

INTERPRETATION OF D.R. BENDRE'S SELECT POEMS WITH RESPECT TO NATURE AND HUMAN EMOTIONS AND VALUES

Poornima .R. Datti

Research Scholar

D.B.F Dayanand College Of Arts And Science,
Solapur

Abstract

D.R. Bendre is one of the important Kannada poets in the history of Indian literature, whose poems can be divided into nature, love and religion. It is worth noting that the poems about nature occupy a rather part in number, over one third of all. In the context of ecological deterioration today, it is great significance realistically to reread D R Bendre's nature poems from a new angle and correlate its nature values with human emotions, which not many people had done before. Through the close reading of D R Bendre's nature poems, the researcher tries to explore the ecological consciousness hidden in D R Bendre's natural poetry, which exemplifies in the harmony between nature and human such as living poetically in harmonious nature, all the living in nature is equal and awe for nature. The aim of this article is to shed light on the appropriate attitude towards nature and towards themselves which human beings should take and inspire people's ecological consciousness to protect our degrading environment and keep our spirit innocent when facing the serious ecological crisis in nature as well as in spirit.

Keywords: Ecology, Deterioration, Corelate, Nature Values, Harmony, Ecological Consciousness, Degrading Environment, Ecological Crisis.

INTERPRETATION OF D.R. BENDRE'S SELECT POEMS WITH RESPECT TO NATURE AND HUMAN EMOTIONS AND VALUES

- Poornima .R. Datti

Introduction

Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre was the most famous Kannada poets of the Navodaya Period. Praised as varakavi, actually 'gifted poet', he was 2nd amongst eight recipients of Dnyanpith Award for Kannada, the best possible literary honour conferred in India. He wrote underneath the pen-name of Ambikatanayadatta ("Datta, Child of Ambika"). He additionally held the title Karnataka kula Thilaka ("The child of the Kannada Nation") conferred by using Udupi Adamaru Math. He was hounded with Padmashri Award by the Government of India

Bendre's works are each quantitatively and qualitatively diverse. It consists of 37 anthologies, 6 Dramas, 10 Critical Scholarship & criticism, 5 edited works and one story. translated a few works from English, Marathi and Hindi into Kannada and wrote a piece 'A Theory of Immortality' in English. He penned 4 Marathi works. His poems have a very extensive canvas of notion and expression. From an easy poem Karadia Kunitha (Dance of the bear) to a complicated poem '881 + 441' (a numerological concept) his poems occupy unique tiers of comprehension. Bendre used to be a literary giant. Gopalakrishna Adiga: a fellow Kannada poet and Bendre's current says: 'Bendre is no longer solely the most wonderful of this century, however additionally one of the most brilliant personalities of this age too. He had until the very stop limitless curiosity and broad conscious sensibility.... He goes deep down to the roots of the phrases which get associated and wealthy through affiliation with every other, every discovering for us a new horizon of that means and dream and sentiment.' (Gopalakrishna Adiga 1982). This opinion sums up the feeling of the Kannadigas. This new millennium calls for specific endeavours to introduce this poet to different languages, specially to the world via English.

The best connection between humans and nature is a concern of central importance, as a result of this, humans receive incredible amount of wisdom from nature provided that, he's willing to

respect it. Nature has invariably been a trustworthy and true ally for humans, because it is, has been, and can be a true supply of life for all generations and civilizations.

Human development has been widely influenced by Mother Nature and various elements of nature has been widely recognized for the development of humans through various different civilizations. Humans have always used various kinds of approaches to thrive alongside mother nature and those approaches and way have constantly come first within side of the nature as a defensive mother.

Nature has performed a critical role in several D.R Bendre's poetry. So, he's known for his nature poems. He finds out as well as establishes a cordial, passionate, impressive, emotional, intellectual, spiritual and inseparable relationship between nature and human life. According to him, all created things are parts of a Nature as a whole. Actually, the love of nature leads D R Bendre to the love of human which is noticeable in many of his poems.

Objectives

- To study the relevance of Nature and Human values in the select nature poems of D.R. Bendre
- To study major contribution to human values by Da Ra Bendre, through a close green reading of his select nature poems.
- To use elements of Nature as a tool of literary interpretation in decoding the human values and focusing on the use of language, metaphors and other formal features.

