

## CHAPTER-II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To carry out the proposed research work the following literatures are reviewed so that a clear conception may be developed and also to have a clear account on the work already done. This aspect more particularly helps to state the need of the study as well as to formulate the objectives and hypothesis of the proposed work. Following are some important literature reviewed in this context :

1. Borbarua, Hiteswar .(2013). *Āhomar Din*: This is a much valuable book for learning about the extended Āhom dynasty. Apart from the events of the Āhom dynasty, focus has been drawn in this book on subjects like the contemporary literature, culture, language, economy, social norms etc. Events of the British rule in Assam have also been partly described here. The book is divided into three episodes. Within these, four chapters have been inserted in the 1<sup>st</sup> episode, three in the 2<sup>nd</sup> episode and again three chapters in the 3<sup>rd</sup> episode. Besides this, an annexure has also been enclosed with the book. The book has been published by Asom Prakāśan Pariṣad. The Secretary of Prakāśan Pariṣad and a renowned thinker litterateur Chandra Prasād Śaikṭā in the introduction of the book wrote about the value of the book as – “...the book will highly influence on the community life of Assam.” He also hoped that this book would supply enough resources to the research scholars of the history of Assam.
2. Neog, Dimbeswar.(1977).*Yoganāyaka Śaṅkaradeva* : In this book, Dimbeswar Neog has mainly discussed about *Eka-Śaraṇa-Harināma-Dharma* which was propagated by Śaṅkaradeva. The book is divided into six parts. In the first part, Moreover the discussion of *Bhakti Dharma* it has been discussed on

Christianity, Islam and Buddhism also. In this chapter, it has also been discussed about philosophy base as well as viewpoints of the above mention religion. In the second chapter, it has been discussed about the *Bhakti Dharma* of Medieval India propagated by Rāmānuja, Rāmānanda and Kabīra etc. In this chapter also the writer has discussed about the chronology as well as the regular series of the writings of Śaṅkaradeva. Dimbeswar Neog deeply analyzed the rules and conditions of *Bhakti Dharma* propagated by Śaṅkaradeva in the 3<sup>rd</sup> chapter. Then in the fourth chapter, it has been discussed about the contribution of Śaṅkaradeva as a great organizer and reformer of society. In this chapter too, Śaṅkaradeva is compared with Kabīra of India and Mārtin Luthār of Europe, who was a notable social reformer. In the fifth chapter, it has been discussed about the universality of Mahāpuruṣīyā Dharma. i.e. relating to the doctrines of Śaṅkaradeva. The last chapter is named as ‘opacani’(to overflow) in which the critic has analyzed the ethics of religion as well as *Bhakti* religion on the light of *upaniṣads* and *Gītā*. Dimbeswar Neog expressed freely his opinion in this book that Humanism is the theme of *Bhakti Dharma* propagated by Śaṅkaradeva. According to the writer it is obvious that various religion of the universe help in making unity instead of Scholarly learning, longing of research and perseverance of the writer have been manifested throughout this book.

3. Bezbaroa, Lakshminath.(1997). *Śrī Śrī Śaṅkaradeva āru Śrī Śrī Mādhavadeva* : Lakshmīnāth Bezbaroa’s *Śrī Śrī Śaṅkaradeva* and *Śrī Śrī Mādhavadeva* is a biography of Śaṅkaradeva and Mādhavadeva. The book is classified into thirty three chapters. Besides the chapters there is a supplementary chapter in the book. In this book there is detail description of the life of Śaṅkaradeva from his ancestors. On being included the biography of Mādhavadeva, identifications of

his followers is also added there. In the supplementary chapter, a list of Moral Instructors of Mādhavadeva and a description of their satras is also given there. It is also written in the book the way of diversity that takes place on *Eka-Śaraṇa-Harīnāma-Dharma* after the death of Śaṅkaradeva. The book is basically taken down depending on the hagiographies. The author has applied both the style of first person and second person in the book. It is a suitable book to know about Śaṅkaradeva and Mādhavadeva.

