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 affected as well as influenced by the western civilization. Literature in India was also deeply affected by the western 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 literary 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 taught 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, Alexander Pope, Thomas Chatterton, Robert Burns, Keats and William Wordsworth, romantic poems Greats deep impact in the mind of Indian poets. They adopted the way of romantic of phillis wheatley, Samuel taylor Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Kets, Different types 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 often 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 issues of that time or age, Indian english poetry occupied a special place in early in early stage because the themen and plats of poetry were based on reality of life, which country facing during colonial period, have for nature with some taste of rama tism. Religious influence with Hindu myth and impact of Sanskrit and Pali language. Derôzio was known as the 1st Indian English poets. The poems contains love, nature, death and freedom Nationalism and patriotism found in his works which stand for “Past glory” of found into the 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 Sarojini naidu etc follows the way and styles of Derrozio but later on Indianess and self identities found in every potric works which shaws its own uniqueness in poetry. Jagore “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, Patriotism, 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 forms and 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 stressed consonant 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 Cynwulf. The Physical Stucture 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. Randeay, 19. Pantoum, 20. Lai. 21. Triolto, 22. Sestina English poetry contend 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 exits in the form of hymns. From ancient to mediaeval and later on modern of themes like love, Deth, Identity/Self. Travel/Journeys, Dreams, Apocalyptic, New life, Celebration, Immortality, war coming of age etc, English poetry spread almost all the reigins of world in modern time ages numbers of population ar masses read and observed English poetry. During colonial period we find 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 coulunes. India was also one of the colonial country of England so the impact and influence of English was shown in aritocratic society of India. Many Indian and Anglo – Indian adopted English as Their language of writing and they starts writing English novels as well as poems/poetry. Henrylouis Vivian Derózio is considered the first poet in India. Who was followed by numbers of poet like Toru Dutt, M.M. Dutt, Harinadnath Chattopadhaya, R.C.Dutt, Tagore. Dutt, Sari, Aurobindo,Sarojini Naiduamong others. No doubt the Pre-Independence Indian poetry was deeply influenced by the foreigne worksof English but one or some others 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 languageof English people and few aristocratic Indians. The Indian poets adopts to 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. Mammonh Ghosh and Arbindo Ghosh too receivedtheir 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 Deerzio Whose Poetry was full of Patrioti wit. By the poem “The harp of Indian (1827) he used satire and Hypublice words. He says that Indians loss of the freedom and it forget its glories past. India loss of art litratuire. Indian culture and heritge was compare with harp which many poets played but it can’t create any motion. His desire that the hamp still ecites and awaken the mustic.” 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 grant wish i.e. re turn of the past glary and period. Like John keats Toru Dutt lost her life in very young age. She was a Bengali translator and poet. Who wrotes in English and French. The only work she saw published in the poetry a sheaf Gleanced in prench pelds” (1876). “Our casuarina Tree” In which we came to know her happy Childhooddays and memories with her beloved siblings.Deep impact of Hindu mythology was shown in Tor 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. Law sita was shown in great diamic way. Herewe found Indian mythology in a dramatic way. Like Jonathan Swift “Gulliveris Travels” and lewis carroll“Alice’s Adventures in wonderland” we found Indian poet Harindnath Chattopedhay who wrote numberspof English. 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 forestry land ly the poet. Nature was closely found in Chattopedhay poem like. Song of the wind, where various things found in nature were fixed like parrotin a eage, teatears byond the eyes and small stars in the sky but the wild winds one free to move poem “ Peacock which explain about the beauty of peocock by comparing with decorted flavor.On the other hand we found vividness in poems 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. Arround 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 wishdomand 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 stars writing oem at the age of 11. Different subjects was found in the collection of poems “Golden Threshold. Haveand struggle for nature were major theme in her poetry. Kamla Das poetry had unique themes as comparewith other poets of that age. The failure of her marriage and sexual frustration search of have offection and deep spiritual have for lord Krishna. Life divine were the major them
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. Confrance Proceedings, Government Documents. Theses & Dissertations play a vital role in developing of researches. By this research paper once my examine and analyse the English poetry written by Indian poets during Pre-Independence. There way of writing poetry which creates uniqueness in the field of poetry. No dought 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 my write poetries which was influenced by indian culture and heritage, Indianess and have for nation was the roots of their poetry “Post Independilly and Indian English Poetry” A study of the poems of nissism Ezekiel, Kamla DasJayaauta 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. There waysand 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 wegot Knowledge of poetry in English not only of pre-independence, but also of post-b 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 contend Material brief explanation know poetry writing English start in indian during colonial period it also provides complete information of adaptation of that age like William wordsworth, geage gordon Byron, Jhon Keats, samiel taylor Coleridgeetc, 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 contend 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 Sahudeals with the same subject. The fusion of western and Indian literature was key point of poetry in India poets try to geatos their own dignity and identities of writing English Poetry. Some other works like oxfordIndia 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. RRASAD , J.P.Singh Trends and Techniques in Contempory 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 poems 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 esarit task. The struggle of the Indian poets were clearly norticable with the passage time but in one or another way we only read and observe foreign works of poetry. Mnay reasons behind it likerare Indian poems found places in academic syllabus and sometime, 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 contribution in writing English poetry during colonial period of India.

