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ENVIRONMENT AND MEN IN THE NOVEL OF BIBHUTIBHUSAN BANDHOPADHYAY

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ABSTRACT

Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay was one of the brightest luminaries in the field of Bengali writing. Bandyopadhyay was a main exposition essayist and a writer of the twentieth century. Conceived in a remote town of unified Bengal called Muratipur in the Kalyani area of British-ruled India in 1894, the incredible author had a compelling draw towards the regular habitat. As a youngster, Bandyopadhyay wandered uninhibitedly in the open lap of nature. The town condition made an endless bond among nature and the essayist. Since youth, Bandyopadhyay encountered the rustic condition of the Bengal territory of India and this made his nearby association with nature. The author investigated the plants and herbs, lakes and waterways, woods and backwoods, creatures and winged animals and so on. Amid the administration life, Bandyopadhyay had investigated the rustic just as the woodland condition. The essayist needed to battle a great deal amid his lifetime, yet was not lost to life. It was nature which supported him in long stretches of hopelessness. Bandyopadhyay had figured out how to take a gander at nature in his very own exceptional way. Therefore, he developed as an extraordinary nature essayist amid the 30's of the twentieth century. Be that as it may, nature is never a background of his green composition. The heroes of the novel feel inborn with nature which shows up in the books



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

as an overwhelming character. At the point when Bengali Literature denoted a note of addressing having attacked by the strife and fretfulness of pre autonomous India, BibhutibhusnanBandyopadhyay appeared with his excellent compositions praising regular habitat as a wellspring of comfort to the hurt soul of Bengali perusers. At the point when the Bengal society of perusers and scholarly people were experiencing heat abused mind because of miserable and outrage amid post-war thwarted expectation, Bandyopadhyay substantiated himself fairly extraordinary as an author searching for harmony in the open lap of nature.

INTRODUCTION

Bandyopadhyay's begun his abstract vocation as a story essayist and his first composition of this sort Upekshita was distributed in a magazine called Prabasi. The author at that point functioned as a teacher in a town called Harinavi. While strolling under the shadows of the trees over a town way, Bandyopadhyay happened to meet a rural lady conveying a pitcher on the wrist. This picture enlivened him to compose a story. Acharya Prafulla Chandra in the wake of understanding it commended him and motivated him to compose further. The author did not stop regardless of his distinctive calling. Bandyopadhyay's association with nature was a steady wellspring of his future undertaking. The incredible nature writer made his very own universe of composing investigating human instinct interconnection prompting mysticism. Bandyopadhyay began composing the draft of his first novel PatherPanchali in 1925 while filling in as a home supervisor of Khelat Chandra Ghosh at Bhagalpur in Bihar.

PATHER PANCHALI

Bandyopadhyay's first novel PatherPanchali-Song of the Road is an everlasting work. Composed amid the 30's of the earlier century, the novel still makes the most of its evergreen fame. The tale focuses round the tale of neediness stricken Roy family; yet everything here isn't socially



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

developed. Cautiously read, it develops an Ecosophy of life. The troubling battle for presence can't hose the soul of nature cherishing soul as prove in Durga and Apu the kin of Roy Family. In spite of the fact that the novel has poignancy it closes with a positive vision.

THE SHORT STORIES

The author's natural awareness is additionally clear in his short stories too. A portion of these short exposition stories incorporate Mauriphool, Janmo o Mrittu, Jatrabadol, Kinnardal, Nabagata, MeghaMallar, BenigirFulbari and so on. Wherever we discover an interconnection among man and nature, particularly in the rustic points of view. Some of them manage the otherworldly likewise making supernatural parts of nature.

THE TRAVELOGS

Bandyopadhyay had voyage broadly and as a bequest director, he needed to venture to every part of the most stunning areas of Bengal and Bihar. Therefore, his brilliant works were saturated with his own involvement and incorporate numerous travelogs. Notice might be made of Avijatrik, SmritirRekha, Trinangkur, Urmimukhar, Bone Pahare, Utkarna, HeAranya Katha Kao and so on. These works are found in his journals where the perusers appreciate the sights and hints of nature. The basic cross-flows of life up to this point obscure stream guiltlessly through the woods unnoticed and undisturbed in nearness with nature. The storyteller brings into light the brilliance of such life in these writing stories.

