



"Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science & Culture"
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur's

Dattajirao Kadam Arts, Science & Commerce College, Ichalkaranji

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

A PROJECT ON: Modern Indian English Poets

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

Bachelor of Arts

Submitted By

Sr. No	Name of the Student	Roll Number	Seat Number	Sign
1	Koparde Varsha Nagesh	3420	103870	V.N. Koparde
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3	Momin Ruksar Hidaytulla	3422	103872	Momin
4	Nejkadr Iqrazareen Ayaz	3423	103873	Ilyaz

Guided By

AB Nandagave
Subject Teacher

Ms. A. B. Nandagave

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project report entitled “**Modern Indian English Poets**” is my original work and has been carried out by me under the guidance of **Ms. A. B. Nandagave** . This project report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the completion of B. A. III.

I further declare that this work has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree, diploma, or certificate.

All the sources of information used in this project have been duly acknowledged.

Date: 27-02-2026

Place: Ichalkaranji

V.N. Kopande
Signature of the Student



“Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science & Culture”

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Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur's

Dattajirao Kadam Arts, Science & Commerce College, Ichalkaranji

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the following students have successfully completed the Group Project work entitled “**Modern Indian English Poets**” for the academic year 2025-26 as the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Sr. No	Name of the Student	Roll Number	Seat Number	Remarks
1	Koparde Varsha Nagesh	3420	103870	V.N.Koparde
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A Project on “**Modern Indian English Poets**”

INDEX

Sr. No	Name of the Topic	Page Number
1	Rabindranath Tagore	1 to 3
2	William Shakespeare	4 to 7
3	Nissim Ezekiel	8 to 9
4	William Wordsworth	10 to 12

2025-26

Rabindranath Tagore



Autochrome portrait, 1926

Born 7 May 1861
Jorasanko Thakur Bari, Bengal
Presidency, India

Died 7 August 1941 (aged 80)
Jorasanko Thakur Bari, Bengal
Presidency, India

Other names Bhanusimha

Occupations

- Poet
- novelist
- playwright
- essayist
- composer
- painter
- philosopher
- social reformer
- educationist
- linguist
- grammarian

Era Bengal Renaissance

Notable work

- Gitanjali
- Ghare-Baire
- Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata
- Gora
- Jana Gana Mana
- Rabindra Sangeet
- Amar Shonar Bangla
- (other works)

Movement Contextual Modernism

Spouse Mrinalini Devi

(m. 1883; died 1902)

Children 5, including Rathindranath Tagore

Relatives Tagore family

Awards Nobel Prize in Literature
(1913)

Rabindranath Tagore's voice

Duration: 3 minutes and 4 seconds.3:04

Rabindranath Tagore singing Tabu Mone Rekho
Recorded c. 1930–40

Signature



Poetry

Title page of the 1913 Macmillan edition of Tagore's Gitanjali

Three-verse handwritten composition; each verse has original Bengali with English-language translation below: "My fancies are fireflies: specks of living light twinkling in the dark. The same voice murmurs in these desultory lines, which is born in wayside pansies letting hasty glances pass by. The butterfly does not count years but moments, and therefore has enough time."

Part of a poem written by Tagore in Hungary, 1926

Internationally, Gitanjali (Bengali: গীতাঞ্জলি) is Tagore's best-known collection of poetry, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. Tagore was the first non-European to receive a Nobel Prize in Literature and the second non-European to receive a Nobel Prize after Theodore Roosevelt.[121]

Besides Gitanjali, other notable works include Manasi, Sonar Tori ("Golden Boat"), Balaka ("Wild Geese" – the title being a metaphor for migrating souls)[122]

