



A Comprehensive Review on Beauty, Nature and Human Connection on Socialism with Special Reference to The Aesthetic Experience in Keats' Odes

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Abstract

John Keats devoted his life to poetry and beauty when one considers his modest origins. Compared to his fellow romantic poets, Keats had a deeper commitment to poetry. The fact that Keats achieved more in a shorter time than other poets have in decades is what makes his achievements in English poetry remarkable. Critics regarded Keats's poetry as immature because of the abundance of gloom and doom in his early writings. So, in the first step, we see his rejection, The Everlasting No. In the second part of his poetry, titled "Centre of Indifference," he reflects on his past, longs for it, and bemoans his present. Therefore, he depicts an idealized world instead of a realistic one. At his finest, Keats harnesses the power of poetry to convey his growing interest in the relationship between art and life, between realism and beauty, between joy and misery, and between the polar opposites of these emotions. The Everlasting Yea, his affirmation, is on show during this phase. Keats' "odes" are his most accomplished works, and they show the poet at his best. It is clear from John Keats's letters that he was aware of the difficulties portrayed in his most famous poems. In this article, a comprehensive review on beauty, nature and human connection on socialism with special reference to the aesthetic experience in Keats' Odes has been discussed.

Keywords: Beauty, Nature, Human Connection, Socialism, Aesthetic.