

## INTERVIEW WITH A.K.CHOUDHARY BY LAXMI BORUAH

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Arbind Kumar Choudhary who has been popularly called Indian Keats, phrasal king, quatrain king, mythical messiah and proverbial samrat has explored the racy style and Indianised version of sonnets popularly called Arbindonean racy style and Arbindonean sonnets by a number of reputed critics -Prof. NDR Chandra , Prof. SC Dwivedi, Prof.Mahendra Bhatnagar, Prof.T.V.Reddy, poet Biplab Majumder, Mahashweta Chaturvedi, B.K. Dubey and a host of others in contemporary Indian English poetry .His poetic potion, phrasal fragrance, racy style, Indianised version of sonnets and shaping poetic iridescence justify the crown of the phrasal king in English poetry without doubt. His proverbial paysage, sensitive capital idea, poetic doctrines, rhymed quatrain, phrasal fragrance, melancholic tone ,emotional enigma, lyrical luminosity and several other poetic quatrains that are of high water mark approve the crown of the proverbial samrat in the history of post independence Indian English poetry . Arbindonean Racy style and Arbindonean sonnets are his prime explorations of versification in the English poetry that make him the founding father of the Indianized version of sonnets unanimously called Arbindonean sonnets in Indian English poetry. His mythical magnitude, explored idiomatic words, piercing poems ,phrasal preference, proverbial priority, shaping capital idea and several other poetic qualities make him the mythical monarch in the kingdom of the creative world .The explored idiomatic words, Arbindonean racy style, mythical blending, rhymed quatrains, frank expression, painterly painting, pictorial words and several other poetic pigments have made him a quatrain king in English poetry .

**Q1.LB: Some of your poems are humorous ,ironic and satiric too. How do you see these elements in your works ?**

**AKC:** Satire, humour and irony have remained the powerful poetic tools of the poetic community with the advent of literature in this world. Chaucer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson and the Augustan writers have proved their efficiency over these poetic tools . ‘Leader’ is the most satiric, The Rich, The Poor and many others are ironic and several of my poems are humorous. All these poetic tools run wild with several other poetic weapons in one poem after another . ‘My Songs’ is a junction between emotion and reason, vision and action , romantic attire and neo-classical satire and vice- versa.

**Q2. LB: What is the gift of Indian English poetry to the world literature ?**

**AKC:**All things that are directly or indirectly related with old cultural essence of India for which India is known worldwide . The cultural heraldry of India is the only essence that can be inhaled by the poetry lovers all over the world . Cultural prosperity that has remained preserved in India from last five thousand years has enriched the world literature for its floescence .

**Q3. LB: Are you satisfied with the florescence of Indian English literature ?**

**AKC:** Indian English literature has been progressing day by day and getting popularity slowly at the literary horizon of the world. Some of our novelists have hoisted the flag of Indian literature at the global level that can give us satisfactory, not excellent result so far world literature is concerned . Surprisingly India failed to produce another Tagore or Aurobindo even after the rapid growth in the colleges and universities in India. This result shows the mirror to the academicians, the teachers and the policy makers and forces them to judge in how watermark they are at the global scenario ? In other words Indian English literature needs nourishment to get the global florescence.

**Q4. LB: What is difference between Aurobindo and Ezekiel ?**

**AKC:** Maharshi Aurobindo is primarily a saint poet , culture poet and, above all, epical poet who has been unanimously called Indian Milton in Indian English poetry. Aurobindo is the unparalleled jewel of English literature in general and Indian English poetry in particular who cannot be compared with another Aravind, Arbind or any one in India . The poetry lovers can inhale the fragrance of the cultural heraldry of India from my poetic flowers that was planted long ago by this rishi poet in Indian English poetry. Ezekiel elicits social hypocrisy of the existing society.

**Q5. LB: Majority of the critics find phrasal fragrance across your works and call you a phrasal king in English poetry . How do you react ?**

**AKC:** There are a number of interviewers who have sought my opinion on this issue. I humbly tell you again that I have nothing to do with all these things nor do I comment upon the opinion of the critics . They are at liberty to go pros and cons and pass their assessments on the basis of their findings . But I am thankful to all those academicians and the critics who have spared their precious moments for my works. However you can get the perfect answer of this question from this stanza of ‘The Poet’ .

