

# RIVER AND IT'S SIGNIFICANCE ON ASSAMESE POETRY: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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**ABSTRACT:** River is an integral part of nature. Human relation with river is eternal. We can say that river is the mother of human civilization. Every civilization on earth is linked with a river. So, people have considered rivers and streams as mother. Rivers make life unendurable in cities and villages during the monsoon because of the flood that it causes, still it turns out to be blessing for the farmers as it fills the paddy fields with silt as soon as the flood ceases. Due to this double – standard quality of river, it is considered as a natural resource. Rivers have occupied a significant place in the field of literature also since the ancient time. Creative writers are unable to write ignoring the importance of river. Hence, river has played an important role in every type of literature. Influences of rivers in the economical and social life of peoples are well expressed by writers in their works. River is a very popular theme in modern Assamese Literature. In the eyes of the poets, river is an embodiment of encouragement and unending motion of life. Poets think it is a bridge between life and death. In poetry river is a serene image of sorrows and joys. Moreover, river sides have become the place of communal harmony among various tribes and races. Starting from Debakanta Baruah to contemporary poets like Pranab Kumar Barman, Karabi Deka Hazarika have given river an important role in their poems. In this research paper, an elaborate discussion will be made on this topic.

**Key Words:** Poem, River, Poet, Assamese Literature, Civilization.

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## 1.00 Introduction:

Living literature is true embodiment of an era. The thoughts, ideas, emotions, feelings etc of that particular era reflects in the creative writings of the time. Literature is the mirror of the society. It represents social, cultural, religious values of the nation. Assamese literature is also glorified with such self-contented characteristic features. Genres like Novel, Poem, Short Story, Criticism etc of Modern Assamese literature has reached a height of worth noticing. *Jonaki* (1889) is considered to be the beginning of Modern Assamese literature. All the forms of literature that developed in this period were undoubtedly directly influenced by western literature. The Colonial impact of the British Empire was sole reason behind this influence. The newly learned Assamese people were educated in English verse and so were influenced by English literature. They cherished a desire to enrich their own language with creative writings.

Sl. No.	POEM	POET
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## 2.00 Material and Method:

The methodology of this paper is analytical. The primary sources of this study are taken from selected Assamese Poems. Secondary sources are books, Journal and other research paper available in libraries.

## 3.00 Discussion:

Poem is that art from which is the outcome of human emotion and sentiment, it is very contemplative. The diversity of subject matter makes the schools of poetry very much rich. In due cause of changing time, the topics of poems are seen to be changing. Poets are taking their core subject matter not only from objects of nature but also from both biotic and abiotic worlds. In verse form of creative writing River has been very widely used as a subject matter. River the bearer of folk culture is undoubtedly life giving a boost for human civilization. This river which is inseparably linked with human life has occupied a significant place in the world of Modern Assamese poems. But river is not only source flowing water in the poems of the modern poets when someone writes about his childhoods intimacy with a river; some other has composed lives of sadness on the river. The river which destroys the dreams of farmers appears to be source innumerable expectations, in modern poems River is love stimulation, sad – late, companion of loneliness etc. It is not only a symbol of life's motion but also combines with death spirit. In modern poems river is a witness of growth and destruction of human civilization. Some of the fine poem of modern era, specially named after some rivers yet it is undefinable of which river the poet is talking about.

Here are some titles of the poems written on rivers with the names of their composers ---

