



TO KNOW THE GLORIOUS PAST OF INDIA THROUGH POETRIES

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ABSTRACT

As we know the history of Indian civilization goes back ancient Indus valley civilization. Our culture which we follow in present period of time is goes back to 2500 B.C. Large numbers of dynasty established in Indian history. We have the oldest civilization in the world stage. Its literatures took the form of the canonical Hindu sacred writings Which is known as the veda. It is very rich and prosperous not only in the context of its culture but also has a great and powerful platform of economics. India is also known as the centre of Hindu civilization. We found many cultural and religious sites, temples manuments etc. Overall we came to know India has a glorious magnificent cultural ground. From ancient to modern numbers of philosophers and thinkers gives their views of rich heritage of India. In ancient time large scale of works were produced which gives brief knowledge on large scale of words were produced which gives brief knowledge on India. Vedas were one of the major source of that time. Besides it text by Varharmihara, Aryabatha, Vishnu Sharma, Kamandaka occupies its own importance. All four vedas were scripted in poems forms. During colonial period Indian economy was facing occurrence of famines. Besides it british missionaries and racism threatened tradition Indian culture. Large mass of population suffers from extreme poverty and famines so writers and poets adopted patriotism in their works were generally based on glories and rich civilization of India with some touch of Hindu mythology.

KEYWORDS –

civilization, glorious, portrait, culture, adoption

INTRODUCTION

Every nation have its own past in history which covers large numbers of information in them. Literature works were the main source to know a nation. Large numbers of civilization which describes a complex ways of life that came about as a people starts to develop networks of urban settlement. The oldest civilizations are mesothelioma, Egypt, the Indus valley and China. Indus civilization considered as the most developed and polished as compare with others. And India was the part of this rich civilization. No doubt India had its own

identities in past age but due repeatedly attracted by intrusion not only weakened the nation but also ruined our self identities in world stage. By deep observation of past their religious text (Hindu mythology) we came to know vedic Sanskrit which was the language of the Vedas a large collection of hymns. Two great epics Ramayana and Mahabharata were written in poetic forms. And it was considered as "Great Epic of the Bharata Dynasty". Kalidasa (4th -5th century) was a classical Sanskrit author who is recognised as India's greatest poet and playwright. Large numbers of poets like Vikatanitamba, Asvaghosh, Banabhatta, Shudraka, Vishakhadatta, Kalhana, Bhavabhuti, Bhatti, Pingala, Bharthari etc were known for their Sanskrit poetries. We get deep knowledge of vivid dynasty of ancient period. Indian history was mostly divided into three parts (1) Ancient (2) Mediaeval (3) Modern. As we found in ancient works which were based on Hindu mythology. The words used were for stanza. Religious texts of ancient India (Epics and Vedas) considered the theme devotion to god and goddess and a sense of conceit, absence of hypothesis, speaking the truth, accommodation, harmless, straightforwardness and compassion for all beings. Medieval literature during the medieval period influenced the languages and dialects that arose. It was the age of Bhakti movement and was greatly influenced by the Hinduism and Islamic beliefs. Guru Nanak (founder of Sikh religion) Kabir and large numbers of numerous Sufi saints. The chasm between practitioners of two predominant. Delhi sultanate and the Mughal Empire (13th and 16th century) witnessed a remarkable degree of culture exchange between Hindus and the Muslims. We found Indian classical music deeply has influenced their musical traditions and Mughal architecture created a lasting impression upon the Hindu poetries because the subjugation of India brought several languages from abroad like Arabic, Persian and Turkish. The regional court poets of that era were of the habit to compose poems by eulogising the emperor's and kings and warriors. High volume of poets had given rise to work based upon hand Persian poets portrayed elements of intrinsic Islamic culture to India. The religious poetries offer dedicated to the divinities Rama and Krishna. We found the 'Bhakti literature' was mostly reverberated in the language of poetry. Much of 'Bhakti literature' was mostly reverberated in the language of poetry. Much of Bhakti literature of that era was penned the form of poetical hymns. Which is still sung in contemporary time. Personal and emotional character were found in 'Bhakti lyrics poems as a generic domain of medieval Indian poetry. Bhakti poems and poetries after emerge from the perspectives of 'marginalised' and 'barred' group of Indian society plus vocalising social criticism. We found some major bhakti poets both men and women of the lower caste also. We found Islamic influence on medieval Indian Poetry too. Muslim dynasties had ruled in India much more from 1100's and 1200. Poets like Malik Mahammad Jayasi, Rahim and many more penned voluminous amount of Sufi and Vaishnava (pertaining Vishnu) Poetry. In medieval period, Urdu literature known for Amir Khusro (1253-1325) one of the great and most august Sufi poet and an early architect of India's composite culture. Sauda one of the important figure had lent agency and true versatility to Urdu poetry. Some more poetic genres were Mir Dard and Mir Taq-e Mir. Some major and well-known medieval poets of India were Ramanuja, Tulsidas, Surdas, Namadeva, Chaitanya, Shankar Dev, Kabir, Mirabai, Namadeva belong to 14th century. He wrote in Marathi and his poetry exhales a spirit of strong love and devotion to god. Chaitanya devotional songs were devoted to Krishna and Radha and attempted to spiritualise their lives in Vrindavan. Mirabai was another devotee of Lord Krishna and composed many devotional songs and poems. Tulsidas was a great poet and a devotee of Lord Rama. He was known as the composer of Ramcharitamas and Vinaya-Patrika and Kavitavali. Shankar Dev was a poet from Assam popularised as a poet he tried to preach the religion of love and Sakhi (poems) were robustly denounced the caste system especially the practice of untouchability. In medieval poetry of India we found the expressing thought of medieval India. Modern literature of India is divided into number of stages but mostly we know about pre-independence and post-independence. Due to power of British literature heavily dependent upon the British mood of writing in all the three genres of poetry, prose and drama. Indian poetry was mostly known for its vivid prose and drama. Indian poetry was mostly known for its vivid language because from ancient to modern Indian carries numbers of languages, like Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and also native languages came to India and because the part for ever like Urdu, Persian and later on English. Which is the official language of British government. During 15th century to 16th century we have great numbers of poets like Kavi Bhushan, Wali Mohammed Wali, Bihari Lal, Zeb-un-Nissa, Akha Bhagat, Samarth Guru Nanak and last guru Gobind Singh were also composed numbers of

