

Arts & Commerce College, Warwart Bakal
Tq. Sangrampur Dist. Buldhana

Chapter in Edited Book

Sr. No.	Title of Paper	Name of Author	Department	Edited Book	Year	Impact Factor
1	Studies on Antimicrobial activity of <i>Cesalpinia crista</i> L.	Mr. Nilesh S. Shelke	Chemistry	Multi-Disciplinary Research volume 2 Lambert Academic publication	2024	---

This book is comprised of Volume 2 pertaining to chemistry, mathematics, physics research.

Chemistry is the cornerstone of many sub-disciplines including bioorganic, polymer, organic materials, organometallic and physical organic chemistry. Solution studies of coordination compounds, organometallic complexes and bioinorganic molecules are complemented by investigations of solid-state materials and theoretical models. Physical chemistry combine the tools of physics, chemistry and mathematics to uncover information about processes ranging from the immune response of the body to the structure and reactivity of semiconductor surfaces, from the dynamic motion of proteins to quantum control of chemical reactions and from the chemistry of the atmosphere to the chemistry of polymeric electronics. The mathematical physics group is concerned with problems in statistical mechanics, atomic and molecular physics, quantum field theory, and, in general, with the mathematical foundations of theoretical physics. This chapter is dedicated to reviewing the work found in literature combining all branches.



Dr. Shaikh Farah (Ed.)
Dr. Quazi Syed Azharuddin (Ed.)

Multi-Disciplinary Research.

Volume 2

I am Dr. Shaikh Farah T. and it is my pleasure to serve as Principal of Bapumiya Sirajoddin Patel Arts, Commerce and Science College from last year. This is my ninth year to serve the society prior to become principal. My educational Qualification include Ph.D in Botany with Mycology as specialization.

FOR AUTHOR USE

Farah, Azharuddin (Eds.)



LAP LAMBERT
Academic Publishing

Dr. Shaikh Farah, Dr. Quazi Syed Azharuddin (Eds.)

Multi-Disciplinary Research. Volume 2

FOR AUTHOR USE ONLY

Dr. Shaikh Farah, Dr. Quazi Syed Azharuddin (Eds.)

**Multi-Disciplinary
Research. Volume 2**

FOR AUTHOR USE ONLY

LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing

Imprint

Any brand names and product names mentioned in this book are subject to trademark, brand or patent protection and are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders. The use of brand names, product names, common names, trade names, product descriptions etc. even without a particular marking in this work is in no way to be construed to mean that such names may be regarded as unrestricted in respect of trademark and brand protection legislation and could thus be used by anyone.

Cover image: www.ingimage.com

Publisher:

LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing

is a trademark of

Dodo Books Indian Ocean Ltd. and OmniScriptum S.R.L publishing group

120 High Road, East Finchley, London, N2 9ED, United Kingdom

Str. Armeneasca 28/1, office 1, Chisinau MD-2012, Republic of Moldova,
Europe

Printed at: see last page

ISBN: 978-620-7-80704-8

Copyright © 2024 Dodo Books Indian Ocean Ltd. and OmniScriptum S.R.L
publishing group

FOR AUTHOR USE ONLY

“Multi-Disciplinary Research”

Volume 2

Chief Editor
Dr. Shaikh Farah, Dr. Quazi Syed Azharuddin
Editors
Mr. M. D. Netnaskar Dr. Noor Mohammad Dr. C. B. Palan Dr. N. K. Agrawal Dr. A. S. Jadhao Dr. B. A. Sangle Mr. N. G. Asole Mr. M. P. Jambhale Ms. P. N. Bathe Dr. D. R. Sirsat Mr. S. A. Khan Mohammad Shoaib

No part of this book shall be reproduced, stored in retrieval system, or translated in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photo copying and/or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publishers.