1	Kalang Parat	Debakanta Baruah
2	Aprup Ai Nadi	Mahendra Baruah
3	Eyat Nadi asil	Nabakanta Baruah
4	Maldiya Noi	Ajit Baruah
5	Senor Parat	Ajit Baruah
6	Xei Nadi, Antarjatik, Noi Gumgumoni, Tumi Xorubor	Hiren Bhattacharyya
7	Koloi Jowa Heroh Udmadini, Rati Holei moi Noikhonor	Nilamoni Phukan
8	Xomdhirir Sowarani, Nadi, Chakibor	Hirendra Nath Dutta.
9	Ei Pagladiya	Harekrishna Deka (Pagladiya river)
10	Eta ratir Kabita	Samir Tanti
11	Dikhow, Dorika	Prem Gogoi (Dikhow, Dorika)
12	Smriti	Anish Uj Jaman
13	Urulipunga	Anubhab Tulashi
14	Nadi	Udai Kumar Sarmah
15	Mur Bahana, Sowansiri, Melengor Lem	Rafikul Hussain (Sowansiri river)
16	Panir Soite Tirotabor, Aakou tumar garvat muk Dharan Kora, Nadir Soite Naw	Nilim Kumar
17	Nijanat Nadir Gaan	Anupam Kumar
18	Xonarubur Barisha	Saurav Saikia
19	Dhow	Karabi Deka Hazarika
20	Dupariatu Ekhan Nadi Hol	Nilima Thakuria Haque
21	Kabita Kechkoli Ban, Ban-Kotha, Akou Ban	Rajib Baruah
22	Ekhan Jiya Nadi Moi	Jyotirekha Hazarika
23	Khaloi Bhorai Ushah	Nilakhi Chaliha Gogoi
24	Nadi Aru Baraxunar Kabita	Meghali Phukan
25	Xokalote Nadi	Nilkanta Saikia
26	Test tube Nadi	Ganga Mohan Mili
27	Nadiye Jane Manuh Jonmar Aakashmik Sanghatan	Hitesh Gogoi
28	Xei Nadi Kone Dekhise	Tapan Baruah
29	Dikhow Tuk Val Pau	Pranai Phukan
30	Nair Paror pora ahisu	Jogen Taid
31	Kahini Kobita	Jiwan Narah
32	Kabita	Rita Baruah
33	Eman Nijan Eai Nadir Ghat	Kushal Dutta
34	Apatyaya	Nibedan Das Patowary
35	Rajahswala	Sidharth Sankar Kalita
36	Majuli	Mridul Haloi
37	Majulit Barixar Poidya	Pranab Kumar Barman
38	Nadi Aru Bandh	Pranjal Pratim Borah
39	Tishta	Jubli Gogoi
40	Kardam Amulya Baruah, Apangar Malita	Ujjal Pawgam
41	Bhatiyali Gaan	Paragiyoti Mahanta
42	Charaimukhar Abeli	Jyoti Nilima Gogoi
43	Dichang	Bijoy Rabi Das
44	Noi	Barnali Bargohain
45	Dhantola Shui Ase, Pagla Najagabi, Jalabondi	Bijoy Shankar Barman
46	Mritak Aru Jibitor Noi	Kamal Kumar Tanti
47	Nadi	Dhruba Kumar Talukdar
48	Dokmokali	Pratim Baruah
49	Dichangor Pani Bahise	Kabita Karmakar (Dichang River)

50	Dikhow, Nadi	Jonmoni Das
51	Noir Naam Kolang, Patmadoi	Kishor Monjeet Borah (Namdang River)
52	Xadhu Bixoyak	Dhiman Barman
53	Bistrita Janashilpa	Boidya Brait Burhagohain
54	Hoiya Beli	Bornali Borah
55	Mator Moromere	Tripti Das
56	Raagi, Karuntam	Kaustavmoni Saikia Dutta
57	Rahmoriya	Bishal Anuraag
58	Noiporia	Ratul Kumar Lahan

#### 4.00 CONCLUSION:

We are convinced from the above discussion that river has played different roles in different situations in the field of Assamese Literature. River has occupied a distinctive position in Assamese Poems. In some poems, rivers have been unified with human life as one whole and at other times rivers appear to be symbol of death. Rivers have given Assamese poetry versatility by appearing as sweet memories of childhood days. In many other poems, river is living energy for creativity. River is seemed to be able enough to highlight its existence in almost every poem from different perspective and in various forms and flavour.

So this study we have come to know about the kind of role played by rivers like Kalang, Pagaladia, Dikhow, Dorika, Sowansiri, Dishang, Namdang etc. in poems.

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