4. Basu, Yogiraj .(1978). *Vedānta āru Vaiṣṇav Dharma* : The book is divided into two parts. The relationship of Vaiṣṇvism with the Vedānta and the similarity and dissimilarity of Vaiṣṇvism are cleanly justified in this book. It has also been discussed in the book how far the preachers of Vaiṣṇvism were influenced by the Philosophy of *Vedānta*. The origin of *Vedānta*, development and a comparative analysis of philosophical viewpoint of the preachers of Medieval Vaiṣṇvism like Rāmānuja, Nimbārka, Mādhavācārya, Ballabhācārya, Caitanyadeva, Śaṅkaradeva etc. are placed in this book. It has been made easy to the readers by the comparative analysis of the different philosophical viewpoint
5. Nayak, Gobinda.(2012).*Śaṅkar Gosñāi Carit*: This is a *Carit puthi* (hagiography) written by an Oriyā hagiographer. The name of the Caritkār (hagiography) is Gobinda Nāyak. Nārāyaṇ Chandra Goswāmī has translated the book into the Assamese in prose volume. In this book a short description of Śaṅkaradeva's life sketch is found in the period of Jagannath. The respect shown by the disciples to Śaṅkaradeva while staying there has been well explained here. It is known from the description in the Carit that Gobinda Nāyak was a disciple of Śaṅkaradeva. There are 240 stanzas in the Carit. The original book was composed in Brajāwalī language.

6. Gait, Edward .(2011). *A History of Assam* : This is a remarkable book by a foreign writer about the history of Assam. Descriptions on the social conditions such as politics, economics, religion, literature, fine arts, tribal relationship, tea industry etc. of Assam from ancient time till the modern era can be found in this book. The book also discusses about the traditional rulers of pre-historic period. Discussions about Koch dynasty, Āhom dynasty, and war between Āhom and Mugal etc. are also in the book. Besides this, Kacārī king, Jayantīā king, political events of Maṇipur, aggression by the Māān, British rule etc. also found in this book. In short, this is a very useful book to learn about Assam and its neighboring provinces.
7. Ambedkar, B.R.(2008). *Annihilation of Caste* : This is an important book by the Father of the Indian Constitution Bhīmraō Rāmji Āmbedkār. The author has expressed in the book how casteism initiates uproar in a society. The dreadfulness of this casteism in the society of Hindu religion of India is tremendous. The author says in this regard – “The effect of caste on the ethics of the Hindus is simply deplorable. Caste has killed public spirit. Caste has destroyed the sense of public charity. Caste has made public opinion impossible. A Hindu’s public is his caste. His responsibility is only to his caste. His loyalty is restricted only to his caste.” The author also has mentioned in the book that *Manusmṛti* has influenced the society with bad elements by pleading for casteism. According to him, casteism encourages demolition of humanism in the society.
8. Varma, Viswanath Prasad .(1979). *Philosophical Humanism and Contemporary India* : The book has discussed in details about the philosophical perspective of humanism. There are eight chapters in the book. The author has made a strong

analysis through the book on various topics, viz. meaning of humanism, relation between monotheism and spiritual humanism, humanism and religion, humanism, science and history, origin of humanism, humanism and existentialism, humanism and non-violence, humanism and internationalism, ideological humanism and public administration, development of humanism and Marxism and problems of humanism in contemporary society etc. This book is essential for the readers to understand the philosophical perspective of humanism.

9. Bali, Dev Raj .(1989). *Introduction to Philosophy* : This book has 10 chapters. In the tenth chapter has a brief discussion about the definition and evolution of humanism. According to the author the nature of humanism is same in all parts of the world. Everyone wants happiness and security in life. The author has described in one of the chapters about the concepts offered on humanism by Sarvāpallī Rādhākṛishnan, Professor Chillar, Protagoras, Socrates, Dr. Fischer etc.
10. Lekharu, Upendra Chandra .(2011). *Kathā-Gurucarit* : It is a remarkable work in the history of Assamese Carit literature. Medieval Assamese literature, culture, society, economic and political condition, education of medieval Assam, the various elements of the contemporary social life have been reflected in this book. The book is composed in prose. The size of the book is also large. From the editor's column in the introduction, it is known that this book of hagiography was collected by Bāṇīkānta Kākatī from Barpeṭā Satra. The focal theme of the book is Śaṅkaradeva's life. Along with Śaṅkaradeva, the life history of Māḍavadeva and Ātā (associate)s have been described here. The book

has a number of supernatural stories due to which it seems to lose credibility.

