



A CLOSE STUDY OF AESTHETIC RELATION IN BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN LIFE THROUGH THE PERSPECTIVE OF INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT:

The Literature introduces human life with environmental naturalistic aspects which are gifted from the Mother Earth. We in India recognize the role of nature in human life not only from birth to death but after death also. The term generally used in literature is a 'Nature' which is quite similar in meaning with an 'Environment'. Environment plays an important role with every shade of human life when it is express in literally format; it comes with aesthetic view in literature. Though environmental issues are the major problems facing by today's modern generation just because ignorance about aesthetic appearance of nature. To explore about the beautiful, aesthetic and concrete appearance of environment in human life through the Indian English Literature is the aim of this paper. The study proceeds with the point of Pre-Independence Indian English Literature, Post-Independence Indian English Literature and Modern Indian English Literature. To accept the importance we should understand about its beneficiary factors – it can be applied for any sectors. So this paper is going to be present hand in hand relationship in between environment and human life through the perspective of Indian English Literature.

Key words: - *Nature, Environment, Environmental issues, aesthetic appearance of environment, Pre- Independence Indian English Literature, Post- Independence Indian English Literature and Modern Indian English Literature.*

INTRODUCTION:

The term aesthetic in literature means to study the principles of beauty, the things which are present in nature and reflects in literature. Henry Derozio became the first Indian writer in English to deliberate upon the nature of aesthetic. Indian aesthetic possess a moral purpose to give happiness to people. The nation always lay on high place of human kind but the thing is that to lead human kind towards aesthetic appearance of nature through literature is mandatory. Indian literature does the same thing from ancient Indian literature that it is emphasis on nature comes first and then we. Possibilities of human life on the earth just happen because of sacrifices of Mother Earth. Thankful to Indian tradition which are always busy to protect nature... The Mother Earth. Aestheticism in literature present lovable, joyful, celebrating, accepted nature of human

kind. As we go through the pages of ancient literary works, it makes sense that in the Rig Veda hymns are devoted to the God which present on the Earth with awareness of nature. Our human body is made of five elements i.e. Prithvi, Jal, Vayu, Agni and Aakash as we say Earth, Water, Air, Fire and Ether respectively and our duty toward nature is known as Dharma. Ancient Indian people were truly devoted to the environment by their deeds – Karma. From the dawn till dark night, from the occasion till festivals, from the birth till death and from microorganism up to monstrous lively hoods are treated in nature on the principles of ecological harmony and sustainability. It is not limited for only one religion but such moralistic ideology present in each and every religion in India. Indian ancient literature is not for certain limited things but it covers all the shades of human life, I consider myself lucky to live in

such paradise. Yes, it is true that all things have their good as well as bad impact but this paper going with the optimistic view of nature. It is same as love of mother toward her own child and child should know about her mother's love as well as her sacrifices, devotion, tender and a little bit of harmful touches. Then and there a real union of life can take place. Respect towards nature is today's need it is possible when we know the role of environment in human life. Literature helps us to know about this by its wordy presentation by many great ideologist writers.

This is the national anthem of the India written by an Indian writer Rabindranath Tagore originally it was composed in Bangali language 'Bharoto Bhagya vidhata' and its version was adopted by constituent assembly of India. This is the best example which shows aesthetic relation in between environment and human life. All the words are used by Tagore are precious, which are consciously chosen by him to admiring greatness of nature of human life. We are felling thankful toward our beautiful land described with geographical sketches.

Pre-Independence Indian English Literature:

Sri Aurobindo the foremost of Indian thinkers, one of the greatest writers who had been realized the power of Yoga. His aesthetic is an all transforming vision it is his way to fight the forces of modernity and colonization. Even today's modern generation accept the power of Yoga and practicing it on daily basis. This is the true result of aesthetic connection in between environment and human life. It comes in front of us via literature.

The Indian polymath Rabindranath Tagore achieving an international fame by translating his own works Gitanjali and many other poems. Tagore's lyrical poetries are its humanistic essence combined with spirituality, a love of nature and man and the expression of the beauty and splendor of the earth.

"Today the summer has come at my window

*with its sighs and murmurs; and the bees are
plying their minstrelsy at the court of flowering
grove.*

*Now it is time to sit quiet, face to face with thee,
and*

*To sing dedication of life in this silent and
overflowing leisure."*

Human relation, emotion, feelings easily can depicted by using natural scenario. Toru Dutt succeeds with her poetry The Lotus; The Tree of Life gave beautiful description of nature with human life. In her Our Casuarina Tree she recalls her experiences with a tree.

