

භාරතයට නිදහස ලැබීමෙන් පසු හින්දි නවකතා ආභිසන්ධ

ඉන්ද්‍ර දසනායක

The gaining of independence by India from colonial rule in 1947 had wide ranging ramifications in the fields of politics, economics, industry, religion, society, education, culture, language, literature etc. The post-independence era was suitable for the nourishment of the Hindi novel from various aspects and branches. The Hindi novelists did not hesitate to present their reader their latent feelings of independence devoid of fear or constraint. These writers had visions of a free, independent state and were yearning for its realization. The division of 'Bharath' into India and Pakistan, in 1947, had unfortunate consequences. Divisive forces began to permeate every level of society. National unity began to be undermined. Violence replaced nonviolence. Patriotism gave way to selfishness and egotism. These changes were also reflected in the post-independence Hindi novel. Social exploitation, economic restriction, religious strife were the main themes of this period. Therefore, instead of writing to gain a free and independent nation which was the main concern of the Hindi novelist hitherto, they began to concentrate on the unexpected social change. The resultant new thinking brought about the emerging social problems. Consequently, the pre-independent Hindi novel which had a unidirectional focus was replaced by a multidirectional and multifaceted focus. Thus the post-independent Hindi novel, achieved new heights both in theme and in technique. The objective of this article has been to analyse this change in theme and technique of the post-independent Hindi novel.

සියවස් ගණනක් විදේශීය ආධිපත්‍යයට යටත්ව තිබුණු භාරත දේශයට 1947 දී නිදහස ලැබීම එකල භාරතීය සමාජයෙහි තදින් බලපෑ කරුණක් විය. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන්, භාරතයෙහි දේශපාලනික, ආර්ථික, කාර්මික, ආගමික, සාමාජික, අධ්‍යාපනික, භාෂාත්මක, සංස්කෘතික, සාහිත්‍යමය ආදී අංශවල වැදගත් ලෙස සැලකිය යුතු විවිධ පෙරළි ඇති විය.