This Carit is an appropriate handbook for readers and researchers.

11. Neog, Maheswar .(1987). *Śrī Śrī Śaṅkaradeva* : This is a biography of Śaṅkaradeva written by Maheśwar Neog on historical background. The book is divided into six parts. The first part is named by prologue. In this part, the biographer has described the source collection of elements of the book, a detail description of forefathers of Śaṅkaradeva, historical background of the kingdom of ancient in Kāmarūpa, arrival of caṇḍībar in Kāmarūpa, a description of family identify and the birth of Śaṅkaradeva . In the second part, it has been discussed about the situations took place during his life time passed in Bardowā. In this part the author has added about taking education of Śaṅkaradeva at Mahendra kandali's ṭol, practice of literature and performance of *Cihṇayātrā Bhāonā*, war between the Bhūyāṇs and the Kacāris , first and second marriage of Śaṅkaradeva and a detail description of pilgrimage.
12. Saikia, Nagen .(2011). *Biṣay Śaṅkaradeva* : In this book the author presents a discussion on the personality and talent of Śaṅkaradeva. In addition, there is also an analysis on the aesthetic elements of Mādhavadeva's book Nām-ghoṣā. The book is a collection of 17 articles. The articles have mainly reviewed on topics such as the great personality of Śaṅkaradeva, philosophical opinion, quality judging of devotion, Śaṅkaradeva's admiration for India, discussion of *Cihṇayātrā*, significance of Satrīyā music, analysis of Bargīt, Śaṅkaradeva's teaching for the young generation, Śaṅkaradeva's life cycle etc. It can be said that the book has filled up the partial gap in the study on Śaṅkaradeva.
13. Sarma, Tirthanath .(1992). *Bhaktibāda*: The author has elaborated in details the inward truth of *Bhakti Dharma* in this book. The author has taken down various

quotations from the writings of Śaṅkaradeva, Mādhavadeva and the other vaiṣṇava poets in order to make obvious the inward truth. The author Tīrthanāth Śarmā has explained the eight ways of *Bhaktibāda* in his book. He has discussed about *Nāma*, nine kinds of *Bhakti*, association with honest man (Satsaṅga), religious preceptor, emancipation, attainment of God through religious acts (Karma Yuga), contemplative devotion, i.e, attainment of God through close meditation (Jñāna Yuga) and the path of attaining God through devotion (*Bhakti Yuga*) in eight parts of the book. The author has used the quotations from the writings of Śaṅkaradeva and Mādhavadeva to clarify the nine kinds of *Bhakti*. After all, the author has tried to give a clear conception on *Bhakti* in the book.

14. Goswami, Kesavananda Deva .(2014). *Satra Saṅskṛtir Rūprekhā* : In this book the writer has discussed about the culture of the satras. It has been analyzed in the book about the festivals of Satra, *Bhāonā*, the custom of taking ‘*nirmāli*’\* Satriyā dance *Bargīt* and the way of performance, the rules of singing community prayer (caidhya prasaṅga) and the contribution of the Satras to the Assamese society. Sixteen articles have been included on different topics in this book. In addition, a list of the *Thān* and Satras of Assam has also been added. It is expected that the very list may benefit the research scholars and inquisitive readers.
15. Bora, Lakshminandan .(1993). *Yākeri Nāhike Upāma*: The book ‘*Yākeri Nāhike Upām*’ Written by Lakṣhmīnandan Borā, is a precious contribution to the history of Assamese Literature. This is a life centered novel which is written on the life of Śaṅkaradeva. To write down the novel, the novelist was more dependent on

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\* a garland of flowers offered to a deity and worn on the head as a sacred thing or garland of flowers offered by a guru with blessing.

the modern critical books and biography than the hagiographies. According to the author the dates of the hagiographies are not so dependable and most of them are supernatural. The writer has tried to establish Śaṅkaradeva as a national leader of Assamese society. Of course, the author occasionally has been attributed the quality of super human in the personality of Śaṅkaradeva. In this book, it gets place all the important events of the whole life of Śaṅkaradeva.

