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Analyzing Human Consciousness and Indian Sensibility through the Works of Dushyant Kumar

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ABSTRACT: This research paper contains a vivid description of Dushyant Kumar and also includes the kind of poetry he used to write, while also exploring the early stages of his life. The study also critically examines the beliefs and disbeliefs of the poet, and what themes and issues he dealt with, exploring the different kinds of themes on which he used to write through some of his famous works. The study also delves into what human consciousness means in literature and what reflects this consciousness. It follows the various key elements of human consciousness explored in the works of Dushyant Kumar, while also giving a detailed meaning of Indian sensibility in literature. These two terms are explained by analyzing some famous works of Dushyant Kumar.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dushyant Kumar was a minstrel of ultramodern Indian Hindi literature. His full name was Dushyant Kumar Tyagi. He's considered one of the most important minstrels of the 20th century. He was born in the Bijnor quarter of Uttar Pradesh in 1933. He was born into a Tyagi family. He did masters in Hindi from Allahabad University. His erudite career started in Allahabad, where he wrote numerous runes, short stories, Ghazals, and dramas. He was an active member of the forums conducted in the Parimal Academy of Literature. During the turbulent times in India, he was considered the voice of the Indian Youth. If we talk about the kind of poetry that Dushyant Kumar wrote we can underline that he has an established belief that poetry can prove it is true and implicit only when it comes out of real social surroundings. He didn't believe in any academy or erudite dogma. He was on the hunt for a lyrical form or an expression that was natural, not veritably complicated, and simple to understand. His poetry collections like "Surya ka Swagat", "Aawazon ke Ghere", and "Jalte hue Van ke Vasant" brought a new faith that was in discrepancy to the caliginous poetry, where the central theme was the tone – preoccupation and pessimism. He said, "These runes are-booby-trap only to the extent that I've written and lived them, If you find in them a voice that seems familiar, an intimate language and commodity of yours, also I'm successful." These words easily indicate that his poetry further recommends that the anthology and not the critic is the ultimate judge.

II. PROVOCATIVE POETRY AND THE MAJOR THEMES

The major theme of Dushyant Kumar's poetry was corruption. He also wrote instigative poetry. It refers to a form of literature that designedly challenges or stimulates studies, strong emotional responses, or debates in the minds of the compendiums. It frequently deals with controversial or impermissible subjects, which includes societal morals, or raises instigative questions about colorful aspects of mortal actuality. This kind of poetry has the power to provoke soul-searching and critical thinking as well as understanding about artistic, political, social, or particular issues. It can explore a wide range of themes, including but not limited to identity, inequality, politics, injustice, war, religion, gender, and empirical questions. The impact of this kind of poetry gave. A different perspective to the compendiums. Dushyant Kumar's instigative poetry also explores the theme of rebellion and love. His major themes can be understood more precisely by reading these lines from his notorious ghazal "Kahan Toh Tai tha Charagha har Ghar ke liye", urges the people who are governed in an illegal and cruel way and are averted from having openings and freedom to rally and fight for their rights, a necessary impulsion in times when the tyrant seems undefeatable.. His well-known inspirational ghazal "Yeh Jo shehteer hain Palko par utha lo Yaaroon", elicits the willful power of the millions uniting for a just cause and a fair end; a call to the people to come together and fight as a unit in the face of overwhelming odds. This ghazal has the power to make self-reflection its own power and thinking. One of his further widely-read and motivational lyrics include "Ho gayi hain peer Parvat se Pighalni chaiye" is a memorial for us that no matter how hard the circumstances are, we must continue doing our work and repel the tyrants because justice will prevail no matter what but until also we've to stay. By going through some famous works of Dushyant Kumar we can easily make out what kind of poetry he wrote and the themes that he explored through his work.



III. HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS IN LITERATURE

Literature, according to David Lodge (2002), is a "record of mortal knowledge, the richest and most comprehensive we have, and the novel is undoubtedly man's most successful endeavor to represent the experience of individual mortal creatures moving through space and time". To put it another way, mortal knowledge is a witching and fascinating subject addressed in vivid literary genres. Many poets and writers have investigated perception, the challenges of mortal study, and tone-mindfulness, presenting profound insight and difficult inquiries regarding the nature of knowledge. They are also fascinated by how the mortal mind functions. There are numerous examples of how literary works depict mortal knowledge. Creating realistically the desires, studies, and sensations in a character's mind. James Joyce's "Ulysses" and Virginia Woolf's "To the Lighthouse" are two examples of literature in this style. Studies in Metaphysics and Empiricism A more sophisticated and intellectual strategy is metaphysical conceit. It typically lays the groundwork for a distinct John Donne poem, "A Valediction proscribing mourning," which is one of the most well-known examples of metaphysical conceit.

On the other hand, empirical discussion places a strong emphasis on human experience and discusses the nature of reality in great detail.

In literature, symbolism and fable—that is, these two biases—explore the more profound aspect of mortal knowledge. The author's primary goal in combining allegorical narratives and iconic rudiments is to illustrate the mental and political and intellectual countercharges of mortal control, knowledge, and manipulation.

III. HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS PORTRAYED IN THE WORKS OF DUSHYANT KUMAR

Famous Hindi poet Dushyant Kumar (1933–1975) is remembered for his moving and potent poetry. On a bigger scale, his works mostly addressed political and social themes, however, he also looked into various facets of human awareness. His poetry frequently delves into the complexity of human emotions, feelings, and thoughts while also offering insight into how the mind works. In the following ways, his works represent human consciousness:

Conflicts and inner turmoil: His poetry frequently captures these aspects of the human soul. His poetry delves into the intricacies of feelings like love, longing, despondency, and annoyance. His poetry perfectly expresses the suffering, perplexity, and yearning that people experience on a personal level. His poetry also echoes with the interconnectedness of humanity and the need to recognize and support each other.

Some of his works serve as a prime illustration of this. Dushyant Kumar's poetry "Koi dawa toh do" captures the desperate need for relief from emotional agony. The verses arouse feelings of longing and a cry for relief from internal conflict.

The poetry of Dushyant Kumar constantly emphasizes the value of solidarity and standing together in the face of oppression and injustice. It demonstrates the poet's faith in the ability of group effort and human solidarity to effect a positive change. His work consistently explores the subject of empathy and human connection. It emphasizes the value of simple deeds of compassion and understanding are important in building interpersonal connection. Understanding and compassion are important in building interpersonal connection. It emphasizes that even a tiny act of kindness can make a big difference in someone's life and praises the power of empathy in bridging divides and fostering partnerships.

Self-reflection: His poetry promotes contemplation on oneself. His poems arouse a sense of reflection and exhort readers to consider their own feelings, deeds, and beliefs. He challenges readers to consider cultural conventions, ideologies, and their own role in the world through his moving and thought-provoking words, deepening their understanding of their own consciousness. Some of his most well-known poems brilliantly capture self-reflection. It urges the readers to reflect on their own journey through life, the changes they have undergone, and the essence of their true selves.

Social consciousness: While Dushyant Kumar's work largely focuses on individual consciousness, it is deeply rooted in political and social realities. His poetry primarily reflects the impact of inequalities, societal structures, and injustices on the human psyche. By addressing these major issues, he sheds light on the collective consciousness and the struggles faced by individuals within a larger social framework. His work addresses the social and religious divisions that plague society and calls for the rejection of divisive ideologies, unity, and compassion.



The readers to pause and consider their own lives, the changes they have made, and the essence of who they truly are. What we can find in his work is stirring poetry that urges introspection in the midst of injustices and societal difficulties, is the second flawless example of self-reflection. It challenges the readers to consider their own obligations and contributions to the creation of the world in which they live.