**NEED FOR THE RESARCH:**

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 mentionned Indian poets starts writing or we can say they adopted English as their poetic works in early 18\textsuperscript{th} century. Derzio is regarded as the first poet to write poetry in English, Harp of India, the Indianness 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 themes of A.K Ramanujan. Kaml Das grety 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. Humans and Satire run parallel in many poem of early 18\textsuperscript{th} century. Indiand sensibility posseses 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 etc are the patterns used by the Indian poets. No dought Indian poetry in English 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 adventues of Brahmín Window. One The other hand strong influence of the English Romantics of Byron and Scott bykashiprasad Ghosh. Nature and Tedium 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 Mahabhrrata shows perfect 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 knowlwedge of contemproy life of early 18\textsuperscript{th} 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 partrtism in them. Know the time arise when we have to appreciate our own Indian poets who not only wrote poems to entertain 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 ar in pre- Independence India.

**Research Methodology:**

The Study of conducting research is basically known as research is casically 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 goin unth noun 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. There 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 fells 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 navel and poetry which were deeply influenced by the foreign writers ofthat 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 Derozio. 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 returne to write literature in their own native languages. But we can ignore their works. Some such poets of early18th century were Sriwvas Rayaprol, Harindrath Chattopadhya, kashiprasad Ghosh. Sometime in present time we found difficult because in one way ar another we ignore Indian poets writing in English because we always takes interest in observing ar reading poems and poetries of foreign writers. Leak of interest is found in reading poetry written by Indian. Sometime we found that Indian poets were ignored because of colonism. Due to political issue many poetry were not published during pre- independenceperiod. Lack of information about the poets were available at present time. Explotation of Indian was common during colonial period and the poets were not for 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 leak 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 Indians poets learn the foreign language like English, Portugal, Duch etc. Though English was the official language of British so many Indian bascally from aristoerical society attact 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 received positive responded. But the Indian poets writes so Masterpeice of poetry which grats patriotism for the nation to large population of India many Indian text were transkated into english during that period, which the passage of time we pound polish in Indian english poetry. In a short decade we got large numbers of Indianpoetry who achieved both name and fame world stage of English poetry. By this works we came to know many famous Indian English poets who totally devoted their life for the development of English literaturein India. Their works both in novels and poetry were noticereable in globe. Indian mythus and patriotism were the main theme of pre-Independence poets. The Main globe of motive of this works is to rise and appreciate in Indian poets writes in English. No dought we were families with many Indian poets of 18th century like Derzio, M.M. Dutt, Toru Dutt, Arbindo Ghosh, Mannmohan Ghosh, Rabindranath Tagore, Haridranath Chattopdhyay, 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 works. Through deep observation of this text of research we got vivid types of knowledge of pre- Independence Poets. Its cover up all aspects of poetry that era, the conflict between English rule and Indian were describe in Indian English poetry During ealanial time. This work mainly focused on various issues and uniquenss in Indian English Poetry. Fusion of curious Indian culture were followed in poetry. By the Indian. So my Desire is to Appreciate our own Indain Poets of initial Period. Through this work we got details of information on subject mather. The word uniqueness used not only in the way and style if writing but also on the themes and ideas usedby 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 this 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 Jhon keats, William Blake etc. In pre – independence period as we can say colowal period Indian poets follows the way and styles of foreign writers but after few years they adopted their own styles which was deeply influenced byhindu mythology, house for nature and full of patriotism, Self identity was found in their poems and poetry. Derozio wrote samements and narrative poems with various theme like love, death, nature and freedom. Sarojini Naidu poems was full of pure Love, and seeking comfort in natural beauty. She also wrote poetry on Philosophy of life and mystics thoughts, His most famous works “The life Divine”, and “saviti” 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 “hitanjals” was considered mastupiece in english poetry in world stage, Self identity by the Indianin poetry made Indian poetry a special place in pre – independence age. Patriotism was the major themes of Indianenglish 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 selfidentity because the poets my to write poetry and prose which were bosed on Indian culture and heritage. Many works form Sanskrit were translated into English, Poetry by Indian was not only written to give pleasure but also to show revote against the ruler class. The conflict between Indian and brilish was deeplyfound in warks of Tagore and Arribindo whose short poems were written during colonial period based on patrolism. Indian culture heritage were the major themes of their poetry. The intral stage of poetry in Indiawas based on foreign influenced but later the poets my to adopts their own way of style to expressed thensown thoughts and feelings, through walk he come to thrown the real strangle of writing English poetry in India.

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