



Love of Nature in the poems of Lakshminath Bezbarua: An analysis

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Introduction:

There is no end to the contributions of Lakshminath Bezbarua, a versatile literary sculptor, who was awarded the title of *Rasaraj* and the *Sahityarathi*. His works are reflected in every aspect of the Assamese literature. The present stature of the Assamese literature is possible with the contributions of these great personalities. The period of the Assamese romanticism starting from 1889 till 1940 can be truly considered the era of Bezbarua wherein included the two very crucial literary Yugas- the 'Jonaki Yuga' and the 'Bahi Yuga'.

As a poet Lakshminath Bezbarua introduces himself through 'Jonaki', a literary magazine wherein his first poem 'Moina' was published. In the introduction to the collection of poems 'Kadam Kali', Bezbarua wrote without hesitation about his poetry, "this book is made by gathering together the poems that I have composed from time to time, not in the hope of becoming a poet."

Research Objectives:

The topic "Love of Nature in the Poetry of Lakshminath Bezbarua : an analysis" aims at how Lakshminath Bezbarua decorated nature in his poetry. The aim of our research is to bring to light the fact that he loved nature.

Research Methods:

To research the subject "Love of Nature in the Poetry of Lakshminath Bezbarua : an analysis", the analytical method will be undertaken.

Scope of the research:

To research this subject, we will usually focus on specific poems from two books of poetry written by Lakshminath Bezbarua .

Discussion of main topics:

The Romantic artists depicted and celebrated nature in their art, poetry and musings. The fervent adoration of nature was one of the basic characteristics of the Romantic artists in their writings. Nature is all around including mountains, rivers, flowers, birds, sky, sun, moon, stars, etc. that envelops us. It has been depicted in poetry in various ways since ancient times. But in the Romantic era, nature seemed to be colored in maidenly attire. The unique beauty of nature seemed more felicitated in the period of Romanticism. It was this romantic era that nature seemed to reshape. The poet Lakshminath Bezbarua says-

“Luitor kuwari nohoy oi Malati
 Nohoy teo phulore rani
 Akashi pohoror nohoy teo pratima
 Nohoy teo binore bani
 Parbotor jiyori sundori gourir
 Sachot mor Malati nai
 Nusunga phultir nuphula kolitir
 Malatit tulona pai ”

The poet is passionate about nature and presents Malati (Jasmine) amidst the longing for love of the heart, the pursuit of beauty and the vastness of nature. Every part of nature was in his heart and it made the poet's mind blissful. The poem covers themes from the Luit (river) to the daughter of the mountains, Gauri. But even in the form of beautiful Gauri, he cannot find Malati. In fact, the poet does not find any visual body of Malati. Therefore, the poet compares the unscented flower to the bud of that unscented jasmine.

The poem *Basanta* depicts an ever fresh and eye-catching portrait of nature-

“Bokule sinchile tora akokoni
 Modare khelile faku
 Juti phul jupi ushah erile
 Podume melile soku”

The poem is a combination of various flowers in the shape of the beauty of nature. The poet's heart was soft, he loved nature. Various flowers like Bokul (Spanish cherry), Modar (Indian coral), Juti (jasmine), Podum (Lotus) beckon the Nature . The poet has found the sweetness of life in the fragrance of bokul, the joy of juti and lotus.

'The Water of the Lotus Leaf' is a work of Bezbarua's matured age. The poem is described in five verses and gives a glimpse of the poet's imaginary world. His imagination and the beauty of nature blended together when he says-

“Podumor patote mukuta gutidev
Tirbir korise joli
Kareno mukuta kune koi dibo
Kuneno eri thoi goli”

Lakshminath Bezbarua was actually a humanitarian and nature lover. He loved nature to his hearts core, and this feeling of love can be experienced in his poems. One of his beautiful poems called '*Brahmaputra Sangeet*', a poem about the beauty of nature:

“Luit hera ! Tumiyei ne sei
Lohitya noi khoni
(Jar) bohool bukut nirmal jolot
Snanichil Bashishta Muni
.....
Tomarei garvat ne nod;
Mughalor nousena hoto
Ramsinghar bijay chura poril ne khohi dharani?”

Assam is the mother country of rivers. The poet mentions the ever-flowing river Lohitya (in whose broad chest) the sage Bashishta bathed in pure water. He is proudly recalling the heroism and heritage of ancient Assam starting from sage Bashishta.

Another beautiful poem is '*Avashesh*'. This poem describes nature and proves the transience of life. Everything in the world is temporary. The poet realizes that the fragrance of one's works of this temporary life flows into the world. The poet says-

“Phulil Malati, Phuli sori pori gol
Bilowa saurav matho jagatat roi gol
Bhagi gol bin khoni, sigi gol taar
Roi gol avashesh amiya jokaar”

The beauty, youth, wealth, hopes and aspirations of human life are all lost in the course of time. The poem is about the fleeting life and spiritual thoughts.

Bezbaruah was interested in transforming human feelings into life. He could reckon life with his minute observation and depict it in a fascinating way.

The renowned English poet William Wordsworth was also fascinated by the greatness of nature which is truly incomparable. The poet loved nature with all his heart. It is important to understand the significance of nature in the poetry of Lakshminath Bezbarua. Likewise the English poet William Wordsworth, Lakshminath Bezbarua found the essence of life in the lap of nature. For him nature was the true basis of his life. He found beauty as well as love is the shape of human feelings. No matter how many storms knock in the fleeting human life, nevertheless love and nature are absolutely invincible in it.

Another lively quote from the poem '*Bhramm*', wherein Bezbarua portrays the freshness of mother nature in an exquisite manner-

“Kune koy seya bahi buli?

Bondevi geet gai;

Sewalir mala nohoy aidhari,

Torare guthise hai!

Kune koy siti harina powali?

Iman chetana nai

Bonor saundaryai rup dhori ahi

Deo di dubori khai”

In this poem, the poet paints a unique picture of the world of nature. The melody coming from the forest sounds like of a flute, but in fact it is the goddess of the forest singing and the poet's heart discovers the extraordinary beauty of the forest in the baby deer.

Conclusion:

In the conclusion, the discussion of "Love of Nature in Lakshminath Bezbaruah's Poetry" has revealed the true essence of life. His poems reflect the philosophy of life, the teachings of morality, the feeling of love, and the fragility of life through the beauty of nature. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of love in the form of various ornaments of nature and the beauty of the beloved. In fact, Lakshminath Bezbarua was a poet thirst for beauty and subtle-seeking personality. Therefore, the beauty of the Queen of Nature influenced the imaginative mind of the poet and his mind became anxious in search of a unique kingdom of nature. In the midst

of natural beauty he found the most valuable essence of life and joy, an immense power to awaken the world of imagination.