“To make a name  
For the corking time  
Is the flame  
Of the womb of time.”  
( The Poet , 2011: 30)

**Q6. LB: You have not only bridged the cultural gap between the east and the west but also earned the designation of the mythical monarch from the poetry lovers . How do you bridge it and comment on title ?**

**AKC:** Mythical messiahs and episodes have played a key role in the writings of the eastern and the western writers from times immemorial. Mythical messiahs have thrilled my poetic passion for literary sensation though they may belong to different cultures.

The eastern mythical gods, goddesses, episodes, rivers etc. flourish in one stanza after another in the same way the western mythical figures give their presence throughout my works in general and ‘Love’ in particular . Indian mythical messiahs-- Ram, Sita, Radha, Krishna, Meera , Govind , Sabri ,Dadhichi, Panchali, Draupadi, Urvasi, Vaman and river Ganga and the Karamanasa flourish in one quatrain after another with their western counterparts –Mary, Helen, Minerva Cynthia , Terpsichore , Hyperion , Lamia , Lucy , Isabella , Endymion , Jupiter , Adonis and the river Lethe and the Acheron . Indian and the western readers are now going to be

acquainted with each other's mythical messiahs and episodes throughout my works . This is the reason the critics give literary title mythical messiah or mythical monarch in Indian English poetry.

**Q7. LB: Have you inhaled Spenserian sensuousness and poetic multiplicity throughout your works ? Where do you find yourself whenever critics call you Indian Spenser in Indian English poetry ?**

**AKC:** I do agree with you that sensuousness predominates enchantingly throughout my poetic works . Spenserian sensuousness, Indianised version of sonnets, racy style, explored and compound words, pictorial pigments, phrasal fragrance, painterly painting and various other verse forms are the common features that credit me with the title of Indian Spenser or poet of the poets in Indian English poetry . However it is not a child's play for anyone to be another Spenser in English poetry whenever epical flower has become the story of the past days.

**Q8. LB: Critics call you a bard in English poetry ? Do you deserve for such a great honour ?**

**AKC:** I have replied several times in a number of my interviews that I have nothing to do with any title or designation critics use for my sake in their comments. The critics are at literary to comment favorably or unfavorably . I am a loyal soldier of the literary battlefield where my prime purpose is to enrich the literary field with racy style , various verse forms, poetic pigments and spiritual iridescence for all the human beings.

**Q9. LB: Are you a Romantic poet? What are the romantic features of your works ?**

**AKC:** Romantic features predominate all my poetic works that compel the critics to call me a poet of the romantic tradition like the British Romanticists. These are the romantic features- love for nature, rural landscape, flight of imagination, lyrical luminosity, love for beauty, melancholy, mythical and medieval elements ,subjectivity, pictorial words, short forms of versification, romantic poetic doctrines etc spin a yarn of the romantic tradition of writings that exhale romantic fragrance worldwide .

**Q10. LB: Your dazzling poetic career shapes spirits of many a peeping poet . How do you want to prosper them in the poetic world ?**

**AKC:** I advise all of them to embrace the poetic world passionately , not professionally. They must experiment with various verse forms and choose the best that suit them most . Be loyal to your passion and ignore those piggish heads deprived of the celestial light of creation . Go ahead on the call of nature selflessly . A day will come when the success will knock your door uninterruptedly.

**Q11. LB: How do you see the existing literary scenario ?**

**AKC:** Immorality in all spheres of lives has infected seriously and has become cancerous nowadays. As a result this earth has given up to produce classical writers to enlighten the piggish society . Epical writings has become the days of the past . Our contemporary writers wish to make a name by fair or foul in this world that is dazzled with the tempestuous materialistic winds blowing across the globe. The literary scenario is facing the most crucial period of the history of the human civilization .

**Q12. LB: Your rhymed quatrains have earned for you the title of the quatrain king in English poetry ? Do you write only quatrains ?**

**AKC:**No doubt the rhymed quatrains predominate major of my works enchantingly till now . But I experiment with couplets, quatrains and various other forms of verification throughout my works . Rhymed verse is my favourable verse form besides free verse . The compactness, rhymed forms and captivating capital idea of the rhymed quatrains earn for me the title of the quatrain king in English poetry .

**Q13. LB: Could you describe your works, please?**

**AKC:** My poetry collections are as follows:

1. Eternal Voices (2007),
2. University Voices (2008),
3. My Songs (2008),
4. Melody (2009),
5. Nature Poems (2010),
6. Love Poems (2010),
7. Love (2011),
8. Nature (2011),
9. The Poet (2011),
10. Leader (Press),
11. Haiku (Press),
12. Majuli (Press)and
13. Sonnets(Press)

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