Hakkiharutide Nodidira (Have You Seen a Bird Fly?)

Night after night and day on day
here-there, up-down, and everywhere
one furlong two and three away
before the eye blinks on this play
the bird is flying – have you seen it?

Its feathered-tail's a blackish grey
its body-colours like silvered rays
a pair of gold-and-russet wings
are by its side – flap flap flapping
the bird is flying – have you seen it?

A hue that's of dark-cloudy sphere
its wings beat hard against the air
it's weaved a garland of the stars
and made the sun and moon its eyes

the bird is flying – have you seen it?

Threshing the sheaves of kingdom-states
gulping the limits of the earthly vast
upping and downing the continents
pecking on crowned-heads glorious
the bird is flying – have you seen it?

Wiping the fate off of countless ages
showing hidden fortunes between the Manu sages
vitalizing life by the flapping of its wings
cheering the new-borns of the new born spring
the bird is flying – have you seen it?

Outflying the boundary of the silver town
drinking the water of the city-of-the-moon
and then to sing, to play, to fly, to soar
rising and alighting on the grounds of Mars
the bird is flying – have you seen it?

It's reached the edges of the spacey sphere
its beak's outstretched to what's past there
who knows what sort of plans it has?
to find and crack more universes
the bird is flying – have you seen it?

The poem 'Hakkiharutide Nohidira' is selected from Bendre's 'Gari' poetry collection 'Have You Seen the Bird Flying'. This is one of the greatest poems of Kannada Saraswat world. By comparing the pace and dimension of time to the flight of a bird, the poet has travelled through time in the form of a bird. The abstract form of time has been equated with the tangible form of the bird and given a visual form

Time is not a stagnant water; it is like an ever-flowing river. Mobility is the quality of life. Time rolls on like the harmony of nature. There is no stopping it. No matter how impressive, one must bow before the cycle of nature. For that Must adapt. Every event that happened in that time becomes history as time goes by. He has tried to equate the passage of time with a flying bird. The flight of the bird is also a symbol of the synchronicity of nature with the rolling of ages and openness to innovation. Another feature is the flight of the freedom-minded imaginary bird to escape British imperialism. Moreover, it is significant that this is a poem that gives instructions

for human beings to ascend to the courtyard of Mars. In this poem, speed of time, mobility, vastness, identity of time, vastness and extent, sovereignty, law of transition, Qualities such as desire, transit of Venus, Moon, Mars, a physical feature of the time of universe secret separation are explained.

The flight of a bird is a natural act of nature. As time passes day becomes night and repeats itself up and down, before opening and closing the eyelids, it is flying fast like a hawk. There is no stopping such a bird from flying (past time). Bird's plumage, feathers and wings are compared to past, present and future times. The colours of the neela meghamandalas are evenly covered and appear even. It is flying to infinity as if a girl has taken wings. She puts a garland of leaves around her neck and makes the sun and moon her eyes and says that she has flown to infinity.

It is this era that made the states and empires shine with glory. It was time that destroyed the small and big fortresses of the kings and great kings. Floating and drowning all parts of the world, the crown of the sovereign's scalp has flown. Time has erased the imprint of ages and opened the destiny of innovation. Gives a new spirit to the cows of the new season and strives for a better future. Beyond the village of Shukragraha, known as Belichukki, it climbed to the moon and looked for water. has ascended to the court of Mars. Scientifically, Indians have indirectly expressed the goal of going to the courtyard of Moon, Venus, Mars and doing research. It is said that to break the root of the world, to penetrate the wonder of the world.

Bhoomitayi chochilala maga (The Mother Earth Frist Born Son)

Have you seen
with opened eyes
the firstborn son
of the earth-mother?

The sky above's
smiled a toothy smile,
all the crop's
just locust-food,
the turned-up soil's
been sown again!
Every evening's

a bath of sweat –
the water of tears
for the food of breath!
The stomach's become
the back's own back;
worry's owl's nestled
within the heart;
the squeals of a lizard
have cornered the mind;
the look on the face
is mocking death,
the lance-of-loan's
stuck through the throat!
and yet and yet
Yama* will not come;
with every breath
a life a death.

