



## Daily poet Dr. K.S. Nisar Ahmed

[ Nityōtsava kavi dā. Ke.Es. Nisār ahamad ]

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**Abstract**— *Kokkare Hosahalli Sheikh Haider Nissar Ahmed (5 February 1936 – 3 May 2020[1]) Was An Indian Poet And Writer In The Kannada Language. He Was Awarded The Padma Shri (2008) The Rajyotsava Award (1981) And The Pampa Award For His Work (2017). He Became A Household Name For His Work Nityotsava (Daily Celebration), Which Is A Poem About Karnataka, A Piece He Composed After Seeing Jog Falls. He Has Numerous Poems, Translations And Children's Books To His Credit. He Is Known For Using Simple Words That Resonate Deeply With The Public In His Literary Work. Nissar Ahmed Was Born In Devanahalli In Bangalore Rural. His Father Was A Government Employee. His Family Moved To Dodda Mavalli In Bangalore. He Grew Up In A Muslim Colony Which Had About 500 Muslim Families. His Father Admitted Him To A Kannada Medium School, With The Objective Of Easing The Path For Him To Secure A Government Job. Most Of The Children In The Neighbourhood Studied Urdu.*



**Keywords**— *literature, transformations, hosagannada literature, importance of modern poets*

### INTRODUCTION

K.S. is famous as the poet of the daily festival. Nisar Ahmed is a favorite of Kannadigas, the people of Kannada nation and a legend of Kannada Saraswat world. True Kannadigas who breathed Kannada and Kannadana with all their hearts. His literary contribution to the Kannada Saraswat world is a living proof of this. Always active, he has expressed his passion and Sattiva anger in his writings. Although born in a Muslim family, Nisar is a true Kannada lover who assimilated Kannada. As he himself says, "I have learned each and every letter of Kannada by sweating" His hard work in learning Kannada and his love for Kannada can be understood by anyone. This is how Swami Vivekananda learned the French language in a unique way and surprised the French, Nisar Ahmed has earned the admiration of Kannadigas.

Although Nisar studied science, his heart was full of Kannada. He was a master of subsurface science by profession but was a Kannada literary man by inclination. Thus, as cultural thinkers of two different bases, healthy writers, who used Kannada to fulfill a daily festival in the

soil of this country. For him, the daily celebration is to first love this land that made him strong, similarly to build something new through the culture of this land, the language of nation building, and the longing to make the Kannada nation and language rich was always beating in his heart.

His father Sheikh Haider and mother Hamida Begum contributed to the development of celebrated poet Nadoja Nisar Ahmed. Nisar Ahmed was born on 5th January 1936. He grew up with four brothers and five sisters. Because "brothers and sisters are sharing the story they have heard, the moral framework within it, with their elder brother. In these stories, the stories of Hindus and Muslims are mixed, and it is interesting that the root of tolerance is mixed with the religion of their lives. Thus Nisar Ahmed always cherished his parents and sisters with love.

Nisar Ahmed, a well-known great poet, thinker and proud poet of Kannadigas, whose poem 'Jogada Siri' became the home of Kannadigas, has enriched the Akshaya Nidhi of Kannada by donating precious gems of his work to Kannada Saraswat literature for almost five

decades. Nisar's poems are what we immediately remember, but his other world beyond poetry is his prose writings, his valuable and varied prose writings, which are nearly a thousand pages long, attract the reader like a needle.

As poetry reached people's minds much faster than his prose literature, the first 12 voice scrolls he brought out were 'Nityotsava', 'Kavanotsava', 'Sumadhur' and 'Navollasa'. Especially 'Nityotsava' has brought popularity to Nisar. Today, wherever a Kannada festival is held, it is so publicized that it is incomplete without the singing of the Nityotsava Kavita. Also, from 'Manasu Gandhi Bazaar' to 'AravatteôĒdara Aisiri' and about 12 collections of poetry, his poetry spread throughout the country and abroad. His prose also slowly moved forward introducing Nisar's personality.

One of the leading writers of Kannada, Prof. K.S. There are many people who influenced Nisar Ahmed. Prominent among them are - G.P. Rajaratnam, MV Seetharamaiah, L. Gundappa, Vese and others have caused Nisar to develop interest in Kannada.

Dr. Nisar Ahmed made his debut in the field of literature. His interest in poetry started at the age of 10, as if it were a bud that grew through poetry. A poem written about 'waterfall' was printed in a handwritten newspaper. In particular, he started writing Navodaya and Navya, absorbed the best aspects of both these poetic sects and without getting into any convulsions, he used the literary work in his poems in the light of his own thoughts and created his own mark in Kannada literature.