religious poems later in 20th century the foreign writers. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-1831) was the first Indian poetic English. Rudyard Kipling born in Mumbai was also English short-story writer, novelist and poet. Gunga Din Kipling's best known poems (1890). The poems on India water-bearer who saves the speaker's life who was a British soldier serving in India. 'The female of the species' in which the poet mentions animals as well as humans with Himalayan bear and the cobra in lines. On the other hand Derozio poems like 'The Harp of India', 'To My Native Land', 'Song of The Hindustanee Minstrel', 'A Walk By Moonlight', 'portrayal of Indian people and politics of India are essentially prejudiced. Later on huge volume of native writers from Indian soil adopted English as their language of writing. Rabindranath Tagore, Nissim Ezekiel, Sri Aurobindo, Jayanta Mahapatra, A.K. Ramanujan and many more. Besides we found large number of female writers who wrote poems of vivid themes related to Indian culture and heritage. Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Das, Toru Dutt, Meena Alexander, Smita Agarwal etc. Tagore's 'Gitanjali' received the Nobel prize for literature. Which was based on the theme of devotion to God. 'The Child', 'Vacation', were some notable English poems based on patriotism and nationalism. 'freedom', seems to be penned exclusively for the impediment struggle of India. He says "patriotism cannot be our final spiritual shelter; my refuge is humanity. I will not buy glass for the price of diamonds, and I will never allow patriotism to triumph over humanity as long as I". Ezekiel's poem idea of the "Indianness" of a work manifests time and from hymns of Darkness adopts the voice of a middle class. Religion is a recurring theme throughout his collected works. He brushes upon many different religions rather than focusing on one. Sri Aurobindo was known as Indian philosopher, yogi, Maharishi, poet and Indian nationalist. His works of poetry have philosophy on human evolution and integral yoga. 'The Life Divine', 'Life and Death', were some masterpiece. His 'Shiva' and 'Krishna' shows love for Hindu mythology. Human relationships, Indian social problems, human nature and mother nature were the thematic range of Mahapatra's poetry. A.K. Ramanujan, R. K. Narayana were some other poets whose works deal with Indian myth and contemporary life of time which they belong to. Toru Dutt poems like 'Our Casuarina Tree', 'The Young Captive', 'Love Came To Flora Asking For a Flower' contains various Indian themes in them. Kamala Das deals with vivid angles of Indian life (1) Summer in Calcutta (2) As Introduction, were some examples. Another female figure Sarojini Naidu poems like 'Song', were some example of Indian piece of poetry. From time to time Indian writers mostly during colonial periods deal with patriotism and Nationalism in their works to create an atmosphere to revolt and muting.

NEED FOR THE RESEARCH

The important aspects of research in general remain focussed in inventing or discovering solutions to a pre-existing problem. Hence we can say the importance of research in PhD makes sense that is far more sensitive than any other general research. Here in this research topic- 'To Know the Glorious Past of India through Poetries'. The main purpose or need to highlight the rich cultures and heritage of India. Literary forms play an important role to bring out deep knowledge and ideas of any age. Indian literature from ancient to modern were portraits in poetic forms. Other than that we find large volume of poetic works from time to time which not only based on religious themes but also provides predominant on great dynasties. As we know Indian literatures in general has a long history dating back to Vedic times. So it can be used as a long history dating back to Vedic times. So it can be used as a source to know the life style and way of living of ancient India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE :-

