



Arun Sharma's 'Ahar: An Analytical Discussion of the Play

Samujjal saikia

Assistant professor Department of Assamese (part time)

Bhakti Changmai

MA in Assamese

Rupjyoti Phukan

MA in Assamese

ABSTRACT

Arun Sarma is the next most successful and greatest playwright in the theater world of Assam after Jyoti Prasad Agrawal. He made his debut in the Assamese theater with his first play, Urukha Paja (1962). During the sixties, social life in the theater scene of Assam became very turbulent. However, this instability is still somewhat visible. There was a fear that Assamese stage drama would be stuck in the traditional traditions. Arun Sarma, with the help of National Theater School graduate Dulal Roy, took the lead in taking the Assamese theater genre to a new light with a beautiful combination of technique and literary taste on stage. Arun Sarma has left a lasting mark on Assamese dramatic literature with his tireless efforts and new experiments. His plays clearly reflect the tone of modernity. Therefore, the proposed research paper attempts to analytically discuss Arun Sarma's Ahar Drama

Keyword-Arun Sarma, Literary Works Ahar Drama ,Character

INTRODUCTION

Arun Sarma is one of the pioneers of Assamese drama with new subjects and techniques. His 'Ahar' is a notable example of experimental drama in Assamese literature. The world is full of beauty. When there is no joy in this beauty, everything becomes meaningless. Arun Sarma wants to say this through the play 'Ahar' The play is about four young men with different perspectives The victims were identified as Kamal, 30, Nalini, 48, Dhiren, 28, and Naveen, The same woman is in four roles: 24-year-old Neelima in love, 35-year-old Anima in marriage, 55-year-old Dhiren as mother and 45-year-old prostitute Hira in love. But no one has been able to be happy physically, mentally, anywhere, that is, to satisfy their hunger. Food is needed to quench this hunger. This food is the focus of human thought.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives of the discussion paper entitled 'Ahar' by Arun Sarma are:

- (1) Give a brief overview of the life and works of playwright Arun Sharma.
- (2) To convey an idea about the main theme of the play.
- (3) Discuss the characters in the play Ahar.
- (4) The characters of the play attempt to give an idea of how the reminiscences of the past make people restless.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

A society is created by the best people. That society sometimes leads to the destruction of a person or a woman's life. What is the real importance of human life? When a flower blooms in the morning and withers in the afternoon, people lose their affection. Similarly, as a person's life withers, all relationships withdraw from it. All people are selfish. We run after fulfilling the demands of our lives. But I will never feel or be satisfied with what is in front of me. Perhaps this is the value of human life.

LIFE AND WORKS OF ARUN SARMAR:

Arun Sarma was born on 3 November 1931 in Dibrugarh, India. He is a playwright, novelist, essayist, poet and radio artist. His father was Tilak Chandra Sharma and his mother was Narmada Devi. Arun Sharma passed the Entrance Examination from Tezpur Government Higher Secondary School in He graduated from Cotton College in a He graduated in 1954 with Honors in Education. He began his career in 1954 as a model newspaper reader for The Assam Tribune. He later became assistant editor of the newspaper. He is a producer at All India Bedio, Guwahati and a member of the Drama Department at Aakashbani Kendra, Guwahati. He later retired from the post of Director of All India Radio North East Service, Shillong. Arun Sharma entered the wonderful world of creativity while in Tezpur. While in the ninth grade, he founded an organization called 'Parijat Sangha' with some fans. He edited a magazine from there. Sharma's first prose poems were published in this magazine. Arun Sharma, a playwright, wrote more than 50 plays and enriched the Assamese theater literature. There are many famous plays like 'Sri Nibaran Bhattacharya', 'Urukha Panja', 'Jinti', 'Parashuram', 'Ahar', 'Purus', 'Kukurnechia Manuh' etc ' and 'two are the same two' and so on.

He wrote many novels like Ashivadar Rang, Uvla Nadi, Sankalp and Baghjal. He also translated Malayalam and Punjabi plays and Bengali novel Ichchamati into Assamese. He also wrote stories and articles in various magazines. Arun Sharma's contribution to the world of Assamese literature is incomparable and immense.

