

# CONTEMPORARY THEATRE OF NORTH BENGAL: A SILENT CONTRIBUTION IN MODERN INDIAN THEATRE IN TWENTY FIRST CENTURY

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**Abstract:** West Bengal is a state in Eastern India. It does not have any administrative partition named North Bengal or South Bengal, though geographically Northern districts of West Bengal like Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, Malda, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur are known as North Bengal. The theatre art of North Bengal is nurturing the prosperity of Bengali theatre since 1870. History mentions that Bengali theatre commenced its creative journey with great Russian director Lebedev way back to 1792. But numerous books and research discover that Bengali theatre started even before that at North Bengal with the patronage of honourable Cooch raja Nara Narayan. But it is unfortunate that in India contemporary theatre art of North Bengal does not obtain similar popularity and publicity like theatres of Kolkata. From early 21st century, the theatre art of North Bengal has been exploring new avenues with the proliferation of the internet and advanced technologies; it's reaching to a wider audience and getting the attention of intelligentsia as well. The work done earlier in the North Bengal has incepted to do more spacious work in the 21st century. The development of theatre culture in north Bengal enriching Indian theatrical heritage more and more. This paper, thus, aims to highlight the scenario and amelioration of contemporary theatre art of North Bengal and its worth in twenty first century.

**Key Words:** theatre art, north Bengal, Bengali theatre, contemporary, technologies, twenty first century

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

The journey of acting has started long before the invention of a vocalized form of 'speech' or language. In the early age of our civilization people used to manifest their thoughts by acting or gesturing. Then, our society became more refined or cultured and acting got the acknowledgment of an art. After that, acting got influenced by geographical, historical, social, political and religious situations. Gradually it evolved and many components, gestures, dramatic motions were included. West Bengal is a state in eastern India. North Bengal is the north-western part of Bangladesh which parts in West Bengal. North Bengal is rich in folk performance. But the modern plays in North Bengal also have a wonderful history. There is also evidence available in "Coochbeharer Natya Charcha" written by Dipayan Bhattacharya and published by Coochbehar Abhinibesh on February 1997 and "Uttarbanger Theatre", an article written by Uttarayan Deb and published in Uttar Banga Sambaad in 2013, that a lean beginning of modern theatre has long been in North Bengal before than in Kolkata. Due to cultural mindset and deep attraction towards culture, dramatization of North Bengal started. There was a lack of professional mentality. Till now this kind of mentality noticeable. so it has not been promoted. But all those works that has been happening in 21<sup>st</sup> century it can make an impression in the context of India's culture.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Whenever there is a discussion about modern as well as Bengali theatre in India, North Bengal is always neglected in that discussion. Hence, being resident of North Bengal, I find that it's necessary to portray the contribution of north Bengal in modern Indian theatre. In this paper, I try to focus on the following key areas:

- Although the history of modern drama is rich enough and despite having a large geographical location, the reason for not being promoted the theatrical culture of North Bengal.
- The influence of the contemporary social movement on plays of North Bengal.
- Make a draft of the number of contemporary plays performed in North Bengal and then inform everyone about the information.

The method I have taken to complete this research are :

- Field survey.
- Collecting information from various magazines and books.
- Collecting interviews of dramatists, theatre directors, viewers,