Nadoja Nisar Ahmed has not limited himself to poetry but has spread his talent in different genres of literature. As a critic of sensitive sensibility, a kind-hearted thinker, a beloved children's literature, a talented translator, a conscientious editor, he has brought out 21 poetry collections, 14 philosophical writings, 05 children's literary works, 05 translated works, 13 edited books and rendered his own unique service to Kannada literature. He has received numerous awards for his talent and valuable service. He is a poet, writer, critic, thinker, translator, and above all, he is a humane, simple, gentleman, great humanist, who has established himself in the hearts of Kannadigas without being impressed.

At the age of 13, the goddess of poetry sang to Nisar Ahmed, "Look at the bud that grows." His poetic life started with the poem 'Jalapata'. At the age of 15, Nisar edited a handwritten magazine called 'Vanasuma'. Nisar's mentor G.P. Rajaratnam and V. Sitaramaiah read Nisar's poems and brought out a book called 'Padyanjali'. Thus, after becoming active in the literary world, the first poetry collection 'Manasu Gandhi Bazaar' came out in 1960.

From here Nisar's literary cultivation continued continuously. His major collections of poetry are: Nenedavara Manalli (1964), Sumuhurta (1968), Samsham Idara Param (1970), Nanemba Parakeya (1972), Selected Poems (1974), Nityotsava (1976), Swayam Sevaya Gililu (1977), Anamika Anglaru (Anamika Anglaru). 1982), Collected Poems (1991), Navollasa (1994), The Sky Has No Limits (1998), Sixty-four Aisiri (2001), Comprehensive Lyrics (2001). Representative Poems (2002), Seemathitana Sirivanta Suggi (2007) may be prominently named.

It is common for a prose writer to write verse. But the care and caution that a poet has when writing prose is different. But Nisar longed for what he wrote to be strong and full of substance, so he turned to prose as well. Thus he wrote the prose lyrics 'Achhumechchu, itu Bari Bedagallo Anna'. He also translated Shakespeare's play 'Othello' into Kannada. He initiated the Kannada language by translating 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' into Kannada as 'Amma Achara and Me'. People went crazy when these experiments were brought to the stage. It was written by Kampu Nisar in Kannada so much that it was not a translation. It can be said that Nisar's literature here also succeeded in attracting literary lovers. The articles on 'Sufidharma', 'Some Philosophical Thoughts on Poetry', 'Pablo Neruda' are a testament to poet Nisar's sensitive sensibility and the translation of 43 of Neruda's poems into Kannada is admirable. Kuvempu, Masti, V.C. Introductory articles on famous Kannada writers like Adiga, Gokaka etc. are good. Apart from these, Nisar has also conducted a review. In the vein of his criticism, the meritorious points of criticism are included. Although he appreciates the essence of the work, he talks about it without trying to hide its shortcomings. Thus Nisar's review is serious. His critical stances are reflected in his articles 'Talking with Mana', 'Firangi Baiya Gubbajchi', 'Hodeya ie Mantu Gavakshi'.

Nisar, who binds the language in a wonder, has used the magic of words in his poetry. Thus, he has written honey poems in his creative writing and attracted poetry lovers. Also, his poems became famous as lyrical songs and in 1978, 'Nityotsava' became the first audio print and got popular recognition. Nisar became famous as a 'Nityotsava' poet. Later, the cassettes Navollasa, Sumadhura were released in the Gulf states of Dubai and Abu Dhabi, in the Karnataka association. Sir Mohammad Iqbal's poem 'Saare Jaham Se Accha' was translated into Kannada as 'India is our country' and made it popular. Although the Nisars started literary cultivation in the modern period, they did not escape the deep influence of Kannada Renaissance writers. Thus he created Kannada poems using the powerful ideas of the Renaissance. He

created a new enclosure for the modern in a new way. Kannada Nadu - language, nature, patriotism, urban image, satire, communal, harmony, culture and tradition, religion, country, race, father, son, generation, these took shape as multifaceted dimensions of Nisar's poetry.

“Kannada is not just a language  
It means past  
Water is not just water  
That is Pavan Tirtha”

Nisar's fondness for Kannada Nadu - Nudi is special. Ketchu, who identified himself as an Indian even in his Bhakta Sanchal, was indeed a sojiga. "The land is ours, the water is ours, the people are ours" His poetic power had the quality of warning not only the literary lovers but also the people of the country about the struggle for freedom. Mammala is shocked to see the people who are innocent, helpless and susceptible to the sand words of the politicians in the political chaos of reality. Sarcastically saying 'sheep are sir sheep', 'its tail is that, and its tail is this is moose, lower your voice, lower your head, and warn us you who are raging' are always present in Nisar's poems. In Nisar's poems, we can see the poet's mind, which longs for all of us to fight consciously to uproot the barbaric stupidity that came from the past.