Disclaimer :

- *The publishers, The Principal, Bapumiya Sirajoddin Patel Arts, Commerce and Science College, Pimpalgaon kale and organizers are not responsible for the content of any of the research paper/article published in these conference books.*
- *The authors/Co-authors are responsible for the plagiarism*
- *For any conflict of interests, the Author/Co-Authors are responsible. For any query/issue/ethical aspects contact the corresponding Author.*

Contents

Chemistry

Comparative Study of Corrosion Rates of Mild Steel (MS) and Stainless Steel 304(SS304) in Underground Soil Conditions in Selected region	2
Development of Green and Biodegradable Polymeric Nanoparticles for Drug Delivery Applications	16
Relative and specific viscosity studies of substituted 1,3-benzimidazolephenyl thiourea in 70% dioxane – water at temperature 298, 300 and 305 ⁰ C	31
Aqueous solution behavior of CO(II) complexes with tazobactam antibiotic drug and amino acids	36
Investigation of some biological properties and stability constants of binary, ternary complexes of 2-(3- amino-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-phenylpropane-1,3-dione with Zn ²⁺ , Mn ²⁺ , Fe ²⁺ AND Cu ²⁺ as primary ligand and amino acids (L-valine) as secondary ligands PH- Metrically in an aqueous environment	46
Studies on Antimicrobial activity of <i>Cesalpinia crista</i> L.	57
Current environmental issues and its harmful effects on human health	64
Organic agriculture and sustainable development	69
Studies of plant regulator – seed germination activity of substituted imidazole derivative and its CO (II) and CU (II) complexes on Brassica Nigra L. (Black Mustard)	74
Determination Potentiometric of Stability Constant Nicotinamide and Penicillamine	79
Recent applications of carbon-based nanomaterials in analytical chemistry: Critical review	84
‘Study the Impact of Climatic Changes on Agriculture Cropping Pattern and Agricultural Production (With Special Reference to Vidarbha Region)	88
Evaluation of Optical Properties of Graphene for its Application in Solar Cells and Supercapacitors	95

Studies on Antimicrobial activity of *Caesalpinia crista* L.

Nitin G. Asole, Ramesh T. Parihar*, Anand S. Jadhao and Nilesh S. Shelke

Bapumiya Sirajoddin Patel Arts, Commerce and Science College,
Pimpalgaon Kale, Tq.
Jalgaon (Jamod), Dist. Buldhana – Maharashtra

*Vidnyan Mahavidyalaya Malkapur, Tq. Malkapur, Dist. Buldhana –
Maharashtra, Arts and Commerce College Warwat Bakal, Tq. Sangrampur,
Dist. Buldhana – Maharashtra

Email Id: nitinasole2@gmail.com

Abstract:

Caesalpinia crista L. belongs to Fabaceae and commonly known as 'sagargoti' in Marathi. It is widely employed across the Asian and African continent for treatment of various kinds of diseases and disorders like abdominal pain, amenorrhea, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, leucorrhea, malaria fever, rheumatoid arthritis. The aim of present study was to investigate the antibacterial activity of root, stem, leaf and seed of *Caesalpinia crista* L. Ethanol extract of the selected plant parts were tested against various pathogenic bacteria viz., *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. The extract showed the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) at various concentrations such as 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 µl which prove their antibacterial activity.

Key words: *Caesalpinia crista*, ethanol extract, anti-bacterial activity, MIC

Introduction:

Plants have been model source of medicines as they are a reservoir of chemical agents which has therapeutic properties. Human has learnt about benefits of plants extensively used to cure illnesses and various kinds of diseases. Plants constitute are rich source of new chemical compounds and may play an important role in medicine and their potential use in other applications. The plant extracts were regarded by ancient civilizations to be significant in the treatment of various ailments (**Shinde et al., 202005**). The antimicrobial resistance is a global challenge that makes effective treatment and control of infection, this problem is becoming a serious threat to the world public as well as animal health. In many countries antimicrobial resistances have been documented in different bacterial species (**Shivakumar, et al., 2013**). However, emergence and subsequent spread of anti-biotic resistant bacterial strains is of increasing concern, and this problem presents a significant challenge to pharmaceutical industries due to the therapeutic failure of life saving drugs.

Caesalpinia crista L. an important medicinal plant belongs to Fabaceae (Caesalpinaceae), different parts of *C. crista* has several traditional medicinal applications and health benefit effects. Root, leaves, seed and bark of *C. crista* is used in the treatment of different kinds of diseases such as colic fever, malaria, menstrual complaints, pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia, intermittent fever, swelling, skin diseases, tonic and as a uterine stimulant, to cleanse uterus and also alleviates edema and abdominal pain during this period. Various plant parts of *C. crista* traditionally used as antipyretic, periodic, tonic and vesicant for the treatment of backache, constipation, skin diseases, gynecological disorders, piles, ulcers and rheumatism (**Bhanderi, et al., 2022; Suryawanshi and Patel, 2011; Patil, K. S. 2005**). The extracts different parts of *C. crista* have been reported to have anthelmintic activity, anti-malaria, anti-bacterial, antioxidant, anti-amyloidogenic, and cytotoxic activity (**Sadiya Afreen et al., 2016**).

Materials and Methods Collection and Identification:

The plant material i.e. roots, stem, leaves and fruits of *Caesalpinia crista* L., were collected from the botanical garden of Bapumiya Sirajoddin Patel Arts, Commerce and Science College, Pimpalgaon Kale, Tq. Jalgaon (Jamod), Dist. Buldhana – Maharashtra. The samples were collected during the year 2023-24. The Herbarium of *Caesalpinia crista* L., was prepared and authenticated from Department of Botany, Vidnyan Mahavidyalaya Malkapur.

The root, stem leaves and seeds were washed and kept for shade drying for 7-8 days or till it get the constant weight, whereas mature fruit was shade dried till get constant weight. The fine powder of selected material were prepared with the help of mortar and pestle and finely powdered with the help of electric mixture grinder, prepared powder were stored in air tight container bottles at room temperature until used. 5 gram of the plant material powdered was wrapped in whatman filter paper and placed in 100 ml beaker and selected solvent such as Ethanol, acetone, hexane and petroleum ether were added in each beaker and kept for overnight. Then extract was filtered through whatman filter paper and used for the detection of various antimicrobial activities (Asoleet *et al.*, 2023).

Antibacterial Activity:

Test organism:

Authentic culture of human pathogenic bacteria viz. *Salmonella typhimurium* (NCIM- 2501), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, (NCIM-5029), *Shigella flexneri* (NCIM-5265), *Escherichia coli* (NCIM - 2931) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (NCIM-5021) were obtained from Vidnyan Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur, Buldhana. In-vitro antibacterial assay of fungal extract was carried out by using 96- well plate method.

96-well plate method: About 100µl sterile Mueller-Hinton broths medium was loaded into each well along with 2µl serial diluted human pathogenic bacteria suspension, next 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10µl concentrations of methanol fungal extract was added to each well of 96-well plate. Control was prepared by nutrient broth and bacterial suspension without adding extract. The prepared experimental 96-well plate was sealed with parafilm and incubated in incubator at 37°C for 24 hours. Finally optical density (OD) at 540nm was measured on spectrophotometer of each sample (Ataee, *et al.*, 2012; Jadhao and Bhuktar, 2017).

Results and Discussion

Ethanollic extracts of *Caesalpinia crista* root in various concentrations were tested against the different human pathogenic bacteria; it was cleared from the results that maximum inhibition of *Salmonella typhimurum*, were found in 8 µl concentration, in case of *Shigella flexneri* 10µl and *Escherichia coli* it was 6 µl, whereas for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* it was 4 µl and 6µl respectively. Regarding minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) it

was 8 µl for *Salmonella typhimurum*, 6 µl for *Shigella flexneri*, *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas auruginosa* whereas 4 µl for *Staphylococcus aurueus* (table 1).

Ethanollic extracts of *Caesalpinia crista* stem in various concentrations were tested against the different human pathogenic bacteria; it was cleared from the results that maximum inhibition of *Salmonella typhimurum*, were found in 8 µl concentration, in case of *Shigella flexneri* 6 µl whereas for *Pseudomonas auruginosa* 4 µl and *Staphylococcus sarueus* it was 4 µl and for *Escherichia coli* it was 6 µl respectively. Regarding minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) it was 8 µl for *Salmonella typhimurum*, 6 µl for *Shigella flexneri* and 4 µl for *Pseudomonas auruginosa*, 4 µl for *Staphylococcus aurues* and 6 µl for *Escherichia coli* (table 2).

Ethanollic extracts of *Caesalpinia crista* leaf in various concentrations were tested against the different human pathogenic bacteria; it was cleared from the results that maximum inhibition of *Salmonella typhimurum* 4 µl and *Escherichia coli* were found in 8 µl concentration, in case of *Pseudomonas auruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aurues* it was 6 µl and for *Shigella flexneri* it was 10 µl. Regarding minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) it was 6 µl for *Salmonella typhimurum* and *Escherichia coli*, 8 µl for *Pseudomonas auruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aurues*, for *Shigella flexneri* 10 µl (table 3).

