



LIFE AND WORKS OF SYED ABDUL MALIK. AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

Dilip Kumar Deka

Assistant Professor, Department of Assamese
Bhawanipur Anchalik College

Abstract:

Syed Abdul malik is one of the topmost literary figures in Assamese language and literature. He has occupied an important position for his inconsistency well-versed writings. His has played a very vital role in the field of writings on short stories, novels etc. Malik has taken the novel literature to great extent in its development. He was the most celebrated as a story writer, drama writer, song and poem composer etc. He introduced a new and an intellectual chapter as well as composed more than sixty novels in Assamese prose literature. That is why his fame in novel literature is supreme. Syed Abdul Malik occupied the highest position in Assamese literature. Through the study an attempt has been made to focus and highlight the life and works of Syed Abdul Malik.

Keywords: Assamese Language And Literature, Short Story, Drama, Novel

INTRODUCTION:

Syed Abdul Malik is regarded as one of the best litterateurs who occupied the highest position in Assamese literature. In real sense he was a talented person for his congenital attitude. His intelligence was come to light when he was studying in high school. Since that period he used to write and published a story and poem for the first time in the early magazine of 'Jeuti'(জ্যেতি) While he was 21 years old as well as he published his first navel 'Omola Gharor Dhuli' in 1940. He published his first collection of short stories entitled 'Parashmoni' in 1945. At present there is no Assamese writer could be compare to his position and variety of his writings. It is indeed an improbable task to measure impact and influence of Abdul Malik, because he was continuously -The poet, novelist, journalist, editor,



essayist, actor, radio artist, comedian, humanist, political and historical commentator, biographer, professor of Assamese, politician, one time excise sub-inspector, the lovable conversationalist, onetime member of parliament, the globe trotter, the perpetual joker and the last but not the least the greatest Assamese short story writer with an international reputation. His tank is considered as a great litterateur with Thomas Hardy. Assamese literature is so many profited by Malik. Syed Malik has written so many books more than sixty novels, more than two thousand short stories, ten dramas, thirteen Radio dramas, three books of poem collection, five books related to music.¹

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

Malik was born on the 14th January 1919 at the village of Naharoni Golaghat, Assam. He was soft and Kind-hearted man. His father was Sayed Rahmat Ali and mother was Sayeda Latifunessa. Both of them descendants from Hazrat Kamil Peer. They were extremist pious person. While he was four years old he started his primary education in 33 no. Naharoni LP School in the year 1924. He was admitted to Dergaon ME School in 1929. He was the most talented Student in his class in 1913 he was admitted first into class-viii at Dergpon High School, afterward in class-ix at Jorhat Govt. High School in the same year. In his school life he composed poems in the '*Ajoli Magazine*'. It was a handwriting magazine of the school. In 1935 he was awarded for his essay "*Manuh rupe Muhammad* (PBUH) in writing competition in '*Fateha-i-Duwaj Daham*'.²

Syed Abdul Malik successfully passed his matriculation with letter marks in Persian the year 1937. In 1939 he completed LA from Jorhat College, and graduated in English honors from Cotton college, Guwahati in the year 1947. He was not only clever boy amongst the students but also amongst the teachers. So, one of the teachers called him '*A walking encyclopedia*'. He started his work as an assistant inspector in the Department of exile in the year 1942. In 1943 he joined the civilian censor post in the army. In 1945 he also joined in the Muslim league. This league wanted to create a sovereign state for the Muslims. At that time there was a monthly magazine entitled '*Paygam*' which was edited by Abdul Malik. In 1946 he was appointed as a lecturer in the departure of Persian,



Jorhat College. In 1950 he was joined in the post of an assistant teacher of Dhekial Hing School. In the next year he joined the head post of Kuralguri High School. In the same year, he appeared the post graduation in Assamese honors from Calcutta University. In 1951 he joined as a lecturer in the department of Assamese. Jagannat Barhura College, and retired from the service as the head of the department in 1976³

While India has become free from Pakistan, many of the leaders joined congress but he remained in the communist party of India. He was active supporter of Muslims. So he had become attracted to the leftist party of politics. Although he was not an active member of communist party of India but he contested as a nominated candidate for Jorhat-Golaghat parliament seat in general election in the year 1957. But the congress party defeated him. So he joined the congress party under the leadership of Indira Gandhi in the year 1971. In 1972 again he contested as a congress candidate for the seat of Dergaon Legislative Assembly but he was again defeated

He was rewarded some popular award as follows:-

- ❖ In 1972, Sahitya Academy Award for his novel '*Aghari Atmar Kahini*'
- ❖ In 1981, Indian literary and cultural integration award by the West Bengal Govt.
- ❖ In 1984, Padma shri award
- ❖ In 1992, Padma Bushan award and Indian Harmony award
- ❖ In 1993, Assam Express Award.
- ❖ In 1994, Assam valley literary Award and Mukta Kantha award.
- ❖ In 1995, Ajan Fakir Award
- ❖ In 1996, Moonlight Media Award
- ❖ In 1999. He was rewarded the highest honor of Assam Sahitya Sabha: Sahitya Charyya and the Srimanta Sankar Deva award.

Malik was participated as the president of Axom Sahitya Sabha conference at Tihu. In 1977, he became the president of Abhayapuri conference of Axom Sahitya Sabha. In 1981 he joined the international conference of minorities as a member, which held in



England. In 1988 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of literature by Dibrugarah University. He was nominated twice as the chairman of Assam Minorities Development council during 1985-1986 and 1993-1999. In 1991 he performed pilgrimage. On 22 May, 2000 his beloved wife was died and it was the greatest shock in his life. So, he could not bear with this sadness and he was also died on 20 Dec. 2000. Next day Syed Malik was buried in his native village, Naharoni.