Nisar has not only composed poems but also got popular recognition. Hani Gavithas have been creatively created to capture different stages of life. His poem 'Kasi ilda kailasa kailasam kailasam' tells how much money is needed in human life. If there is money, Kailash can be seen before the eyes. He has shown that even Kailasam is unattainable if there is no money. In another poem of his, "Don't drink sendi andandaru Gandhi odane quitte sendi pattannivanu brandi", it is special that he has revealed the real picture of life by humorously portraying the inferiority of the people. Such structures, the spectacle of playing with sounds, is not created at once. It requires special expertise. It is no wonder that Nisars who have that talent stand in the ranks of Kannada poets.

Nisar seems to be as mature as he is in the art of composing poetry as well as in the genre of prose. His critical work 'It. Bari Bedagallo Anna' is a good example. In this work, the nature of criticism, the logic that a critic should have, an impartial attitude, some philosophical thoughts about poetry, deep experience perception, and the essential ideas of sensitive and sharp intellect can be found in this work.

Reviewing all these ideas, it can be seen that reviews of poetry of different poets, reviews of poetry collections of major poets have been reviewed. It may be noted that this work was awarded as the best critical work

by the Karnataka Sahitya Akademi. Nisar is proof that it is rare to find a poet as a good prose writer.

Nisar's seniors Harasida Highway (1992), Achumechchu (1995), Vichara Vihara (1998), Comprehensive Prose Writings (2002) in these works have masterfully tied the literary knowledge of many ideas found, experienced and understood in his life. Social, political, administrative, historical facts are conceptual aspects in this work. Also, his tendency to respect the great achievers who inspired Nisar is special considering that he wrote about famous influential people like Kuvempu, Masti, Shakespeare, Mother Theresa. It can be seen that Nisar, who became a master of translation, has also displayed his talent in children's literature. They are; Birds (1978), Rocks, Minerals (1978), Birds (1978), Rocks and Minerals (1978), Little Saints and Buds (1978) are important. Many ideas related to nature, environment, science and education are revealed in Nisar's children's literature.

Nisar is not only a poet, writer, critic but also an active editor and has earned a good reputation. Overview, Decade Chandan Quarterly (1974-83) Poems, Decade Review (1974-83), Decade Essays (1974-83), Decade Short Stories (1974-83), Ratna Volume, Masti's 'Chikaveera Rajendra' a critical works to name. In this, after taking over the presidency of Karnataka Sahitya Akademi during 1984-1987, Nisar's effort to enrich Kannada literature by framing many literary programs is commendable. 'Antarabhasha Kavigyantha', Ruwari of 'Vishwa Kannada Sammelana', Saludeepal took many editorial works like the foundation of the work and brought a new look to the academy.

Prof. Nisar Ahmed's literary field is very wide and varied in scope. Sriyutha's literature is different from other people's literature. Because, with Urdu being the home language, it is not easy for a science student to stand between these two different bases and make his mark in the Kannada base like "Ettana mamara, ettana kogile, ettanendetta samsanavaia". The way such a pure Achagannad Muslim brother can easily navigate the ocean of Kannada literature is very mystical. Besides, farming in Kannada is a challenge. So his literary achievement is remarkable.

One of the qualities of Nisar's poetry is Nisar Ahmed's sense of humor, who looks serious to see, the quiver of humorous arrows is full of words that bring a gentle smile to the reader, which makes his poetry more booming. Thus, even though all his works related to this land are with us, he is one of the people who raised Kannada to the Himalayas beyond us.

Nisar Ahmed is a teacher along with NCC. As an officer he instilled discipline, courage, adventure and patriotism in the students along with teachings. Also Kannada Meru actor Dr. Rajkumar was captivated by his simple gentleman and literary contribution. Kuvempu appreciated his poetry. Thus many Kannada stalwarts patted him on the back and encouraged him.

Nisar's tenure as the President of Karnataka Sahitya Akademi from 1984 to 1987 was the most important part of his life when he gave a new dimension and a new form to Kannada literary activities. Also, it is commendable that the Kannadigas honored him as the president of the 73rd All India Literary Conference held in Shimoga. It is admirable that he came to Mumbai as an invited speaker in 2011 and impressed Mumbai Kannadigas. Also in America, Abu Dhabi and so on, it is commendable that he has received the appreciation of all Kannadigas through his scholarly lectures in many countries and abroad.

### CONCLUSION

Thus he excelled in poetry, prose, criticism, translation, rationalism, editing, adaptation, children's literary writings. Similarly, in social, religious and literary contexts, it is said that "what you have is not like you", but what we have is not like us, but it is admirable that it is a bridge between everyone. Dr. Nadoja, who received many statuses, honors and awards through his writings, brought respect to the Kannada language and the Kannada language in the country and abroad, and flew the flag of Kannada fame everywhere. K.S. Although Nisar Ahmed is not physically with us, he is literary in the hearts and minds of Kannadigas.

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