Ethanollic extracts of *Caesalpinia crista* seed in various concentrations were tested against different human pathogenic bacteria; it was cleared from the results that maximum inhibition of *Salmonella typhimurum* 10 µl, *Shigella flexneri* 6 µl and *Pseudomonas auruginosa*, were found in 4 µl concentration, whereas in case of other bacteria it was 10 µl for *Staphylococcus aurues* and *Escherichia coli*. Regarding minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) it was 10 µl for bacterium *Salmonella typhimurum*, *Staphylococcus aurues* and *Escherichia coli* *Shigella flexneri* and *Pseudomonas auruginosa* while it was 6 and 4 µl for (table 4).

Table 1: Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extracts of *C. crista* root

Sr. no	<i>C. crista</i> Root extract	<i>S. typhi</i>	<i>S. flexneri</i>	<i>P. aurignosa</i>	<i>S. arueus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
1	2 µl	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.07
2	4 µl	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.05
3	6 µl	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.02
4	8 µl	0.02	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.06
5	10 µl	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.08
MIC		8 µl	6 µl	4 µl	4 µl	6 µl
Control		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 2:Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extracts of *C. crista* stem

Sr. no	<i>C. crista</i> Stem extract	<i>S. typhi</i>	<i>S. flexneri</i>	<i>P.aurignosa</i>	<i>S. arueus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
1	2 µl	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
2	4 µl	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.02
3	6 µl	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.01
4	8 µl	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.04
5	10 µl	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04
MIC		8 µl	2, 8µl	2 µl	2µl	6 µl
Control		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 3: Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extracts of *C. crista* Leaf

Sr. no	<i>C. crista</i> Leaf extract	<i>S. typhi</i>	<i>S. flexneri</i>	<i>P.aurignosa</i>	<i>S. arueus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
1	2 µl	0.16	0.14	0.24	0.21	0.22
2	4 µl	0.12	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.20
3	6 µl	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.13
4	8 µl	0.20	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.10
5	10 µl	0.18	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.18
MIC		4 µl	10 µl	6 µl	6 µl	8 µl
Control		0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01

Table 4:Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extracts of *C. crista* Seed

Sr. no	<i>C. crista</i> Seed extract	<i>S. typhi</i>	<i>S. flexneri</i>	<i>P. aurignosa</i>	<i>S. arueus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
1	2 µl	0.15	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.15
2	4 µl	0.17	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.16
3	6 µl	0.11	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.12
4	8 µl	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.09
5	10 µl	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.04
MIC		10µl	6 µl	4µl	10 µl	10 µl
Control		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Conclusion:

It was concluded from the results that, different parts of *Caesalpinia crista* L. viz., root, stem, leaves and seed at various concentration revealed the remarkable antibacterial activity and shows minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) against tested pathogenic bacteria such as *S. typhi*, *S. flexneri*, *P.*

aurignosa, *S. arueus* and *E. coli*. It is cleared from the results that *C. crista* have the great potential against different bacteria and hence can be used for the treatment against various bacterial disease.

Acknowledgement:

Authors are grateful to principal of Vidnyan Mahavidyalaya Malkapur, Tq. Malkapur, Dist. Buldhana – Maharashtra and Bapumiya Sirajoddin Patel Arts, Commerce and Science College, Pimpalgaon Kale, Tq. Jalgaon (Jamod), Dist. Buldhana – Maharashtra for providing all the necessary facilities for the present research work.

References:

- Asole N. G., Parihar R. T. and Jadhao A. S. (2023), Priliminary Phytochemical Studies of *Caesalpinia crista* L.** Proceeding in *National Conference on “Recent Advancement in Science and Technology”* ISBN:978-81-19931-25-5
- Ataee R. A., Tavana A. M., Hosseini S. M., Moridi K., Zadegan M. G. (2012)** A Method for Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing: Applicable and Accurate. *Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology*, 5(1):341-345.
- Bhanderi Chandani B., Kalpna D. Rakholiya and Mital J. Kaneria (2022)** Pharmacognostic and phytochemical evaluation of *Caesalpinia crista* L. leaf. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies*; 10(6): 37-39.
- Patil, K. S. (2005)** Wound healing activity of the seed kernels of *Caesalpinia crista* Linn *Journal of Natural Remedies*, 5(1):26 – 30.
- Jadhao A. S. and Bhuktar A. S. (2017)** Phytochemical investigations and antibacterial activity of *Curcuma pseudomontana* J. Grahm (Zingiberaceae), *International Journal of Applied Research*, 3(9):472-475.
- Suryawanshi H. P. and Patel M. R. (2011)** Traditional Uses, Medicinal And Phytopharmacological Properties of *Caesalpinia Crista* Linn - An Overview, *International Journal Of Research In Pharmacy and Chemistry*.
- Shivakumar S. I., Amreen Begum, Syeda Sana and Ansari Firdous (2013)** Antimicrobial Activity of Root Extracts of *Cyperus rotundus* using Diarrhoea Inducing Microbes, *Research J. Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics*, 5(4); 244 - 246.

