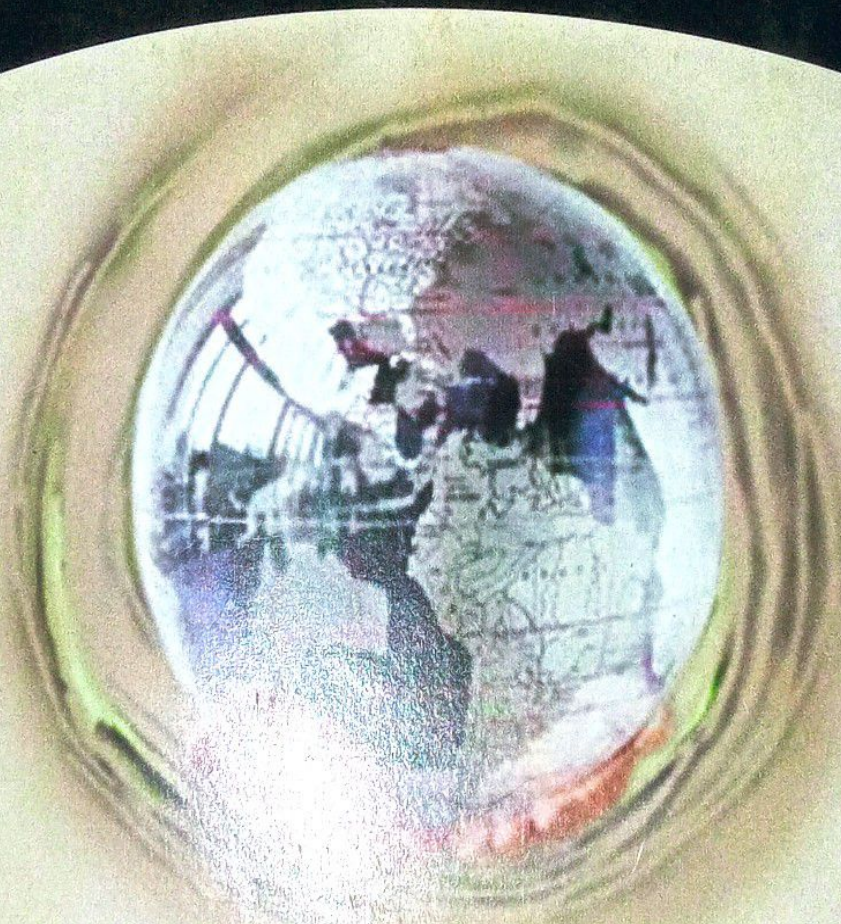


# RESEARCH BULLETIN

Volume - 26

ISSN 2231 - 1025



Special Issue on English Literature  
**An International Quarterly  
Refereed Research Journal**

**January - 2016**



PUBLISHED BY  
JYOTIRADITYA PUBLISHING PVT. LTD. AMRAVATI.



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So far so good. But we must remember at the occasionally Arnolds criticism of life is not acceptable one. The Scholar Gipsy escaped from life and escapism is never virtue. "Life picture in Scholar Gipsy", says Eliot, "however pleasing and attractive, it may be made to look in poetry, can hardly be recommended as the ideal life, for there is nothing in it inspiring or encouraging, nothing in it heroic." The bright side of the age eluded his notice. Stopford Brooke rightly says; "He has insight into evils, the dullness, follies, the decay and death of the time which he wrote; but he had little insight into his good, into the hopes and ideas which were arising in its darkness or the life which was collecting itself together under its decay. His temper, therefore was not joyous, nor was it in sympathy with the temper of the whirling but formative time in which he began and continued poetry." Arnold found poetry as "criticism of life" he meant that "noble and profound application of ideas to life"; he believes "mankind will discover that we have to turn to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us, to sustain us". as the best one. He argued and advocated in its favour, and there is no exaggeration in the inseparable affinity between his thoughts and those of the 'Moral Ideas'

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#### HUMAN ECOLOGICAL CONCEPT IN DEREK WALCOTT POETRY.

