city of Assam.

Sattra

Sattra may be a cultural centre for imparting training of stage acting, singing, and musical recital connected with the Bhaona and Sattriya culture. It's also provide academic knowledge. Sattra comprise two major categories- udashin sattra and Grihastri Sattra. In Udashin Sattra, Bhaktas lead celibate lives whereas the bhaktas aren't celibate and enter domestic life in Grihastri Sattra. Satras are often called as multidimensional institution for participating in religious discourses, sacred cultural practises, art and literature. Sattras are the flag bearer of Assamese enriches culture for conservation, preservation and transformation of the artistic forms and expressions including dance, music, woodcarving, mask-making and theatre that become an integral part of bhakti, were rooted within the existing folk and cultural tradition.

V. CONCLUSION

The central role of Sankardeva in Assamese society may be a religious saint. But his incredible contribution to the sector of literature and culture make him Mahapurusha for the people of Assam. Thereformative Cultural Revolution of Sankardeva made progress within the evaluation of thoughts and development of the society. borgeet, bhaona, music and dance gave this revolution an exceptional and unique structure. Thoughtfulness behind the drama of sankardeva attracts all people regardless of cast, creed and sophistication. The motive of his drama was to abolish caste discrimination and make unity among the people. His cultural creation Namghor and Sattra also a big contribution of imparting democratic value to the society. Through the cultural activity, Sankardeva tried to project light of education among illiterate people of Assam. Though the entire cultural contribution and literature work of Sankardeva is primarily associated with imparting religious education, it's also great educative value that every institution of Assam practices it through curriculum.

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