Shinde Abhijit Balasaheb and Mulay Yogini Ramkrishna (2015)
Phytochemical Analysis and Antibacterial Properties of some selected
Indian Medicinal Plants, *Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci.* 4(3): 228-235.

FOR AUTHOR USE ONLY

A TEXTBOOK ON BOTANY



Dr. Dnyaneshwar Krishna Sherkar
Mr. Subhash Nanasaheb Varpe



Content

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE.NO
Chapter 1	Introduction to Botany	1-26
Chapter 2	Photosynthesis	27-64
Chapter 3	Symbiogenesis and the Plant Cell	65-76
Chapter 4	Multicellularity, the Cell Cycle and the Life Cycle	77-94
Chapter 5	Tissues and Organs; or how the Plant is built	95-134
Chapter 6	Growing Diversity of Plants	135-146
Chapter 7	The Origin of Trees and Seeds	147-176
Chapter 8	The Origin of Flowering	177-204
Chapter 9	Plants and Earth	205-216
	References	217

Title of the Book: A Textbook on Botany

Edition: First - 2023

Copyrights © Authors/Editors

No part of this text book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the copyright owners.

Disclaimer

The Authors/Editors are solely responsible for the contents published in this text book. The publishers or editors do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintentional and readers are requested to communicate such errors to the editors or publishers to avoid discrepancies in future.

ISBN: 978-93-5757-636-9

MRP: Rs. 600/-

PUBLISHER & PRINTER: Scientific International Publishing House,
32B, Mazhuppan Street, Mannargudi,
Tamilnadu, India.
www.sipinternationalpublishers.com
editor@sipinternationalpublishers.com

Author's Profile



Dnyaneshwar Krishna Sherkar, Currently Working as Assistant Professor in Botany at Arts & Commerce College, Warwat Bakal, Tq Sangrampur, Dist. Buldana (MS). I have completed my PG and Ph.D in Botany from Department of Botany, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra (India). Have 10 years of teaching and research experience. Had 1 Patent, Published 13 research papers in reputed journals and attended more than 40 conferences, Seminars and workshops. Completed 05 professional/ administrative/faculty development programs.



Mr. Subhash Nanasaheb Varpe. He has completed M.Sc Botany(2013) .He has ten years UG Botany teaching experience at Nutan Art's College Rajapur Tal Sangamner Dist Ahmednagar M.S. India .He has completed M.Phil. in S.P.P.U. Pune.(2021). He is doing Ph .D .in Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Dr Rafiq Zakaria Campus Rauza Baugh Aurangabad Maharashtra India.(B.A.M.U. Aurangabad). He has published two patent, and 15 research paper.