### 3.FINDING AND ANALYSIS:

Darjeeling, cultural heritage of the northern hill region, is different from the other areas. Maldah region, named as gaur in ancient days, and Coochbehar region, formed with forest and Torsha river, which was ruled by a king for a long time, Dinajpur divided by two portions, South and North Dinajpur, boast of a rich cultural heritage. Jalpaiguri district comprises western doors and the major part of the Eastern Morang. Though Alipurduar is now a newly created district language, art or culture is beyond the limits of politics. The melody of a flute or grandeur of the Himalayan peak transcends all barriers. History of linguistics and culture exchange is a proof when different communities with different cultural lineage converge a new and beautiful art form. Jalpaiguri is located on the banks of the Teesta river which is the second largest river in West Bengal after the Ganges on the foothills of the Himalayas. The City had a great influence of Marxism in its thought process, and its main reason was the Europeans who stayed here in great number. After Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri was the next favourite place for Europeans. Jalpaiguri has its individual culture and heritage over the ages. The history of jalpaiguri theatre is 108 years old. In 1897 the modern drama of Jalpaiguri began with "Bilwa Mangal". In Jalpaiguri, majority of tribal cultures and folk culture like 'chor-chunni', 'dham gaan', 'bishohora pala' are very popular theatre forms. Apart from that since 21st century Jalpaiguri gives us so many popular modern stage dramas which has a great importance in modern theatre. The ancient two drama society of Jalpaiguri is Arya Natya Samaj and Bandhab Natya Samaj. Arya Natya Samaj founded in 1904 and after some years Bandhab Natya Samaj was formed in 1924. The main rejoice is that they continue their practice regularly. But Bandhab Natya Samaj was intersecting for some time, but there is no other golden age of two groups, some ups and downs are inevitable. The number of theatre groups in the long run in west Bengal is very low. Bandhab Natya Samaj recently presented their 'khelaghar' in prayash manch in 29th December 2017. They first made their 'khelaghar' production in 2009. This time they presented it with a whole new concept of rebuilding new ideas. The drama used in a film which was not in the first production. Now actor actress has changed. This presentation was much clearer than the previous one. This is a satire which laughter talks about humanity. With this base of artistic mentality, theatrical journey of "Arya Natya Samaj", a notable theatre group was started in 1904 and which very soon expanded its reach to nearby states as well. At that moment financial status of Jalpaiguri had progress a lot. A Tea garden, timber business, and social situations all combined to present it as an ideal city for cultural ideas to progress. "Arya Natya Samaj", the oldest and historical theatre group has entered into its 113 performing years. In 2003 it celebrated its centennial year, but unfortunately had to face a lot of difficulties. There was a great hype in the city for the centennial celebration and people were very excited but one of the important resources required to execute any program, the finances, were not in a good shape, because of unforeseen losses in tea garden and other businesses in the region in the same time. But a good cause always finds its way and district magistrate of the city, Sri A. Subbairah, came to the rescue and he contributed generously to make the event a success. It was in the same year that, Manjo Mitra, the famous Bengali playwright, staged his play on 7th sep "Munni O Saat Chowkidar" in "Arya natya Samaj". After that in Feb 2004, a grand theatre festival was organized by "Arya natya samaj", "Bandhya natya samaj". It was a grand affair and a huge audience gathered to witness plenty of plays staged in the festival. It triggered a passion for theatre in youngsters and a lot of young theatre enthusiast have enrolled themselves in different theatre groups. After "Arya natya samaj", no other theatre group was formed in city for next 22 years, but now city boasts of a lot of new, innovative and experimental theatre groups. There are different theatrer groups for Mime, Plays, Skits and street plays respectively. Bandhab Natya Samaj is a prominent theatre group which stages all types of plays regularly in city. Theatre of Jalpaiguri is tightly attached to its financial class system as well. "Gana naayta samaj" is mostly focused to bring theatre close to the labourer class of the region. Similarly "Natashri niketen", "Prantik Naatya Sanstha" and other theatre groups contribute to the growing culture of the city as per its capabilities. Many group theatre practices regularly with so many difficulties like they have financial problems, they have no permanent space for rehearsals. Kalakushali, Shristi mime theatre, Rupayan groups are regularly stages their productions. They organized theatre festivals yearly. Chittoptot, Udichi, Anaami, Anubhav, Mukatangan are other theatre groups. Shilali natyam staged their one production yearly. Darpan group is conducted by women. Sristi Mime theater in Jalpaiguri are leading group for Mime art in the area, their one of best production is "kaak Tarua", written by Teerthankar roy and directed by Sabhyasachi dutta. Sabyasachi Dutta conduct non verbal production especially based on mime. Mime gets so much popularity through him. Young generation are very interested about mime. He conducts classes and workshop based on Mime. Rajgunj perform and practice their dramas in rajbangshi language. Theatre in Mainaguri area has also improved a lot in recent times, Rabiteertha group of Mainaguri, has performed a lot of experimental theatre. Other groups of the area are Mainguri cultural club, Prabah kalika etc. On 26th December 2017, theatre festival of Samikkhon Natya Gosthi was held in aamguri village panchayet area of maynaguri block. Their own production "Kaar" staged in this festival written by folk culture researcher Dinesh Roy. Club regroup all the enthusiastic young villagers for this play. Dhupguri also is a happening place for theatre activists. Banarhat, Gayerkata and Binnaguri are some other places where a lot of theatre lovers come from. Some of the leading theatre groups of Dhupguri are Tarun Sangh, yuva Sangha, Bhartiya Gannatya sangha Banarghat, Sisubadi oikatan sangh etc. "Padda nadir majhi" played by prisoners of central jail of Jalpaiguri district, a notable performance in the theatre on north Bengal in 2017. Goyerkata has a great