16. Goswami, Narayan Chandra .(1993). *Asamat Bhāonār Paramparā* : The book is written describing the subject matter on the origin of *Bhāonā* in Assam, various influence on *Bhāonā* from different sources and the following of Nāṭya Śāstra of Bharata. According to the author, Śaṅkaradeva has created Bhāona in order to propagate *Eka-Śaraṇa-Harināma-Dharma*. The writer says that Śaṅkaradeva has created *Bhāonā* in order to revive the religious as well as spiritual sense in Society. The author again says that specially Śaṅkaradeva has attracted the mass for *Rāmnāma* by performance the *Bhāonā*. In this small book, it has also been discussed how far the dramatic art of Nāṭya Śāstra of Bharata is followed up. According to the author the tradition of Assamese *Bhāonā* is created from the very beginning of *Cihnayātrā* of Śaṅkaradeva. The author has given a brief description of the historical background of *Bhāonā* from the time of Śaṅkaradeva to the present period.
17. Dutta, Anima .(1995). *Asamar Vaiṣṇav Sāhitya āru Darśan* : In this book, it has been discussed about the Vaiṣṇav Literature of Assam and the philosophical ideology of Śaṅkaradeva. There has been included eight articles in the book. In the book, the discussion of poetic talent of Mādhavadeva and the inward truth of Lakṣhmīnāth Bezbaruā have taken place besides the religion and philosophy of Śaṅkaradeva. The author has been discussed the philosophical viewpoint of



Śaṅkarācārya and Rāmānucārya also in the book. And then the author has tried to establish the philosophical viewpoint of Śaṅkaradeva on the background of philosophical ideology of Śaṅkarācārya and Rāmānucārya. After all, the reader will be able to attaining a substantial assumption of the religion and philosophy of Śaṅkaradeva throughout the articles of this book.

18. Mahanta, Bap Chandra .(1964). *Mahāpuruṣa Śaṅkaradeva* : The author Bap Chandra Mahantra has discussed in his book on religion, philosophy and ideology of life of Śaṅkaradeva. The book has five parts. In the first part the author has discussed the historical background of religion in Assam from the pre-historical period to the period of Śaṅkaradeva . In the second part, being analyzed about Śaṅkaradeva's philosophy, the author has discussed on the life style of his followers and special truth of *Bhakti Dharma*. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> part of the book, on the basis of *Bhakti pradīp* and *Bhakti Ratnākara*, the author has analyzed the philosophical view point of Śaṅkaradeva and the rules of *Bhakti Dharma* propagated by Śaṅkaradeva . In the fourth part, the author has discussed about the various characteristics of the Bargīts and Ankīyā dramas, and also analyzed the influence of other writers on Bargīt and plays of Śaṅkaradeva. Śaṅkaradeva as a organizer of society and his contribution to the society has been discussed in the fifth part of the book. He has also commented in the book how art and philosophy could help information of the society. Throughout the book the viewpoint of Humanism of Śaṅkaradeva has manifested.
19. Das, Jnanranjan .(2007). *Ādhunik Asamīyā Bhāṣāt Kathā-Gurucarit* : It is a translational book by the author. The book *Kathā - Gurucarit* is translated to the modern Assamese language. As a result, it has become convenient for those of

the readers who are not related with the language of middle age of Assamese literature. The book is divided into forty three chapters including the supplementary description as a whole.