Scientific International
Publishing House

ISBN 978-93-5757-636-9



9 789357 576369

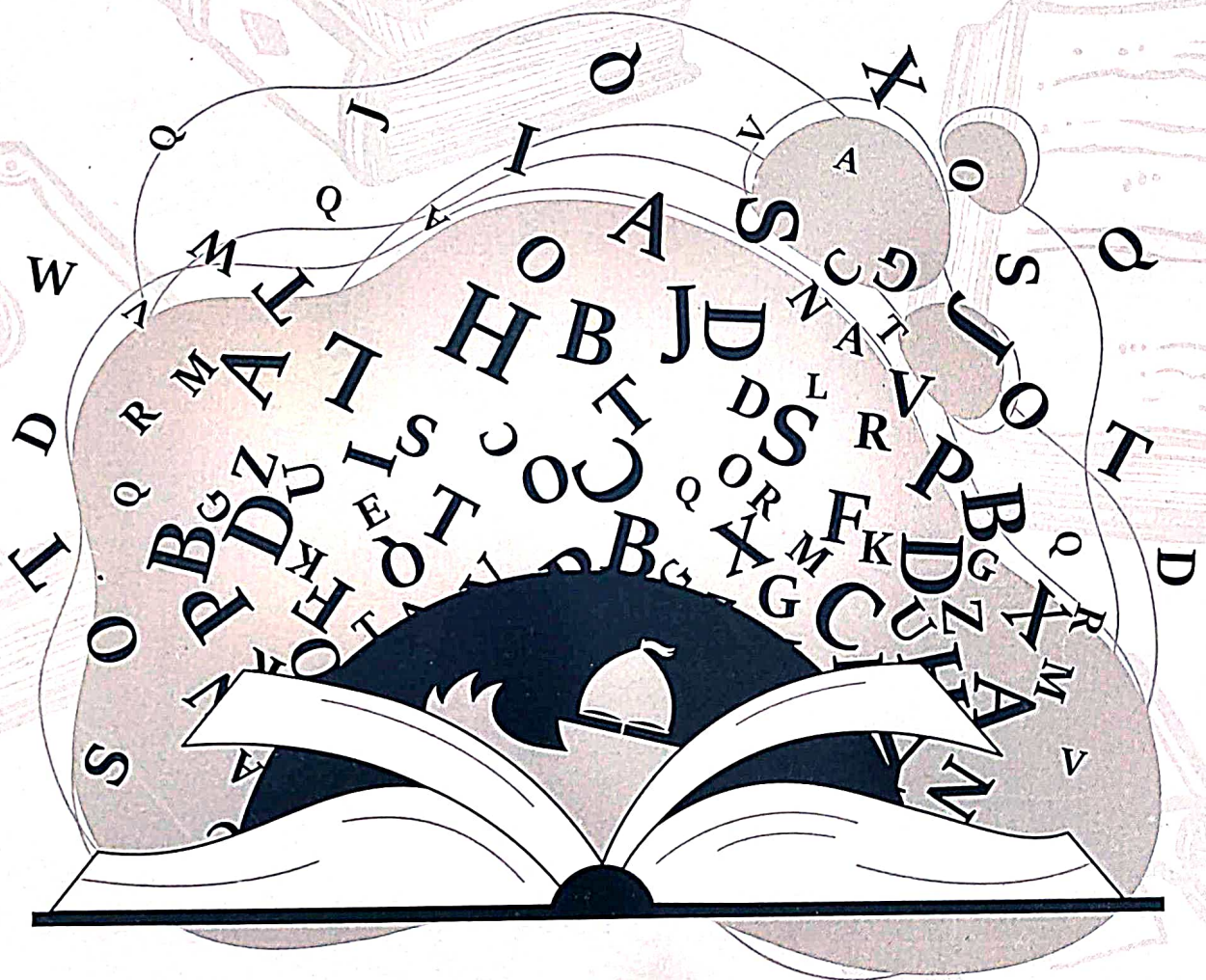
Books, Chapter in Book by Dr. Nishigandh Satav 2023-24

Sr. No.	Title of book / chapter in book with page nos.	Journal	ISSN / ISBN No.	Whether peer Reviewed. Impact Factor, If any
1	'Modern English Literature and Eco-Critiism' Page No. 49-56	Edited Book – New Perspectives in English Literature	ISBN 978-81-968850-7-6	Edited Book By Dr. Sandeep Agrawal Published by Eagle Leap Publishers
2	'Existential Concerns: A Study of Nissim Ezekiel's Poetry'	Published book	ISBN 978-81-19120-48-2	Author : Dr. Nishigandh Satav Publication: Prashant Publications, Jalgaon Khandesh