ECOCRITICISM AS A THEORY

Ecocriticism is a recently created contemporary theory which is generally known as an academic way to deal with nature works. It is a method for taking a gander at any artistic content or workmanship recently. The Literary examination took a green turn amid the most recent two



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

many years of the earlier century when a couple of researchers took activities to give another structure to nature ponder. In perspective on the worldwide natural emergency, the issues of ecological concern go to the bleeding edge. This natural scholarly investigation got another shape as Ecocriticism which is synonymous with the Green Cultural Studies, Environmental Literary Criticism, Environmental Activism, and so forth. The present paper tries to examine the different parts of Green Literature from an ecocritic's perspective. The researcher will endeavor to investigate Ecocriticism as another way to deal with scholarly examination which in its three many years of presence has been increasing fast abstract consideration growing in a few sub-fields. The paper likewise underlines how the composition account of BibhutibhushanBandyopadhyay reconnects the perusers with the lost association with nature which is especially much the same as the eco-writing of the world on the loose. The present research will investigate how our self-acknowledgment prompts an ecocritical comprehension of ecosophy, profound ecology, and ecocide.

Amid the most recent couple of decades, Environment has represented an extraordinary risk to human society just as the mother earth. The broad abuse of common assets has abandoned us at the very edge of the dump. The rainforests are chopped down, the petroleum derivative is quick diminishing, the cycle of the period isn't all together, biological debacle is visit now around the world and our condition is at the edge. Under these conditions, there emerged another theory of perusing nature composing amid the most recent decade of the earlier century called Ecocriticism. It is a worldwide emanant development which appeared as a response to man's human-centric demeanor of commanding nature. It is one of the most youthful revisionist developments, which has cleared the humanities in the course of recent decades. The present world is confronting eco-debacles and our condition is currently in question. Just science and innovation are insufficient to battle the worldwide biological emergency. We should roll out an improvement in our mentality to nature. Writing does not coast above life, so it has its task to



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

carry out. For quite a while, nature was not given due thought by the scholarly faultfinders, so environmentally arranged writing argues for a superior comprehension of nature in its more extensive noteworthiness. Ecocriticism has created as 'a worldwide rising development' amid the most recent three decades. The researchers are as yet occupied with building up its temperament and degree. The books of BibhutibhushanBandyopadhyay were composed very nearly a century back, yet they appreciate everlasting intrigue because of their inclination cognizance. The incredible author of the Bengal region of British India saw the estimation of nature; in this manner the examination investigates the biological vision of the writer. Human instinct agreement is taking care of business in his books like PatherPanchali, Aparajito, and Aranyak.

ECOLOGY

The word Ecology is a mix of the two Greek words 'oikos' (signifying 'house' or 'condition') and 'logos' (signifying 'the investigation of'). Couple, they mean the investigation of the house or environment where living beings exist. Presently ecology is viewed as a part of natural science where the biologists contemplate the how one living being collaborates with the other and these life forms interface with their physical condition comprising of the abiotic factors like land, air, water, atmosphere, assets and so on. So "the center objective of ecology is to comprehend the dissemination and plenitude of living things in the physical condition" (What is ecology? | Ekologia (artykuł) | Khan Academy). The researchers of ecology work with five expansive dimensions including creature, community, ecosystem, biosphere and population. At present, Ecology has turned into an essential scholarly order. It has been concentrated in schools and colleges and individuals are getting increasingly more keen on the investigation of Ecology in perspective on the current ecological dangers. As indicated by Barry Commoner's first law of ecology, "Everything is associated with everything else," this constantly indicates the unquestionable truth "that writing does not glide over the material world in some tasteful request,



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

but instead, has an impact in a hugely mind boggling worldwide framework, in which vitality, matter, and ideas interface" (Glotfelty xix). So there is entomb availability among all creatures and any infringement of it will prompt natural annihilation. People ought to remain cautioned about it. BibhutibhushanBandyopadhyay's books were composed a long back when ecology was not in the bleeding edge issue like today. However Bandyopadhyay was particularly worried about the abuse of indigenous habitat by human office that definitely causes environmental misbalance.

THE TWO SHADES: THE SHALLOW AND THE DEEP

Ecology has two shades, the shallow, and the profound ecology. Shallow ecology is basically human-centric, which trusts that the entire reason for nature is to serve humankind and people are the experts of nature; man being simply the main artistic animal thinks better over the others. It likewise advocates efficient utilizations of regular assets like coal, gas, woods, oil, and so forth for a manageable future.

Ecocriticism gives accentuation on this eco-cognizance expelling the egoconsciousness man. It strikes at the vanity of human predominance over different components of nature. In the ecosystem, everything is associated with everything. So nothing is better or second rate than other. The present ecological emergency is a side-effect of human culture. It isn't brought about by how the ecosystem capacities; however how our moral framework capacities; how we act with Mother Nature and so on. Ecocriticism constructs this awareness among man. In perspective on the present ecological emergency around the world profound ecology awareness ought to be developed for nature cognizance. Along these lines ecocriticism has experienced a quick development amid its limited capacity to focus presence as an abstract theory. The books



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

of BibhutibhushanBandyopadhyay offer the perusers to evacuate egoconsciousness to have eco-awareness.

