

The History of Contemporary Poetry: A Brief Outline

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Abstract:

These two genres of poetry are also seen in the history of Assamese literature, which replaced the romantic literary movement that almost ended with the outbreak of World War II. It is worth mentioning that although the tradition of new poetry began, it was still being created in romantic literature during this period until the forties. Even in later literature, romantic consciousness appeared in a new form associated with life-oriented poetry. Therefore, the tradition of modern Assamese life-oriented poetry is pointed out as the level of neo-romantic poetry.

However, the poem did not continue its trend for long in the early forties. The success of the Indian freedom struggle and the lack of poets and writers who followed the progressive ideals are the main reasons for the closure of this genre. However, this genre of literature, which initially continued, albeit weakly, through the 'Jayanti' rot, gained full expansion again from the 1970s. (Ram Gogoi), (Rabindra Sarkar), (Hiren Gohain), (Avani Chakraborty) etc. This genre is flowing as a parallel to the present neo-romantic life-oriented genre.

Keywords: Capitalist economy, postwar, realistic, romantic consciousness, life-oriented.

Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these poems in the development of the country. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these poems in the development of the country. T. W. McCarthy, who once sought to escape the limitations and boredom of classical literature, emerged for the same reasons that romantic literature emerged. S.S. Poets like Eliot and Ezra Pound created new poetry. There are many poems in Assamese literature that began in the post-war period or Assamese critics have also named these poems as post-war poems.

Contemporary society worked in terms of new poetry created by T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, and others.

(a) History also began with the First World War around the world. This world war has finalized the history of division and conflict among mankind. The Great War undermined some of the social beliefs and moral values that people had held for so long. As a result, there was a change in the previous moral and social basis and consciousness. A new kind of literary fiction was needed to reflect it meaningfully.

(b) At the same time, the unprecedented discoveries of some scientists caused a stir in the world of human thought and belief. Darwin's theory, for example, changed the prophetic consciousness that people had long believed about life and the universe. Instead of being created by God, man became the heir of the monkeys.

(c) Economic communism and the ideals of reason on the basis of class struggle discovered by social scientists like Karl Marx initiated an innovative movement in the socio-economic aspects of the world. The communist economy gradually replaced the feudal, imperialist and capitalist economies. As a result, as a conflict emerged, new optimism began through Patton in Soviet Russia.

(d) Karl Marx established the concept of class struggle in the world by expressing the communist society. He showed that there are only two classes in the world – the rich and the poor. And this difference is created, through exploitation. As a result, people's hatred of the capitalist class was incited.

(e) In the first decade of the twentieth century, new information about the horizon of the human mind gave birth to a movement of thought. Sigmund Freud's psychological discoveries made artists and writers aware of the state of the human subconscious mind, making it impossible to analyze problems and human character as before.

(f) The fear or religious belief in God, the theory of creation, which had existed in the minds of men since ancient times, gradually disappeared in this age as a result of rational consciousness. With the philosopher Nietzsche's declaration of the death of God, a new kind of value began to emerge.

(g) With the horrors of war, terror and complicated situations, people slowly began to feel the crisis of their existence against the background of terror civilization. As a result, the mind of man has shifted from prophetic consciousness to real thought of non-existence and the consciousness of death has overwhelmed man's mind and soul.

Thus, it can be seen that from the first decade of the twentieth century onwards, there was a change in the life and thinking of modern people due to the new emergence of scientific and philosophical thought and rapid changes in social background. In keeping with this new situation, the thought and development of 'modern literature' moved away from the romantic background.

In the field of poetry, the new poetry movement began to flow into two distinct streams in terms of approach and content. The first is life-oriented- it focuses on the nature of life, problems, etc. In the context of modern society, the struggle for survival of the individual, the consciousness of death, the wavering between reason and mythical values, etc., revealed the nature of modern life. The second is the socially oriented view of life and the world on the basis of class struggle and the ideal of preparation for revolution. There is a lot of social thought and consciousness through it. T. in English Literature. S.S. Eliot, Ezra Pound and other proponents of life-oriented poetry. Spender, on the other hand, was a proponent of socially oriented poetry.

These two genres of poetry are also seen in the history of Assamese literature, which replaced the romantic literary movement that almost ended with the outbreak of World War II. It is worth mentioning that although the tradition of new poetry began, it was still being created in romantic literature during this period until the forties. Even in later literature, romantic consciousness appeared in a new form in association with life-oriented poetry. Therefore, the tradition of modern Assamese life-oriented poetry is pointed out as the level of neo-romantic poetry.

Neo-Romantic or Life-Oriented Genre:

The 1930s were described by literary critics as the end of romantic literature, but in reality the flow of romantic literature did not stop with the outbreak or end of the Great War. In 1943, when the protest literary movement was introduced in Assam through the Jayanti newspaper, Ratnakanta Bar Kakati, Jatindranath Durwa, Devkant Barua and others continued to write romantic poems.

It is worth mentioning that among the poets who replaced romantic poetry with progressive poetry, many poets like Amulya Barua and Navkant Barua made a wave of romantic poetry in the first stage.

However, the wave of realistic poetry displaced romantic poetry as a whole, but it began to reappear in the works of poets as the fifth decade passed. Two main factors are pointed out in this regard. Those are the ones is-

r) The independence of India in the late fifth decade gave people hope again, imagination and deep optimism were expressed through poetry.

f) The stream of progressive poetry that flowed in Assam lost its patrons over time. For these reasons, a new flow of romantic poetry entered Assamese poetry. In fact, the fifties and sixties were the wave of this genre of poetry. It was lifted. However, it is worth noting that these poems, among other

characteristics, reflected the new views of modern poetry on love, life, etc. Therefore, these poems, despite being romantic, differed from the previous poems due to differences in expression and gestures. There are many poets of this genre, including Navkant Barua, Hem Barua (later) and others.

Socially oriented trends:

Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these poems in the development of the country. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of these poems in the development of the country. However, it is said that this genre of poetry developed from Hiren Dutta's 'Kathmistrir Ghar', published earlier in 1939 in Milan. However, in the first issue of Jayanti, Hembarua (at first glance) started this new equality movement with poems like 'Rajpat' by Bhabananda Dutta, 'Dog', 'Coal', 'Prostitute' and others. The writers of this period mainly wrote about T.S. He was influenced by the poetry of S. Eliot, Spender, and Ezra Pound. He was also the inspiration and ideal of the revolution of the Kallol group in Calcutta in the 1930s.

However, the poem did not continue its trend for long in the early forties. The success of the Indian freedom struggle and the lack of poets and writers who followed the progressive ideals are the main reasons for the closure of this genre. However, this genre of literature, which initially continued, albeit weakly, through the 'Jayanti' rot, gained full expansion again from the 1970s. (Ram Gogoi), (Rabindra Sarkar), (Hiren Gohain), Avani Chakraborty) etc. This genre is flowing as a parallel to the present neo-romantic life-oriented genre.

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