

Precis-1971

Title: Themes of poetry

Poetry represents a large number of people and do not explain personal view, but issues of people. A poet elaborates people thoughts and experience. He does not represent individual thought, and tries to present the social issues. It is antipole of individual activity and specially as own. A poet deals with social activities, experiences and thoughts. The social themes are deep and view them with depth and elaborates in concise and with social view. Learns about the social issues through communication instruments and through experienced people. His analysis his shadow of social themes learned from people and own experience' from society. A poet result of million's people experience and his view which he makes on the head of other people. A political poetry is different from other. In political poetry, a poet does not construct imaginary past, he tries to explain vast present in his poetry and grasp between present and past incidents. He represents political issues in political poetry in his own ways which he learns from past and vast present. There is a gap between

Subject and object which he cannot cross and remains in limits. He has to exclude from the poetry, present and from social. He may ~~lose~~ lose himself in a small incident where he is not imaginative. On other side he views massive incident with private angle and elaborates in own way which is against social and political themes. Political poetry moves between extremism and history. One of the best theme is extract from between extremism and history in his angle view. In political poetry, a poet explains issues with respect to social and political perspectives.

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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.

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