

Post war Assamese Literature:

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Abstract:

The genre of Assamese romantic literature, which began in the Jonaki era, continued in full influence until the end of the fourth decade (twentieth century) and gradually lost its influence in later periods. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, many historical changes have taken place in the social, political and intellectual world of the world. In the Western world, the Industrial Revolution began to replace rural society with urbanization. There are many ways in which you can improve your self-confidence. There are many ways in which you can improve your self-confidence. The magazines that influenced and sponsored post-war literature include Jayanti (1943), Paswa (1948-49), Ramdhenu (1951), Amar Pratinidhi (1961), Manidwip (1963), etc. In addition, weekly periodicals such as Prakash, Natun Prithivi, Dialogue, and Definition can be mentioned.

There are two main categories of literature in the post-war period: (1) the socialist movement and (2) the individualist or life-oriented movement.

Keywords: Marxist views, socialist thought, post-war, psychological consciousness.

The genre of Assamese romantic literature, which began in the Jonaki era, continued in full influence until the end of the fourth decade (twentieth century) and gradually lost its influence in later periods. There are two prominent reasons for this:

1. In the fourth decade of the twentieth century, one of the prominent talents of the Jonaki era and the pioneers of the Romantic era, Laxminath Bezbarua, Chandra Kumar Agrawal, Padmanath Gohani Barua, etc. died. These distinguished geniuses, who continued to practice literature and patronize romantic literature until the end of their lives, left the seat of other distinguished geniuses who could lead at the national level vacant. Although there were still a few prominent writers who were able to write successful literature personally, they were not capable of leadership. Moreover, the level of imitation in literature increased to such an extent that the tradition of excellent literature was weakened due to lack of variety and shallowness. Romantic literature failed to represent the new social structure that was taking shape through new social thought and consciousness.

2. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, many historical changes have taken place in the social, political and intellectual world of the world. In the Western world, the Industrial Revolution began to replace rural society with urbanization. This led to a new social structure, economic exploitation and revolution, and the joy of the middle class. Through the tremendous advances in science, the sphere of human knowledge has changed and expanded dramatically. Marx's socio-economic theory and its practical form, the birth of Russia and its influence on the political level of the world. Freud's psychological explanation, Darwin's theory of evolution, Nietzsche's atheism, etc. are traditional values They disappeared and new values developed. In such a context, romantic prophetic thought cannot exist. From such a perspective, in the last decade of the nineteenth century, T.S. A materialist literary tradition took shape under the leadership of S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, and Nezer. In Assam, too, a change in romantic consciousness became necessary against the backdrop of the pattern of urban civilization, new social

and economic systems, increasing contact with the world, and the final form of the freedom movement. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of the realistic tradition of Assamese literature.

There is another background deeply involved in this history of romantic literature. That is the experience and devastating effects of World War II. The world, which was already on the brink of World War I, witnessed destruction and human values, but India and Assam were not familiar with it. However, with India's inclusion as one of the participants in World War II, the inhuman corruption brought about by the war and the destruction of people's normal attitudes and values also came to Assam. The socio-economic environment of Assam changed very quickly. Against this background, the discussion and themes of social stereotypes, destroyed values, conspiracies of imperialist powers, etc. began to take place in Assamese literature. A new literary genre was needed to develop these new ideas. However, the romantic ideas dominated until the fifth decade and some of the universal ideals inherent in romantic literature such as humanism and love still exist in Assamese literature. However, critics have called this new genre in its revised form the neo-romantic genre.

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The literature of the post-war period in Assamese can be divided into two main categories—(1) the socialist movement and (2) the individualist or life-oriented movement. attacking romantic literature and ideas He was not able to make much impact in other areas due to his new poetry. There are many different types of novels and short stories in Assamese. Both of these types of literature began to be written in the postwar period. The social theoretical consciousness, which was initially strongly centered on Marxist views, opposition to imperialism, sympathy for the exploited and oppressed, gradually declined in the socialist movement towards the end of the fifth decade and resurfaced again from the seventh decade. Critics attribute the development of life-oriented neo-romantic ideology to replace socialist consciousness with the care of the new hope of freedom. The changes that took place in the various categories of post-war Assamese literature can be categorized as follows.

There are two main branches of poetry: a) Socialist movement Hiren Dutta, Amulya Baroua, Hem Baroua,

The literature of Bhabananda Dutta, Hemang Biswas, Rabindra Sarkar and others mainly expressed socialist thought and consciousness.

b) Life-oriented genre: Navkant Barua, Nilmani Fukan, Harihar Kakati, Ajit Barua, Hiren Bhattacharya etc. have written poems mainly about life and individualist society.

c) Drama: There is a thin stream of mythological, historical and humorous dramas, but mainly social dramas have been written in this era. These include Sarda Bardoloi, Prabin Fukan, Fani Sharma, Satya Prasad Barua and others. Nowadays, mobile theater has also had a significant impact in this regard. There are also epic and absurd plays in Assamese literature that imitate the world's social theatre. These include Arun Sharma, Himen Barthakur and Hemant Bhattacharya. Some social theater groups have also experimented with new experiments.

D. Novel: This era is also mainly the era of social novels. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these issues in the development of psychological consciousness. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these issues in the development of psychological consciousness.

e) Short stories: Short stories are the most successful field of Assamese literature.

There are many ways in which you can improve your self-confidence and your ability to respond to the challenges of life. There are many ways in which you can improve your self-confidence and your ability

to respond to the challenges of life. These include Syed Abdul Malik, Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya, Yogesh Das, Sourav Kumar Chaliha, Bhabendra Nath Shaikia, Laxminanda Bora, Nirod Chowdhury and others.

f) Biography: The history of modern life has begun with the touch and achievements of various brilliant talents at home and abroad. These include Surya Kumar Bhuyan, Praful Dutta Goswami, Nanda Talukdar, Satyen Barkatki and others.

g) Article Criticism: Assamese research literature saw a special expansion during this period.

It is through the efforts of the University and the rapid transmission of modern information that advanced scientific research in Assamese literature has become possible during this period. These include Birinchi Kumar Barua, Maheshwar Neog, Satyendra Nath Sharma, Radhakant Fukan, Bhabananda Dutta, Hem Barua, Hiren Gohain, Tirthanath Sharma, Bhaben Barua and others.

From the above discussion, we are able to get a historical idea of the background and form in which Assamese literature developed in the post-war period. Let us feel how modern ideas entered Assamese literature in the wake of romantic literature.

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