ECOCRITICISM

The term ecocriticism was first begat by William Rueckert in his basic composition "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism" in 1978. The word 'eco' originates from the Greek root word oikos which etymologically implies family unit or earth and 'logy' from 'logos' signifies coherent talk. Together they signify "analysis of the house the earth as spoke to in literature". Ecocriticism stems out of the acknowledgment of natural fiasco amid the late twentieth century. As per Rueckert, ecocriticism applies ecology or biological standards into the investigation of literature. What's more, Lawrence Buell characterizes ecocriticism "as an investigation of the connection among literature and the earth led in a soul of promise to environmentalist's praxis" (The Environmental Imagination 430). Further ecocriticism does not just mean nature ponder; it has separated itself from traditional nature composing, first by its moral stand and responsibility to the common world and afterward by making the connection between the human and the non-human world. As indicated by Joseph Wood Krutch, Thoreau's work isn't about plants or creatures or flying creatures; it is about his connection to them; one may nearly say about 'himself in connection with nature' (Henry David Thoreau, 1948). Patrick D. Murphy is directly in saying that Ecocriticism is artistic "analysis that emerges from and is arranged toward a worry with human and nonhuman association and interrelationship.

So Ecocriticism is basically founded on the interconnection between the physical condition and human culture which are commonly influenced by one another. It discusses nature so as to guard nature. An ecocritic investigates the connection between the human and the non-human world as



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

spoke to in any artistic content or the type of workmanship. The term developed in the west shore of the US in the 1980's and picked up its force in the UK amid the 1990's. The current environmental emergency is a definitive result of the deep rooted abuse of nature and the abuse of our physical condition for the enthusiasm of human development. GitanjaliGogoi is directly in saying that "European expansionism is the most remarkable case of human impedance with nature as the entire venture of colonization depended on misusing nature and its assets. The western social custom of utilizing nature for human benefits was most emphatically propounded through expansionism.

ECOCRITICISM OR GREEN STUDIES

Abstract investigation saw a change in outlook towards the finish of the twentieth century. The supposed socio-driven frame of mind yields spot to ecocentric one with the landing of another way to deal with nature works. Presently there emerges an inquiry whether the new theory will be called as ecocriticism or green studies. Both the terms are commonly used to connote a basic methodology nature composing which appeared in the USA in late 1980's and in the UK in the mid 198's. The scholarly theory is progressively worried about building an eco-awareness over self image cognizance in perspective on the worldwide environmental emergency. Thus the word ecocriticism is a superior group than green studies.

NATURE

The American Wordsworth researcher Alan Lice says that "nature is the name under which we utilize the non-human to approve the human, to between represent a mediation ready to make mankind all the more simple with itself" (Lice, Wordsworth 38). Mr. Lice has owned this expression to guarantee that "there is no nature". At the end of the day, nature is just a human-centric build made by Romantic writers like Wordsworth and others for their very own



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

motivation. While Lice is directly in saying nature as a meditation, he isn't right to deny the general physical nearness of that is one side of that mediation. There has been a word called nature as Jonathan Bate says, "Nature is a term that should be challenged not to be rejected" (Bates 56). On the off chance that we challenge these thoughts as Bate recommends, we can pick which origination of nature we can temporarily live with and investigate in our verse about nature. At last this should prompt a discussion about which thoughts are most valuable to the survival of the earth and the living beings that occupy it. It is significantly unhelpful to state when our most pressing need is to address and review the results of human development's voracious want to expend the results of the earth. Our connection to the material interests has driven us distanced from nature. In this way, a worry for a situation under danger should be supported by some feeling of what nature really is. There is no piece of the earth that has been left immaculate by human aggression. Human progress has dependably been in the matter of modifying the land, regardless of whether through deforestation through finishing in the way of William Kent and Brown.

NATURE OR ENVIRONMENT

Ecocriticism studies the connection among literature and nature or the physical condition. As it is an academic way to deal with nature composing, there emerges an inquiry whether it is nature or condition to be a superior term for comprehension eco literature. The earth is more a human-centric term though nature is an increasingly comprehensive term generally covering the human and the nonhuman world. In this manner nature is a superior term than the earth for ecocritical examination. Nature is wherever having withstanding importance. Diminish Barry says, "For the ecocritics, nature truly exists, out there past ourselves, not waiting be ironised as an idea by fenced in area inside knowing upset commas, however present as an element which influences



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

us, and which we can influence, maybe lethally, in the event that we abuse it" (Beginning Theory 163).