20. Das, Narayan .(1978). *Śaṅkarī Sāhityar Bhūmikā* : There are various aspects of literature of Śaṅkaradeva has been discussed in this book. The book is divided into nineteen parts. In all these parts a detail description has been given on philosophical viewpoint, aesthetics, language, depiction of folk life, depiction of nature, style of translation, influence of former poets of Śaṅkaradeva, influence of Śaṅkaradeva in the literature of the later era, influence of the Vedānta philosophy, art of drama and painting, the identity of Śaṅkaradeva's Saṅskṛt writings, classification and regular series of his literature and the necessity of the manuscript criticism of Śaṅkaradeva's literature. The writer of the book Nārāyaṇ Dās has observed the opinions of the critics like Maheswar Neog, Satyendranāth Śarmā, Bhavaprasād Chaliḥā, Kṛṣṇanārayaṇ Prasād Māgadh etc. in the book.
21. Sarmadoloī, Harinath .(1980). *Śaṅkaradevar Sāhitya Pratibhā* (1<sup>st</sup> part): A criticism has placed of Śaṅkaradeva's literature in the book. There is also a classification and characteristics of his literature in the book. Even if the literature of Śaṅkaradeva are mainly translational, yet the originality of the poet is freely recognized by the writer. The author has enhanced a brief description about the originality of darma, local elements in the Śaṅkaradeva's drama and influence of the Sanskrit darma are discussed before the discussion of the plays of Śaṅkaradeva. In relevance to the discussion of the poetry, an explanation has been enhanced here – the structure of story, art of characterization, presentation of subject matter, language etc.

22. Gohain, Hiren .(1987). *Kīrttan Puthir Rasbicār* : The topics discussed in the book are – language of the Kīrttana, its relation with Assamese society and life, impact of Harinām, relation of other social scientists of the world with Śaṅkaradeva where the focus has been put. According to the author, the language in the Kīrttana of Śaṅkaradeva is more modern in comparison to that of Bidyāpati or Caitanyadeva. The language of the Kīrttana is lively, natural and powerful, which are the qualities that have influenced in development of Assamese language in later years. Due to their dramatic undertone, the incidents in the Kīrttana, have been able to impact deeply in the minds of readers-listeners. As per the author, the impact of the Kīrttana is profound among any of the Hindu communities in Assam. There is no complication in the interpretation of *Haribhakti* (devotion to Hari), it's simple and straight. Apart from these discussions on the Kīrttana, the book also has discussed on mythical perspective, Satra, Nāmghar, feudalistic social system, tribal society, root of the Bārabhūyāñs etc. issues. The author has tried to assert that in the present context of the relevance of Marx, Froyd and Einstein is more than Śaṅkaradeva. However, the author is hopeful that the ideology of Śaṅkaradeva will also succeed in showing light to the contemporary society.
23. Barman, Sivanath .(1986). *Śrīmanta Śaṅkaradeva Kṛti āru Kṛtitva*: The book is divided into 19 chapters. In addition, it also enshrines an appendix. The author has put up a detailed assessment on various topics, viz. *Bhakti* movement in India and its socio-economic basis, *Bhakti* religion and Vaiṣṇav tradition, history of *Bhakti* religion in India, causes of popularity of *Bhakti* religion, monotheism and compliance to the guru, pre-Śaṅkaradeva religious environment of Assam, similarity-dissimilarity of Śākta and Śaiva religion with Neo-

Vaiṣṇavism, straight forwardness of the religion preached by Śaṅkaradeva, human values, Śaṅkaradeva's progressive thinking and irrelevance of casteism, status of women in Śaṅkaradeva's outlook, relationship between Śaṅkaradeva and the contemporary royal powers, obstructions posed by Bhaktism in the development of science and Śaṅkaradeva's review of literature etc. All in one, the author has endeavored to appraise Śaṅkaradeva as well as the social life in an unconventional perspective through this book.

24. Borua, Prahlād Kumar.(1990). *Bhāonā Samīkṣā* : In this book, edited by Prahlād Kumār Boruā, assessments have been presented on different aspects of *Bhāonā*. The book comprises 13 articles penned by 13 different writers on *Bhāonā*. Writers of the articles are – Śailen Bharāli, Keśavānanda Deva Goswāmī, Satyendranāth Śarmā, Nārāyaṇ Chandra Goswāmī, Ānanda Mohan Bhāgawatī, Ponā Mahanta, Naren Kalitā, Gajen Baruā, Prafulla Kumār Baruā, Prahlād Kumār Baruā, Lakṣhmi Gogoi and Ghana Śaikā. These authors have thrown light on various topics - melodrama programs that prevailed in Assam prior to the inception of *Bhāonā*, songs of *Bhāonā*, role of Sūtradhār in *Bhāonā*, dance and musical instruments in *Bhāonā*, local elements in the dance of Sūtradhār, costumes of the *Bhāonā* performers, integrity of *Bhāonā* and cultural assessment of *Bhāonā* etc. The volume is a relevant handbook for inquisitive readers and scholars.
25. Mahanta, Nirupama .(2011). *Śaṅkaradevar Cintā āru Ananya* : The book has primarily discussed on Śaṅkaradeva's talent as well as contribution. While writing on this subject an analysis has been forwarded on issues like impact of *Bhakti* movement in India, Śaṅkaradeva's humanism, socio-cultural contribution etc. Apart from Śaṅkaradeva, the book focuses on Kṛṣṇa's character described in

