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## Comparative Analysis of the Nature Depiction in the Poetry of William Wordsworth and Sumitra Nandan Pant

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### ABSTRACT

This research paper aims to examine the representation of nature in the poetry of William Wordsworth and Sumitra nandan Pant. Both poets are celebrated of their deep love with nature. Although both from different culture and temporal context. Willam Wordsworth (1770-1850), an English Romantic poet while Sumitra nandan Pant (1900-1977) was a Hindi poet of Chhayavaad (Shadowism) Yug. William Wordsworth views nature as a moral guide and spiritual teacher, on the other hand Pant sees nature a source of joy and artistic inspiration. This research paper explores their thematic concerns, stylistic elements, and philosophical outlook. This paper highlights the similarities and differences in their treatment of nature.

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Willam Wordsworth (1770-1850) was an English Romantic poet known for his profound love with nature, born in the picturesque Lake District of England. He deeply influenced with the beauty of nature. He believed that nature had a healing and nurturing power as he depicted in his poem “The Prelude”. Wordsworth’s poetry reflects the philosophy and wisdom and his evocative language makes it more accessible and expressive of personal emotion.

Sumitra nandan Pant (1900-1977) was a modern Hindi poet of Chhayavaad (Shadowism) Yug, known for rich and vivid depiction of nature. He was born in Kausani, a small village in the Himalayan range of

India. Pant was the prominent figure of Chhayavaad (Shadowism) Yug among Suryakant Tripathi “Nirala” and Mahadevi Verma. Pant, in his works “Gunjan” and “Pallav” emphasized romanticism and deep connection with nature and his lyrical quality, rich imagery and passionate love.

Wordsworth often depicts nature as a guiding force that teaches moral lessons and spiritual truths. He believes that through nature, individuals can attain higher levels of self-awareness and spiritual enlightenment.

“One impulse from a vernal wood  
may teach you more of man,  
of moral evil and of good  
Than all the sages can.

(The Tables Turned)

Wordsworth frequently explores the sublime aspect of nature, where the beauty and grandeur of the natural world evoke awe and reverence.

“for I have learned  
To look on nature, not as in the hour  
of thoughtless youth; but hearing  
oftentimes”

(Lyrical Ballads)

Wordsworth’s treatment of nature is also to be marked in his poem “Tintern Abbey”:

“The sounding contract,  
Haunted me like a passion: the tall rock  
The mountain and the deep and gloomy wood  
Their colors and their forms, where

Then to me,

(Tintern Abbey)

In his famous line Willam Wordsworth again encounters nature and drawing readers' attention.

“I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o’vr vales and hills  
When all at once I saw a crowd  
A host, of golden daffodils”

(I wandered lonely as a cloud)

Wordsworth’s poetry vividly explores the natural world as a source of wisdom, beauty and spiritual nourishment. He saw nature as a philosopher, influenced by transcendental ideas from German philosophy. In nature, he finds a divine presence and revered this living essence with a sense of mystical adoration.

“Of a sense sublime  
of something far more deeply interfused,  
whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,  
And the round ocean and the living air,”

(Tintern Abbey)

In “The Prelude”, Wordsworth eloquently captures the beauty of nature with lines that express its profound soul:

“wisdom and spirit of the universe!  
Thou soul that art the eternity of thought!  
And the giv’st to form and image a breath  
And everlasting motion! Not in vain”

## (The Prelude)

Sumitra nandan Pant (1900-1977) was a pivotal figure of his age. Jiashanker Prasad, Suryakant Tripathi (Nirala), Mahadevi Verma and he, himself is the four foundational pillars of the Chhayavaad Yug, each contributing their unique lyrical and philosophical perspective to this era. Pant's poetry vividly captures the splendor of the natural world, reflecting his deep aesthetic engagement with it.

Pant was surrounded by the beautiful scenery of Himalayas in district, Alomora. This environment profoundly influenced his poetic sensibilities. In his works he exposures the natural beauty, grandeur of the Himalayas and the tranquility of rural life. His poetry is characterized by its imagery and emotional depth, depicting nature as a living entity. His verses reflect a deep reverence for the natural world, portraying it as a source of inspiration, solace and spiritual insight.

In his early works, Pant's poems were heavily influenced by natural beauty of Himalayan region. For instance, in his poem 'Pallav' he writes:

मुझे दिखाओ उस पल्लव को  
वह हरे रंग की चादर को  
वह खिलती हुई कली को  
वह जल की पहली बूंद को

(पल्लव)

So this poem reflects Pant's deep connection with nature and his appreciation for its beauty and vibrancy.

The first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the ascension period of the Shadowy (Chhayavaad) poets. At the same time Pant became the major figure of this era so this era is called the era of poetical nature-worshippers like other poets. Pant uses 'NISARG' as a symbol and images of the product of his poetry. He wrote such poems as to inspire human minds to rise above the basic definitions of good and evil, happy and sad. He wanted people to value the sweetness of this human life and learn the art of living from the nature.

कातो अंधकार तन मन का,  
नव प्रकाश के रजत स्वर्ण से,  
बुनो तरुण पत, नवजीवन का,

सपनों के स्वर्ण- आभा से

(कातो अंधकार तन मन का),

Pant's poetry is renowned for its profound and mystical engagement with nature. For instance in 'Swanrnkiran' (Golden Ray), nature's elements are depicted as embodying spiritual truths and guiding individuals toward enlightenment.

स्वर्ण किरण की एक छवि,  
दे जाती है अमर तत्व को  
सबके मन में एक ज्योति,  
जीवन का रहस्य बताती है

(स्वर्ण किरण)

## CONCLUSION

The comparative study of William Wordsworth and Sumitranandan Pant as nature poets highlights both distinctive and convergent aspects of their engagement with the natural world. Wordsworth's poetry reflects a deep seated belief in nature as a source of emotional and spiritual renewal. His works depict nature as a sanctuary from the harshness of modern life, fostering personal introspection and solace.

In contrast, Sumitranandan Pant's Chhayavaad poetry said nature not only as a source of aesthetic beauty but also as a profound spiritual and philosophical entity. His depiction of nature is imbued with mysticism and symbolism. Pant offered a unique perspective on the interplay between humanity and the natural world.

Both poets utilize nature as a central theme in their poetry. Wordsworth's nature poetry is rooted in romantic ideals, emphasizing the therapeutic and introspective qualities of nature. Pant on the other hand, incorporates symbolic and mystical elements, reflecting a deeper metaphysical engagement with nature.

Thus, this comparative study enhances our understanding of how nature has been portrayed by poets from diverse backgrounds and contributes to a broader appreciation of nature's role in literary expression and philosophical reflection.

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