

PASSAGES FROM PAST PAPER (C.S.S)

1971

Make a précis of following passage in about 250 words:

The essence of poetry is that it deals with events which concern a large number of people and can be grasped not as immediate personal experience but as matter known largely from hearsay and presented in simplified and often abstract forms. It is thus the antithesis of all poetry which deals with the special, individual activity of the self and tries to present this as specially and as individually as it can. The poet who deals with public themes may himself be affected, even deeply, by contemporary events at some point in his own being, but to see them in their breadth and depth he must rely largely on what he hears from other men and from mass instruments of communication. From the start his impulse to write about them is different from any impulse to write about his own affairs. It may be just as strong and just as compelling, but it is not of the same kind. He has to give his own version of something which millions of others may share with him, and however individual he may wish to be, he cannot avoid relying to a large extent on much that he knows only from second hand. ↗

Fundamentally this may not matter, for after all what else did Shakespeare do: but the political poet does not construct an imaginary past, he attempts to grasp and interpret a vast present. Between him and his subject there is a gap which he can never completely cross, and all his attempts to make events part of himself must be to some extent hampered by recalcitrant elements in them, which he does not understand or cannot assimilate or find irrelevant to his creative task. In such poetry selection which is indispensable to all art, has to be made from an unusually large field of possibilities and guided by an exacting sense of what really matters and what does not. On one side he may try to include too much and lose himself in issues where he is not imaginatively at home, on the other side he may see some huge event merely from a private angle which need not mean much to others. Political poetry oscillates between these extremes, and its history in our time has been largely attempts to make the best of one or the other of them or to see what compromises can be made between them. ↘

Precis

Make a precis of following in 250 words.

"The True Sense of Poetry"

The nature of poetry deals with a large number of people. It constitutes of generalized experiences of public rather than personal experiences. Such poetry is presented in simple form. This shows the contrary side of the poetry. It opposes all kind of individualistic poetries expressing one-self. A public poet is influenced by current events also experienced by him. For their in-depth understanding, he must communicate with others and consider their opinion. Writing on public affairs is different from writing personal affairs. Both are of different nature. He must express his analysis in his writings, based on public opinion. ~~The~~ Despite his individualism,

he cannot avoid public opinion. Shakespeare, a political poet, also did the same. Instead of writing on imaginary past, he attempted to interpret the present. His subjects, despite having a huge gap with him, influenced his writings. His poetry showcased their rebellious elements which he could not avoid. The selection of a poetry which is essential to all art, should be made considering all possible events. It should reflect the important ones. A poet may try to include too much and those events which are not important to others. This attitude can deviate/distract him. A political poetry implies in between of these extremes. Its history ~~is~~ primarily focused on optimizing either extreme or finding compromises between them.

[Precis words: 219]