the Rajasuya poetry work of Mādhavadeva. Added to this, the tradition of harmony in the historical place Śivasāgar has also been discussed.

26. Goswami, Golokeswar .(2011). *Guru-Carit-Kathā : Adhyayan āru Biśleşaṇ* : On the basis of *Guru-Carit-Kathā*, this book has discussions primarily on proliferation and expansion of *Bhakti Dharma* in Assam. The book also presents an introduction to the Carit literature of India. Divided in three chapters, the book mainly offers discourses on determining the composers and time of Carit-Kathā, the elaborate life cycle of Śaṅkaradeva, intimacy of Śaṅkaradeva with Mādhavadeva, Śaṅkaradeva's strategy of religious propagation, Śaṅkaradeva - Mādhavadeva's settings for literary creations, life cycle of the *Ātai* (associate)s of Śaṅkaradeva - Mādhavadeva, role of women in *Bhakti Dharma*, economic condition and education system of medieval Assam and prose style of *Guru-Carit-Kathā* etc.
27. Sarma, Gobinda Prasad .(2013). *Asamīyā Jāti Cintā : Bezbaruā, Śaṅkaradeva āru Biṣṇu Rābhā* : A review has been made in the book on the contributions of Śaṅkaradeva, Lakṣhmināth Bezbaruā and Biṣṇu Rābhā in the formation of the Assamese community. The book encompasses 12 articles, of which three are about Śaṅkaradeva. They are – Śrīmanta Śaṅkaradeva in the light of Neo-modernism, Śrīmanta Śaṅkaradeva and Martin Luther, Śrīmanta Śaṅkaradeva and Shakespeare. Through these three articles an evaluation has been made on Śaṅkaradeva's aptitude. In one of the articles Śaṅkaradeva is compared with the religious reformer Martin Luther of Europe. In another Śaṅkaradeva's literary talent is judged with that of Shakespeare. According to the author the talents of both cannot be remarked as same in level. Through such comparative studies the

author has made it easy for the readers and researchers to know Śaṅkaradeva well.

28. Dutta, Birendranath .(2008). *Śaṅkar-Mādhavar manīṣā āru Asamar Sāṅskṛtic Uttarādhikār* : There is an analytical discussion in the book on the significance of the cultural contribution of Śaṅkaradeva-Mādhavadeva. It has discussions on 10 topics. The author has composed the articles on the subjects like Śaṅkaradeva's artistic talent, Śaṅkaradeva's perspective of criticism, Śaṅkaradeva as a poet, Śaṅkaradeva as a lyricists as well as a singer, application of Brajāvalī language in *Bargīt*, prose style of *Kathā-Guru-Carit* etc. The book also discussed on the relevance of *Bhakti Dharma*. The author has commented that due to the impact of western culture, a gap has developed between *Bhakti Dharma* and the tradition of Assamese society. The articles are thought provoking for the conscious readers.
29. Baisya, Bhuvaneswari .(1963). *Vaiṣṇav Yugar Asamiyā Sāhitya* : The book has discussed about the literature series of Pre-Vaiṣṇava era as well as Vaiṣṇava era. It is divided into three chapters. In the first and second chapter the periodical division of Assamese literature, brief introduction to the literature of Pre-Vaiṣṇava period have been discussed. In the third chapter discussions prevail on the demarcation of Vaiṣṇava era, objectives of the literature of this period, characteristics of literature, language of Aṅkīyā theatre, and Bargīt etc. In this chapter itself a review has been presented on Carit literature that grew after Vaiṣṇava era. On the whole, the author has been able to uphold an introduction about the language, literature of the Pre-Vaiṣṇava and more particularly Vaiṣṇava era.

