# A short note on Charyapada(চর্যাপদ).

# Introduction:

Charyapada is the oldest form of the Bengali language compilation and literary works. It is a collection of mystical poems, songs of realization in the Vajrayan tradition of Buddhims from the tantric tradition during the Pala Empire in Ancient Assam, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

Discovery History:  
In 1907, Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Shastri discovered its book, from the library of the Royal Rajdarbar. It contains 47 verses. Harprasad Shastri got 46 full and a partial verses..

# Poet of Charyapada: Charya's poets are known as Siddhacharya. Charya poets were from different parts of East India and Nepal. The names of 24 Siddhacharya are available in 50 chairs in the discovered pent. They are: Lui, Kikkuri, Biru, Gundari, Chaitil, Bhusuku, Kahn, Kambalambar, Domi, Shanti, Mahitta, Veena, Sarh, Sabhar, Azadev, Dhadnanda, Dariq, Bhad, Tarak, Kankan, Jayandani, Dham, Ladidombe Among these, the verse is not found in Ladida. Although the 24th, 25th and 48th positions are not found in the founding of Harprasad Shastri, the name of the author is mentioned in the Tibetan translation of Dr. Prabodhchandra Bagchi, which has been mentioned, respectively, Kahn, Tanti Pa and Kakuriya.

Language of Charyapada:  
This is an important form of Bengali language that is emerging. Though the author of Charpad Buddhist Siddhacharya was well-versed in Sanskrit, he composed the post in the then immature Bengali. The language of Charpad is now known as Aditam form of Bengali language.   
Harprasad Shastri has claimed that his role in the role of Charaka, Sarhapad and Krishnachar's Doha and Dakarnab, as a complete ancient Bengal symbol, in the role of thousands of Puranas, Bangla Buddhist songs and Doha. Bishnataranjan Roy, the inventor and editor of Srikrishnakirtan poetry, also supported his bid.

**The language of the charyps is unclear and mysterious. That is why Harprasad Shastri said that the language used in the grave is the evening language.**

He said, “  
All books of easy religion - written in the evening. The language of the evening means light-dark language, some light, some dark, it is easy to understand, it can not be understood at all. In other words, there is also a different kind of thinking inside these high body's religions. Open it up and not explain it. Those who earn their livelihood will understand that, we do not understand.”

Charapada and Bengali life:

Part of the rare cherafas preserved in the Rajshahi College Library The parables used in Charagita are collected from social life, family life and natural elements of Bengal. It is important to remember that in this era, the geographical boundaries of Bengal were extensively far beyond today's West Bengal-Bangladesh territories, from Assam to Assam and west to Bihar, Jharkhand and East Uttar Pradesh.

# Religion of Charyapada:

Although the Siddhacharyas possessed outstanding poetic power, they were mainly sages. Buddhist meditation, philosophy and achievement system became the basis of Charpas. This easy-to-see vision is the only prophet. Siddhacharya was a passenger of easy migration. They were not satisfied with the dry theory. That is why they did not catch the traditional reforms.

Geographic Components:

The number of river and boat metaphors in Chiraya reminds of the riverine river. It has been mentioned repeatedly in croques, cadues, quality drawings, pillars, flutters, sewage, cough, khanti, upazan bawa etc.   
Besides, the mention of mountains and forests can also be seen in the grave.

Social elements:

There is a tender picture of the Bengali community, especially the Brahmin-inspired humble society. These terms provide information about the life and livelihood of the communities of domes, crematoriums, orchards, etc. Again, family life and adultery, both of them have appeared in equal footing (in the second verse of Charaka).

Location of women in charapada:

It is known that during the era of Charupad, women were very independent. They had the right to choose partners and professionally. Cucaripa said about hiding the housewife, "He is scared of crows during the day, but in the night he goes to meet the boyfriend." In the 14th position of Domibhipara, there is mention of participation of women in boat operations, crossing of people, water jalisanan etc. In addition, the women also took the position of the guru.

# References:

# <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charyapada>

# <https://bn.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

# <http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Charyapada>

# <http://bn.banglapedia.org/index.php>?