LITERARY HONORS :

- a) On 28 December 1998, the then Secretary of the Indian Sahitya Akademi, K.S. Sachchidanand selected Arun Sharma from Assam for the Sahitya Akademi Award. He won the award for his novel Arshibad Rang.
- b) In 1966, he won the Best Playwright Award of the Assam Sahitya Sabha for his play 'Sri Nibaran Bhattacharya'
- c) In 1980, he won the Prize International Best Prize in the International Radio Documentary Competition in Japan.
- d) 2001 Assam Natya Sammelan Award.
- e) Sangeet Natak Academy Award in
- f) Assam Valley Award in
- g) In 2010, he was awarded the Padma Shri, India's highest civilian honour.

PLAYWRIGHT ARUN SARMAR :

The first English translation of the play 'Ahar' was done by Amulya Sarma. This translation was published in the magazine 'Exact'. The translation has also been compiled in the book 'Modern Indian Plays' published by the Bastriya Natya Vidyalaya. The play was first published in the first issue of the magazine 'Sanlap' (1971) edited by Bhaben Barua in the first year. The play is set in the hospital morgue of Guwahati Medical College where the body of a beautiful woman is found intact. The body was stolen by four youths and buried. The play begins with the stench of the dead body. Sharma mentions in the play's 'History' that a South Indian colleague working at the Guwahati station of Aakashbani was found dead in his bedroom after suffering a heart attack. The body was postmortem and placed in the hospital morgue as relatives did not come. The victim's relatives did not arrive until the next day and the playwright Sarma and his friends conducted the funeral. Secondly, he saw the body of a beautiful woman in the morgue of the hospital and heard the doctor say that if Gabaki did not arrive on the second day, Nabib's body would be dissected for study. The playwright seems to have created the main theme of the play 'Ahar' based on true events and environmental backgrounds.

THE MAIN STORY OF THE PLAY:

There are five characters in the play: a female character, the male characters Kamal (literary), Nalini (business), Dhiben (revolutionary) and Nabin (liquor lover, illegitimate husband of a prostitute). The four youths stole the body of a beautiful girl from the morgue of the Medical College Hospital in Guwahati. They are waiting for darkness to bury the body under the Northbrook Gate. Until dark, the four young men are busy doing things that fit their own perspectives and they each start talking about their experiences. They eat fried nuts, alcohol, cannabis, opium, etc. and start talking about things that have nothing to do with the main topic. The carcass is already swollen and starting to stink. As darkness fell, the dead woman got up and introduced herself and at one point she displayed the four forms of their imagination in the minds of the four young men. Kamal and Neelima as Kamal's girlfriend, Anima as Nalini's wife and Dhiren's a short story of a mother's compassionate heart as a mother and Naveen and Hira, the illegitimate wives of a prostitute. This is how playwright Arun Shamhi portrays the story. The four youths were returning from the past bomb site and were preparing to bury them when police arrived and arrested them. Cops recovered a package of marijuana, several books, a portfolio bag and a gun from them and handed it back to them.

CHARACTERIZATION:

One of the main features of the play is the characterization of the play. The wonder of the story impresses the audience, the beauty of the dialogue makes the play attractive, but the immortality of the play depends on the creation of the characters. There are many ways in which you can improve your self-confidence. There are many ways in which you can improve your self-confidence. Kamal is a poetic romantic young man. He fell in love with Neelima, a sixth year student in the philosophy department of the university. Kamal seems to be more interested in the passionate form of love. He likes to spend time with his girlfriend on the grass next to the huge rock on the hill. Kamal believes that love between a man and a woman is actually something beyond physical relationships. That is why I have chosen the place of my love for you, on the top of the mountain, above all, above all, where the trivialities of ordinary human life cannot touch us. (Ahar, p. 17). Although Kamal and Neelima were in love, the charming girlfriend Neelima's hobbies, tastes and tastes did not match Kamal's. So maybe Kamal wants to meet Neelima on the heights of the mountains and Neelima tells him about Kamal's lonely rented house in the middle of the city instead of that place. He expressed his desire to meet her in the front garden of the rented room, among the drawing furniture and the familiar smell of his clothes. Neelima refuses to cooperate with Kamal's wish to turn earthly love into an extraterrestrial one, which leads to conflict between the two. In such circumstances, Kamal indulges his emotions and imagines Neelima: "If there is a risk that our normal life will be scarred and that love will be destroyed, we will accept an abnormal life, which is love in life There will be great signs. (p. 18). I don't find the courage to face reality in Kamal's character. So he thinks of committing suicide and has the thought of strangling his girlfriend Neelima, which is far from reality for Kamal. At one point, there was an ideological separation