Malik was a man of Magical personality and a well mannered man. His speeches were peaceful for the tired person. While he delivered his speeches in his classes (in J.B. College, Jorhat) the hall was over-crowded by the other Department's Students as well. In the field of Malik's knowledge, one of his students of Cotton College said "How lovely! How talented! Equally expert in literature, debate and everywhere."⁴

When Syed Malik was eighty years old he had to be operated for cancer. Malik was took part habitually in harvest crops. Planting paddy, eating futuka, chechor from the pond. Collecting the left-out of the paddy. He arranged picnic along with his sons and daughter as well as other children. He was not only greatest person amongst the man but also he was the greatest amongst the children. He loved guests so much. Whenever the guests came to his home he really became so happy and cheerful as children. When he was travelling in his car he gave a lift for the old men who waiting for bus. He helped the distressed. He visited the neighbor houses to enquire their health and other problems. He was always taking care of his family and villagers as well. Undoubtedly, this is the best example of Malik's kindness and generosity on people. He liked guests very much relatives and poor man as well. In his village "Naharoni" he had panting tress that collected from various nurseries.⁵

Some distinguished person called him a poet, mainly. Such as Homan Borgohain, Dr. Nagen Saikia and De Mahendra Bora called him a poet because of his writing style. But Abdul Malik himself said, *"I am not a poet. But it can't be ignored that I something trespass into the area of the poet. Where there is meter or not. I feel for a rhythm and accordingly arrange the sentences and the words of my writings"* Mahendra Bora said, "Many people don't know that Malik is also a poet. Dr Nagen Saikia said, "An understanding needs for perceive of



Malik's writings and his immortal poems: Morsvargo, Amak kone mare. Moi Axomiya Malik says. "Adeep self scrutiny has revealed that I cannot think deeply as I can feel something. I have much of feelings. More than that, I have greater sensibility. The readers, critics, scholars of Assamese literature all they are benefited by Malik's Writings. There is a source for learning the change may help us in understanding the present society and life of Assam.

WORKS OF SYED ABDUL MALIK ON ASSAMESE NOVELS

Syed Abdul Malik was the widely known and popular Assamese writer in Assamese literature. His life scintillated with writing 130 books, including 70 novels. In terms of statistics of fictional work, Syed Abdul Malik was unparalleled in the kingdom of Assamese literature. Some of his outstanding novels are mentioned below in a chronological manner:

- LCM: The Lowest Common Multiple (1941)
- Rathar Cakari Ghore (1950)
- Tirthayatri (1950)
- Banjoi (1956)
- Sobighar (1958)
- Matir Caki (1959)
- Jiya Jorir Ghat (1960)
- Kanthahar (1960)
- Surajmukhir Swapna (1960)
- Annya Akash Annya Tora (1962)
- Ruptithar yatri (Vol-I, 1963, Vol-II, 1965)⁶
- Rajanigandhar Cakolo (1964)
- Omola Gharar Dhuli (1964)
- Mor Babe Noruba Tumi Malati Phol (1966)
- Adharsila (1966)
- Trisul (1968)
- Prasir aru Prantar (1968)
- Aghari Atmar Kahini (1969)
- Kabitar Nam Lava (1969)
- Amar Maya (1970)
- Oi-haflu (1971)
- Agnigarbha (1971)
- Eta Suraj, Dhukan Nadi Aru Ekhan Morubhumi (1972)



- Praan Somodhra (1972)
- Sonali Sotare path (1972)
- Man Jetokar path (1973)
- Pahumara Habir Bhat (1973)
- Nal Birinar Khagari (1973)
- Dr. Arunabhar Asampurana Jibani(1975)
- Eka Beka Britta (1975)
- Phagonar Ses Hahi (1984)
- Kebal premerei jadi (1985)
- Swapna Bhanga (1985)
- Mau Dimarur Koh (1985)
- Nihsanga Maupiyar Git (1987)
- Balir Bukur Sonar Cekura (2000)
- Maramar Majiyar Seuji Dubari (2000)
- Mau Mitha Hridayar Bhasa (2000)⁷

CONCLUSION:

Through the study it is found that Sayed Abdul Malik has a unique position in Assamese literature. He had all virtues to be a successful writer and he depicted the real image of life and society. These valuable deeds made him an honorable person in Assamese literature. He was the writer of unrivalled stories like "Pran Puwar Pichat and "Kathphula and unrivalled novel Surujmikhir Swapna". These works touched the heart of Assamese people. The image and attitude of Abdul Malik has become permanent amongst the Assamese people.⁸

REFERENCES:

- 1) Doloi Dr. Hari Nath Sarma, Asomiya Sahityar Purana Itihash, pp. 505-510
- 2) Sarma, Satyendra Nath, Asamiya Upanyasar Gatidhara, pp. 46-49
- 3) Baruah. Dr. B.K., History of Assamese literature.pp. 190-193
- 4) Saikia. C., Mor Dristit Bahu Pratibha sampanna Beykti Sahityacharya syed Abdul Malik, pp: 18-23
- 5) Ibid, pp. 30-32
- 6) Saikia, C., Malika Jiwan Aru Sahitya Samarthak, pp. 24-27
- 7) Lila Gogoi, Adhunik Asomiya Shahittyar Parichay, pp.289-293
- 8) Saikia, N., Syed Abdul Malika Rachanawali, pp 20-26