



Subaltern of Indian poetry -A narration

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Narration

In this paper, an attempt is made to analyse the Subaltern of Indian poetry. We used to see subaltern in Indian poetry as this country is poor country and the living standard of maximum region exists with poor economy. Here Orissa, Bengal, Bihar, MP and some parts of UP, Maharashtra, Telangana are poor based economical regions so poets from here created poetry which are fully contained with subaltern. Here poets of various language lovers created maximum subaltern poems likely from pen of joyantra Mahapatra, Vibhu Padi, kaviguru Rabindranath Tagore, Ak Ramanusm, kamala Das, Rparthasarathi, Arun kolatkar and ,Niranjan.

The term subaltern is used in the fields of History, Anthology, sociology and Human geography and literary criticism. The term subaltern designates the population which are socially, politically and poor income from geographical position and no source of income except through government aided industry. Naturally poets are used to create some poems through unhappiness scenario blossoms like postcolonial studies.

Only subaltern did not show socio culture even showed that they followed to survive with eternal power means believing of spiritual activities. The subaltern identity is conceptually from the cultural hegemony work of Italian poet Antinio Grames.

Here in India, joyanta Mahapatra is burning example of subaltern with post-colonial studies.

Here I poet Sakha followed so many poems of Bengali and English through subaltern studies.

Subaltern poems are used to say with expression of various person and locality of poor economical structural view.

We the poetry readers and poets are used to write down subaltern where maximum poets are used to write multicolour views of poetic expressions. We are used to get encounter in between ancient religious and modern sensibility.

R.Ravisankar, s in rain of rites[1976 tells about the poet's environment and life of Orissa a state's people throbbing with the religious favour.

Previously told subaltern depends upon also political point of view and geographical structure.

Joyanta Mahapatra from his poem, Freedom, laments, not to meet the women and her child,

In the remote village in the hills,

Who never had been little rice for their one daily meal these fifty years after the country's independence (freedom-page-32)



Joyanta Mahapatra,s passionate relationship of present and past is to be seen beloved.

Recent happening from the poem hunger and stones.

From the poem Hunger, we see that a poor girl wants to sell her body in exchange of money where she will enjoy money and sex.

From the poem stones of joyanta Mahapatra Beneath the bloodied walls of history.

Nothing can be happening more dreadful.

When we are illustrating subaltern of Indian poetry then it may take account of Noble prize winner poet Rabindra nath tagore,s Hat[Market]—kumor paragarur gari—Pollock cart of kumor para—where he wants to say that poor pot makers and village vegetable sellers along with other sellers are used to go through Pollock cart for a mere local village ,Bakshi ganger padmaparay, where they get one day earning after selling for seven days.

There are so many poems of bilingual poet Noble winner, Dui Bigha Jami, Rabindranath was from rich family but he illustrated so many poems and song through subaltern.

Another subaltern clearly found from his story Punishment.

Post-colonial found that treatment on literary found so have got to know remarkable indigenous both in animate and unanimated forms likely poet Arun Kolatkar

For I can almost taste

Her salvia

In my mouth,

Poet Arun Kolatkar expressed his heartfelt poetic expression in jejuri also, showing that conciliation of locality with a point of spiritual witness at beach of sea through post-colonial studies.

Poet Aron expressed his imagery that in between God and stone there is thin wall divides the scenario condition remains in between God[Aesthetic] and backwards.

Kalagodha poem is perfect post-colonial subaltern poem where the poet appears against the socioeconomic establishment and opposed against non colonial where it coincides with colonised hindrance and reduced or exploitation cultural activities in the post-independence period. He brilliantly used colonial infrastructure from where we can learn upon the coloniser at the expense of identity, wellbeing and self-realisation.

From R.Parthasarathi,s poem rough passage where is thirty eight sequences but first part of rough passage western culture is contrasted with India.

His poem river shows significant role of literary and culture through a river.

Poet and laureate from a poor family can learn from poem lost—where was I who I lost-

A poet from village of India can guess more about subaltern then other poets of city because he always used to watch scenario and reflects through his subaltern poems of Indian poetry.

Refernces: