CHAPTER VII
CONCLUSION
7.1. Conclusion

It is clear from the descriptions and analysis of the previous chapter that Assam is the middle state of the north east region of India. It is a non-Hindi speaking state surrounded by other non-Hindi speaking states. It has an area of 78,523 square kilometers. Here the population of the Brahmaputra Valley and Surma Valley is dense in the plains. At present its population is nearly two crores. The Hindi speaking population forms insignificant part of it. The Hindi speaking people in the state are mainly those who are in business and service. Only a few of them are engaged in cultivation.

Assam is linked with the Hindi speaking states in spite of its being aloof from those states. The immigrants came in groups and settled in the state. Their languages, behaviour, customs and manners religion and culture continued to influence the state. That is why the people belonging to the Aryan family are in a good number in the state. Besides, the people of Tibetan and Burmese origins also live in Assam. Assamese is an Indian language whereas Bodo and other languages are of Tibetan and Burmese origin. Assamese is the language for official purposes and that of the common people. Hindi occupies the second position in this respect. In fact, some form of Hindi was prevalent in Assam from very ancient time. The wide-spread use and prevalence of Brajwali-Boli of Braj during the Bhakti movement in the 15th century (the middle period) was a form of Hindi. Though Hindi was not propagated as a language, it was developing rapidly as an all India language and as a language of every day use. However, due to certain reasons it held further development could not be continued.
Looking at the topic from the utility point of view it can be said that Hindi played the role of keeping the national integrity intact before and after independence. It seems that Hindi is quite capable of playing the role of the national language as it can serve the purpose of a bridge in bringing the provincial languages together. It is for this quality that Hindi can play its role correctly and successfully. Moreover, it is easy and simple for the people of every state. So, it is necessary that Hindi should be propagated and spread in all the states of India for national unity and nation integration.

Our states have been divided on the basis of the language. No national language can have its full development unless there is the development of the state language. They are complementary to each other. They are closely related to each other. The one will remain incomplete without the other. The emotional unity and national security will be safe when the two are integrated.

The state of Assam in the north east part of the country is always in favour of Indian unity. There may not be political agreement, but there is complete agreement in the context of culture and language.

There is no lack of zeal in the propagation and expansion of Hindi. Hindi gained speed during the time of Sankardev and that momentum is still continuing.

The source of birth of Hindi and the state language Assamese is the same. That is why their shapes with respect to meaning and sound are
almost identical 'Rasraj' Laxminath Bezbaruah has quoted the 'Bhajans' of Meera Bai in his play 'Joymati Konwari'. This exchange between Assamese and Hindi literatures provides a base to Hindi in Assam. He has openly accepted the importance of Hindi. It is as vigorous as comedy as illuminated as calm, as coarse as sweet. It has a store of several 'rasas' to be engaged by those only who have heard, read and learnt it. Bezbaruah himself has used Hindi many a time in his writings. India has been divided politically from time to times but culturally it has always remained united and the source of this unity are the saints and the outstanding personalities of India. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata have played a dominant role in this regard.

In this context in the field of Assamese and Hindi the first personalities to be remembered are Mahapurush Sri Sankardev, his immediate disciple Sri Madhavdev and then their followers. History stands witness to the fact that the development of Hindi has been in the form of an all India language medium. The litterature of the non-Hindi states, writers and the national leaders, have made great contributions to its growth. Hindi litteratures, which as now amply available to us, owes much more to the innumerble non-Hindi speaking litteratures who enriched it with many new dimensions.

