

Patriotism of the Indian Poet Lakshminath Bezbarua and Subramanian Bharathi: A Brief Comparative Study

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Abstract: *Patriotism one of the power of a country built in various fields. The modern Assamese and Tamil literature's most important and famous patriotic poet is Lakshminath Bezbarua and Subramanian Bharathi. Bezbarua born at 19th century, and that time the social system was in the Assamese society and the people of this society were very backward. Socially, Economically, literally, culturally they are very poor. At that time Assamese literature, language and culture is bad condition. An the other hand Bharathi born at 20th century. He belongs to Tamil and Indian society spiritually, socially, Politically and Literally. He makes a new Society where live the people have Humanism. The comparison of the poetry that are Patriotism reflect both of the poet selected poems directed at both the motions, the way the poetry is being developed, the way the country is being treated, how can they built a nation at the way of true Patriotic spirit here analytical and Comparative discussion of the topic.*

Keywords: Assamese Poetry, Comparative, India, Lakshminath Bezbarua, Patriotism, Subramanian Bharathi, Tamil Poetry

1. Introduction

Subramanian Bharathi is the great Patriot of modern-day Tamil literature. He was a poet, literary writer, lyricist, journalist, social reformer, pioneer of the Freedom Movement of South India and a great nationalist leader of India. Bharathi is the pioneer of Tamil literature of the modern age. In another hand, Lakshminath Bezbarua alone, poets, storytellers, writer, lyricists, The best of the great stoics, the artists, the biography and the soul writers, the critics, translators, the artists, the social editors, Social reformer etc. Bharathi and Bezbarua are almost contemporary and prominent poets of both Vaishnab traditions. One has become known as a national poet and the other is known as a poet of national thought. As Bezbarua poem sings about the country and the commitment to the land, so does the poem of Bharathi also show the commitment towards India and the land. Just as Bezbarua enriched the foundation of Assamese literature through literary creation, so did the Subramanian Bharathi who enriched the foundation of Tamil and Indian literature through literary writing. How can they built a nation at the way of true Patriotic spirit here analytical and Comparative discussion of the topic.

1.1 The purpose of the study

The main objective of our discussion is to highlight the modern poet of Tamil literature, Subramanian Bharathi and the modern poet of Assamese literature Lakshminath Bezbarua by highlighting their contributions and studying the love of the land also Patriotic Spirit reflected in their poems here discussion about analytical and Comparative study.

1.2 Scope and Methods of the study

The subject is the contribution of both the literarists to the study of the poems of Lakshminath Bezbarua and Subramanian Bharathi and in their poems we will have a comparative lying and analysis of our discussions on the

country. 'Bharat our Land' and 'Our Country Bharat' these two English translated poems and 'Bean Baragi' 'Mur Dex', 'Aamar Janmabhumi' Bezbarua Assamese selected poem here scope of discussion. Analytical and comparative methods will be taken for the benefit of discussion.

2. Introduction of the Poet's

2.1 Lakshminath Bezbarua (1864-1938)

Sahityarathi Lakshminath Bezbarua was an Indian poet, novelist, lyricist, Translator, Critics, Social Editor, Cartoonist, Self styled Writer's and playwright of modern Assamese literature. He was one of the literary stalwarts of the, Jonaki era. the age of romanticism in Assamese literature when through his essays, plays, fiction, poetry and satires, he gave a new impetus to the then stagnating Assamese literary caravan. Bezbarua started his literary career with a farce, "Litikai" serialised from the first issue of *Jonaki* magazine. He wrote 8 plays, 4 farces, 3 historical works, 1 act drama, 3 biographies and 2 autobiographies. He also wrote for the children. He collected and compiled folk tales of Assam (*Xadhukotha*) and added on his own to the basket, quite a few new tales to the benefit of nurturing parents and babysitters. Bezbarua was the pioneer short story writer in Assam. His short stories covered the different features from the Assamese society but with humorous sentiment. Rasaraj Bezbarua was earmarked as a patriotic playwright while he composed three historical plays, namely- *Chakradhaj Singha*, *Joymoti Konwori* and *Belimaar. O Mur Apunar Dex*, a patriotic song composed by him, is the state anthem of Assam.

2.2 Subramanian Bharathi (1882-1921)

Subramanian Bharathi was a Tamil writer, poet, journalist, Indian independence activist, social reformer and polyglot. Popularly known as "Mahakavi Bharathi" ("Great Poet Bharathi"), he was a pioneer of modern Tamil poetry and is considered one of the greatest Tamil literary figures

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of all time. His numerous works included fiery songs kindling patriotism during the Indian Independence. He born in Ettyapuram of Tirunelveli district (present day Thoothukudi) in 1882, Bharathi had his early education in Tirunelveli and Varanasi and worked as a journalist with many newspapers, including *The Hindu*, *Bala Bharata*, *Vijaya*, *Chakravarthini*, the *Swadesamitran* and *India*. In 1908, an arrest warrant was issued against Bharati by the government of British India lived until 1918. Bharathi's influence on Tamil literature is phenomenal. Although it is said that he was proficient in around 14, including 3 non-Indian foreign languages. His favorite language was Tamil. He was prolific in his output. He covered political, social and spiritual themes. The songs and poems composed by Bharathi are very often used in Tamil cinema and have become staples in the literary and musical repertoire of Tamil artistes throughout the world. He paved the way for modern blank verse. He wrote many books and poems on how Tamil is beautiful in nature. Bharathi's Poetry books is...

