

MAH/MUL/ 03051/2012

ISSN :2319 9318



April To June 2018  
Issue-22, Vol-09

Editor

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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली  
नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले  
वित्तविना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

❖ विद्यावार्ता या आंतरविद्याशाखीय बहुभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. न्यायक्षेत्र:बीड



"Printed by: Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd. Published by Ghodke Archana Rajendra & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.,At.Post. Limbaganesh Dist,Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor Dr. Gholap Bapu Ganpat.

Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed

Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295

harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors

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citizen has increased Indian telecom sector has been benefited from this. In India 70% of the population is under the age of 40 who does not have good purchasing power hence Average Revenue per user does not grow in India. Telecom Sector needs the support of Finance Minister, Labour and HRD because Indian Telecom sector will improve if every Indian citizen gets increase in their daily wages.

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## Ecological Consciousness in the Poetry of Sarojini Naidu

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**ABSTRACT** Sarojini Naidu, a renowned poetess in Indian 'English writing. She was one of the pioneers of Indian "English poetry like words worth. She expressed concern for Ecological imbalance. She is remembered for her contribution in the struggle for independence. Upon her death in 1949 the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, saluted her as "a national figure".

### Ecological Consciousness in the Poetry of Sarojini Naidu

Sarojini Naidu was a great Indian poet. She was one the pioneers of Indian English poetry, Like Wordsworth, she expressed concern for Ecological imbalance. Sarojini Naidu was an Indian poet. She was born to a high-cast Bengali family, and was sent to England to be educated at king's college London. In England she was influenced by the poetry of the Wordsworth and Keats.

Naidu's published volumes of poetry include: The Bird of time: Songs of Life, Death and spring (1972). The Broken Wings: Songs of Love, Death and Destiny. 1915-16 and the Sceptered Flute: Songs of India (1928).

Sarojini Naidu started to write poems at an early age. Her poems were published by her father. Most of her poems deal with the theme of Nature. Her nature poetry is rooted in her own personal experiences. She reacted with great sensitivity to the Indian environment. The typical Indian landscapes appear frequently in her poetry, along with India flora and fauna, animals

and birds frequently appear in her poetry and are identified with essential purity and goodness. She weaves nature and her objects into a symbolic pattern in a number of her poems.

Sarojini Naidu's "Golden Cassia" expressed flowers in blossom. Her 'VasantPanchami' is about a young widow's anguish. The poem "The Water Hyacinth" elaborates the beauty of flowers. Flowers remind us, innocence, children and even heaven. "June sunset" reflects the poet's fascination for nature describes the beauty of the sun at eventide in the west. The poem "Autumn Song" is about the sunset only.

Sarojini Naidu's "Leili" is a nature poem with Muslim ethos. Leili is a Persian word for night. The poet uses concrete images here. ChetanKarnani, an Indian critic writes about Sarojini Naidu as a nature and romantic poet. He says she has portrayed Indian nature vividly. "Sarojini Naidu literally discovered the soul of India in her poems. If Toru Dutt was interested in ballads and legends of Hindustan, Sarojini Naidu was interested in the colorful people and live landscape of India".

In Sarojini Naidu's views, the life of nature only be preserved when man regains his lost connection with supreme consciousness that prevails in Indian valleys and hills. Naidu's "Past and Future" teach humans how to protect and respect Nature. The part is visualized as a mountain cell where hermits dwell.

"The new hath come and now the old retires.  
And so the past becomes a mountains-cell"

Naidu's poems appeal the reader to become aware of the importance of Nature to their existence, and understand the recent ecological changes through environmental pollution that human life is not possible without Nature. Like modern day ecologists, she warns the world of humans about awaiting doom and appeals them to look back to the world of nature by reconsidering their approach to it. In her views, man has become too intellectual to have emotional connection with nature. Sarojini Naidu is a great nature poet. Her nature poetry is ecstatic. In her poems she used images of fisherman, champak leaves, water hyacinth, sunset, charmer and harvest. The

vocabulary of her nature poetry is rich in words denoting colors, sounds and fragrances.

It is said that Sarojini Naidu has wide sympathy for passions and pursuits of her fellowmen. She shows sympathy and love not only for human being but also for birds, animals and insects. "Coromandel fishers" depicts the happy busy life of fisherman as the sons of the sea who work from morning to evening. There is a harmony between fisherman and their environment. The first stanza depicts the stir of their activity; the second describes the fisher folk's strenuous life at sea; and their mood of relief when they return home. The poem depicts their celebration of fishing. The poet is deeply interested in birds, animals and leaves. She considers the birds and the animals to be more humane and warm than the typical corrupted city-dweller. Birds and animals act according to their own real nature, without any mask, disguise or concealment.

Thus, Naidu seems to feel concern for each and every aspect and creature of nature. She talks of maintain ecological balance and infact, she understand the value of biodiversity in true sense. This nature worshipper has true faith in the power of nature. Like Wordsworth, she also worships nature in her poetry. So, it is time that we should wake up to the call of this environmentalist to make a resolution for the maintenance of ecological balance and to have a commitment for the preservation of biodiversity on the earth.

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