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TO FIND UNIQUENESS IN PRE-INDEPENDENCE INDIAN ENGLISH POETRIES

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Abstract: During colonial period in India we found rapid changes in contemporary life of Indians. The impact of western culture was shown in all field of society. The life style of large mass of population was effected as well as influenced by the western civilization. Litrature in India was also deeply affectedby the westernor broad literature. Many Indian literature was translated into foreign languages in India. The Indian writers also try to learn abroad language and also grate to writes litrary works on it. English was the majoror we can say the official language of Indian during 18th century. During the early 18th century the nativenovelist and poets of Indian try to learn and write in English. Basically the Indian poets adopts English as their language and writes some masterpieces in poetry. No daught their poems and pose were deeply influenced by some famous or well known poets of that period or age. Early Indian poets were deeply influenced by charlotte. Smith William Wordsworth, Alexender Pope, Thomas Chatterton, Robert Burnsetc. John Keats and William Wordsworth, romantic poems Greats deep impact in the mind of Indian poets. They adoptedthe way of romantic of phillis wheatley, Samuel taylor Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Kets, Different typs of poetry like sonnet, free verse, Ballad, ode Elegy, Blank verse, Cinuain, tercet were adopted by Indian poets, They also learn the there main kinds of poetry narrative, dramatic and lyrical. But ofter few years the Indian poets my to grate their own identities in poetry writing parallel theme in poetry was found in some earlier works but an poetry in india was closely linked with some current issuesof that time or age, Indian english poetry occupied a special place in eaily in early stage because the themeand plats of poetry were based on reality of life, which country facing during colonial period, have for nature with some teste of rama tism. Religious influence with Hindu mtthology and impact of Sanskrit and Pali language. Derozio was known as the 1st Indian English poets. The poems contains love, nature, death and freedomNationalism and patriotism found in his works which stand for "Past glary" of found inthe time of romantic age he try to saw his devotion to nation by his poetic works. Every poets on the laterhalf like toru Dutt, Manmohan Ghosh, Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Tagore and Sarojni naidu etc follows the way and styles of Derrozio but later on Indianness and self identities found in every potric works which shaws its own uniqueness in poetry. Iagore "Gitanjali" is devotion to God. Contend 103 English prose poems. And Nobel Prize in 1913 for "Gitanjali" Shows the richness of india poetry in early age, Patrioism, in pre- Independence in poetry occupies special place, not only that time but also inspire poets of coming ages. Indian of poetry of initial and heritage was deeply found in major works of poetry of intial period many native words were used in english poetry by the India which not only show its formsand style but also attract the audiences of India.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poetry occupied an important place in literature. Vivid style and themes were adoped in poetry writing. English poem or poetries has rich place in world stage of literature. The history of English poetry and Prose goes back to the 7th century to the decades often the Norman conquest of 1066. A period often termed Anglo- Sacon England. The oldest surviving poem was 7th century caedman's hymn. Alliterative verse style was the most distinguishing feature of old English poetry. In Alliterative on the initial stressedconsonant sound is repeated throughout. A line. Various theories like alliteration and assonance, carswrametaphor, variation. Litotes were