- Panchali Sapatam* (1912)
- Kannan Pattu* (Lord Krishna Song)
- Pappa Pattu*
- Quil Pattu* (Song of The Cuckoo, 1912)

Patriotic likes – Swadesh Geetangal (Gita, 1906) and *Janmabhumi* (1902)

The translation of the Song of the Tamil language, the translation of some parts of the *Rik Veda*, The translation of the *pantanjaliyoga*, the translation of the *kenupanishad* and the devotional material. *Subbaya*, *Shaktidasan*, *Mahakabi* the name of the poet is also known.

3. Main Discussion

Patriotism of Bezbarua poems

The writings of Lakhsminath Bezbarua clearly view and reflected national heritage and countrytradition of the people of Assam. So his poems are also seen to be a similar way of life. The effects of assamese folk songs, Bihugeet, Banghosha, Ainam, Dhainam, Dehbisarorgeet, and songs and philosophy of Vaishno tradition poets are observed in Bezbarua poems. Inspired by the romantic thoughts of Western literature, the tradition of the love of the state was continuously flowing in the soul of the Bezbarua inspired by the love of the people of the country. So his poetry sense, sound, tone and rhythm were echoed in the profile of national culture and tradition. *Asom Sangeet*, *Brahmaputra Sangeet*, *Bean Baragi* is his famous Patrioticpoems.

In the poem '*Bean Baragi*', poet Bezbarua dreams of seeing Assam in the past, hoping that the patience of past Assam has not been disturbed, yet his mind is desperate to listen to the traditions and pride of Assam.

"Xuna oi BoiragiAnandarKahini/AsomarJoxRakhi
Hiya Mur hero balawantahua/ParanUthakUllasi

NatunPranarnasakujuri/ DipitiDhali de tat,
PuraniPrithivina-koi Sai lou/ He bin exaromaat."

Social reform one of the characteristics of Bezbarua's poetry. He has expressed many aspects of society with a positive outlook. His literature has retained the consistent picture of contemporary society. That is the true Patriotism of his mind and hearted soul...

"O Mur apunarDex
O Mur sikuniDex
Ene Khan Xuwala
Ene Khan Sufala
Ene Khan MoromarDex.

Sai Lou ebar mukhanitumar
Hepahmurpoluanai."
(*BezbaruaAsomSangeet*)

His efforts to bring a picture of the attributes of Assamese to the outside world were not over. His close relationship with Assam has been in the middle of several poems. How much love he had for the country can be realized from the mentioned thisStanza...

"Ami AsomiyaNahauDukhiya
KihorDukhiyahou
SakaluAsilSakalu As
NuxunuNalauGom."

The poem 'MorDesh' is sung in the national anthem of Assam, which is written by Bezbaruahe also called the Asomarsuriyasuwadi mat, Keru Moni of the language, the national culture and the worship of the people. The unending natural beauty of Assam has separated the nation's life from other countries with the main resources of Assamese fooding life like KujiThekera, PokaKharisa, DhekiaXaak etc...

"Kotaseene Saul Panitdilevaat?
Kotaseenekujithekeratengai Jai daat?
KotPabaPokaKharisa, Kot Shelia Xaak?
Ethadoikotenenejaidhulejaak?"
(*Amar Janmabhumi*)

Bezbarua's poetry has a sweet mix of the East and the West. In that model he has written several poems. The above mentioned stanza is Perodi of Bengali poet Drijendralal poem "*EmanDeshtipabeNaguKuthai*". The optimistic poet Bezbarua has given the end to the contemporary Assamese peoples mind and has given a new hope to the culture of the Assamese community in the energy and harmony of the people...

"BazakDobaBazakShangkha
BazakMridong,Khul
Asomakounnatirpathat
Joy AaiAsom Bol."

These are the basic poems that have been taken away from the poet's mind because of intense caste love and love for their country.

4. Patriotism of Bharathi Poems

The modern Tamil poet Subramanian Bharati's poetry was the most important feature of the country. His respect for Hindi language as well as Tamil was outstanding. This respect for the native language was part of his Indian nationalist thinking. Bankimchand Chatterjee's song '*Vande Maataram*' inspired Bharathi to compose poems and songs of Patriotism (Deshbhakti). He called upon the people to move from the Castism to the top all forms of discrimination, focusing on national unity for the release of the sub-country. Bharathi were also against the injustice sedition of society. Bharathi expect all human beings have now come to the core of the creative community of free society. (Dr. Shailen Bhorali; *Modern Literature*, page 122)

"*Bharat our land*" is a famous patriotic poem by Bharathi. He wrote the geographical location and view pride of India on his poem...

