

Analyzing the literary works of RupknorJyoti Prasad Agarwala

Anjan Jyoti Sarma

Abstract

Jyoti Prasad Agarwala, The bright Star of Assamese literary world, popularly known as 'Rupknor' in Assamese culture. He is one of the leading cultural Architects of the Twentieth century in Assam. His writings and Activities contributed to the culture and Society of Assam have accredited him a distinct position. In this Research paper we want to analyse all about his literary works and try to make out the impact in Assamese culture and society.

Introduction:

JyotiprasadAgarwala is a popular name in the Assamese literature. He is - one of the leading cultural architects of twentieth century Assam. He was a noted Indian playwright, song writer, poet, writer and flim maker from Assam.

He was considered as Assamese cultural icon, deeply revered for his creative vision and output and is popularly called the Rupkonwar of Assamese Culture. Jyoti Prasad Agarwala was born on 17 June 1903 to an Agrawalfamily, to ParamanandaAgarwala and KiranmoyeeAgarwala at Tamulbari Tea Estate. He was a famous filmmaker. His first film released in 1935, was based on the play by LaxminathBezbarua about the heroic Ahomprincess Sati Joymotiimprisoned and tortured by a repressive Ahomswargadeo. In his life period he had written around 300 songs, he is also lauded as the creator of Assamese cinema. Jyoti Prasad Agarwala widely known as Rupkonwar has been constantly an individualistic and a truly committedIndian.

Jyoti Prasad Agarwala is one of the most distinguished creative giants of Assam. His writings and activities contributed to the culture and society of Assam have accredited him to a distinct position. His literatures are imbibed with the reflection of contemporary issues of his time. Jyoti Prasad Agarwala started writing since the age of 14 years only. At that time, along with 'Kalaguru' Bishnu Prasad Rabha, he wrote down the famous plays 'Sonitkonwari' and 'Joymoti'. Jyoti Prasad Agarwala established the Chitraban Studio at the Bholaguri tea Estate in Tezpur in 1934 and began his film making career.

Objective :

RupknorJyoti Prasad Agarwala is a most famous writer and film maker in Assamese literary world. Their influence is seen in the literature and also impact on Society and culture of Assam. He was considered as Assamese cultural icon. Through this Research paper, we will analyse all the characteristics and basic content of his literary works. And also try to find out the import in Assamese culture and Society through his literary.

Methodology :

The sources of Data that are used in this study will be both primary and Secondary. The Data will be acquired from various books, journals and Articles. Analytical method is mainly used in this study.

Source:

To present this research paper I have taken the help of many Tents. Apart from this, have taken great help from research papers and books based on RupknowarJyoti Prasad Agarwala also taken from some e-notes.

Observation :

The first Assamese movie Joymoti in the year 1935.Jyoti Prasad became the first film maker of Assam. He also set up a cinema hall Junaki in tezpur in 1937. He made the second Assamese movie "Indramalati" in the year 1939. Another contribution of Jyoti Prasad agarwala republished "Asomiya" which was a closed down newspaper since 1944 (for seven month). He was a fantastic poet as well. He wrote more than three hundred songs and gave music to most of them. These songs collection is known as JyotiSangeet. It became a new genre of music itself in Assam in later days. He wrote many short stories for children. Some other plays written by him are Rupalimkarengarligiri, Lobhita, etc. Jyoti Prasad Agarwala's songs are called JyotiSangit (Xongit.)

Literary works:

1. *Plays* :

Sonitkunworikare
ngarligiriRupalim
Nimati Konya
SonpakhileeKa
naklataSundor
KonwarLobhita

2. *Films* :Jyoti Prasad Agarwala is lauded as the creator of Assamese cinema. In a period that saw the beginning of Indian Cinema, with-

Joymoti (1935)1st
Indramalati(1939)

3. *Poems* :

JyotiRaamaayon - Poetry collection
LuitorpaaronAgnixur - Poetry collection

Another contribution of Jyoti Prasad agarwala is the publication of the newspaper Axomiya in 1944. He also established an Assamese music school in Tezpur. Basically JyotiprasadAgarwala's literary works was excellence was shaped by romantic enthusiasm of this age and it got gradual growth during the subsequent phases of Assamese literary history. The play of Sonitkuwari introduced new modes of stage direction, setting music, JyotiprasadAgarwala'sNimatikoina (silent maiden) is a lyric play. His play Rupalim depicts people Protest against monarchy. Most of the critics and readers of Assamese literature consider karengarLigiri as one of the masterpieces of JyotiprasadAgarwala. The play kanaklata depicts the sense of nationalism among the common people. The bravery of Assamese women and their bold participation in the national movement are the core of the play. It also shows how the people from Assam participated as a whole in the freedom movement by forgetting their cultural bigotry.

Agarwala'sLobhita is a realistic play written in the later part of his life. His ideological perspectives are very clearly rendered in this play. Lobhita is a character having social and political consciousness.

Conclusion :

Mainly he knew many women political activists through the experience of the movement of 1942. All those experiences inspired him to create a character like Labhita.

It shows the women of Assam as having the strength and courage to protest the insolence of the police. In the honor of Agarwala's contributions to Assamese literature and film, the government of Assam issued a commemorative stamp 'Agarwala' in 2004. It was pushed by the AGP and approved by the Prime Minister of India in mid 2004.

Jyoti Prasad Agarwala was a music composer, poet, dramatist, filmmaker, social and political activist. His determination and his commitment to art and music and to the cause of India's freedom and its people, earned him the epithet 'Rupkonwar' by which he is popularly known today. He died on January 17, 1951. He was a major figure of Assamese culture and society. It is in recognition of his effort and in celebration of his life that January 17 is observed as Silpi Divas (a day for the celebration of art and artists) throughout the state of Assam. He did a lot of work for the progress of Assamese drama. All assamese people will remember him for his precious contributions.

Bibliography

1. Gohai, Hiren (ed), 2003, Jyotiprasad Rachanarti, Publication board Ghy.
2. Phukan, Lakshminath, 1969, Mahatma para Rupkumar loi, lawyers book stall, Ghy.
3. Dutta, Akhil Ranjan (ed.), 2012, Culture ideology politics and Nationalism, sage publication.