From the linguistic point of view this strange state is mainly attached to Mogahi, Maithili and to certain extent, to Bhojpuri. It has its link with the mid country. From the Kamrupi Prakrit of the 7th century to the Assamese of the 10th century-the language of the state has been a language of the new Indian Aryan language (नव भारतीय आर्य भाषा). The political social and religious history of the state has been full of variety and strangeness from the days of the Mahabharat till to-day.
The names of the 'Siddhas' and 'Naths' are referred to among the chief litterateur and Sarhapa is declared to be the first Hindi Poet. In the 16th century Srikant Suryabipra translated 'Lanka Kand' of Ramcharit Manas' of Tulsi Das into Assamese with the patronisation of the Ahom king Kandarpeswar Singh, which is the first translation of Ramcharit in any Indian language. Like Tulsidas, the writing of Vidyapati, Kabir and Meera got a place in the creation of Assamese litterateurs.

The Brajbuli language used by Sankardev and Madhavdev in their plays became so popular that it made late Devkant Barua a great poet of Assam remark, that Sankardev submerged Assam into India and brought India nearer to Assam.

With the emergence of Gandhiji in the freedom movement of India, the propagation of Hindi also became a part of the movement and many people started taking part in it. Prior to this, in 1832 late Yagyaram Khargharia Pukhan, took in hand the work of compiling a Hindi, Assamese, English dictionary. But as ill luck would have it, he died before the completion of the task. Yet he is regarded to be the first Assamese Hindi writer.

The history of the propagation of Hindi in Assam began systematically in 1918 and in 1933-34 which took the cosmopolitan form. It got a well-managed form in the year 1938 when Asom Rastrabhasa Prachar Parishad was founded on November 3, 1938. Then the Hindi Prachar Samiti was established in Assam. Whose founder president was Gopinath Bordoloi who devoted himself to the Samiti. The first and the most important meeting
of the Samiti took place at Cotton College on 11-12-38. During the second world war the functioning of the samiti was interrupted. It regained its strength in 1948. Hindi teaching started in the schools after independence. In the Colleges the teaching of Hindi began in the 7th decade and the department of Hindi was opened in Gauhati University.

In 1951 a Hindi training Centre was opened at Dudhnoi in Goalpara on behalf of Asom Rastbhasa Prachar Samiti. Later this centre was handed over to the Government at the request of the Samiti.

Before 1960, there was almost no provision for teaching Hindi in the colleges of Assam. In the meantime Kanoi College at Dibrugarh and Pragjyotish College, at Guwahati took initiatives in this direction. In 1963, the development of Hindi was started in Cotton College, the only government college in Assam. Today there are about 50 colleges in Assam where Hindi is taught upto the degree level. Gauhati University opened the Hindi department under the fourth five year plan in 1970 for teaching Hindi upto the post graduate level and the provision for research work was also made. All this has helped towards the growth and development of Hindi. Thus the propagation and teaching of Hindi encouraged many people to make Hindi the medium of their expression and many new writers came to light. Their writings began to be published in magazines and papers. The magazines published in Assam encouraged the writing of Hindi articles, poems, stories etc.

To evaluate the Hindi literature in Assam, the Hindi litteratuers have to be broadly classified into two categories. Hindi speaking Hindi literature
and non-Hindi speaking literature. The non-Hindi speaking Hindi writers are the permanent inhabitants of the state, whose mother tongues are Assamese, Bodo etc. Some Hindi speaking Hindi writers have their permanent residence in Assam. There is a section of such Hindi speaking people who, coming from other states of India, are engaged in teaching and in business. The present thesis presents an account of the writings of the non-Hindi speaking and the Hindi speaking writers.

After a regular investigation of the writings of the litterateurs of Assam, it appears that the writing of poetry and drama has been continuing here from the very early times. The writings of Sankardev and Madhavdev of the medieval period are matched with the writings of the poet of 'Astachhap'. It is proper to call Madhavdev the Surdas of Assam.

The names of Bhuvan Chandra Gogoi as the initiator of Hindi teaching and that of Yagyaram Khargaria as a writer of the first book on the teaching of Hindi come to the fore. In the field of creative writings in Hindi, the name of Dr. Krishna Narayan Prasad Magadh will always be remembered after late Kamal Narayan and his contribution to the Hindi literature of Assam will be written in golden letters. Besides, there are several other poets, litterateurs and story writers who will be remembered forever. Their names have been referred to in the previous chapter of this thesis.

