



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

CULTURAL RENAISSANCE OF ASSAM AND LAKSHMIRAM BARUAH

DON SONOWAL

RESEARCH SCHOLAR

DEPARTMENT OF ASSAMESE

DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY

STATE - ASSAM (INDIA)

ABSTRACT

Lakshmiram Baruah's name is notable in the cultural renaissance of Assam. He has been particularly contributing towards Assamese music. Lakshmiram Baruah worked hard to rescue the Assamese modern song as well as folk songs while Bengali and Hindi dance songs were being practiced in Assam. His two musical books 'Sangeet Kosh' and 'Sangeet Sadhana' were published in 1909 and 1910 respectively. These books also featured various articles related to music as well as songs from different people. These books created a group of poet and writers. The research paper tries to study the role of Lakshmiram Baruah in the cultural renaissance of Assam.

KEY WORDWORD - Lakshmiram Baruah, Renaissance, Assam, Music, Song.

1. INTRODUCTION

Composer Laxmiram Barua was the pioneer of the scientific practice of modern Assamese music of the 19th century. No one paid attention to 'Assamese music' in Assam during the English rule. Bengali and Hindi songs were heard by people at that time. In such a context Lakshmiram Baruah was on his way to re-insing Assamese music. The research paper will attempt to discuss the 'role of Lakshmiram Baruah in the cultural renaissance of Assam.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

Studying the music field of 19th century Assam.

Studying the role of Lakshmiram Baruah in the cultural renaissance of Assam.

3. METHODOLOGY

Analytical and Descriptive Methods have been adopted in the preparation of this research paper.

The study covers lakshmiram barua's contribution towards music within various areas of cultural renaissance.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1 Cultural environment of 19th century Assam

During that period of the 19th century, when students turned their attention to dance and music, the dignity of the family was considered to be lost. So kept the student out of these areas. Lakshmiram Baruah said in an article titled 'Sangit' that in places like civilized major Europe, the male and female sing together and dance, but in our country, it is a shame that the son sings in front of his father and the student in front of the teacher. If a boy learns to sing, know that he has finished the quality of the dynasty.

4.2 Cultural Renaissance of Assam and Lakshmiram Baruah.

Lakshmiram Baruah who moved to Tezpur towards the end of his life taught music to new youngsters. Lakshmiram Barua's article on evolution of Indian music, musicians, musical instruments etc. appeared in the journal 'Usha'. Lakshmiram Baruah started thinking about the development of culture with those who worked from Assamese language-literature and culture of that time. In 1907, 'Tezpur Arcosta Party', the first music group in Assam, was formed under the direction of Laxmiram Baruah.

Lakshmiram Barua's two musical books are 'Sangeet Kosh' (1909) and 'Sangeet Sadhana' (1910). Lakshmiram Baruah was the first to practice the scientific practice of margi and folk music in Assam. The book 'Sangeet Kosh' contains songs like Aai Naam, Bargit, Bhatima, Gunamala, Totoy, Kirtan, Namghosha etc. Lakshmiram Baruah himself was a scholar of classical music but was not indifferent to folk songs in Assam. In the book 'Sangeet Sadhana' published in 1910, he has connected modern Assamese songs as well as many Assamese margi and folk songs.

He thought of the introduction of Assamese modern music at a time when Bengali songs were in vogue. His books 'Sangeet Kosh' and 'Sangeet Sadhana' created a group of poet and writers. Some of the lyricists who have been sung in these books are Satyanath Bora, Padmanath Baruah, Radhanath Phukan, Venudhar Rajkhowa, Chandradhar Baruah, Hemchandra Goswami, Ratnadhar Baruah, Raghunath Chaudhary, Rajanikant Bardoloi, Laksheshwar Sharma, Debnath Bardoloi, Padmadhar Chaliha, Naveen Chandra Bardoloi, Jatindranath Duwara, Nilamani Phukan, Lakshmiram Barua, etc. Lakshmiram Baruah first wrote about harmonium, behale, tabla, sata's education etc. Lakshmiram Baruah has made a new look in the music world of Assam through lifelong music pursuits.

5. CONCLUSION

At last in this study we can come to some Conclusions.

Lakshmiram Baruah first did a scientific study of Assamese folk songs.

Lakshmiram Baruah saves Assamese music that is missing. In this case the names of his books 'Sangeet Kosh' and 'Sangeet Sadhana' are notable.

His books 'Sangeet Kosh' and 'Sangeet Sadhana' created a group of poet and writers. Among them - Satyanath Bora, Padmanath Baruah, Radhanath Phukan, Venudhar Rajkhowa, Chandradhar Baruah, Hemchandra Goswami, Ratnadhar Baruah, Raghunath Chaudhary, Rajanikant Bardoloi, Laksheshwar Sharma, Debnath Bardoloi, Padmadhar Chaliha, Naveen Chandra Bardoloi, Jatindranath Duwara, Nilamani Phukan are notable.

REFERENCES

- [1] Baruah, Gunaviram. Anandaram Dhekial Phukanor Jibon Sorit, Axom Prakashan Porishad, 5th ed., 2007
- [2] Baruah, Prahlad Kumar. Axomiya Suti Golpor Adhyayan, Banalata Publication, Reprint, 2012
- [3] Bhattacharya, Birendra Kumar. Derkho Bosorar Axomiya Sanskriti Abhumuki, Axom Prakashan Parishad, 5th ed. 2005
- [4] Bora, Jayant Kumar. Sahitya Pranidhi, Banalata Publications, 1st ed. 2014
- [5] Mahant, Praphulla. Axomiya Madhyabitta Srenir Itihaas, Publisher Bhaskara Dattabaruah, Lawers Book Stall, 2nd ed. 2009