adopted in poetry. Most old English poems were recorded without authors and only few names are known. The main characteristic of old English poetry were the celebration of the warrior, the adventurer and the conqueror. There are two types of old English poetry. 1) The Heroic Germanic Pre- Christian and 2) the Christian. Only few poets were known from Anglo-Saxon period. They were Bede, Caedmon, Alfred and Cynewulf. The structure of the poem is known as poetic form. Large number of forms were adopted in poetry like. 1. Sonnet 2. Lyric, 3. Ode, 4. Elegy, 5. Idyll, 6. Epic, 7. Ballad, 8. Acrostic, 9. Ballade, 10. Clerihew, 11. Eclogue, 12. Epigram, 13. Ghazal, 14. Haiku, 15. Sanryu, 16. Tanka, 17. Rubaiyat, 18. Randeav, 19. Pantoum, 20. Lai, 21. Triolet, 22. Sestina. English poetry contains various ages like – The earliest English poetry. The Anglo-Norman Period and the Renaissance in England. The Restoration and 18th century. The romantic movement, Victorian Poetry. The 20th century. From time to time or we can say with the passage early English poetry is often closely related to musical traditions and exists in the form of hymns. From ancient to medieval and later on modern of themes like love, Death, Identity/Self. Travel/Journeys, Dreams, Apocalypse, New life, Celebration Immortality, war, coming of age etc, English poetry spread almost all the regions of world in modern time. Ages numbers of population or masses read and observed English poetry. During colonial period we found the colonial countries of England and other European countries adopted English and English literature in large and rapid speed. Due to government policy to spread western culture and heritage. English language was adopted. Large numbers of English novels and poetry were brought to the colonial countries. India was also one of the colonial country of England and other European countries adopted English and English literature in large and rapid speed. Due to government policy to spread western culture and heritage. English language was adopted. Large number of English novels and poetry were brought to the colonial country of England colonies. India was also one of the colonial country of England so the impact and influence of English was shown in aristocratic society of India. Many Indian and Anglo-Indian adopted English as their language of writing and they started writing English novels as well as poems/poetry. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio is considered the first poet in India. Who was followed by numbers of poet like Toru Dutt, M.M. Dutt, Harinadnath Chattopadhyaya, R.C. Dutt, Tagore, Sri Aurobindo, Sarojini Naidu among others. No doubt the Pre-Independence Indian poetry was deeply influenced by the foreign works of English but one or some other way we found uniqueness in it. Pre-Independence poetry in India had poetry which have reality of the Indian Situation. No doubt English during British rules was the language of English people and few aristocratic Indians. The Indian poets adopted style of poetry. 1) They Indianized the English language of Express the reality of the Indian situation and second they have to occupied their own identity and Express themselves. Manmohan Ghosh and Aurobindo Ghosh too received their education in England and their writes poem represent the India and Expressed their own way rather than the common manly approach. The father of English Poetry in India Derozio Whose Poetry was full of Patriotic wit. By the poem “The harp of India (1827) he used satire and Hyperbolic words. He says that Indians loss of the freedom and it forget its glories past. India loss of art literature. Indian culture and heritage was compare with harp which many poets played but it can't create any motion. His desire that the harp still exists and awaken the music.” To India – my native land is a patriotic poem and talks to her in a monologue. The glorious past of India once again shown. His great wish i.e. return of the past glory and period. Like John Keats Toru Dutt lost her life in very young age. She was a Bengali translator and poet. Who wrote in English and French. The only work she saw published in the poetry “A sheaf gleaned in French fields” (1876). “Our casuarina Tree” In which we came to know her happy Childhood days and memories with her beloved siblings. Deep impact of Hindu mythology was shown in Toru Dutt poem “Lakshman Hark.” As we come to know that Lord Rama goes for hunting on Demand of Sita. A tense conversation between Lakshman and his sister-in-law Sita was shown in great dramatic way. Here we found Indian mythology in a dramatic way. Like Jonathan Swift “Gulliver's Travels” and Lewis Carroll “Alice's Adventures in Wonderland” we found Indian poet Harinadnath Chattopadhyay who wrote numbers of poem. Seas and reach the place or the kingdom of the wise. Here through this poem the imagination was shown in a poetic way and its show fantasy land by the poet. Nature was closely found in Chattopadhyay poem like. Song of the wind, where various things found in nature were fixed like parrot in a cage, tears beyond the eyes and small stars in the sky but the wild winds are free to move poem “Peacock which explain about the beauty of peacock by comparing with decorated flower. On the other hand we found vividness in poems of Tagore. Patriotism was deeply shown in 1910 by the poem “Where the mind is without fear” Here the poet desire that a time arrive in future when we get freedom and we live in open air and sky. Around 103 poems were connected in “Gitangali”. The major theme is development to God the almighty. The presence of God was focused on every poem. Here Indian wisdom and knowledge is shown in infinite way. Patriotism and love for nature were another major theme of Tagore's poetry. On the other side we have richness in female poets like Sarojini Naidu who started writing poem at the age of 11. Different subjects was found in the collection of poems “Golden Threshold. Love and struggle for nature were major theme in her poetry. Kamla Das poetry had unique themes as compared with other poets of that age. The failure of her marriage and sexual frustration search of love and deep spiritual have for Lord Krishna. Life divine were the major theme

of SriAurobindo's poetry poems like "Savitri dealing with story of Savitri and satyavan. It is an epic poem written in blank verse, a story from its suffering, misery and the death symbols in this poem. Love and death are the central themes upon which the whole epic is based. Another poem like bride of fire. Evolution, I passed into a lucid stillabode, life, the golden light, life and Death etc were the poem which were based on Indian mythology and we found deep influence by religious text. The fragrance of hinduism was shown in his poetry. Indian culture and heritage and patriotism for a nation creates uniqueness in the poem of Pre- Independence period poets. Self identities in their works of poetry and their way of imagination made a special place in poetry in world stage. Reality of the Indian situation were another theme in the works. Love for nature and romance were running in parallel way in some works of poetry on that period. Vividness in form, techniques, style and manners made Indian poetry supreme in the period of colonialism. Ignorance and unexpected responses by the audience can't demolish the way of poet and try to give its own way to express their things and feelings.