Sankardev was the first who started writing plays. The One-Act play (Ankiya Nat) written by Sanakardev had a good flourish in Assam. More than 50 such One-Act plays have been written in Brajwali. Even in
the modern times several good plays have been written on the historical background of Assam.

Only two original novels and a number of short stories have been written but their publication in book forms are rather scanty. The field of essay and criticism is rather fertile. The essays of Kubernath Rai are the contributions of Assam. The entire Hindi world is pround of his essay.

The contribution of Assam in the field of stories is highly significant. The translation work is equally encouraging along with the original writings. The short stories as mentioned earlier, have been written abundantly, but they are scattered in various papers and magazines. The names of some of the collections of short stories have been mentioned here.

Dr. Magadh has broken new ground in the field of criticism and research work. The Assamese Vaishnav literature has been copiously enriched by his serious studies and writings. It has been analysed and presented with some new dimensions. These have been some comparative studies and research works between Hindi and Assamese. This has expanded knowledge and enriched the store of Hindi.

The difficulties of Grammar are the special problems in the way of spreading and expanding Hindi in the north east. These shaky areas are involved mainly in gender, number, cases and tense. There are five parts of speech in Assamese, whereas, there are eight in Hindi. There are four genders in Assamese, whereas, Hindi has only two genders. In Assam late
Yagyaram Khargharia started work in the field of Grammar. After that late Chhaganlal Jain, Dr. Dhamadeo Tiwari and others tried to enrich the field. A detailed description of the same has been provided in the last chapter.

In the field of Hindi magazines, 'Prakash' was the first magazine which was published in 1919. This monthly magazine was published from Dibrugarh and its editor was Bisweshar Dutta. In the field of Hindi Dailies, the first was 'Lokmanya', which was published under the editorship of Ramakant Tripathi on April 23, 1963 from Pandu, Guwahati. Since then it has been forging ahead with a bright future in sight. A list of the papers and magazines has been presented categorically in previous chapters.

Thus in various writings essays etc. the plots have been taken from the history of Assam and they smack of the soil of the land.

Many of the Assamese literary creations have been translated into Hindi. This step has definitely enriched not only Assamese literature, but Hindi literature as a whole. It is really a great contribution not only to Assam but also to the whole of the Hindi speaking areas.

While talking about the contemporary literary magazines it has been found according to the position of the official language in category 'C', that the people possessing the greatest knowledge of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states are found in this region. There are several reasons ascribed to it. The chief among them are - The provision made by the Asom Rastrabhasa Prachar Samiti for teaching Hindi as a subject and the exchange of ideas in
Hindi with the Hindi speaking people living here in a large number. As an official language also, Hindi enjoys a satisfactory position in this state.

After considering the position of Hindi in Assam from the beginning to the present day, it can very well be said that its future is bright. The proposal of opening a Hindi University in this region, sent by Asom Rastrabhasa Prachar Samiti to the centre,

On the whole, it can be said that at least some of the Hindi literatures that have emerged in the last thirty-five to forty years in Assam, can occupy a respectable position in any history of Hindi literature. Some of the important names in this significant period are - Kamal Narayan Dev, Navarun Verma, Chhaganlal Jain, Bapchandra Mahanta, Loknath Bharali, Chitra Mahanta, Tarun Azad Deka, Kurbnath Rai, Krishna Narayan Prasad Magadh, Bhupendra Roy Choudhury and Dharmodeo Tiwari. The Hindi magazines published in Assam have made a substantial contribution towards the growth of Hindi, a process which is still in continuation. From this it is crystal clear that Assam holds out great prospects for Hindi to flourish in its fertile soil and that with its strong foothold in the state, Hindi can definitely forge ahead in fulfilling all its goals in the years to come.