Tagore's poetic style, which proceeds from a lineage established by 15th- and 16th-century Vaishnava poets, ranges from classical formalism to the comic, visionary, and ecstatic. He was influenced by the atavistic mysticism of Vyasa and other rishi-authors of the Upanishads, the Bhakti-Sufi mystic Kabir, and Ramprasad Sen.[123] Tagore's most innovative and mature poetry embodies his exposure to Bengali rural folk music, which included mystic Baul ballads such as those of the bard Lalou.[124][125] These, rediscovered and re-popularised by Tagore, resemble 19th-century Kartābhajā hymns that emphasise inward divinity and rebellion against bourgeois bhadralok religious and social orthodoxy.[126][127] During his Shelaidaha years, his poems took on a lyrical voice of the moner manush, the Bāuls' "man within the heart" and Tagore's "life force of his deep recesses", or meditating upon the jeevan devata—the demiurge or the "living God within".[24] This figure connected with divinity through appeal to nature and the emotional interplay of human drama. Such tools saw use in his Bhānusīṃha poems chronicling the Radha-Krishna romance, which were repeatedly revised over seventy years.[128][129]

Later, with the development of new poetic ideas in Bengal – many originating from younger poets seeking to break with Tagore's style – Tagore absorbed new poetic concepts, which allowed him to further develop a unique identity. Examples of this include Africa and Camalia, which are among the better-known of his latter poems.

William Shakespeare



The Chandos portrait, likely depicting Shakespeare, c. 1611

Born	c. 23 April 1564 <u>Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England</u>
Died	23 April 1616 (aged 52) <u>Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England</u>
Resting place	<u>Church of the Holy Trinity, Stratford-upon-Avon</u>
Occupations	• Playwright • poet • actor
Years active	c. 1585–1613
Era	• <u>Elizabethan</u> • <u>Jacobean</u>
Organisations	• <u>Lord Chamberlain's Men</u> • <u>King's Men</u>
Works	<u>Shakespeare bibliography</u>
Movement	<u>English Renaissance</u>
Spouse	<u>Anne Hathaway</u>

(m. 1582)

Children

- Susanna Hall
- Hamnet Shakespeare
- Judith Quiney

Parents

- John Shakespeare
- Mary Arden

Writing career

Language Early Modern English

Genres

- Play (comedy
- history
- tragedy)
- Poetry (sonnet
- narrative poem
- epitaph)

Signature

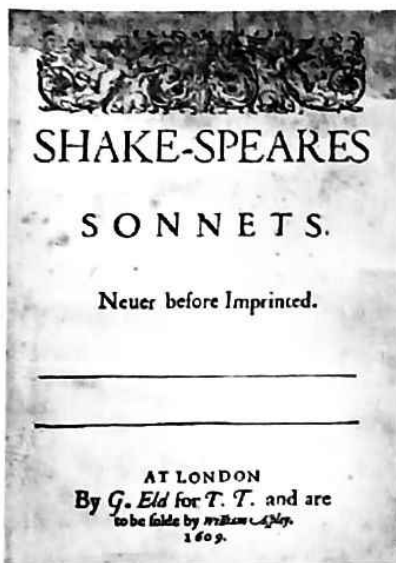
William Shakespeare

Poems

In 1593 and 1594, when the theatres were closed because of plague, Shakespeare published two narrative poems on sexual themes, Venus and Adonis and The Rape of Lucrece. He dedicated them to Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton. In Venus and Adonis, an innocent Adonis rejects the sexual advances of Venus; while in The Rape of Lucrece, the virtuous wife Lucrece is raped by the lustful Tarquin.^[184] Influenced by Ovid's Metamorphoses,^[185] the poems show the guilt and moral confusion that result from uncontrolled lust.^[186] Both proved popular and were often reprinted during Shakespeare's lifetime. A third narrative poem, A Lover's Complaint, in which a young woman laments her seduction by a persuasive suitor, was printed in the first edition of the *Sonnets* in 1609. Most scholars now accept that Shakespeare wrote A Lover's Complaint. Critics consider that its fine qualities are marred by leaden effects.^{[187][188][189]} The Phoenix and the Turtle, printed in Robert Chester's 1601 Love's Martyr, mourns the deaths of the legendary phoenix and his lover, the faithful turtle dove. In 1599, two early drafts of sonnets 138 and 144 appeared in The Passionate Pilgrim, published under Shakespeare's name but without his permission.^{[187][189][190]}