theatrical culture. Goyerkata reading building ,the traditional centenary of Dooars ,organaized theatrical program on the occasion of the 106 founding anniversary of reading club on 7th January 2018 to 16th January 2018. Nagrakata, the area surrounded by tea gardens, is famous for its plays, centered on Durga Puja and Kali puja. Here regularly conducts theatre activities. Plays with Sadri and napali language are also staged here. Here plays based on tea garden laboures life and performed by the labourer community. Malbazaar started staging with Jatra, a popular folk theatre form of Bengali theatre, but slowly they incorporated other forms of theatre as well. Uttaran Natya Sanstha of the area also dabbled into street plays. indigenious drama competition in malbazar has been going on for 23 year.In 2018 the 23rd regional competition of the academy in the tribal language organized by the backward class welfare department of the state in damdim, through indegenious plays,indigenious culture practices will be increased.Malbazar Actowala's production 'Bridhashram' has been a huge response to the drama festival of Kolkata on December 21,2017.Malbazar Actowala started their own theatre festival since 2011. Kamakhyaguri has also a great interest in theatre. In the year 2018,the natya festival held in Kamakhyaguri ,except for a decade and a half. The drama festival was held for the last time in 2002 at Haribari. Due to the lack of stage and lack of financial tension and initiative,dramatization was stopped.They started their drama festival in 174th birth anniversary of Girish Candra Ghosh. A special "One act play" competition to promote tribal languages is organized in Damdim, Malabazar for last 23 years. This year, Sri James Kujur, the tribal development minister has also endorsed this competition and assured of his full support. Groups from nearby cities come to participate in this competition. Intellectuals and academicians also use this platform to meet and engage in discussion and debates on Tribal culture and art form. Two days of drama festival was held in Meteli block in 9th February 2018.Social service socity organized The Natya Festival which started at Rabindra Sanskritik Manch. Darjeeling is located in the lesser Himalayas at an elevation of 6700 ft. The entire hilly region of the district comes under Gorkha Territorial Administration except for Siliguri town. Darjeeling district has great fame in the drama performance, especially at Siliguri. Drama performances have been being performed at Siliguri for more than 100 years till now.Long before the emergence of the city, the civic theatre was hoisted in the township area. The theatrical journey was started in 1909 by the Mitra Sammelani though t their first play 'Harishchandra' was staged in 1914. The journey of theatre in siliguri has passed hundred years. So on December 13,2014 "Harishchandra" was staging for celebrating the centenary. The second epoch of drama performance at Siliguri ran from 1925 to 1935. The twenty-first century is the third chapter of it. Nowadays many theatre groups regularly play and perform dramas at Siliguri. Names of such theatre groups are MitraSammelani, Ritwik, Srijansena, Theatre Academy, Ingit, Balaka, Natyanga, Passionate Performers, Thoughts Arena, Shishu Natyam, Uttal, Damama, Karnik, Bharatiya Gana Natya Sangha, Uttarihawa, etc. In the twenty-first century, the biggest pioneering and important work of the theatre of Siliguri is to start theatre festival 'Siliguri Natya Mela'. Since 2002 Siliguri Natya Mela has been playing a very important role in the upliftment of theater art in North Bengal. In 2018, Siliguri Natya Mela has completed 17 years. Dinobandhu Mancha, a stage with good infrastructure and facilities, has been re-arranged neatly in a new way for a drama performance. In 2014, theatre of Siliguri completed 100 years of theatre practice. In 13th December 2014, honorable theatre director and actor Bomkesh Ghosh reproduced 'Harishchandra' in this centenary celebration. Another new stage named Rabindra Mancha was inaugurated in Shaktigar in the first week of October 2017. An exceptional theatre group named Srijansena always performs exceptional productions with director Mr.Partha Pratim Mitra. They practice both proscenium and street theatre. In the protest of rape, they performed a wonderful street play. On 17th June 2007, Srijansena organized free health checkup camp in collaboration with Siliguri Journalist Club. On 9th April 2006, Srijansena held a discussion on cultural awareness among today's young generation at Dinobondhu Manch. They organize an annual program named Sahaswar. On the day of the centenary of the Russian revolution, Srijansena organized a play entitled 'Amrita Saman' directed by Partha Pratim Mitra. North Bengal is the setting of this play with a combination of folklore and old age drama. At that time they played a documentary named 'Dhroho Uttar -a' for 30 minutes. Srijansena staged "Hypatia", a play based on the Hellenistic Neoplatonist philosopher. Passionate Performance organized drama festival on 24th February 2017. They presented a play named 'Faizal'. 33years ago another group of theatre named Ritwik started its journey with Malay Ghosh. They organize annual theatre festivals and regular drama practices. On 29th November 2017, they started their annual festival with seven performances of other North-eastern groups like Darpan, Jhargram Anandam, Chandpara Acto, Bhumija Bangladesh, Baharampur's Ritwik, Gobordanga's Silpayan. They performed their own production 'Ekhane Parijaat' written by the founder of Ritwik, late Malay Ghosh. According to Shri Malay Ghosh's dream of taking all the theatre groups of North Bengal to a single platform, Ritwik Natya Gosthi organized the North Bengal Natya Samaraho in October 2017. On 6th March 2017, Ritwik offered two productions on Dinobondhu Mancha - "Mahaprasthanar Pothe", "Sompadok". They staged their production "Haat Badal" directed by Suvankar Goswami on 24th December 2017. The stage planning and its shifting and use of lighting were quite artistic and unique. North Bengal University presents drama and plays in various events. On December 28, 2017, students of the department of mass communication of North Bengal University organized a street play "Aparajita" in Bagdogra. The students themselves wrote the script. In October 2017, Balaka Natya Gosthi celebrated their 38th anniversary. In this celebration, they performed two plays directed by Kalyan Dasgupta. Their two plays are "Sandhya Tara", "Four Hours". In January 2018, Passionate Performers

