The Political Condition Of The Bengal As Reveled In The Book Sekhsubhodaya

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Basically the book dealt with the contents relating to the adventures of the sheikh Jalal Uddin Tabriz before and after his coming to the court of King Lakshmana Sena of Bengal and also the adventure of the people with some animal fables folk fables in which harmony of historical, political and cultural elements is tuned, if we share a minute and analytical observation therein. Apart from those important elements woven in the body of the story, the establishment of communal harmony between the Hindus and the Muslims tendered the work a separate status and also created a valuable instance or model to be followed by the people for years to come on the other hand the books historical elements cover the persons as well as some events also, in which most of them played important political role in the reign of Lakshmana Sena.

Although ‘Seksubhodaya’ apprising of historical importance cannot take or separate stand as keeps silent about political condition as both of them on never keep a part but sing on the same string learning the equal interest. Hence the subject matter rounds about the sheikh, yet the reign of King Caksmana Sena cannot stand aside. The monarchy of the Sena rulers, though slightly comes in disorder during the last part of the reign of Lakshmana Sena due to his old age yet it deserves analytical process as regards to the determination of political condition of the Bengal. Regarding due honor and rehabilitation of the people was another success to the administration of King Caksmana Sena which was supported by the author in the book chapter XVII there was in no controversy about the efficiency and popularity of the king Caksmana Sena which was proved by the other historical sources. The king accompanied by the seikh rushed to the spot to move away the difficulties and after the function was over the seikh found rewarded so apart from this the political condition of Bengal as reflected in the text in furnished and the reign of King Laksmana Sena is depicted here also.

A text apprising of historical importance cannot take a separate stand or keeps silent about political condition, as both of them can never keep apart but sing on the same string bearing the equal interest. In a word it is to be admitted that historical and political parts never betray themselves, but step forward with hand in hand. On such a condition political condition of Bengal is to be pointed out carefully so that a picture of the then society can be revealed.

Here the text, Selasubhodayā, is a romance-cum-collection of Folktales, not restraining its own greed for an utter forgery to authorship and literary side which will be a matter of discussion in the coming chapter. Some purpose is playing behind such dishonest attempt if we glance at the scope of the work, to establish antiquity and authenticity of this work relating to the shrine of a Mohammedan saint and rights of the shrine to some connected landed property, the work is simply manufactured. To make this work more prominent, attractive and dignified a few pseudo-historical verses, some anecdotes, historical persons are enshrouded.

Laksmanasena cannot stand aside. The monarchy of the Sena rulers, though slightly comes in disorder during the last part of the reign of Laksmanasena due to his old age yet it deserves analytical process as
regards to the determination of political condition of Bengal. Prior to the determination of political condition, we glance at the reign of Laksmanasena, the last great king of his family. Laksmanasena who succeeded his father vallala to the throne had a good many titles and epithets coupled with his name. These are aśvapatī, gajapatī, narapatī, rājaratrayāḥhipatī, paramesvara, paramabh attāraka, paramasaura, mahārājādhīrājā, arirāja and Madanas ankara. Though the exact date of coronation ceremony of Laksmanasena has not yet been precisely determined, he came to the throne in 1170 A.D. His reign was marked both for the glorious career of his early life and for the serious reverses of his old age. As revealed in Madhāina Nagar and Madan apāṇārs or to the parties in business love but dishonest ego Kalinga happened. Made persons to put into counsel, Proper justice from the court of the king was acceptab...
litigation or dispute. All the councillors in the court of Laksmana Sena were persons of well repute and possessed dignified positions in the society.

All beneficiary works were highly praised and due return in cash or kind was presented. The king wanted to make his subjects happy and prosperous. Whenever any report of any danger or discomfort is presented the king with his councillors went to the spot to mitigate the problem. Here the king accompanied by the seikh rushed to the spot to move away the difficulties and after the function was over the seikh found rewarded.

Valuable materials were considered to be the property of the king. If any one possessed that material, he must have to conceal it. If that material had been revealed to anybody he or she should be punished.”

Rehabilitation of the people was another success to the administration of King Laksmanasena. It was furnished in chapter XVII.33

Thus, in short, the political condition of Bengal as reflected in the text is furnished and the reign of King Laksmanasena is depicted here also. The flavour and grandeur of the Sena dynasty had been displayed precisely but prominently.

Key word: - Adventure, Folk Fable, Historical elements, Separate Stand, String bearing, Controversy, Accompanied.

SSD. Ch. XVIII, lines 10-16,18,20-22 , Page-97

sekah amulayani Dhanani katham naniyase bhadram na karosi ,punar api vanik bhumaunipatya padayor qrahanam krtvavadat cirasevakoham pradiyatmiti dattva punaraaha easekahe. He vanik rayadhano sau kadacit vyaktikarosen.

Notes our references

1. Efigrafia indica – vol-5, page-184
2. “tatra yo yavano yati tam ghatayati”
4. Nilapralharajye vasamane tatoham vaibrahmanaih saha paurnamasi tatra .samaayale sati vahuni bhaksyadravyani cayitva brahmanams cadau bhajayamssuh tato durvesanapi tato yoginah .
5. punarmam raja vanadatesmu seka tvam dusayate caura it punar asmakam gira vrtha kriyate . raja haram napitaya pradapay of funah seka vartanam desad vaishkara samvama . punar mamavadid raja yafra maya niyamopi seko vidyale tatra tvam gaccha gatva sukhenavalsth.

SSD.Ch-XXI, lines-24-28, page-110

6. Lakshmana asena’s court was adorned by scholars like Halayudha misra, Govardhanacarya, jayadeva etc.

SSD.Chs-III,V,XIV,XIX


SSD.Ch-XVII, lines- 24-27, page- 93 and lines- 1-3, page- 94