

# Assignment-6

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## Ques-1

### 1. Gumshuda

- a. In "*Gumshuda*," Dabral addresses the theme of disappearance and loss, but with a haunting subtlety. The poem describes missing children whose posters remain in public spaces long after their disappearance.
- b. Here the poet captures the sense of loss, sorrow of the parents who are still looking for the kids after so many years. He has used various daily life details like their complexion, pasting posters.
- c. While those who got lost have transformed into someone else because now they are a part of a different world; forgotten by society but still painfully present for their loved ones.
- d. This portrayal of loss without clear answers reflects a deep human sensitivity. The poet gives voice to those who disappear, but also to those left behind.

### 2. Pita Ki Tasveer

- a. He uses the image of a father's photograph to explore the themes of memory, aging, and the inheritance of values. The father wants to pass on his strength and goodness to his child, to equip them for the difficulties that lie ahead.
- b. The poem contrasts the still, unchanging image of the father in the photograph with the reality of the father who grows older, experiences pain, and faces life's compromises. He captures the difference between the photo and reality i.e. the photo just captured the strength and happiness of a frozen moment in time but in reality the father is aging and facing hardships.
- c. He uses a simple, everyday object—a photograph—to explore complex emotional themes of memory, aging, and familial relationships. The father

in the photograph represents an idealized version of strength and integrity, while the real father is portrayed as vulnerable and human, struggling with pain and compromise.

- d. He often focuses on the inner emotional landscape of individuals like here he focused on the emotional complexity of fatherhood, aging, inheritance of values etc.

### 3. Dilli

- a. The opening line sets the tone for the rest of the poem, presenting the city as a place of overcrowding where people are metaphorically and literally crammed into small spaces- relentless pace of the city and how pressurising is urban life.
- b. There are several instances where he has pointed out the performative & deceptive nature of urban life like in the following lines:
  - i. *"Ek naujawan khuleaam ek yuvati se prem karne ka swaang karta tha."*
  - ii. *"Ek safal aadmi safalta ke gupt rog ka shikaar tha."*
- c. In Dabral's Delhi, success, oppression, and suffering are all part of the same complex fabric of urban life.
- d. The speaker feels a deep sense of alienation from the people around him, seeing the faces of enemies in the crowd. This line reflects a loss of connection and community in the city, where people are reduced to their individual struggles, desires, and performances.
- e. There's a stark contrast between those who enjoy the luxuries of modernity and those who are caught in the chaotic things in the city.
- f. He portrays people not just as participants in the city's chaos, but as individuals with hidden struggles and stories. "Dilli" exemplifies Dabral's ability to capture the complexities of modern, urban life with a mixture of empathy, irony, and critique. The poem reflects his sensitivity to the nuances of human behavior, further making it a powerful commentary on the emotional and social landscape of the city.

### 4. Sapna

- a. This poem explores themes of identity, loss, and the fragility of existence.
- b. The act of falling in opening lines symbolizes an unexpected loss of control, mirroring the unpredictability of life itself. This imagery also creates a sense of existential questioning in readers.
- c. The image of someone laughing while causing the fall adds a layer of complexity to the experience. It suggests a feeling of betrayal or mockery, as if the speaker's struggles are a source of amusement for others. This highlights the duality of existence, where joy and pain coexist, often in the most unexpected ways.
- d. This poem is a great examples of his usual style of using personal themes along with imagery. His use of dream imagery to navigate complex emotions illustrates the interplay between personal experiences and broader human conditions.

#### 5. Yahaan Thi Vah Nadi

- a. The poem opens with an urgent desire to reach a place associated with cherished memories- it emphasizes on the emotional weight of the memories tied to the river, suggesting a deep attachment to the place and the experiences it holds.
- b. The imagery of looking at their faces in the water symbolizes self-discovery and the formation of identity through shared experiences with nature. The proximity of the river to the speaker's home signifies a deep-rooted connection to the landscape.
- c. The stark contrast between the past and the present reflects the inevitability of change. The speaker mourns the absence of the river, symbolizing the loss of innocence and the passage of time.
- d. Through this poem, Dabral invites readers to reflect on their connections to the places and experiences that shape their identities. The poem's exploration of nostalgia, loss, and the relationship between nature and memory resonates deeply, showcasing his keen observation of the human experience.

#### 6. Bachchon Ke Liye Chitthi

- a. Here, the poet switches focus to adults' failure in providing a better world for children. He writes a letter addressing children with a mixture of regret, apology, and hope.
- b. He admits that adults have imposed false values on children—telling them that life is a battlefield when it should, in fact, be a celebration, a place for joy and innocence.
- c. He brings a philosophical reflection on how the world should be for future generations, contrasting the harshness of adult realities with the ideal world he envisions for children.

Dabral's poems present clear, evocative imagery that brings everyday moments and emotions into sharp focus. This clarity of observation serves as a guiding light through his work, allowing readers to confront complex emotions. His poetry is deeply human, focusing on the subtle and often painful experiences that define existence. He reflects on intimate aspects of life—such as family, memories, and individual struggles—but always connects them to broader societal concerns (like in dilli)- this allows his work to resonate on multiple levels. These are the few things that make Manglesh Dabral stand apart from other poets.

## **Ques-2**

### **1. SUFFERING & STRUGGLE**

- a. Both Faiz Ahmad Faiz and Anagha Lagu express a deep connection to suffering and struggle but through diff lenses.
- b. Faiz Ahmed: often speaks of societal suffering and from a broader human perspective as shown in the following lines:

'और भी दुख हैं ज़माने में मोहब्बत के सिवा

He highlights that there is more to life than personal love or emotions, as the world is full of bigger sorrows.

'अब टूट गिरेंगी जंजीरें अब ज़िंदानों की खैर नहीं

He emphasizes the breaking of chains (oppression or captivity), and calls for freedom from these (likely referring to societal or political constraints).

c. Anagha Lagu: reflects on personal and creative struggle.

एक कवि अपनी प्रेमिका की गोद में लेट कर

मौसम का स्वाद ले रहा था

और उसकी कविता स्वादहीन हो गई

'और कविता के शब्द जेल की अँधेरी कोठरियों को तोड़ते हैं

The use of the "andheri kothari" represents emotional or creative imprisonment. Her words, trapped in darkness, reflect the struggles of creativity, contrasting the once joyful experience that has now turned tasteless.

There is common theme of pain and suffering, though in different contexts. Both poets use the metaphor of captivity to depict their struggles. The poets see poetry as a means to express their struggles.

Dissimilarities- Faiz Ahmad Faiz focuses on collective, societal suffering while Anagha Lagu, on the other hand, is more introspective- her poetry deals with personal emotions. Faiz uses poetry as a weapon of resistance and social change — his work is deeply political. Lagu's poetry is more inward-looking, exploring creative and emotional struggles at personal level.