2023-24


EAGLE LEAP

New Perspectives In
**ENGLISH
LITERATURE**



Editor
Dr. Sandeep B. Agrawal

Academic year

2023-24

INDEX

Sr. No	Title & Author	Page No.
01.	Gender Dynamics and Feminist Reading in Recent English Literature: A Focus on Bharti Mukherjee, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, and Jhumpa Indrayani Acharya, Dr. Amol Raut	01
02.	Teaching English Literature For Social Change And Acceptability Of The Modern World Dr. Shailesh Bahadure	05
03.	Woman Empowerment: A Multi-faceted Approach Dr. Pooja Anand Deshmukh	14
04.	Ecocriticism and Environmental Themes in Contemporary English Literature Dr. Dinesh A. Gundawar	18
05.	Awareness About Environment Through Education And Literature Pravin M Kanake	22
06.	Multilingualism And English Dr. Vijay Baburao Pande	25
07.	Mythological Elements in Modern Indian English Literature Dr. Nilesh Prakashrao Sulbhevar	29
08.	Environmental Activism in Indian English Literature: A Literary Exploration of Ecological Concerns Dr Indal G. Jadhav	34
09.	Recent Trends and Innovations in Teaching and Learning English Language Major Dr. Ajay. V. Rele	40
10.	Suketu Mehta's Maximum City: Bombay Lost and Found as a Social Saga Dr. Shitalbabu Ambadas Tayade	44
11.	Modern English Literature and Eco-Criticism Dr. Nishigandh Satav	49
12.	Feminine Subjugation: Nair's Views Mr. Anup Gumbale	57
13.	A study of Indianness and Imagery in the poetry of Jayanta Mahapatra Ganesh M. Pathode	60
14.	Analytical study of Essence of Estrangement in Indian Diasporic writing Dr. Pankaj G. Dindokar	63
15.	Realistic Approach in Charles Dickens 'David Copperfield' Dr. Sandeep B. Agrawal	67
16.	A new Psychological Perspective in Indo-Anglian poetry as reflected in Nissim Ezekiel's poetry Prof. A. P. Bhagat	70

Modern English Literature and Eco-Criticism

Dr. Nishigandh Satav,
Associate Professor
Arts & Commerce College, Warwat Bakal

ABSTRACT

In fact, the ecological perspective in contemporary English literature across the globe has been dominated by the relatively recent revisionist and reformist movement known as ecocriticism. Eco-criticism's ecological perspective draws boundaries between the human-nature partnership in ways that are both beneficial and harmful. This research paper examines selected modern English literature published after 1900 through the lens of ecocriticism. The analysis of several well-known authors whose works are eminently written in order to obtain insights from the ecological frame of reference is incorporated into the literature evaluated in this study. The trend of ecocriticism advances from "nature-a mystic substance" and "nature's interconnectedness to action," to "importance of maintaining nature," to "eco-consciousness and eco-literacy about environmental issues," and ultimately to calls to action, according to an analysis of a few notable works.

Key Words: Ecocriticism, Eco-consciousness, Ecological, Modern English Literature, Environmentalism

INTRODUCTION

As literature from around the world, English literature has adopted several styles. The environment is one of the major socio-human issues that was involved in the developments. In general, ecocriticism is a multidisciplinary branch of study that looks at the connections between literature and the natural world. It refers to the writings of writers, anthropologists, literary critics, natural scientists, and historians in order to analyze the differences between nature and its cultural construction. (<https://www.science.smith.edu/climatelit/ecocriticism/>).

It addresses how environmental issues are presented and analyzed, as well as cultural issues and attitudes toward the natural world. Ecocriticism's main objective is to investigate how people act and react in their respective cultures with regard to the environment and ecological challenges. This kind of critique has received a lot of attention lately due to the growing social emphasis on environmental deterioration and technological progress. It thereby broadens the area of literary and theoretical research by providing a unique method for reading and comprehending literary works. Ecocriticism began to emerge in the 1960s, but it didn't really take off until the 1980s, thanks to the environmental movement and the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* in 1962. Two waves of ecocriticism have emerged thus far: the first in the 1980s and the second in the 1990s. During the first wave, nature writing was emphasized as a valuable hobby and academic field. It maintained the distinction between nature and humans while highlighting the value of nature and the need to advocate for it. Building on its predecessor, the subsequent wave of environmentalism

expanded its sphere of influence. A new wave of ecocritics reinterpreted the term environment to include both urban and natural habitats, attacking the distinctions between them as well as between nature and non-nature. (<https://www.coursehero.com/file/119437943/MODULE-29-ECOCRITICISM-Idocx/>)

This wave also launched the eco-justice movement by examining how the most vulnerable members of a community are also the most exposed to the negative effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Ecocriticism encompasses pastoral, wilderness, and ecofeminist perspectives. A combination of literary critique with ecological approaches or parameters employed by the author in their work is called ecocriticism. The relatively young revisionist movement known as ecocriticism has taken the world by storm in recent decades (Oppermann, 2016). The writings of numerous authors in early and late modern English literature demonstrate the pattern. 'Nature writing' was highly regarded by the majority of early ecocritics, who encouraged authors to highlight the wonders of wild animals and plants.

