

Bhaona: A Cultural Treasure of Assam

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Abstract

Bhaona, a distinctive dramatic tradition of Assam, represents a blend of literature, devotion, music, and community engagement. Conceived by the Vaishnavite saint and reformer Srimanta Sankaradeva, Bhaona was developed as a medium to communicate moral and spiritual teachings to the masses. This paper explores the historical background, performative structure, aesthetic features, socio-cultural significance, and contemporary relevance of Bhaona. Through critical analysis, it argues that Bhaona is not only a theatrical art form but also a living cultural institution that continues to define Assamese identity and spiritual heritage. The study also highlights challenges in preservation and the need for global recognition of this intangible cultural treasure.

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1. Introduction

Assam's cultural history is enriched by diverse indigenous art forms, among which Bhaona occupies a prominent position. Originating from the Neo-Vaishnavite movement led by Srimanta Sankaradeva (1449-1568), Bhaona was designed as a powerful cultural and spiritual tool to simplify religious narratives and promote ethical values among common people. It integrates music, dance, drama, narration, costume, and ritual into a unified performance. The present paper offers a comprehensive study of Bhaona as an art form and cultural heritage.

2. Historical Origins of Bhaona

- **Sankaradeva's Bhakti Movement:** Sankaradeva aimed to reform society by promoting Ekasarana Dharma, focusing on devotion to Krishna. To spread these teachings, he composed Ankiya Naats, one-act plays in the Brajaval language. These plays laid the foundation for Bhaona.
- **Madhabdeva's Contribution:** Madhabdeva strengthened and expanded the movement by adding devotional lyrics, refining performance styles, and

establishing satras (monastic centres). Together, they shaped the artistic and spiritual dimensions of Bhaona.

- **Growth through Satras:** Satras institutionalized Bhaona. Each region developed unique styles—Majuli, Barpeta, Nagaon—preserving local traditions while keeping the core components intact.

3. Structure and Components of Bhaona

- **Ankiya Naat:** The heart of Bhaona lies in the Ankiya Naats, which narrate episodes from the Bhagavata Purana, Ramayana, and Vaishnavite scriptures. The focus is symbolic spirituality rather than realism.
- **Sutradhar:** The Sutradhar introduces the play, explains scenes, guides transitions, and communicates with the audience. His role is central to the structure and emotional flow of Bhaona.
- **Gayan-Bayan:** The musical ensemble provides rhythm and devotional ambience. The khol, taal, and borgeet create a sacred atmosphere before and during the performance.

- **Costumes and Symbolism:** Traditional costumes, masks, turbans, and makeup create a visual aesthetic that represents divine characters, mythological beings, and celestial forces.
- **Choreography and Movement:** Movements follow classical and folk styles, emphasizing grace, discipline, and devotion.

4. Socio-Cultural Importance

- **Collective Participation:** Bhaona is a community event. Villagers prepare costumes, rehearse music, set the stage, and support the performance collectively, fostering unity.
- **Educational Value:** The plays convey moral lessons—compassion, humility, devotion, righteousness-making them effective tools for ethical and spiritual education.
- **Identity Formation:** Bhaona continues to reinforce Assamese identity and preserve linguistic, cultural, and religious traditions.

5. Contemporary Relevance

- **National and International Recognition:** Bhaona has been showcased across India and abroad, drawing academic and cultural interest. Scholars advocate for its recognition as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage.
- **Revival and Preservation:** Efforts include digitization, workshops, university programs, and youth involvement to ensure sustainability.
- **Innovations:** Modern lighting, sound design, and curated performances have made Bhaona more accessible while maintaining authenticity.

6. Challenges

- Declining interest among younger generations
- Limited financial support
- Lack of systematic archival documentation
- Migration affecting community participation
- Increasing commercialization

These challenges require collaborative intervention from academic institutions, government bodies, satras, and cultural organizations.

Conclusion

Bhaona is a profound symbol of Assam's cultural and spiritual heritage. Rooted in Sankaradeva's reformative vision, it harmonizes devotion, creativity, and community spirit. Its artistic richness, educational relevance, and spiritual depth make it a unique contribution to Indian cultural tradition. Sustained preservation efforts are essential to carry this living heritage forward.

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