

The Indian Life Depicted in post-Independence Hindi Poetry-

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Post-Independence Hindi poetry is marked with rapid changes. People couldn't achieve what they had expected to get living in free India. Poverty, hunger, unemployment, illiteracy, neglect, insecurity, terror, fear and other problems kept on shattering their hopes. Their hopes of ideals, affectionate and dreamy relations, human values and reforms after independence collapsed. Capitalistic system was mute to the gaps among classes. Nehru's age, the period of illusionment, collapsed after the Chinese and Pakistani attacks on India and there was an atmosphere of disillusionment after 1971. Economic problems, under political corruption and industrialization, were given birth to.

New poetry came in to existence with the publication of 'Doosara Saptak' edited by Agyey in 1951. New poets searched for new areas and new grounds leaving the attachment for old traditions and diction. Negative tendencies, similar to less of faith and caused by inequalities, were social truths that the poets expressed honestly in their poems. Common man occupied the central place in Hindi poetry with the poems by Dhoomil after 1972. Besides older poets like Raghuvver sahay, Kedar nath singh, Kunwar Narayan, Ramdarash Mishra and shrikant verma, poets like Dhoomil, Leeladhar Jaguri, Chandrakant Devtale, Venu Gopal, Som Dutta, Baldev Vanshi, Prayag Shukla, Ramesh Chandra Shah, Saumitra Mohan, Ramesh Dabe, Swaplin Shrivastava and Naresh Kumar started composing poems keeping common man in the centre of their poems. Many poems were written on struggling middle class, lower class and labor class, among the labor, bonded laborers, landless farmers, boot polishman, rickshaw pullers tonga drivers, shoes makers, household servants and junk gatherers were kept in the centre of the poems.

Many pictures of the middle class struggling for identity, facing transitional values, suffering tension and split were presented in the poems. Also poems were written on independence and disillusionment, cruelty of system, politics of elections, suppression, terror and communal forces. Tones of hopelessness and compulsion are expressed in these poems where we also find strong protest in them. Man, under the situation of ever increasing price-rise, suffering poverty as a curse, wondering for living, dreaming of one day owning his house, is everywhere in these poems. Here we also find the man, living customary contexts of religions mixed up with festivals, celebrations, of ceremonies and Indian rites.

Past-independent poetry by means of myths, seem to advocate universal truth, compassion, sympathy, fellow-feeling, pathos, motherliness and charity along with new problems and understanding of values. Poetry of Kunwar Narayan, Naresh Mehta, Agyey and Dharmveer Bharti represents the above mentioned characteristics.

The poets of present time seem to express their views on globalization, communalism, marxism and materialism.

The present research paper attempts both to express a post independent problems and to make many points of Indian. The focus will also be a presenting their usefulness in the global context.