IV. INDIAN SENSIBILITY IN LITERATURE AND HOW IT IS PORTRAYED IN THE WORKS OF DUSHYANT KUMAR

According to K.N. Daruwalla, "Nissim Ezekiel was the first Indian poet to express modern Indian sensibility in a modern idiom." Indianess is a significant component of Nissim Ezekiel's poetry and its main theme. His poetry primarily serves as a vehicle for expression to raise awareness of social issues in India. The father of contemporary and post-Independence Indian English poetry is regarded as Nissim Ezekiel. He has stated his goal to be rooted in India, hence his poetry mostly concentrates on Indianness. When it comes to the definition of the phrase "Indianness," Prof. V.K. Gokak says that it is a composite consciousness of one's race, environment, language, and religion. India's literary sensibility refers to the distinct social, cultural, and fundamental philosophical viewpoints that define Indian literature. It encompasses the principles, ideas, and aesthetic sensibilities that speak to the rich diversity of the Indian subcontinent's cultural legacy and experiences. Indian sensitivity in literature is primarily characterized by:

Indian literature commonly references mythology and epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata. These historic stories contain a wealth of symbols, ideas, and archetypes that speak to Indian sensibilities and offer profound understandings of respect, duty, morality, and the cosmos' order.

Family and Relationships: Indian literature frequently highlights the significance of relationships and family ties. It explores the concepts of duty, sacrifice, and love while illustrating the intricate family dynamics. The idea of a "joint family" and the principles associated with it are often portrayed.

Diversity and Plurality: Indian literature, which encompasses different religions, dialects, kings, and traditions, celebrates the vast diversity of the nation. It captures the subtleties of various traditions, cultures, and beliefs, reflecting the heterogeneous aspect of Indian civilization.

Philosophy and spirituality: Indian literature frequently includes philosophical and spiritual elements, taking cues from the writings of great philosophers like Buddha and Mahavira as well as old books like the Upanishads, Vedas, and the Bhagwat Gita. Karma, self-realization, the meaning of existence, and the quest for enlightenment are some of the issues it examines. Indian literature represents the spiritual, cultural, and social fabric of the nation. It has a wide range of facets. Through its special lens, readers can investigate and comprehend the nuances of ideas, Indian culture, and experiences.

A few works of Dushyant Kumar show Indian sensibility like, "Haan, Main hindi hoon" which beautifully portrays cultural identity and celebrates the richness of Indian culture, particularly the Hindi language. This poem reflects his deep connection to his cultural roots and his pride in being a part of the Hindi-speaking community. In this poem, he highlights the sweetness and strength of Hindi as a means of communication and artistic expression. The poem showcases his attachment to Hindi as a language that encapsulates the richness of Indian culture, traditions, and values. "Ho Gayi Hai Peer Parvat Si", this poem reflects the stark social inequalities and disparities in Indian society. It highlights the plight of the marginalized and oppressed, drawing attention to the vast gaps between the privileged and the underprivileged.

Some of Dushyant Kumar's works exhibit Indian sensibility. For example, "Haan, Main hindi hoon" eloquently captures cultural identity and honors the diversity of Indian culture, especially the Hindi language. His strong sense of cultural kinship and pride in belonging to the Hindi-speaking society are both reflected in this poetry. In this poem, he emphasizes Hindi's delicacy and power as a language of expression for the arts. His love for Hindi as a language that captures the diversity of Indian culture, customs, and values is evident in the poem. The poem "Ho Gayi Hai Peer Parvat Si" depicts the glaring social discrepancies and injustices in Indian society. It draws attention to the enormous differences between the rich and the poor, highlighting the misery of the disadvantaged and downtrodden.



V. CONCLUSION

The poetry of Dushyant Kumar is a wonderful example of his profound comprehension of Indian sensibility and human consciousness. He expresses the core of the social, cultural, and philosophical facets that characterize Indian sensibility as an Indian poet. His writings frequently demonstrate a close bond with Indian culture, language, and tradition, honoring them as sources of identity and pride. His poetry also reveals his in-depth knowledge of human awareness. He explores the depths of human emotions, challenges, and thoughts, offering insights into the inner turmoil and self-reflection that people go through. His poems demonstrate his profound sensitivity to the human condition as they address themes of empathy, compassion, love, and the pursuit of justice.

In conclusion, Dushyant Kumar portrays the essence of an Indian intelligent poet in his poems by evoking the core of Indian culture expresses a profound knowledge of human consciousness while addressing social problems. Readers still find meaning in his words because they provide an understanding of both the depths of human experience and Indian sensibility.

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