30. Chaliha, Bhava Prasad .(1998). *Śaṅkaradeva Studies in Culture*: The book has presented reviews on various topics such as Significance of the religion of Śaṅkaradeva, his life, literary contribution of Śaṅkaradeva, Satra organization of Assam, philosophical opinion, Śaṅkaradeva's relation with tribal life etc. The book has been edited in English by Bhava Parsād Chaliḥā and published by Śrīmanta Śaṅkaradeva Saṅgha. As many as 21 authors have penned the articles on 21 subjects. The noteworthy among them are Sunīti Kumār Chāṭṭerjee, Bāṇikānta Kākatī, Birinchi Kumār Baruā, Maheśwar Neog, Satyendranāth Śarmā, Pratāp Chandra Choudhury, Dhirendranāth Chakravarty, Mukunda Mādhav Śarmā, Birendranāth Dutta and Biśweśwar Hāzarikā. The book may play a distinctive role in popularizing Śaṅkaradeva not only in India but abroad as well.
31. Mahanta, Pradipjyoti .(2000). *Śrīmanta Śaṅkaradeva : Samāḥ āru Saṅskṛti* : This is a compilation of 11 speeches. The speeches delivered in commemoration of a few people have been published together. A few speeches have been translated to Assamese from Beṅgalī and English. The articles have discussed in details on several issues namely Śaṅkaradeva's contribution to Indian civilization and culture, the composition of Śaṅkaradeva's poetry, comparative discussion about Śaṅkaradeva and Rabīndranāth Thākur, Assamese culture and Śaṅkaradeva, Tiwā society and Śaṅkaradeva, Mahāpuruṣā Vaiṣṇavism and Maṇipurī Vaiṣṇavism, Śaṅkaradeva's creations and Purāṇ literature. The authors of the articles are Maheśwar Neog, Satyendranāth Śarmā, Nirmalprabhā Bordoloi, Biśwanārāyaṇ Śāstrī, Balāirām Senāpati etc.
32. Hazarika, Pradip .(2007). *Śrīmanta Śaṅkaradeva āru Uttar Pūrbāncalar Janagoṣṭhī* : This is a collection of essays. The articles in the book reflect how

Śaṅkaradeva maintained relation with the ethnic communities of the northeastern region. In addition, a few of the articles have discussed on the roles played by a few Satras in sustaining unity among the ethnic groups. Satras that had played such roles were – Bāreghar Satra, Camarīyā Satra, Jakāi Satra, Ghārmarā Satra and Nikāmūl Satra etc. Apart from this, role of women in *Bhakti* movement has also been discussed in one of the essays. The way of Śaṅkaradeva's progressive mind-set had been able to demolish the barrier of casteism has been well expressed through the articles in the book.

33. Borkakati, Sanjib Kumar .(2013). *Pūrnāṅga Kathā Gurucarit* : This is an uncommon Carit *puṭhi* (hagiography). The book should be called a critical review book of the Carits rather than calling it a Carit itself. Apart from making a comparative analysis of the stories found in the Carit *puṭhis* of Assamese literature, the author has also expressed his own opinion through this book. Śaṅkaradeva's life is the primary theme of the book. In addition to Śaṅkaradeva, the life lines of Mādhavadeva and their disciples have also been reviewed here. The book carries occasional assessments of Śaṅkaradeva's religion, philosophy etc. various aspects made by the author. The large volume apart from making people aware about the life of Śaṅkaradeva has focused on different aspects of the contemporary society. It is a competent handbook for exercising on Śaṅkaradeva.
34. Bora, Ratul Chandra .(2017). *Śrīmanta Śaṅkaradevar Ādārśabād* : This is a compilation of essays by Rātul Chandra Borā. The book comprises 15 articles. Through the essays the author has made a subjective evaluation on Śaṅkaradeva's contributions. According to the author, Śaṅkaradeva wanted a realistic application of his ideologies. The author has presented a comparative discussion on idealism too. Ideologies of Einstein, Mahātmā Gāndhī,



Jyotiprasād Āgarwalā have been reviewed in this regard. According to the writer the idea of universal brotherhood is very profound in the life ideology of Śaṅkaradeva. Therefore, the author has remarked that Śaṅkaradeva's reference is extremely important for the present day.

