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## MYSTICISM IN THE POETRY OF LAKSHMINAT BEZBARUA: AN OBSERVATION

**Dilip Kumar Deka**

Assistant Professor, Department of Assamese  
Bhawanipur Anchalik College

### Abstract:

A legend in Assamese literature belonging to Romantic Era is Lakshminath Bezbarua for whom the Assamese Romantic literature Era is also named 'Bezbarua Era'. Bezbarua touched every aspect of modern Assamese literature. He gave the new shape of modern Assamese literature by constructing the strong base of language and literature through 'Jonaki' and 'Bahi'. In this study, I have tried to highlight the emotions entangled with Romanticism and creation in the poetry of Lakshminath Bezbarua. Along with this, the themes of the poems and the ways of expression are also elevated for discourse.

**Key Words:** Lakshminath, Bazbarua, Poetry, Romantic, Jonaki etc.

### Introduction:

As one of the greatest figures of the 20th century, Rasaras Lakshminath Bazbaru is a versatile literary genius. There is no doubt that Bezbarua's contribution to the enrichment of modern Assamese literature is undeniable. Through the magazine Jonaki (1889) and Banhi (1909), Bazbarua laid the foundation of modern Assamese language and literature and gave a new shape to national literature. The 150th birth anniversary of the writer is an attempt to highlight the versatility of the writer and his relevance in national life. Various governmental and non-governmental institutions, organizations, etc. in the country brought the work of the writer to the forefront and enriched national literature by publishing the discussions in recorded form.

### Objective:

The main purpose of researching a subject is to find out the truth about the subject and thereby provide new information, new knowledge and new conclusions about the subject. There is a passionate analysis of various aspects of the writer's poetry in our literature. In such a context, the overall analysis of the writer's poems is arrogant. However, the main purpose of this article is to give the readers some idea about Bezbarua's poetry. This article attempts to highlight some of the topics scattered in various books.

### Scope:

The scope of our research is limited. The scope of the research is Laxminath Bezbarua's poetry and poetry-related elements.

### Method:

Both descriptive and analytical methods have been adopted to prepare this research paper.

### Poetry of Lakshminath Bazbarua:

Lakshminath Bazbarua made his debut as a poet in the poem titled 'Maina' in the 10th issue of Jonaki magazine second year. However, the poet first tried to write poems in Bengali and sent two poems named 'Bangabasi' and 'Bangasurya' under the pseudonym Srirangalal Chattopadhyay to the magazines for publication. But it was not published. Instead, the editor of the magazine replied to the poet's letter: "You must be a school or college student. You should give up the futile attempt to write poetry and focus on the text book". (Thakur Barir Kanya)



The letter sent by the editor of the magazine temporarily hurt the poet but did not take him away from writing poetry. Instead, it increased the appreciation for the Assamese language. As a result, books of poetry like 'Kadamkali' were born. In the preface of the book, the poet frankly expresses: - "Poetry is if it is, or not if it is not, This book is made by gathering together the poems written from time to time, whether it be poetry or not, not in the hope of becoming a poet." The poet wrote about 107 poems. While Kadam Kali, published in 1913, contained 81 poems, a collection of about 26 poems scattered posthumously was published in 1968 under the title Padumkali. The name Padumkali was given by Sahityacharya Atul Chandra Hazarika. About 31 of the poems are very short; which can be called a bubble of emotion rather than poetry. Several poems are also very long. The poem 'Devayani' is divided into three parts and can be called a 'geetinaat' rather than a poem. In some poems use the same name several times in different ways. He uses the name 'Bahi' in about five poems. The poet himself mentions that there are 107 songs in 'Kadamkali'. As Keats said about creation of poetry, poetry is born like leaves naturally sprouting from a tree. Bezbarua also used the same formula in the creation of poetry.

Lakshminath Bazbaru's poems can be divided into several categories according to their underlying content. Such as - love poems, poems of national sentiments, moral poems, story songs or ballads,, satirical poems and spiritual theological poems.

The romantic poet's imagination is a fascinating expression of the beautiful description of love created in the imaginative mind in the poetry named Malati, priotama, priotamar sandarya, Bhram, Champa. Such as-

“Ene chuma lage ji chumai dukhun  
Nivaj Hiak Jore,  
Chaku Jen Dui Mukuli Duwar,  
Premor Bharal Ghare.”

One of the keys to the appreciation of Bezbarua's writings is his skill in choosing words. The poet is skilled in presenting a beautiful picture of the beautiful form of love with the choice of simple words and the beautiful arrangement of human desires. and the beauty of love. Sensual love is not the main theme of the poet's poetry, but it is reflected in many poems. The poems are fascinating with the description of the natural beauty of nature.