"But not because of its magnificence

Dear is the casuarina to my soul:

*Beneath it we have played; though years may
roll,*

O sweet companions, loved with love intense,

For your sakes shall the tree be ever dear!

Blent with your images, it shall arise

In memory, till the hot tears blind mine eyes!"

Romesh C. Dutt's Lays of Ancient India addressed to Usha the Dawn Goddess are admirable in their articulation. The intellectual personality, the Nightingale of India Sarojini Naidu gifted motivated thought through her poetical work. She picks the figures from the societies, who were busy with their daily works and presented human life which is surrounded by nature. The Bangle Sellers, The Illusion of Love, In Salutation To The Eternal Peace are the considerable poetry works by Sarojini Naidu.

"Some are like fields of sunlit corn

Meet for a bride on her bridal morn,

Some, like the flame of her marriage fire,

Or, rich with the hue of her heat's desire,

Tinkling, luminous, tender, and clear,

Like her bridal laughter and bridal tear."

The Lotus by Sarojini Naidu presents Mahatma Gandhi's ideology. The great politician, national leaders, social workers affects the literature as they are practicing it on daily basis. M.K.Gandhi explain the power of truth, Non-violence, simple living with a high

thinking and do and learn by his own realization. This reality beautifully sketched by himself in his writings. Experiments with Truth, Young India are some of his notable works. By Gandhi's perspective the village was the safe for the human association while the city was dangerous to live as its rapidly resulted in evil things.

"We notice that the mind is restless bird: the more it gets the more it wants, and still remains unsatisfied. The more we indulge our passions, the more unbridled they become. Our ancestors, therefore, set a limit to our indulgences. They saw that happiness was largely a mental condition..."

Many politicians contributed to political literature in India. Such as Jawaharlal Nehru's 'The Glimpses and The Discovery' are notable works. One remarked that love cannot be demanded it can only be deserved, same with a nature; nature cares for those who care for it. The novel is means of expression for the writer- 'the river cult' used as symbol of their pre Indian existence. An early Assamese novel, Rajanikanta Bardoloi's Miri-Jiyari (A Miri Maid) makes the river Subanasri in the role of action. Novel in English with a river background are K.S.Venkataramani's Murugan the Tiller, Humayun Kabir's Men and Rivers and very well-known R.K.Narayan's Malgudi – a fictional town on Sarayu bank of river, Raja Rao's Kanthapura, the river Hemayathy and in his The Serpent and the Rope, The Ganges is a goddess river in form.

Post-Independence Indian English Writers:

A.K.Ramanujan, an Indian author stated two concepts in one ideological perspective that was his poem Ecology based on both point of view where according to him The Champak Tree which flowers are dangerous for his mother's health and his mother think presence of Champak Trees in their garden is God's gift for them; two separate generation depict their thought of action according to the presence of nature in human life.

Whenever the beauty comes in a nature, it comes with aesthetic way. How one can try to harm nature or the element which are present in environment? Nature gives us belief on creative things which are made by creator. All the natural creations are superb to depict about the feelings of man, love, tender, softness, emotion. Having a half full glass of water and having empty glass of water both are the same by its appearance but the perspective is changed. So, as this paper is highlighting the literary works which shows values of human life with the environmental touch. Nothing is better to express human life but the nature is. Aesthetic value is found in enjoyment this implies that anyone who is enjoying reading a novel or a poem is going through a pleasurable experience which is not only caused by a literary work, but is also directed to the same literary work. Writers like Raja Rao, Kamala Markandeya, Anita Desai, Kiran Desia, Jayanta Mahapatra, Ramanujan and many more worked on environmental consciousness through the literary aesthetic aspect. Novels like 'God of Small Things' by Arundhati Roy and 'The Inheritance of Loss' by Kiran Desai have raised attention towards environmental issues. Indian writers are trying their best to spread awareness towards environment through their literary works and this is good for the future generation. Literature can help us to find fine balance in between human life style and environment.

Modern Indian English Literature:

There is a lot of experimentation in the modern Indian poetry with a view to achieving modernity. Today, Indian poetry in English remains largely urban. It's become part of the process of modernization which includes urbanization, industrialization, mobility, social change and self-identity. It is in the mid-sixties, the modern poetry burst out in Indian English with Nissim Ezekiel's The Unfinished Man and The Exact Name, Arun Kolatkar had written Jejuri with modernistic aspect.

CONCLUSION:

Literature supplies nourishment of love to the human life of the society. How can one try to harm a lovable one? If it is concern with Mother Earth, it means something left behind. We should think on it. As I go through the literary writings I found a missing thread that is to recall love, positiveness, affection towards nature with aesthetic perspective in literature.

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