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| Bendre, Datttreya Ramachandra (D.R.) (1896-1981) |
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| Datttreya Ramachandra Bendre is a prominent poet of the Kannada modernist school, Navodaya. He is one of the eight recipients from Karnataka of the Bharatiya Jnanpith, the highest civilian award given to a litterateur in India. He was born in Dharwad, a region in north Karnataka. During his long period of unemployment, he participated in the Indian struggle for freedom. In 1944, he joined D.A.V. College at Solapur as a Kannada professor and retired in 1956. After his retirement, he became an advisor in All India Radio from 1956 to 1959. He died at the age of 85. |
| Datttreya Ramachandra Bendre is a prominent poet of the Kannada modernist school, Navodaya. He is one of the eight recipients from Karnataka of the Bharatiya Jnanpith, the highest civilian award given to a litterateur in India. He was born in Dharwad, a region in north Karnataka. During his long period of unemployment, he participated in the Indian struggle for freedom. In 1944, he joined D.A.V. College at Solapur as a Kannada professor and retired in 1956. After his retirement, he became an advisor in All India Radio from 1956 to 1959. He died at the age of 85.  File: D.R. Bendre.jpg  D.R. Bendre  Source: Copyright belongs to [Mr.Vikas Kamat](mailto:askkamats@gmail.com); image is unlicenced. Can be found at <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/5/50/DRBendre.jpg>  Bendre is chiefly known as a poet who inaugurated *desi sogadu* (charm of nativity) in his poetry. In the early years of his poetic career, he was deeply influenced by the poetry of Khalil Gibran and Rabindranath Tagore. Later on, Aurobindo Ghosh shaped his poetic orientation. Between 1922 and 1978, Bendre published thirty books of poems. The best-known collections of his poetry are *Gari* (feathers, 1932), *Sakhigita* (a song of the beloved, 1937), *Gangavatarana* (the descent of Ganga, 1951) and *Naaku Tanti* (Four Strings, 1964). The last collection brought him the Jnanpith award in 1973. He was also conferred honorary doctoral degrees by the Universities of Karnataka and Mysore.  Bendre, whose pen name was *Ambikaatanayadatta*, borrowed his ideas from many sources but his poetry was distinctly his own. His poetry, according to G. S. Amur, is characterized by continuity and change. Continuity can be identified in concepts that have their roots in the Indian intellectual tradition like the Sankhya philosophy and the four-fold vision (Chaturmukhata). The Sankhya concepts of *Prakriti* and *Purusha* are central to the intellectual universe of Bendre’s poetry.  Another prominent aspect of Bendre’s poetry relates to experiences of ordinary life such as love, family predicament and the conflict between sex, death and love. He composed poems in which the lives of common people assumed elevated elaboration. The best example for this aspect is ‘Kurudu Kanchana’ (Blind Money). In this well-known poem, Bendre reveals how the poor people can become an easy prey to money’s exploitative power.  The figure of the mother is dominant in Bendre’s poetry. The mother, in various forms, assumes a wide range of meanings in his poems. These poems proclaim journey from the local to the universal. His poem “Naanu” (I) illustrates Bendre’s orientation to universality while remaining firmly rooted in the local. Some critics have suggested that Bendre conceptualized the world through Kannada and its land, foregrounding Bendre’s concern for native elements in his poems. Selected List of WorksCollections of Poems Krishnakumari (1922)  Gari (1932)  Sakhigita (1937)  Naadaleele (1940)  Gangavatarana (1951)  Sooryapaana (1956)  Uttarayana (1960)  Naaku Tanti (1964)  Idu Nabhovani (1970)  Vinaya (1972) Plays Tirukara Pidugu (1930)  Hucchatagalu (1935)  Hosa Samsara mattu Itara Ekankagalu (1950)  Short Stories  Nirabharanasundari (1940) Criticism Sahitya mattu Vimarshe (1937)  Vicharamanjari (1945)  Kavi Lakshmishana Jaimini Bharatakke Munnudi (1954)  Maharashtra Sahitya (1959)  Kannada Sahityadalli Nalku Nayakaratnagalu (1968) Edited works Nannadu Ee kannada Nadu (1928)  Hakki Haruthide (1930)  Chandrahasa (1948)  Hosagannada Kavyashree (1957)  Kanakadasa Chaturshatamanotsava Samsmarana - Samputa (1965) |
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