**Rajesh Anandrao Ade**

Assistant Professor in English

Shriram Kala Mahila Mahavidyalaya Dhamangaon Rly

Literature may be regarded as the form of communication ,information and mind conveyed . "Human Ecology is an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary study of the relationship between humans and their natural ,social and built environment". The word "Ecology" was coined by



Ernst Haeckel in 1866. Ecological consciousness in literature is emerged with the new approach in American Literature "Ecocriticism". This movement became prominence in the 1960s and 1970s. The term "Ecocriticism" was first coined by American critics William Rueckert in 1970.

Walcott was born in 1930 in Castries, St. Lucia in the country West Indies. He was mixed blood. He was not only a poet but also journalist. He was a professor of English and taught at Bogota, Colombia, Yale and Harvard universities. He was awarded with Nobel Prize in literature in 1992.

'A City's Death by Fire', is a sonnet. The theme of the poem is a city which was devastated by the fire. Fire is one of human ecological elements. The poet imagines that the fire takes the image of Christ "the hot gospeller". It destroyed everything except the sky. The poet is regretted by the fire. He believes that it destroys old order. He thinks the fire as 'the gospeller' because he was acquired the Christian culture.

"The Midsummer-LIV" deals with Caribbean summer. It describes the forest, the vegetation, the road winding through the jungle. All these objects are related with human ecology. He describes its effects on human beings. He says,

**"The sun has fired my face to terra-cotta."**

The image of pine suffering in the tropical heat reminds the poet his own exile state of mind. The poet thinking himself as Christian. He acquired Christian God and English language.

"The Season of Phantasmal Peace", is a powerful image of "the nations of birds". Birds is one of the human ecological elements. The poem describes the evening dusk and dark scenes. The poet describes that there is no night day and season in the world of the birds. The world of human beings is subject to ups and downs. The poet thinks that the world of men is betrayed. The poet describes the evening of month October. He describes it as a "Yellow October". In this season the trees are going to shed their leaves to sprout.

"Elsewhere" describes colonial brutality. Colonial masters enjoying horse racing at the same time black natives are breaking stone. There is oppressive forces are everywhere. There is censorship in news writing. The poet in his poem "Elsewhere" is not writing about his own country but such situation is elsewhere in the world.

"The Hotel Normandie Pool" is another poem which describes human ecological elements. It describes the pool sight. The poem describes the white people enjoying luxurious life.



remembers his own daughter dived in the pool. In another scene the poet dreams that his children, Peter, Anna and Elizabeth sleeping. At the same time his wife curling one arm around him. The poem contains autobiography elements. The second part of the poem contains the vision of the ancient Roman poet Ovid. In the ancient era Ovid was exiled from his own country like him the poet is exiled from his own country.

### CONCLUSION :

Like the elements of human ecology many of his poems reflect double heritage as his African background with English civilization and culture. His racial and social problems and colonial background. His poems reflect autobiographical elements. His personal and political life is touched by double culture, civilization and colonial experiences.

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## GANDHIAN INFLUENCE ON INDIAN ENGLISH FICTION

Mr. Yogesh M. Pohokar

Assistant Professor in English

Smt. Shakuntalabai Dhabekar Mahavidyalaya,

Karanja (Lad), Dist. Washim

### ABSTRACT :

In the twentieth century, Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation and the greatest leader of Indian independence movement, his emergence on the political and social arena of India changed the complete outlook of the Indian society. He not only influenced a majority of Indian writers but also a good number of writers all over the world. Mahatma Gandhi's influence was so intense that the great writers of all the Indian languages and Anglo-Indian writers like R.K. Narayan, Raja Rao, Mulk Raj Anand, Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Manohar Malgonkar, and Shashi Tharoor produced some masterpieces in all the