



Sparshantar : Political Perspectives



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Abstract :

Sparshantar, a collection of poems was written by Dr. Pramod Ambadasrao Pawar in 2008. When I read this poetry, I began to realize that how relevant he is in the perception of contemporary political incidences. It often demonstrates social, political and religious fluxes in a socio-political structure. Apart from Sparshantar, he wrote Marm, Sanga Tumhich Sanga, Not of One Life But Lives, Who Am I Am Who, Time Am I Am Time, Sign Am I Am Sign, Drink Love's Oasis and Movements for the Still Heart.

Sparshantar is not a complete discourse on the political happenings. It depicts political processes, human feelings and emotions and nature. His poems such as "Swatantrya" (Liberty), "Pudhari" (Leadership) and "Nivadnuka" (Election) are of high importance to me as per my research point of view. It puts forth the question to all whether Indians have independence after 1947. He mentions the efforts made to get independence and political issues generated in the post-independence scenario. He states that initially human life is free, but the system puts some restrictions upon human beings. As these restrictions are extremely firm, man has almost forgotten his own existence. Whenever he is conscious about these restrictions, he revolts against the oddities of life and struggles for his own freedom.

Keywords : freedom, leadership, election, independence, political issues

Research Paper :

Independence is not a recent question to human life. In India, there have been the constant efforts to get freedom since the period of Maharana Pratap and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Indians still have to struggle for freedom. This is reflected in the following lines :

Shivaba, Rana

Tilak, Ambedkaranche

Samarpan mothya kartrutvache

Samast samaj ghadvinyache

Swapn te rangavayache (Dr. Pramod Pawar, Sparshantar, P. 47.)

Indians have not got freedom easily. For this, a very vast movement was started. They got freedom through the efforts of national movement. Tilak, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi, Bhagatsing have sacrificed their life for freedom. They dreamt to create the complete Indian Society based on the values such as caste-free, corruption-free, freedom, equality, fraternity, Social Justice. But in the post-independence era, their dream was ruined which is clearly connoted through the following lines :

Desh maza dubala zhala
Swatantryottar kalatala
Pangutvachya rogan
Kubadyani chalu lagala

Jati dharmachya navakhali
Tembha motha mirvu lagala
Rashtrapremachya potatala

Khava dudhacha khavu lagala (Dr. Pramod Pawar, Sparshantar, P. 46.)

The poet puts forward the question of India whether it is free or not in his poems "Pudhari" and "Nivadanuka". India is an independent nation but found in the clutches of caste, religion, corruption which become a barrier in the development of India as a whole. Indians could get a political freedom but they didn't get the economic and social freedom. These poems are the expression for the pitiable condition of post-independent India which needs to be free from corruption, caste and religion. According to the poet, the challenges to India are corrupt leadership, the election based on false promises.

It is observed that Indian leadership is restricted to the human service at the time of election. They only understand our problems like unemployment, water, roads and electricity at the time of election but what happens thereafter? They forget all promises they made to the people before election and become power-oriented thence. This is shown in the lines given below :

Magatkaryanchi hi jat
Jate gharoghari
Manat kala

Par disti nyari... (Dr. Pramod Pawar, Sparshantar, P. 42.)

In a nut shell, after reading Dr. Pramod Pawar's Sparshantar in my political point of view, it can be stated that his perspective towards political incidences are quite incidental because the poet says that election and leadership are the integral part for the competitive democracy. But the way

the leaders treat elections along with bad practices at the time of election is wrong. It is question to all of us how much social and economic democracy has established in India till date.

Dr. Pramod Pawar does not cease expressing the negative side of Indian post-independence, but in addition to this, he expresses extreme nationalism through his poems. He expresses the fact that Indian independence is not based on only leadership and election. But it depends on the feeling of nationalism deeply inculcated into the minds of people here. In the concluding lines of "Swatantrya" (Liberty), he pays homage to the freedom fighters who sacrificed their entire life in the freedom struggle of India.

Veer virani rakt sandala

Kela pavan bhumatela

Amar hutatmanancha desh mazha

Punha punha vandi mi tujala (Dr. Pramod Pawar, Sparshantar, P. 47.)

In his poems, the political persuasion he has undertaken is partially incomplete and pessimistic as the Indian political process is not merely subject to election and leadership, but it has its wider spectrum thereafter. These incidences strongly affect political decision making processes. Because of this, perhaps Indian leadership has the limitations for completing the promises made during election. Despite of this, resources are not ample in comparison with people. Due to this, the political system fails to complete the demands made by the people.

Despite of all this, the question whether India has got freedom after 1947 raised by Dr. Pramod Pawar in his poems remains unsolved.

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