between the two. Neelima marries Ajit. For Kamal, Neelima's love becomes a memorable inspiration and Neelima expects Kamal's presence in her mind. The character of Kamal does not have the determination to release love. Another notable character in the play is the businessman Nalini. The playwright portrays the main female character as Nalini's wife Anima for the second time. Nalini works in life insurance. Nalini is more passionate about wonder and glory. He believes that love is purely materialistic - 'How beautiful is the smile on his face when he hands over a dozen expensive saris to his beloved. Anima does not realize that wealth and riches cannot fill the needs of her loved ones. Anima is busy every moment with her four children in her husband's Aishwarya Kareng, where she finds supreme happiness. 'I want to be a swan. There are chicks around me all the time roam about and watch over them and I will wander about' p.22. Anima has forgotten her husband Nalini's desire to meet her as her lover. Anima wants to see her husband Nalini through the busyness and sense of responsibility of the family. She has forgotten the man of flesh and blood hidden behind her husband's identity. Nalini tells her wife that she committed suicide or divorced Anima and became someone else. 'Keep in mind the colors of love that shine in the fire of fear, fear and doubt' p. In fact, no woman wants her husband to disappear or belong to someone else, which is an insult to femininity. Anima slowly realized this. The playwright portrays the death of love and the resulting conflict through the characters of Anima and Nalini. The playwright portrays Dhiren as a social revolutionary. Dhiren's words describe his revolution: "Our goal is radical change, uprooting with the roots. Just cutting off branches and leaves and giving them a new shape. No. We are ready for any Shastri that can be given by his enemy in this struggle of Dhiren. This is where the playwright has painted the heroine as a mother for the third time. There are many ways to get away from these things, but the most important thing is to get away from these things. There are many ways to get away from these things, but the most important thing is to get away from these things - The play portrays a drunken mother who is about to leave home for fear of the police. Another notable character in the play is Naveen, who lives in a forbidden world of alcohol and prostitution, even though he enjoys his life. These people have a dream of living a normal life somewhere in their hearts. The character of Naveen tries to convey this message. Here the woman is portrayed as a prostitute for the fourth time named Hira. He tries to point out some aspects of real society through Naveen and Diamonds. Betrayed by diamond men. Diamond, a resident of a street in the city, has been cheated on by her boyfriend in the past. Naveen meets Hira, who cannot bear her lover's betrayal and falls in front of a train and cries about her death. Meanwhile, Nabin also left home and arrived at the forbidden place on the bell alley. Naveen and Hira had a conversation and Naveen gave Hira his earned property and kept her as an illegitimate wife. They had a son. For a mother, the child becomes dearer than her own body for which the mother can die. But it is painful for such a mother to leave her child in the arms of her illegitimate husband and father with her own hands. Secondly, the mother, the diamond, has to live as the object of enjoyment of some innocent people in the society. Thirdly, Rahul, the son of Naveen and Hira, is educated by his father. They come to his mother's brothel for research and recognize him in her conversation. Rahul walks away from him in sadness. The mother, on the other hand, drowned herself in alcohol in sorrow, shame and pain. The characters of Naveen and Diamond show how social circumstances create a forbidden and corrupt life.

CONCLUSION :

Therefore, in the above discussion, we draw several conclusions while analyzing Arun Sharma's play Ahar

1. The characters in the play Ahar express their desires, satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the world of life.
2. The play Ahar portrays the same person with both conscious and subconscious minds at the same time.
3. The characters in the food play are often not real people seen with real eyes.
4. The characters in the play are irrational and unconventional.

5. The play does not have a logical story structure, but instead describes a situation through the characters.
6. The most notable aspect of the play is the connection of events through a woman's relationship with four people of different natures.
7. A woman is a symbol of love, a symbol of material addiction, a symbol of sacrifice and a symbol of physical desire. In other words, a woman meets all our physical, mental and emotional demands. This can be seen through the female character in the play Ahar.
8. The play also shows that certain events or memories of the past do not leave people.

0.5. Sources of information acquisition

There are many ways in which you can improve your skills in the field of play. There are many ways in which you can improve your skills in the field of play.

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