

An Analysis of Modern Poetry After 1980

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ABSTRACT

The field of modern poetry is very vast. Many things are considered as the content of post 80 poetry. The main purpose of the paper is to show some events the view of post 80s poems after industrial revolution and globalization. Here the discussion elaborates The myth's application, back to village show the love towards villages. Conscious about the beauty of village. After industrialization Displacement, Dalit chetana are also we see the post 80s poems.

Poetry is a different picture of human life. It portrays human life in the right light. From the very beginning, the poem has become luxurious instead of life-oriented, so avoiding this eternal theme; the poem focuses on the human being. Human life is full of poetry, society's love, happiness, sorrow, death events, bone and flesh, the structure of the poem. The modern poetry was different from the so-called Gula. Through different levels of modernity, such as (pre-independence, post-independence, Post-60s, post-80s) in relation to various parts of modernity, modern poetry has expressed the feelings of conscious human being.

KEYWORDS: *Feminism, Myth's application, Industrial revolution, Displacement, Dalit Chetana, Love towards village*

However, in the context of the discussion, we can shed some light in relation to post-80 poetry, as we face many events when talking about post-80 modern poetry. For example, we can take industrial revolution as its main event. Also the political, economic and social and other factors behind it can be taken into consideration. Among the political events we have witnessed in 1975 is the national emergency with the change of government and the power of the ruling class in the hands of the powerful groups at the bottom of the society. Whose condition is very sad. After 1950 or independence, Mohabhang was invented by Kurur Gosti, a brilliant reality team of the second Mahasama. After 1950 Marx or Samyabad, which was propagated in the Dundim society, was wounded. After 1950, groups such as these groups, neo-communist or progressive groups, became prominent in literature. Post 60's literature was the reality of the wounded body of the modern man, the death, the meaninglessness of pain, the romantic destruction of the reality of passing away. Self-fulfillment poems that life is boring, pointless life are all over the place.

|| 1 ||

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Now if we look at the poetry after 80, we will see that the poetry has become more life-like. Human life and youth are no longer hidden. Now he admits what happened in his life. The applied test of the 60's came alive. In the 1980s, poets brought back our tradition. For example, we can take the industrial revolution as its main event. Also the political economic and social and other factors behind it can be taken into account. Collecting bones, flesh and blood from Puranas, Mahabharata, Ramayana gave life to modern poetry. Myth's application of tradition and historical cooperation saved death. This is evident in the poems of satrughna pandaba, Hrushikesh malick, Senapati pradyumna keshari, sarat chandra, Ashutosh parida and others. This will be clear from an example-

Jaga jaga /He mora joubanara pahili swapna/
Mo nihsabda baidhabya/mrutyuru/
Naswarataru/chitaghniuru/
jaga prathama pandaba.
(Vasushena-Hrushikesh Mallik)

The purpose of the poet is to rise above the helplessness of life and find heroism of the protagonist.

|| 2 ||

In the case of post-80 poets, we looked at the countryside. The young women who live in the village for law and business have shown their love for the village by seeing the true nature of the city. The village in the poem, the mother, the soil, the atmosphere of the village in the poem. All beauty takes form in poetry. Nityananda nayak, prasanna kumar mohanty, Hrushikesh mallik and other poet write about this.

|| 3 ||

In this period, due to industrialization and globalization, many problems have arisen in poetry such as farmers' crisis, disappearance of cottage industry, water crisis etc. Due to industrialization, the primitive quality of the village is being eroded. The people suffered many troubles here and there. All these events can be seen in the poems of poets like Dilip Kumar Swain, Hrudananda panigarahi etc.

Let's take an example-

“Bidhabara dhala sadhi pari/Dishuchi kerae jharana/
nai achi pilanka chitra khatare /sarkari nali phita /
kampani kathagadare/ethi ta naira kankala /
munha luche kanduchi/bali bichanare. “
(Dhana phula kana phula- Dilip Kumar swain)

Newly weather, forest, land, rivers are in danger conditions.

|| 4 ||

“Displacement” is a hot topic of the moment. The upliftment of villages and houses due to industrialization is a major problem of this time. This type of thought we see in poet pitambartarai (Etara), sitanshu lenka (Bistapita).

|| 5 ||

Oppressed consciousness is another subject of special discussion in post-80 poetry. In addition, in relation to the oppressed, it found its place in poetry after the 1980s, when it was written in the early stages. In the poem, the gap between the upper and lower, rich, poor, etc. This is evident in the poem of Bharat majhi and others.

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After the 80s, feminism entered. the field of discussion. Women are no longer commodities. They are now aware of their position and place. The voice of women in later life can be regarded as a prominent place in modern poetry. This is evident in the poems

of Giribala Mohanty, Aparna Mohanty, Epsita Sandangi etc. Let's take an example-

Aji taku mukti dia /mukti dia dina masa gananaru/
Samayara priti aau bhakti ra bhitaru/mukti dia deharu
o manaru punarjanma tharu/
Mukti dia muka kara sabda tharu/lina heu a sabda re
sie/
Badhira karabi taku /sabda pain lobha ta na
rahu/pingala ku mukti dia kaivakaivaly echharu
(Pingala ra prathana-giribala mohanty)

In connection with the discussion of the poetry of the 80th century, we can touch on many issues with the above discussion. The emotional and figurative aspects of the poem can also be discussed. In the form of poetry, folk elements, folk culture, and receiving praise from people are all available in poetry after 80.

Conclusion:-

In the end, in the context of modern poetry, what is called "Art for life shake" is symptomatic in poetry after 80s. Also new contents arrive in the way. The poet sees new hopes and aspirations for human life. Industrial revolution changes human life. Rural poverty, writing of women, degradation of tradition, are the present in today's poem. The modern poetry never ends. It is a long journey. New contents arrived the way and new thought write in this context.

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