35. Rajkhowa, Jyoti Prasad .(2012). *Śaṅkaradeva: His Life Preaching's & Practices (A Historical Biography)*: This is a big volume of biography of Śaṅkaradeva in English. This 800 pages biography has encompassed all aspects of the life of Śaṅkaradeva. The book is divided into 36 chapters. Apart from those in the above, annexure, index and maps have been enclosed. Pictures depicting different events of the life of Śaṅkaradeva are also there. Usually, the list of books written by the author is annexed in the end portion of a book. However, this book is exceptional in this regard. The author has arranged the list of books just after the introduction. The book also includes abbreviation. From this point of view, it is a research based book. Descriptions on social, political, economic and religious systems during Śaṅkaradeva's time are found in the book. In short, this is a proper handbook for readers for a thorough learning about Śaṅkaradeva.
36. Basu, Yogiraj .(2012). *Vedar Paricay* : To have an overall knowledge on the Vedas, this is a very useful book. There are 23 chapters in the book. In addition, a list of books has also been enclosed. There are discussions in the book on characteristics of Veda, branches of Veda, characteristics and origin of Brāhmaṇa book, evolution of Āraṇyak and Upaniṣad, different ways of chanting the Vedas, assessment and importance of devatā (God), different ways of interpretation of Veda, introduction to yajña and priest, time determination of Veda, contribution of the west with regard to study of Veda, system of education in Vedic era, society and culture in Vedic era, women's education in India etc. are essential subjects concerning the Vedas. A book of extremely high quality, written in

Assamese on the Vedas. The author has been successful in explaining the complicated substances of the Vedas in a simple and lucid language.

37. Borā, Indirā Saikīa .(2005). *Vaiṣṇava Sāhityar Adhyayan* : An analysis has been presented in the book on Assamese *Bhakti* literature. Literature of Śaṅkaradeva - Mādhavadeva has been taken as the prime topic by the author here. Apart from this, history of *Bhakti* movement, meaning of the word *Bhakti*, review of *Bhāgawat-Purāṇa* etc. essays have also been included in the book. Articles concerning Śaṅkaradeva are – review of Śaṅkaradeva’s literature series, discussions of ‘*Toṭay*’, substantive analysis of *Bhakti-Ratnākar*, impact of Upaniṣad on Śaṅkaradeva’s production, discussion on the aesthetic sense of *Kīrttana puthi*, review of aesthetics of love and tragedy in Śaṅkaradeva’s theatre, in addition to the discussions on Śaṅkaradeva’s theatre its comparative assessment with Saṅskṛt theatre and the reflection of society and life on Śaṅkaradeva’s literature. The topics that have been discussed concerning Mādhavadeva’s *Bhakti* literature are – nature of *Bhakti* in Mādhavadeva’s literature, a brief overview of Mādhavadeva’s creations, *Nām-Ghoṣā* as a translated book, fundamentalism of *Bhakti-Ratnāwalī*, review of *Ādikāṇḍa Rāmāyaṇa* and characteristics of Mādhavadeva’s theatre strategy. The book has been able, though partially, to provide a general idea about the *Bhakti* literature of Śaṅkaradeva and Mādhavadeva.
38. Sarma, Devabrat .(2008). *Asomīā Jātigaṭhan Prakriyā āru Jātīya Janagoṣṭhīgata Anuṣṭhān Samūh*: A detailed discussion has been done in the book as to the formation process of the Assamese community. What roles the social organizations of Assam have played in the formation process of Assamese community – a thorough discussion has been done in this line here. These prime organisations are – Śrīmanta Śaṅkaradeva Saṅgha, Asom Sāhitya Sabhā and

Satra. Apart from these the role of media, role of political organizations have also been discussed. While talking about the role of media, a review has been made on the contributions made by the many newspapers and magazines, starting from Arunodai till the ones being published currently. The language of the author is sharp like a knife. He has criticized the Satra, political parties etc. on certain contexts in a strong language. Exploitation made by certain people on the innocent has been openly criticized with the help of supporting data.