II.

Keywords :- Pre-Independence, Self Identity, Influence, Vividness.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

Review of literature occupies a special place in the field of research philosophy. To proceed in research we need number of material or we may say sources which supports us to achieve expected or goal in that research. Vivid numbers of sources available like primary source, Books, dairy, newspaper, Bibliography, academic journal, encyclopedia, textbook, Handbook, Autobiographies, Literature, Interview, Archives etc, On the other hand scholarly publications (Journals), Popular sources (News and magazines) Professional/ trade source. Conference Proceedings, Government Documents. These & Dissertations plays a vital role in developing of researches. By this research paper once we examine and analyse the English poetry written by Indian poets during Pre-Independence. Their way of writing poetry which creates uniqueness in the field of poetry. No doubt poetry during 18th century which was the initial period of English poetry in India maintain a special rank in globe in the field of English poetry. Through various poems and poetry of Pre-Independence era we come to know how the Indian poets may write poetries which was influenced by Indian culture and heritage, Indianess and love for nation was the roots of their poetry "Post Independently and Indian English Poetry" A study of the poems of nationalism Ezekiel. Kamla Das Jayanta Mahapatra and A.K. Ramanujan – N.Y. Subrat Kumar Samal, in which we got brief account of information on initial stage in poetry in India as well as some major poets of that age belongs. Their ways and styles of writing poetries was described in very realistic way, Mandira Ghosh text "Indian poetry through the passage of time also provides us a bundle of information of thirty great poets. In this book we got Knowledge of poetry in English not only of pre-independence, but also of post-independence. The Development in the field of English poetry and their struggle to create their own identities in world stage of poetry, another masterpiece of work India English poetry before Independence (A study of Indo- English Poets Before 1947) written by Krishna Kant Singh. It contains Material brief explanation know poetry writing English start in India during colonial period it also provides complete information of adaptation of that age like William Wordsworth, George Gordon Byron, John Keats, Samuel Taylor Coleridge etc, Dr. Subhashis, Banerjee Department of English (JNC) & Dr. Tuhin Majumdar Department of English (Kamv) published work- was got large numbers of poetry collection written by the Indian poets. This volume of text contains brief study of various aspects of Indian English poetry in India. One more text related to this topic was Indian Renaissance and Indian English poetry written by Subhash Chandra Sahadeo deals with the same subject. The fusion of western and Indian literature was key point of poetry in India poets try to get their own dignity and identities of writing English Poetry. Some other works like Oxford India paperbacks- Early Indian poetry in English An Anthology (1829- 1947) Edited and with an introduction by Eunice de Souza. An Anthology of Indian English prose edited by R.C. RASAD, J.P. Singh Trends and Techniques in Contemporary Indian English poetry – Edited by Rama Nair, The Penguin book of Indian Poets (Hardcover) – Jeet Thayil Provides large numbers of information on poets and its style of writing poetry, One more notable work- A new Finding On "The unsung English Poets-

Astylistic Introduction – Dr. Vdayaravi Shastry which deals with some minnar poets of that time but their contribution in english poetry can't be neglected or gnored.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:-

In Indian poetry we found vividness and varieties in subjects matters. During colonial period of poetry in India we find large numbers of issues which effects the Indian poetry in the later age of post-Independence. To adopted the foreign language (English) by the Indian Native poets and then starts writing. English poetry was not esarir task. The struggle of the Indian poets were clearly nortcable with the passge time but in one or another way we only read and observe foreign works of poetry. Mny reasons behind it likerare Indian poems found places in academic syllabus and sometime,e we found hackness of text in marketwritten by indian poets. Psychological impact set in Indian readerss that foreign writers poetry is best as compare to the Indian. This darkshadow an Indian observer/reader of poetry written by reading large numbers as volumes of poetry written by Indian poets in English. On the other hand we can't compare any litrary works but now the time arise when we have to promote and appreciate our native poets who gave grate countribution in writing English poetry during colonial period of India.