Nationalism was the main motivation of Bezbarua's writings. Patriotism is one of the characteristics of the poet's poetry. Bezbarua did not disappear in Jarasakobari like other sons-in-law of the famous Tagore family of Bengal for his genuine love for his language, literature and culture. Mor Desh, Axom Sangeet, Amar Janmabhumi, Binbaragi etc.

Beautiful patriotic poems. Such as-

Ö mür apünar dex  
Ö mür sikuni dex  
Enekhon xuwola,  
enekhon xuphola  
Enekhon moromor dex  
Ö mür xuriya mat  
oxomor xuwodi mat  
Prithiwir kötü,  
bisari zonomtū  
nüpüa korileü pat



Ö mür üpoza thai  
Ö mür oxomi ai  
Sai loñ ebar,

mukhoni tümar  
Hëpah mür polüwa nai. ( Mor Desh)

The poem 'Mor Desh' was adopted as the national anthem at the Assam Students' Conference held in Tezpur in 1927 under the chairmanship of Tarun Ram Fukan.

There are many poems such as Udgani, Karmajiban, Mulakshya, Renuka etc., which express the principles and advice of life and the purpose of life, the importance of life, etc. He not only expressed the importance of life through poetry, but also proved it through his life ideals and taught our society good principles rather than advice. Such as-

Gaurab Kiriti Thake saday ujjal.  
Britha Garba dudiniya, tat dhare mal..  
Saj kam kariba lukai.  
Tathapi fatib yash bhai.( Renuka)

Dhanvar Ratani, Ratani Bazar, Nimati Kaina and Tilka Bazbarua's four Ballads or story songs. The Simple folk mind of Assamese farming life, the folk life portray in Ballads in a meaningful way. Such as-

Parwate parwate bagab paro moi,  
Lata bagabaloi tan,  
Ratani sonaika barabo paro moi,  
Makak bujabaloi tan. (Dhanvar Ratani)

The poet is found in the form of Kripabari in poems such as Chalni and Beji, Brinda Chandrabali Sambad, Paka Chuli, etc. The poet often tries to portray the mentality of the Assamese people through humor or satire. Bazbarua sarcastically Criticized Selfish mentality of Assamese people in poetry named Karmavimukh, Chaku-charaha, Kanya, which is an exclusive feature of Bezbaruah's writings. Such as-

chalconiye boole bejee bhai tumi kiy futa?  
nohoyone baru hahi utha? (chalconi aaru bejee)

Bazbarua for his wonderful Funny humor and satire creativity titled as 'Rasaraj' in 13th Session of the Assam Sahitya Sabha (1931) at Shivasagar by Nagendra Narayan Chowdhury.

Some of the poems are spiritually theoretical such as ishor aaru bhokot, mohaproyanor jatree, tora, awohekh etc. The poems also depict hypocrisy in the name of religion and misinterpretation of religion. Such as-

Mohaproyanor jatri hera,  
Moi mohaproyanor jatri.  
Lagat matho samal mor  
Bhokotir julunga eti.. (Mohaproyanor jatri)

Therefore, the poet's poems are a combination of different emotions. It is worth mentioning that Chandra Prasad Shaikia mentions four prominent cultural influences in the context of Bezbaruah's literary creation. The influence of Shankari literature, the influence of folk life in Assam, the influence of Bengali literature and the influence of English romantic poetry. However, the influence of English literature or Bengali literature is mentioned by Bezbaruah himself in 'Mor Jiban Sovaran' as follows: "The poetry of Byron softened the broad field of my mind, the poetry of Shyli ploughed,



the poetry of Keats sowed and the poetry of Rabindranath made it so full of whatever seeds there were, not to mention the seeds of lahi rice Growth will say 'Mok Cha " and tell me cha."

There was a strong influence of English or Bengali literature on the poetry of the Jonaki group of poets, but the development of their mother tongue was not less important. Dr. karabi deka hazarika Quoted in this reference, "It was not only the influence of English education that led Bezbaruah and his colleagues to write new kinds of poetry, but also a deep desire to make poets on par with other literatures by decorating the literature of the mother tongue."

## Conclusion:

"Ami asomiya nohou dukhiya  
Kihor dukhiya hom  
Sakalo aasil sakalo aase  
Nuguno nolou gom..

We should have been able to understand these golden words of Bezbaruah sometime. However, it is not reflected in national life. We cannot say with certainty that the picture of our society that Bezbaruah painted with his experience and vision has changed radically in today's era of globalization. The slightest change is like 'a pepper in an apache vegetable'. In order to keep national life and national literature alive, we must be able to understand Bezbaruah's literature and philosophy of life. Only then can we stand up with our distinct identity amidst the strong challenges of globalization. The article is prepared with this effort in mind. Even if you succeed a little, the labor will be worthwhile.

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