The threadbare bags
of the body's chords
have slackened
and have opened up;
inside of them –

a web of bones!
Having somehow come
and fallen in
the dark of the dark
that we call living,
the creature-of-life
is tossing and turning;
the sounds of its struggle



are of groaning and moaning;
when will it come?
the light of death?
when just when
just when just when
is its mumble and mutter
in its turbulent sleep!

"Bhumitayiya Chocchila Maga" is Kannada poem written by Da.Ra.Bendre. This poem is from the book 'Naadaleele' published in 1938. In "Bhumitayiya Chocchil Maga" poem Da.Ra.Bendre explains the life and day to day difficulties faced by farmers.

Through the poem the poet wants to explain the condition of farmers in India is critical. We are hearing suicide news of farmers every week or month. Moreover, farmers are all living a difficult life from past years. The problem is they are not getting enough pay. Since the agents, brokers get most of the money, so a farmer gets nothing in hand. Moreover, farmers are not having money to send their kids to school. Sometimes the situation gets so worse that they are not even having proper food. Thus, farmers the problem of famine. As a result, they attempt suicides. Furthermore, the other reason for the worst condition of farmers is climate change. Since climate change is hampering our planet in every way, it affects our farmers too. Because of global warming, there is a delay in season. As different crops have their own season to ripe, they are not getting nourishment. Crops need proper sunlight and rain to grow. So, if the crops are not getting it, they get destroyed. This is one of the main reasons why farms are getting destroyed. As a result, farmers commit suicide.

Poets through his poem conveys that Indian farming is very much labour intensive, and most farmers use traditional methods of farming like ploughing with bullocks. Likewise in foreign developed countries farming is mostly capital intensive with large-scale use of heavy and advanced machinery. The number of farm laborers is very small. Indian farming is still very much dependent on the weather and consequently, is able to grow only two to three crops in a year, which is restricted to either rice or potatoes. On the other hand, in a foreign country farms farmers are able to grow multiple crops in one year such as soybeans, beet root, in addition to wheat, etc. Abroad farmers take advantage of scientific and technological innovations and

facilities to enhance their production levels. Whereas Indian farmer due to lack of financial support they have to stick with the traditional roots of farming thus productivity decline. And by his poem the poet portrays the real picture of farmers living in Karnataka and India.

Conclusion

In the Poem Hakkiharutide Nohidira (Have you seen a bird fly?) the poet explains the importance of time by comparing the passage of time with the flight of a Bird. The flight of the bird is also compared with nature rolling through ages and its directness to innovation. Another feature is the flight of the freedom-minded imaginary bird to escape British colonization. Moreover, it is significant that this is a poem that gives instructions for human beings about speed of time, mobility, vastness, identity of time, vastness and extent, sovereignty, law of transition, Qualities such as desire, transit of Venus, Moon, Mars, a physical feature of the time of universe secret separation are explained.

In Bhoomitayi chochilala maga (Mother earth Frist son) and he never thinks that mother earth is ultimately very violent. Instead, he writes hardship and difficulties faced by Indian farmers The poet tries to portray the real life of Indian farmers and their lifestyle through his poem and also, he puts some insight for the need of development needed for Indian farmers. All his poems in one way or other speak of the same though differently; altogether the message is the same which is saving the mother earth and environment.

Bendre raised sensitive issues such as significance of time, desire, lust, greed, power, hunger and its consequences for society. He raises these questions through his writings, not ostentatiously but indirectly through poetry Bendre wrote several poems on the same theme but the researcher is unable to discuss all of them because of limitations. The researcher took some examples of his poems related to nature and human values. A thorough study of his poems will help to study the poet's vision.

Works Cited:

- G.S Amur.1994 “Dattatreya Ramchandra Bendre”, Makers of Indian Literature, Sahitya Academi.
- Jyothi A. “An Ecofeminist Reading of Select Poems of Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre/Da. Ra. Bendre/Bendre,” India’s Higher Education Authority UGC Approved List of Journals Vol. 19:5 May 2019.
- Raghu V. “Problematizing Translations: A Study of Bendre’s Poems Translated into English” International Journal of English Language, Literature And Translation Studies” Vol. 6. Issue.3. 2019 (July-Sept.)
- Madhav Ajjampur. “Da Ra Bendre in English Blog” at WordPress.com.
- <https://sallaap.blogspot.com/>

