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Part 1&3

Indian Poetry has a long history dating back to Vedic times. They were written in various Indian languages such as Vedic Sanskrit, Classical Sanskrit, Hindi, Odia, Maithili, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Bengali, Assamese and Urdu. Poetry in foreign languages such as Persian and English also has a strong influence on Indian poetry. The poetry reflects diverse spiritual traditions within India. In particular, many Indian poets have been inspired by mystical experiences. Poetry is the oldest form of literature. It might be surmised, arrived in India from about the seventeenth century onward in the knapsacks, trunks, bags and portmanteaus of traders and adventurers intent on making their fortunes in the East side. It proceeded to establish itself among readers in exile and readers new to the English language with astonishing rapidity, fueled in the most part by the newspaper and periodical print culture that had spread through urban and semi-urban settlements in every part of the country. The first newspaper in India that was Hicky's Bengal Gazette, reserved a section of the pages of its first issue in 1780 for a Poet's Corner, a demarcated space which would carry one or more poems in each issue for the short period of the paper's existence, a practice followed by every nineteenth-century newspaper published subsequently. The poem published in the first issue was called "**The Seasons**," it took a few months for a long poem with the title "**A Description of India**" to make an appearance here.

Since then to the present day, poetry written in India in the English language has changed hands and changed nationality: what was once written by Englishmen in India – English poetry – is now Indian poetry and generally called Indian poetry in English to distinguish it from poetry written by Indians in the classical languages in the past and in the many powerful modern Indian regional languages since the mid-nineteenth century. The rise of English poetry in India from beginning of nineteenth century. If used in an over-arching sense any category called "Indian Poetry" that is still hard to defend; in a 1963 article titled "Bengali Gastronomy," the famous Bengali poet and critic Buddhadeva Bose commented derisively that just as there was no such thing as "Indian food," there was no such thing as "Indian Literature," gesturing elliptically toward the common understanding that every region in India produced its own variant tradition of poetry. So there was Kannada, Punjabi, or Gujarati literature but nothing that could be described as "Indian" poetry outside of Indian restaurants and international publishing houses. I think, there were a number of poems written by Indian poets with old tradition of writing. But some of them produced a quality product of Indian poetical style like R N Tagore, Mahapatra, Bose and others. Late 19th century, many more also took keen interest to write things in poetical terms. Their concerns were expected to improve English practice on poetry in India.