NEED FOR THE RESEARCH:-

To know culture and heritage of a nation we should read its literature of all forms. Found Indian literature Occupies global market. Vividness found in all forms of literature . As meutioned Indian poets starts writing or we can say they adopted English as their poetic works in early 18th century. Derzio is regardedas the first poet to write poetry in English. Harp of India, the Indianess remain a remarkable Character. Inearly period of time Many native language works were transated into English. The contemporary Indian society was deeply shown in the works and poems of Sarojini Naidu and Michael Madhusudan Dutt. TheHindi tradition and cultural were the major plot and theemes of A.K Ramanujan. Kamla Das gretly influence need by the eunuchs dancing on the streets of Calcutta and wrote, "The Dance of the Eunches."This shown that indiansed was central themes in their writings. Humaons and Satire run parallel in manypoem of early 18th century. Indiand sensibility possesses by Jayanta Mahapatra. Though his wonderful poem "Down at Puri" he describs the importance of the pilgrimage. By devotion to Lord Krishna one should get situation union languages creates masterpiece when they translated them into English poems. Beliefs, attitude, Myths allusion ets are the patterns used by the Indian poets. No dought Indian poetry inEnglish was a direct of the English influence and their rule of India. Derzio "The Harp of India and to India – My native land we found patriotism for a nation. The fakir of jangheera shown aduentures of Brahmin Window. One The other hand strong influence of the English Romantics of Byron and Scott bykashiprasad Ghosh. Nature and Tedious moralizing were the theme of this poem "The captive ladie" withstory of prithvi Raj, the most romantic figure in the Rajput history. The Poem "savitri" was another example deals with our post. Ramayana and the Mahabharata into felicitious English verse try Ramesh Chander Dutt Which help the abroad readers to read and learn Indian mythology. Dutt's portraits rich Indian heritage of mythus and folklore. Western influences we found on the poems of Manmohan Ghosh. "Have songs and Elegives" published in London by Elkm Mathews on other hand aurobindo Ghosh dealswith Patriot, Philosophy of life and varvasie. Love and death, Baji. The Rose of God , The Golden heightand Though the paraclete were some example poof his finest mystical Poems. Savitri one of the longest epic poem of 20000 line. Extrated from Mahabhrata shows perfact womanhood. Rabindra Nath Tagore "The Child" (1931) was a famous poem shows contemporary life of Indian. Followed by. Gitanjali (1912).The fussion of in the poetry of colonial India, to recognize our during or we can say in the early years of eighteen century provides us bundles of information. Not only the contempory of that time heritage. To known Indian struggle to creat self identity in the field english poetry we should read observe their poetrytexts. By the english poetry of indian we also got keen knowlwdge of contempory life of early 18th centuryand later on. Indian myths and have for nation were major themes in teir works of poetry. The revolts though poems to achieve freedom was the main desire and many Indian poets. So we find partriotism in them, Know the time arise when we have to appreciate our own Indian poets who not only wrote poems to entertaint the reader but also to conflict with the british rule, satirical tone were found in most of the poetry written, Hindu Mythology, culture and heritage of India. Its glories past and many historical were

represented in very realist way in Indian English poetry during colonial period as in pre- Independence India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :-

The Study of conducting research is basically known as research is basically known as research Methodology. The word research is completed by two syllabus of words “Re” and “Search”. “Re” stands for Again or over again or on new and another word “search” means to examine closely and carefully”, we can also analysis the topic or a subject through it. It is a systematic topic. It is one type of enquiry into a subject. It is the process on going unknown to the known. It is a Voyage of discovery. Though this topic one can know about the Indian Contribution in English poetry in Pre- Independence India. With some uniqueness in their poetic works. Their self identities in English poetry through their masterpiece works of poetry in the early age of 18th century to the age before independence of India.

LIMITATION OF RESEARCH :-

Through this work we got large number of information about the topic which tells us about the contribution of Indian in the field of poetry writing in English. From the age of 18th century the Indian takes interest and starts writing novels and poetry which were deeply influenced by the foreign writers of that time. In poetry they were greatly influenced by poets like William Blake, Shakespeare, Pablo Neruda

, John Keats etc. Many earlier poetry contend the themes and plots like foreign poets. Sir Derzio. Tagore, Arbindo Ghosh follows the styles of foreign poets but later on they adopted their own which were connected by Indianness and love for nation. Though we got poetry written by Indian is available but somehow we were missing some unsung poets of Indian who wrote few English poetry and they returned to write literature in their own native languages. But we can't ignore their works. Some such poets of early 18th century were Sriwvas Rayaprol^s, Harindrath Chattopadhyay, Kashiprasad Ghosh. Sometime in present time we found difficult because in one way or another we ignore Indian poets writing in English because we always takes interest in observing or reading poems and poetries of foreign writers. Lack of interest is found in reading poetry written by Indian, Sometime we found that Indian poets were ignored because of colonialism. Due to political issue many poetry were not published during pre- independence period. Lack of information about the poets were available at present time. Exploitation of Indian was common during colonial period and the poets were not far away from it. We found the readers ignored their own Indian poets because they compared when with foreign writers. However we found difficult for research because of lack of texts availability in present time.