"The mighty Himavat is ours
The generous Ganga is ours
The sacred Upanishads are ours
There's no equal anywhere on the earth."

This poem is a collection of the same material, including the physical beauty, rhythmic spirit, intellectual and spiritual power of the world. The past pride of India and the present Indian philosophy combination are expressed in his poetry.

"Gallant warriors have lived here,
The divinest music has been heard here,
Of hoary antiquities Bharat..."

Indian readers still feel proud to read this poem that is pouring emotions into the Bharathi poetry. The title of his poem proves that.

Another country-based poem is also written...

"On a moonlight night on the river Sindhu.
With young Chera girls to give us company,
We'll sing songs in soothing Telugu,
And play our little boats merrily.
Wheat from the banks of the Ganga,
We'll barter for betel from the Cauveri,
The verse of the lion-hearted Maratha,
We'll honour with white Chera ivory ."
(*Bharat, our Country*)

This poem is about to be told by the Poet that one of them will be the Chera Kingdom on the river Sindhu in the night a young girl from Chera Kingdom, (presently Sri Lanka) will accompany the poet to a sweet Telugu song and they will both be in the Sindhu river. The golden Wheat on the banks of the Ganga will be exchanged along the Kaveri river and also exchange the heritage elephant teeth of the State of Chera with the Maratha literature and civilization. This real description is the commercial trade of contemporary times as well as the transport system of India. The literature and civilization of Gujarathis and The Marathis have been the city since ancient times. On the other side, the State of Chera was largely wealthy. The Ganga and the Kaveri river were connected between the two civilization through exchange

system on contemporary times. This poem is long enough, the poem has been concluded in 14th Stanza. The quality of Indian mind and civilization also focus in this poem. At the end of the poem poet Opposed the prevailing social class and the discrimination of the Indian Society. This is the positive message of living with human values.

"There are only two castes, said our saint poetess.
One who helps others, the Noble individual,
Is the higher and lower to him, the rest.
These words of here we'll remember as we revel
In the glory of Bharat, our great Country!"

It may be mentioned that such poems, written in the spirit of freeing India from the British rule, Where is use slogans at that time, this poem encouraged the freedom-makers to increase enthusiasm and join the Indian freedom movement and influenced the mind of all classes. In addition Bharathi helped and encourage to the people by translating songs like "Vande Mataram" by Bankimchand Chatterjee into Tamil Language and the Tamil people inspired and effect on the freedom movement of India. There are many more of the patriotic poems of Subramanian Bharathi, including the two quotes of the poems that are being described in short and analyzed. Mahatma Gandhi said about him... "*Subramanian is a gem of the Country to be safe guard and nurtured.*"

5. Comparative Study of both the Poet's

- 1) Lakshminath Bezbaruah and Subramanian Bharathi are both created in the modern society tradition.
- 2) The Patriotism is perfectly found in both of Poetry.
- 3) The influence of poems in the East and the West is in the poems of both poets.
- 4) Both represent the society literature of one era of literature.
- 5) In one thing, one is a literary freedom fighters leader and the other is the language literature culture rescue leader of a nation.
- 6) Both have musical qualities in their country-loving poems.
- 7) Both had self-employment and were very interested in social reforms without any caste, religion, caste for their country and Humanism was reflected both of the poetry.
- 8) The natural, geographical, social location of India was expressed in Indian poetry while in Bezbaruah's poetry we can see the image of the natural, social, practical life of Assam.
- 9) National consciousness is intense in Bharathi's poetry but the national consciousness in Bezbaruah's poetry was not at that time.
- 10) The direct and revolutionary poet of the Indian freedom struggle was Bharathi but Bezbaruah's poem has a very positive picture and optimistic spirit of the society.

6. Conclusion

At the end of the discussion above we can come to the conclusion that Subramanian Bharathi is a national poet with Tamil Nadu as well as Tamil he sings the victory of India. On the other hand, Sahityarathi Lakshminath Bezbaruah is a well known name as the poet-literary of Assam. Both the poet represented the modern era of both Indian Society's.

Patriotism one of the important Characteristics of both the Poets poems. On behalf of both the Poet's belongs to Brahmin families, their mothers have been given deep in-depth service and respect by literary practices, in parallel with respect to any caste, community, religion, languages etc. They build and reform of Humanism in their society's. Both the social reformer of contemporary society practiced their own poetry in the romanticism and the adhesion inspiration of Eastern and Western literature. Both the Poet's contributed significantly to the development of a prosperous India. So Subramanian Bharathi is a freedom fighters leader and Lakshminath Bezbarua can be considered as the real Indian pride to rescue language, literature, culture of Assam.

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