Sonnets

Main article: Shakespeare's sonnets



Title page from 1609 edition of *Shake-Speares Sonnets*

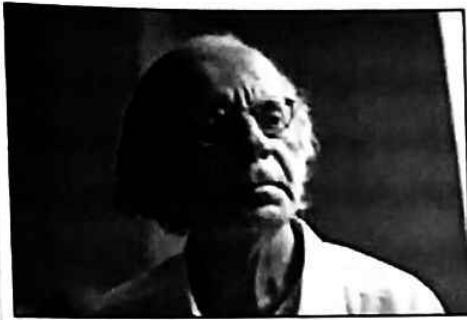
Published in 1609, the *Sonnets* were the last of Shakespeare's non-dramatic works to be printed. Scholars are not certain when each of the 154 sonnets was composed, but evidence suggests that Shakespeare wrote sonnets throughout his career for a private readership.^{[191][192]} Even before the two unauthorised sonnets appeared in *The Passionate Pilgrim* in 1599, Francis Meres had referred in 1598 to Shakespeare's "sugred Sonnets among his private friends".^[193] Few analysts believe that the published collection follows Shakespeare's intended sequence.^[194] He seems to have planned two contrasting series: one about uncontrollable lust for a married woman of dark complexion (the "dark lady"), and one about conflicted love for a fair young man (the "fair youth"). It remains unclear if these figures represent real individuals, or if the authorial "I" who addresses them represents Shakespeare himself, although William Wordsworth believed that with the sonnets "Shakespeare unlocked his heart".^{[193][192]}

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate ...

—Opening lines from Shakespeare's *Sonnet 18*.^[195]

The 1609 edition was dedicated to a "Mr. W.H.", credited as "the only begetter" of the poems. It is not known whether this was written by Shakespeare himself or by the publisher, Thomas Thorpe, whose initials appear at the foot of the dedication page; nor is it known who Mr. W.H. was, despite numerous theories, or whether Shakespeare even authorised the publication.^[196] Critics praise the *Sonnets* as a profound meditation on the nature of love, sexual passion, procreation, death, and time.

Nissim Ezekiel



Born	16 December 1924 <u>Bombay, Bombay Presidency, British India</u> (now <u>Mumbai, Maharashtra, India</u>)
Died	9 January 2004 (aged 79) <u>Mumbai, Maharashtra, India</u>
Occupation	Poet, playwright, art critic, editor
Citizenship	• British India (1924–1947) • India (1947–2004)
Period	1952–2004
Genre	Modern Indian English Poetry
Notable work	<i>Night of the Scorpion; Latter Day Psalms</i>
Notable awards	<u>Sahitya Akademi Award (1983)</u> <u>Padma Shri (1988)</u>

Early life

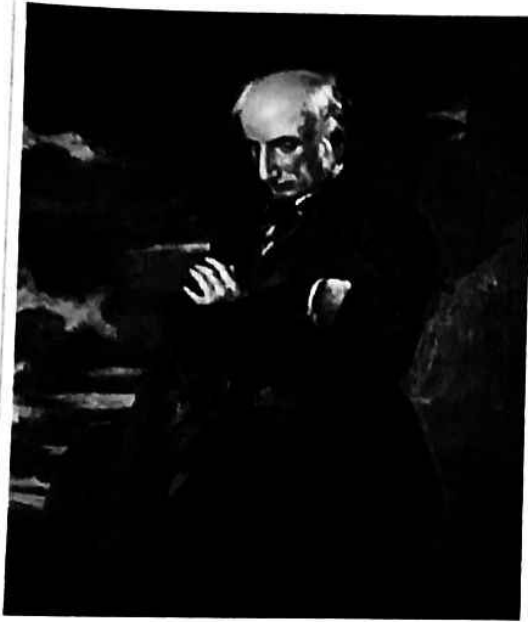
Ezekiel was born on 16 December 1924 in Bombay (Mumbai) in Maharashtra. His father was a professor of botany at Wilson College, and his mother was the principal of her own school. The Ezekiels belonged to Mumbai's Marathi-speaking Jewish community known as the Bene Israel.^[7]

In 1947, Ezekiel earned a BA in Literature from Wilson College, Mumbai, Bombay University. In 1947–48, he taught English literature and published literary articles.^[citation needed] After dabbling in politics for a while, he sailed to England in November 1948. He studied philosophy at Birkbeck College, London. After three and a half years, Ezekiel worked his way home as a deck-scrubber aboard a ship carrying arms to Indochina.