SHADES OF NATURE

Dwindle Barry weight on the four shades of the open air condition. Region one indicates the wild which incorporates treats, seas, uninhabited mainlands and so forth. Zone two covers 'the picturesque wonderful' including backwoods, lakes, mountains, precipices, cascades and so forth. Zone three alludes to the farmland traversing hills, fields woods and so forth and region four incorporates the residential beautiful, for example, parks, gardens, lakes, paths and so on. Essentially it is noticed that when we move rationally through these regions we obviously move from quite well unadulterated nature in the first to what is transcendently culture in the fourth.

NATURE VERSUS CULTURE

One of the understood objectives of the ecocritics is to reconsider the connection among culture and nature (Barry 252). The setting is an imperative piece of any scholarly workmanship like exposition, verse, show novel and so forth. There are two sorts of setting-the social and the physical. By social setting, we mean the way of life of a specific society. Then again, physical setting incorporates the topography of a land. Individuals are a piece of nature and the common habitat is the unavoidable piece of physical setting against which the show of human life is authorized. As indicated by Raymond Williams, "nature is something that man can appreciate, understanding and use, however he doesn't have the ability to make nature" (Frederick 106) and culture is gotten from the Latin word Colere having a wide scope of implications including occupy, develop, ensure respect with love and so on. To William Sewell Jr., 'Culture is a scholarly conduct' including the entire assortment of practices, convictions, organizations, traditions, propensities, fantasies, etc. It is something which is developed by people passing on



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

from age to age. In this sense, culture is appeared differently in relation to nature. Ownership of culture recognizes us from alternate creatures.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

Environmental Ethics is a scholarly control in rationality which investigates "the ethical relationship of individuals to, and furthermore the esteem and good status of, the earth and its non-human substance. This passage covers: (1) the test of environmental ethics to the anthropocentrism (i.e., human-centeredness) installed in conventional western moral reasoning; (2) the early development of the order during the 1970s; (3) the connection of profound ecology, women's activist environmental ethics, animism and social ecology to legislative issues; (4) the endeavor to apply customary moral speculations, including consequentialism, deontology, and ethicalness ethics, to help contemporary environmental concerns; (5) the conservation of biodiversity as a moral objective; (6) the more extensive worries of a few scholars with wild, the constructed condition and the governmental issues of destitution; (7) the ethics of maintainability and environmental change, and (8) a few headings for conceivable future developments of the control" (Brennan and Lo 2002) . Environmental ethics advocate the characteristic estimation of the physical condition for a sustainable future.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Ecocriticism advocates sustainable development for a superior eventual fate of humankind as a rule. All life forms have their entitlement to make due in their own specific manner. The plants, the creatures, the ladies, the minimal, the inborn – all have their task to carry out to keep up the world's fundamental life emotionally supportive network. Restricted utilization of assets will guarantee the protected and secure future for the ages to come. "The most widely recognized measure to handle environmental emergency is sustainable development" (Frederick 128).This



Airo International Research Journal

ISSN: 2320-3714 March 2017 Volume XII Issue: 3

completely implies the required utilization of regular assets without jeopardizing the entire condition and the prosperity of every individual (Essays in Ecocriticism 36). Sustainable development investigates the capacity to satisfy the present interest of dealing with our condition without bargaining the capacity to address the issues of future ages to come. Along these lines, man's mission to address his very own issues ought to never result in implosion.

CONCLUSION

Ecocriticism underlines environmental equity as man's insatiable inclination to vanquish nature is to some degree misdirecting. We used to trust ourselves to be better than the other life frames that possess the biosphere. However at this point we understand that nature is definitely not a subordinate yet a co-occupant of this world ecosystem. We should change our reckless thought processes. On the off chance that people endeavor to crush nature, they will be paid back by their very own coins. We are confronting a worldwide emergency today not due to how ecosystems work but instead in view of how our moral frameworks work. Traversing the emergency requires understanding our effect on nature as definitely as could reasonably be expected, yet much more, it requires understanding those moral frameworks and utilizing that understanding to change them". The worldwide environmental emergency functions as an impetus. It realizes the awareness of the authors with the goal that they can find out environmental equity among the perusers who thusly can know about the effects of their environment. Subsequently Scott Slovic says, "both nature and composing (the previous being an outer nearness, the last a procedure of verbalizing individual experience) request and add to a creator's awareness of self and non-self.

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