For more in-depth research textbook provide good background information and often an excellent starting point. Review of literature is to collect relevant, time research on your chosen topic and also synthesize it into a cohesive summary of existing knowledge in the field. In research review occupies its own importance mainly in four ways (1) It brings clarity and focus to our research problem (2) It improves the research methodology (3) It supports in broaden the knowledge base in our research area and lastly (4) Contextualise our findings. Ancient books and texts are important source of information about the past and more has been uncovered about the collective human past. Modern collection of

books and texts were needs from all ages . 'India Discovered -The Recovered of a lost civilization' by John Keay contend the theme -Two hundred years ago . India was seen as a place with little history and less in culture But today we came to know its cultural tradition unique in both character and continuity . In 'Sur's Ocean '-Poems from The Early Tradition (murty classical library of India composed by Kennetb E. Bryant and later translated by John Scratton Hawley . Based on Surdas who was regarded as the epitome of artistry in old Hindu religious poetry(16th century). He contend the frame work based on refashioning of the widely known narrative of the cowherd deity Krishna and his lover Radha . Our ancient civilization will be incomplete without the knowledge of Vedas.No daught only few people really know about Rig Veda considered as the oldest extand book . However people are indeed somewhat familiar with works like Shimad Bhagwat Gita . Through -'Rig Veda 'what every Indian should know by Rama Krishna Srinivasan provides deep knowledge on vedas . The book named - History of the Medieval School of Indian Logic by Satis Chandra vidyabhusana deals with the principal stages of Indian logic in the vast period.' Indian Poetry Modernism and After' by Satchidanadan examine the growth of modern sensibility in Indian poetry in specific linguistic contexts . Poetry as Discourse Some General Issues' takesup issues concerning the present and future of poetry, including the problems of translation of poetry. Indian writing in English poems and short stories :Exhaustive and critical Notes for CBCS syllabus (English, paperback,Shakti Batra), provides wide range of Indian English poems information from H.L.V. Derozio, Nissim Ezekial,Kamala Dass to modern poets of present time Salman Rushdie, Robinton Mistry and Aravind Adiga . 'Contemporary Indian Poetry 'by Lakshmi Raghunandan is another piece of works on Indian English poets. 'The Glory of India '-An Anthology of Urdu poetry in English translation (saghir Afranheim, Faiza ,Abbasi Sami Rafiq) brings out vividly how urdu poetry has professed and practised down the ages the lafty ideals of nation building, patriotism, peaceful co-existence and catholicity of mind.

OBJECTIVES

- ❖ Ancient Poetries basically is a subgenre of poetry that has its roots in history.
- ❖ It aims and motive is to delineate events of the past of India by incorporating elements of artful composition and poetic diction.
- ❖ India's poetic legacy dates back more then 5,000 years contend epics writing in verse . Bhakti Poetry devoted to asceticism and elightement inspiring people to look at society.
- ❖ Later invasion and colonial rule, introducing Urdu forms (ghazal) as well as English rhyme and meter. It was used during Indian struggle for freedom. slogans, poems and sings flourished .
- ❖ English poems by Indian draws from this legacy , offering a powerful multi -hued history of India and its people.
- ❖ Indian poetries in native languages as well as in English is a powerful ambassador, a medium through which awareness on greater issues can be raised . By old Poetries and poems in English by Indian thrums with the pulse of a billion people of India.

MAJOR POINTS

Poetry was the medium to express their emotions and can in turn help readers connect to those emotions.It also help in increase cultural awareness as the poems and poetries of a culture offers in sight into that cultures history and values. India has 22 official languages including English and 398 documented languages in total. In modern period of time poetry shows us English is a rich patois of regional words and experiences mixed in part of the country we live. Especially in the poetic words of Arun kolatkar ,Gopal Honnalgera,Manohar Shetty and Jeet Thayil "authentic India",even though

they write in a language brought in through colonial rule. Overall we can say that English is globally recognised means that Indian's rich, vibrant and uniquely. Indian verse can be accessible all over the world. One more important things is that poets in the diaspora are engaged in a compelling ongoing documentation of migration and growth that is vital in understanding the world . Thus Indian poetry is an ongoing multi-octava range of history and human experience. Its time came when we need to honor and learn from the rich landscape of Indian Poetry.

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CONCLUSION

As Indian civilization our literary pieces of works also one of the oldest as compare with other parts of the world. The three stage of Indian literature (1) Ancient (2) Mediaeval and (3) Modern ,has its own significance . Our epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata were written in poetic forms which were generally known as sloka. Rhymes and lyrics were found in all poetries of ancient India which gives deep knowledge on Indus valley civilization and culture of that period or era. The mediaeval period Poetries were the fusion of many new languages from time to time by different dynasties. Urdu ,Persian became the parts of medieval poetry in India. On the other hand Modern Poetry of India include foreign language English and large numbers of Indian writers adopted English as their language of writing. English poetries written by native and diaspora contend the themes of Hindu mythology and Indian culture and heritage.