Poems

-
- *The Couple*
- *Enterprise*^[34]
- *A Time to Change*
- *Philosophy*
- *Island*
- *For Elkana*
- *Soap*
- *Marriage*
- *In the country cottage*
- *How the english lessons ended*
- *The Paradise Flycatcher*
- *Night of The Scorpion*
- *The Professor*
- *Goodbye party for Miss Pushpa T.S.*
- *Entertainment (was the best of one)*
- *"Background, Casually"*
- *Poet, Lover and Birdwatcher*

William Wordsworth



Wordsworth, 1842

Poet Laureate of the United Kingdom

In office

6 April 1843 – 23 April 1850

Monarch Victoria

Preceded by Robert Southey

Succeeded by Alfred, Lord Tennyson
by

Personal details

Born 7 April 1770
 Cockermouth, Cumberland, England

Died 23 April 1850 (aged 80)
 Rydal, Westmorland, England

Spouse Mary Hutchinson

(m. 1802)

Children 6, including Dora

Relatives

- Dorothy Wordsworth (sister)
- John Wordsworth (brother)
- Christopher Wordsworth (brother)
- Richard Wordsworth (great-great-grandson)

Alma mater St John's College, Cambridge

Occupation Poet

Signature *W. Wordsworth*

Autobiographical work and *Poems, in Two Volumes*

Wordsworth had for years been making plans to write a long philosophical poem in three parts, which he intended to call *The Recluse*.^[26] In 1798–99 he started an autobiographical poem, which he referred to as the "poem to Coleridge" and which he planned would serve as an appendix to a larger work called *The Recluse*. In 1804, he began expanding this autobiographical work, having decided to make it a prologue rather than an appendix.^[27] He completed this work, now generally referred to as the first version of *The Prelude*, in 1805, but refused to publish such a personal work until he had completed the whole of *The Recluse*. The death of his brother John, also in 1805, affected him strongly and may have influenced his decisions about these works.



Rydal Mount – home to Wordsworth 1813–1850. Hundreds of visitors came here to see him over the years

Wordsworth's philosophical allegiances, as articulated in *The Prelude* and in such shorter works as "Lines written a few miles above Tintern Abbey" have been a source of critical debate. It was long supposed that Wordsworth relied chiefly on Coleridge for philosophical guidance. However, scholars have recently suggested that Wordsworth's ideas may have been formed years before he and Coleridge became friends in the mid-1790s. In particular, while he was in revolutionary Paris in 1792, the 22-year-old Wordsworth met the mysterious traveller John "Walking" Stewart (1747–1822),^[28] who was nearing the end of his thirty years of wandering, on foot, from Madras, India, through Persia and Arabia, across Africa and Europe, and up through the fledgling United States. By the time of their association, Stewart had published an ambitious work of original materialist philosophy entitled *The Apocalypse of Nature* (London, 1791), to which many of Wordsworth's philosophical sentiments may well be indebted.

In 1807, Wordsworth published *Poems, in Two Volumes*, including "Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood". Until now, Wordsworth was known only for *Lyrical Ballads*, and he hoped this new collection would cement his reputation. Its reception was lukewarm.

In 1810, Wordsworth and Coleridge were estranged over the latter's opium addiction,^[9] and in 1812, his son Thomas died at the age of 6, six months after the death of 3-year-old Catherine. The following year, he received an appointment as Distributor of Stamps for Westmorland, and the stipend of £400 a year made him financially secure, albeit at the cost of political independence. In 1813, he and his family, including Dorothy, moved to Rydal Mount, Ambleside (between Grasmere and Rydal Water), where he spent the rest of his life.