CONCLUSION
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We can see the two different directions in our research work. These two aspects are:

a. Very intense connection with Bengal and Bengali culture and
b. The exposure of characteristic and variety of this region.

In a nutshell, these two special features are seen in the Bengali writings of Assam in the nineteenth century.

Following the footsteps of Michael Madhusudan Datta, Ramkumar Nandi Mazumdar had written ‘Viranganā Kāvyā’ and ‘Navapatrikā’. And also his ‘Mālinir Upākhyān’ reminds us the close relation between Bengali literature and this region.

The variation of themes and geography had expanded in works of Haliram Dhekial Phookan, Manicharan Barman, Rev. M. Ramkhe, Tariniprasad Sen and others.

History and features of this region were the priority in their Bengali works. Most of the authors of this region had the similar thinking. An article in a journal called ‘Sahitya Sebak’ had established the same view:

It is true that, people of Bengali had abandoned many other ancient superstitions. But their age old blind conception about Kamrup, one of the main habitats of Assam has not changed yet. Till now they think, this place is the occultists. They still believe that lion roars in the broad daylight in Kamrup and at the very moment a stranger steps in this place he turn into a sheep. ...We doubt, have they ever heard about Naga, Shingpo, Abar and Khasi. If somebody ever heard these names for them these are mere words of single meaning. And ‘Woodon’ or ‘Thar’ are like tutelary daily for the Hindu student but ‘Ublei’ and ‘Saljang’ are like strange stuff for them.]

It is fact that before the nineteenth century conscience of literature had one single tone—mediaeval concept and ideas. But direct influence of Renaissance was seen in nineteenth century, after the mediaeval era. In Kolkata this influence was seen in the early part of nineteenth century. And it had been spread in the mid-nineteenth century in Dhaka and its neighbour region.

The Bengali literature and writings of Assam in the nineteenth century was enlightened with this Renaissance. In this period Bengali literature was bloomed in so many sections. Same thing happened in Assam also.

Prose-verse and different kind of prose have been taken place naturally in the discussion in the context of the history of the Bengali writings of Assam in the nineteenth century. Besides this some other significant matters is being discussed here. For example:

a. Relation between Bengali and Assamese through the Bengali study and writings and its influence.

b. Tradition of Bengali study beyond Bengal in colonial period of Assam, its discussion and analysis from the historical point of view.

c. Position of the Bengali writings in nineteenth century Assam in the context of entire tradition of Bengali literature.

—Actually, it is fact that these significant ideas prospered the Bengali writings of Assam in the nineteenth century.