Work Plan and Methodology

Present study being a Qualitative one, researcher will use content analysis method. Content Analysis is sometimes known as Analysis deals with systematic examination of current records or documents as a source of data. In the present study researcher will explore the following representative sample of material which can be classified as Primary and Secondary source.

Work Plan

Chapter-1 Introduction

This chapter will carry the ‘Making of the Poet (Jayanta Mahapatra). In this chapter researcher will outline the entire poetic career of the poet. This chapter will also include all the important incidents and occurrence in the life of the poet taken from his biography, interviews and public appearances.

Chapter-2 Imagery in the Poetry of Jayanta Mahapatra

This chapter will carry the development of technique and imagery in the poetry of Jayanta Mahapatra, taking examples from his poems written throughout his career. In this chapter the researcher will discuss how varied imagery makes Jayanta Mahapatra a unique poet. Jayanta Mahapatra belongs to famous trinity of modern Indian English poets including Nissim Ezekiel and A.K Ramanujan. These poets created their own ethnic flavors acclimatizing the English language to the Indian soil and gave a new voice to local traditions, culture and their own emotions. Jayanta Mahapatra has handled and still handling a mental duel between binary cultures i.e. Physics versus Metaphysics, Western and Indian Culture and Christian identity and Hindu search for it.
These contrasts travel like condensation and rarefaction in his poetic voice. He has used these divergent lines in his poetic world that runs parallel to his surroundings, his memories and his eyes making gyroscopic observation of his land and history.

**Chapter-3 Historical Elements in the Poetry of Jayanta Mahapatra**

In this chapter researcher will discuss the Historical Forces behind the poetry of Jayanta Mahapatra’s work and his outlook towards his poetry, myths, religion and homeland Orissa. Poems of Jayanta Mahapatra open a door for the outsider to peep in to very depth of the land called Orissa. His poems move ahead holding the hands of history, myth and folklores of the land. Historical sagas and day to day anecdotes of his time are woven together in his poems. An outsider who is unaware of his land, its topography, its folktales and myths finds it hard to get in to the meaning of his poems. Many times he borrows his symbols and images from the realm of history for example silent stones call him through ruins to relate their secrets, Konarka, Jagannath Temple, Bhubneswara and Dhauli come in crowding in his many poems along with surreal images of his town. He becomes a historian who puts the heritage of his land in to his verbal museum for forever. Unlike the regular historian, he is not plain and obsessed with data, long descriptive and logic but he becomes a humanitarian who seeks a new meaning out of dead stones, ruins of temples. He is not a mere reader of those stone writings and story teller of ancient fables and tales but he tries to correlate his present with past. He creates a true solution of his personal and private heritage and puts bits of time in to his verbal kaleidoscope and let the reader alone to form many layers and patterns out of it. He narrates his present putting it side by side with myths of the land; he holds a mythopoeic vision when it comes to description of his land and its realities.
Chapter-4 Sociological Perspectives in the Poems of Jayanta Mahapatra

This chapter will carry the thematic study in the poetry of Jayanta Mahapatra. Researcher will discuss various themes in the poetry of Jayanta Mahapatra to explore the impact of Sociological Perspective in the poetic work of Jayanta Mahapatra. Poetry in Jayanta Mahapatra finds a true observer, a skilled narrator, a critic holding all ends of insight and rationality to talk about his local cosmos; shaped within the triangle of ‘Religion’, ‘Socio-Cultural Heritage’ and ‘Present Day Realities’. He portrays his Indian experiences which revolve around his childhood memories, myths and landscape of Orissa as well as problems which are mushrooming over the damp load of rotten beliefs and selfish motifs. His poems catch rays of realities within its concave aperture to form real images of India and Indian society. These images hang in beautiful display over the giant verbal canvas of his poems. He allows his private pain and personal heritage to germinate with common sufferings and paradoxes of this land. He chooses a foreign language but only to describe his locale and interior cortex. He Indianizes English, and altars it deliberately; allowing his craft to get accumulated within the periphery of his home. He carries India within his poems, he talks about its Past, Present and Future. He researches and reinvestigates mythology; he dares to question social malice and present naked realities of time. He deals with social issues without sensationalizing and over running it. He mocks at paradoxes, satirizes without being harsh and over sensitive. His scientific background neutralizes his prejudices and makes him much more valid and reliable on the terms equilibrium of emotions and language of his poems.
Chapter-5 Conclusion

This chapter will conclude the present study by announcing the inferences and answers to research questions arising at the beginning of the study. This chapter will summarise the findings to the research questions and significant of the study.