performed a new drama, Girish Karnad's 'Tughlaq', at Dinobandhu Mancha, directed by Amitabha Kanjilal. The lighting and the stage design were very good. It's a good experiment by Amitabha Kanjilal, one of the new generation directors of Siliguri. "Shunya a Buke" is also another good production of this group. Natyaranga theatre presented Rabindra Nath Tagore's short story "Shasti" by rajbangshi language in 2013. Siliguri Theatre Academy staged their productions like "Banaraj", "Jalghari", 'Dwikhandito', "Prachir" in the 21st century, which were directed by the famous director and actor Kuntal Ghosh. In an effort to save and promote the Santali language, first one-act drama competition in the language was held in Darjeeling district. It was held on January 19, 2018, in Siliguri with the initiative of the Disadvantaged Class Welfare Department of the state. 25 groups participated in this competition. On 8th February 2018, Ashish Vidyarthi and Nadira Babbar came with their productions. They participated in the drama discussion in Siliguri at "Moutaat" which was the first tea themed café of Siliguri. The Coochbehar district is on the east side of North Bengal. Coochbehar was earlier ruled over by kings. The drama performance was arranged for entertaining the royal family. Many folk dramas like "Palatiya", "Chor-Chunnir Gaan", "Bishohara", "Khon Gaan" were performed during the period. In 1870, the first modern drama performance in North Bengal was started with the play "Ratnabali" in Coochbehar with the initiative of the Khagrabari Dramatic Club. Coochbehar has many theatre groups like Indrayudh, Anubhab, Agni Naya Sanstha, Adwitiya, Anuranan, Angik, Anandam Cultural Unit, Institute of Performing Arts, Kampash, Coochbehar Repertory Theatre, Gilotin, Janantik, Tarai Putul, Torsha Natya Sanstha, The Jewel Club, Theatre Collage, The Pioneer Club, Nabashakti, Natya Niketan, Dinhat Pragati Natya Sanstha, Prantik, Barnana, Rupkatha, Sansaptak, Coochbehar Shishu Kisor Sanstha. Indrayudh is a very important and popular theatre group in Dinhat, they have produced a lot of significant output. On October 14th 1987, their play "Adbhutang" based on social awareness was curiously staged first. Indrayudh organize theatre festival every year in December. In November 2017, they completed 100th staging of this play. Coochbehar Anubhav has done a very important stage presentation in "Project Herambapur" directed by Dr. Ashok Bramha and Abhijit Bhattacharya. On 27th October 2017, Anubhav celebrated their 18th anniversary at Rabindra Bhawan Mancha. They presented their production "Khide". Coochbehar Anandam Cultural Centre has crossed 36 years in the field of theatre practice. They organized a theatrical program at Rabindra Bhawan in April 2017. They presented dramas like "Parasab" and "Lady Macbeth". They did an interesting doll show "Ekbachorer Raja". Gilotin is a very creative theatre group of Mathabhanga. Their famous productions in the 21st century are "Cellphone", staged on 25th November 2006 and directed by Narayan Saha, child theatre "Picnic", performed in 2002 and directed by Narayan Saha. Nandimukh presented "Rakta" in 2001, "Sukhbabarbachan" in 2004, "Athaswargabichitra" in 2000, "Ahankar" in 2001, "Adaab" in 