EXPECTED OUTCOME:-

Through deep observation we came to know that during colonial period in India exploitation of Indian was the main motive of English mass. It was the time of struggle for the Indian to overcome from the chain of slavery. In the first decade of 18th century many Indian poets learn the foreign language like English, Portugal, Dutch etc. Though English was the official language of British so many Indian basically from aristocratic society attracted and influenced and they learn. But the Indian poets ignored by the English government. And though English was not the language of Indian mass so it can't receive positive response. But the Indian poets write so masterpiece of poetry which grants patriotism for the nation to large population of India many Indian text were translated into English during that period, which the passage of time we found polish in Indian English poetry. In a short decade we got large numbers of Indian poetry who achieved both name and fame world stage of English poetry. By this work we came to know many famous Indian English poets who totally devoted their life for the development of English literature in India. Their works both in novels and poetry were noticeable in globe. Indian mythos and patriotism were the main theme of pre-Independence poets. The main globe of motive of this work is to rise and appreciate in Indian poets who write in English. No doubt we were familiar with many Indian poets of 18th century like Derzio, M.M. Dutt, Toru Dutt, Arbindo Ghosh, Manmohan Ghosh, Rabindranath Tagore, Haridranath Chattopadhyay, R.C.Dutt. Sarojini Naidu, but we ignored the contribution of some unsung

warrior of English poetry like Kashinath Ghosh, Srinivas Rayaprol's. Through this work my desire is to give bundles of information of Indian English poets of Pre-Independence period. The devotion to create self identity in English poetry with Indianness was shown in this work. Through deep observation of this text of research we got vivid types of knowledge of pre-Independence Poets. Its coverage all aspects of poetry that era, the conflict between English rule and Indian were described in Indian English poetry during colonial time. This work mainly focused on various issues and uniqueness in Indian English Poetry. Fusion of various Indian culture were followed in poetry. By the Indian. So my desire is to appreciate our own Indian Poets of initial Period. Through this work we got details of information on subject matter. The word uniqueness used not only in the way and style of writing but also on the themes and ideas used by the initial poets of India.

CONCLUSION :-

In the 1st decade of 18th century we found the rising of English literature in India. Both novels and poetry was started during these period. In beginning we found the India writers were deeply influenced by the foreign writers of that age, they were deeply influenced by some famous poets like John Keats, William Blake etc. In pre-independence period as we can say colonial period Indian poets follow the way and styles of foreign writers but after few years they adopted their own styles which was deeply influenced by Hindu mythology, love for nature and full of patriotism. Self identities were found in their poems and poetry. Derozio wrote sonnets and narrative poems with various themes like love, death, nature and freedom. Sarojini Naidu poems were full of pure Love, and seeking comfort in natural beauty. She also wrote poetry on Philosophy of life and mystic thoughts. His most famous works "The Life Divine", and "Savitri" was based on Hindu mythology. Pure and intense Love without restriction was found in poetry of female poet Kamla Das. A unique collection of poems in "Hitanjali" was considered masterpiece in English poetry in world stage. Self identities by the Indian in poetry made Indian poetry a special place in pre-independence age. Patriotism was the major themes of Indian English poetry. Indianness was found in most of the works because many native languages were used while writing poems and prose. Various themes were adopted by the Indian in 18th century like the crisis of personal identity and of cultural traditions, childhood memories, myths, familial relations etc. Indian poetry in early 18th century have self identity because the poets try to write poetry and prose which were based on Indian culture and heritage. Many works from Sanskrit were translated into English. Poetry by Indian was not only written to give pleasure but also to show revolt against the ruler class. The conflict between Indian and British was deeply found in works of Tagore and Aurobindo whose short poems were written during colonial period based on patriotism. Indian culture heritage were the major themes of their poetry. The initial stage of poetry in India was based on foreign influence but later the poets try to adopt their own way of style to express their own thoughts and feelings, through which he came to throw the real struggle of writing English poetry in India.

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