2002, "Itihaskaade" in 2002, "Antarikkhe" in 2003. The theatre activist of Mathabhanga, Mr. Tanmay Sarkar, directed a play "Se Asche" in 2004, which was also a good production. Mathabhanga has four stages- Mukta Mancha community hall, Najrul Sadan, Shital Kuthi community hall, Netaji Subhas Sadan. Haldibari also organizes theater festivals in Rabindra Bhawan annually. They do it really extravagantly. This year they inaugurated the festival by decorating "Rangoli", headed by Puravi Roy Pradhan, on the main roads of the city. Srijani group organizes these festivals. From 4th to 7th January 2018 Anubhab Comedy Carnival was held at Rabindra Bhawan Mancha in Coochbehar. On the first day of carnival, the play "Akkaechakka", written by Sriparna Dutta and directed by Ashok Bramha, was performed. On the last day of the carnival, they published a rich memorial on drama and culture. Regional Institution of Education in Bhopal organized a national art festival. In this festival students of Suniti Academy performed a play based on Rajbangshi language. They won a national level prize for their performance. Recently Kamolini Publisher published a collection of drama written by Niraj Biswas who was an actor and director of Coochbehar. Alipurduar district is the 20th district in the state of West Bengal. It consists of Alipurduar municipality, Falakata, Madarihata, Kalchini, Kumar gram, and Birpara. In 1912, Alipurduar started its theatrical journey. Famous theatre groups of Alipurduar are Agradut, Suraynagar Natya Sanstha, Sahasa Theatre Center, Aalok Natya Sangha, Udayan Bitan, Vivekananda Club, Uttarayan Natya Sanstha, Dudhar Natya Sanstha, Alipurduar Loko Sanskritik Sanstha, Sidhukanhu Natya Geeti Sanstha, Uttar Banga Loko Natya Parishad, Muktabaani. The dramas played in Rajbangshi language have made a very famous presence here. Falakata block is rich with cultural activities. Yuvashilpi Sangha, Renaissance, Uttaran and Balaka, Swarabarna are its leading theatre groups. Ranar Natya Sanstha of Falakata is a prestigious group of the interfluvial. They are striving hard to promote theater activities in spite of facing many challenges. They are organizing a five day "One Act play" theater festival for last 43 years at Falakata community hall. This year many groups from Kolkata, Behrampur, Bankura, and Uttarbanga participated in the festival with their plays. A total of ten plays were staged by the participating groups. They are doing a commendable work by organizing this festival. Some of the plays staged this year are "Dooarsnatyakatha" by Salsalabari, "Udvasthu" directed by Gautam Dutt, "Krishnapakhs" by ITA Natya Gosthi from Coochbehar, "Vokatta" from Jalpaigudi Kala Kaushal, "Haripadharibol" by Gillotin from Mathabhanga etc. Ranar Natya Sanstha is doing a commendable job to promote and nurture a lot of dwindling folk art form. They organize theatre competition with the groups from all over North Bengal. It's providing a platform for people to showcase their less seen art forms and saving them from dying. Tutu Sarkar, Debu Ghosh, Tapan Sarkar, Baman Dev, Arpita Sarkar, and Koyal Roy are some of its leading artists, who are the torch bearers of this movement. Kalchini block has two major theater groups -

“Aadivashi Natyakarmi Sangha” and “Srijani Natya Sanstha”. They also perform plays in Sadri language. Malda district is famous for folk theatre. But Malda is rich in modern drama also. B.Dey Hall is the first community hall in Malda. In 1896 Maldaha Dramatic Club started their creative theatrical journey. Theatre groups of Malda are Malda Malancha, Malda Dramatic Club, Agnishikha, Art and Cultural Centre, Bishan, Marichi, Mahadevpur Art and Culture, Maldaha Samabeta Prayash, Muskan Natya Sanstha, Ruprangam. Malda Dramatic Club does drama performances related to the cultural heritage of India, eradication of superstition among masses, promotion of literacy among orphans. They have been awarded many times. Malda Malancha is a well-known theatre group in West Bengal. Most of the plays of the group have been performed at different state-level festivals organized by Paschimanga Natya Academy. Malda Malancha has been selected in 17th Bharat Ranga Mahotsav. “Gambhira Gambhira” directed by Mr. Parimal Tribedi, is a famous play of this group. His noted plays are “Gambhira Gambhira”, “Alkap Maya”, “Lakshmikanta”, “Ranirghater Brittanto”, “Bhalo Manush”, “Ratan”, “Udas Puja”, “Dukhi Chamarer Kuthar”, “Asamayer Bhabana”, “Natun Jevan”, “Lajja”, “Bisarjan”, “Dena Paona”, “Abato”, “Biborno Bishmoy”, “Jibonjapon”, “Bodh”, “Bishollokoroni”. Malda Malancha is the only theatre group in this district, which has been organizing theatre festival almost every year since 1993. “Malda Samobeto” produced a good play “Parabhume”. Late Prasanta Misra written and produced “Das Bazar” in 2005 which speaks about slave market which still exists. Shree prabhash choudhury and subrata roy both are renowned play writer of malda. Undivided Dinajpur started their journey with Balurghat Naat Mandir before 109 years. The former name changed and now its name is Balurghat Dramatical Association. Uttar Dinajpur was created on 1st April 1992. The number of dramas in Uttar Dinajpur is rising today. The names of important groups are Ananya Theatre, Shishu Chhandam, Jagori Theatre Group, Nabodito Sangha, Vivekananda Natya Chakra, Malancha Sanskritik Bikas, Yantrik Natya Gosthi, Saaroni. Kaliyagunj Ananya Theatre completely changed the nature of Kaliyagunj’s theatrical face. In January 2018, Raigunj institute organized a three-day drama festival. The Young drama director Hiranmay Chaudhry has styled the drama of Manoj Mitra’s “Narak Guljaar” beautifully on the stage. The local team is presently presenting “Kaal Pradhanmantri Aschen”. The play of Shudhanshu Dey, a noted director of North Bengal, made the audience met with another truth. Dakshin Dinajpur comprises of two sub-divisions- Balurghat, and Gangarampur. Famous theatre groups of Dakshin Dinajpur are Tritirtha, Tunir, Nishad, Balurghat Natya Karmi, Samabeta Natyakarmi. Balurghat Natya Karmi’s production “Aazirajo”, written by Debashish Chakrabarty and directed by Abhi Chakrabarty, is a good production. Sangeet Natak Academy winner Shri Harimadhab Mukhopadhyay showed another face of North Bengal’s theatre. Treetirtha has its own stage named Govindangan. Theatre Training and Excellence Centre gave a different look to Balurghat theatre. In 2013 Shri Debesh Chattopadhyay and Arpita Ghosh directed a play “Hayavadana” written by Girish Karnad. This play was based on the folk art form, Khan Gaan. North Bengal has painted so many beautiful theatrical productions with its own drama pluraliy just like pluralism of Indian culture in different provinces. Infrastructure, thinking, prudence and farsightedness all of them available here except proper publicity.

#### 4. CONCLUSION:

Though folk theatre culture is rich in North Bengal, Mainstream plays also have a rich history. Here only a few example are given. Theatrical history of North Bengal and the current condition are even more broad. Theatre of North Bengal has given a new modern creative look to the Bengali theatre as well as indian theatre. I have tried to make unionized documentary of whole theatrical practice in 21st Century. Hopefully this journey goes so long successfully. There are many ingredients to enrich the culture scence of India.

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