Ecological literary critique developed into activism in the 1970s as the environmental movement gained political traction, which aided in the dissemination of eco-awareness. The evolving tendencies were presented in this way in a number of writings from the modern age (post-1900) (Westling, 2016).

Three approaches to ecological consciousness were taken by American and British romantic writers: living community, basic ecological understanding of environmental conservation, and living consciousness. They encourage getting back in touch with nature and the beauty of people, define what it means to be in harmony with nature, and reveal a path that leads naturally to goodness, truth, and beauty for those who are seeking their spiritual house. Along with expressing their genuine care for the environment and natural resources, they also advised people to protect lives and use natural resources wisely (Jin, 2022).

The goal of the current research article is to examine and analyze the Ecocritical approaches used in a few chosen literary works that have been published in modern (post-1900) English literature, with a focus on poetry and novels. The history of the ecocriticism movement and a literary analysis of the evolving eco-critical philosophies in a few chosen English literary works are also included in this essay.

IMPORTANCE

The current study explores the nature of human-written modern English literary texts after 1900, offering a new application of the ecocritical approach to criticism. Additionally, it looks at how ecocriticism develops from ideas such as "nature as a mystic substance," "nature's interconnectedness to humans," "importance of maintaining nature," and "eco-consciousness and eco-literacy about environmental issues."

Review

The ecology is currently under danger because of the numerous environmental catastrophes that plague the modern world. Science and technology are insufficient on their own to address the worldwide ecological crisis. The way that we now view nature has to change. Literature has a purpose; it does not exist in a vacuum. Because nature was not given

the attention it deserved by literary critics for a long time, literature that is ecologically conscious demands a greater understanding of nature in its larger context. As a "global emerging movement," ecocriticism has gained prominence during the past three decades. In 1978, William Rueckert first used the term "ecocriticism" in a critical piece titled "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism." The Greek terms "Oikos," which means "home or earth," and "logy," which comes from "logos," which denotes a logical reasoning, are the sources of the word "eco." They have a lot in common with literary portrayals of criticism of the family environment (Mishra, 2016). With an emphasis on long-term sustainability, the subject's breadth is enormous and unbounded as a mere multidisciplinary study. The impact of human actions on the natural world was a concern for Elizabethan and Jacobean writers, as revealed by Borlik in his book "Ecocriticism and Early Modern English Literature" (Todd, 2012).

Ecocriticism draws a line between nature and how people behaved toward it at a certain point in literary history. Ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literary and natural environments. One literary technique that emphasizes the environment is called ecocriticism. Ecocriticism attempts to highlight the need to reconsider how humans relate to their surroundings via literary works (Singh, 2019).

There have been two phases of ecocriticism in English literature, and the field is still relatively new, according to Buell. The first wave of literature was founded in historicism, logocentrism, realism, and nature writing as well as pastoral poetry and wilderness romance. It involved bringing back a wild, unaltered, and non-human ecosystem. First-wave ecocriticism expanded to become second-wave ecocriticism. It had an active bent; unlike first-wave ecocriticism, which focused on extreme wildness, it viewed the environment to include residential, agricultural, and heavily controlled wild places. Burberry has also consented to a similar change (Mabie, 2016). The field of postcolonial ecocriticism has grown in prominence lately. Postcolonial literature has gained more attention since the emergence of postcolonial Ecocriticism. The issues of famished, dehydrated, expelled, homeless, sick, and imprisoned people worldwide have been highlighted by the postcolonial tranche ecocriticism (Mabie, 2016).

Munthir M. Habib came to the conclusion in his work "Nature, Environment, and Landscape in Modern British Poetry" that an ecocritical analysis of contemporary British poetry has shown a significant environmental concern. T. S. Eliot and Edward Thomas have both expressed intense concern about the disruptive changes in the relationship between humans and nature, and Edward Thomas calls for meaningful interaction with the natural world (Habib, 2020).

According to Jeon, Deuk Ju's dissertation, many Romantic poets depict the potential of women in their works or deftly make analogies between women and nature. The child reader is introduced to the natural world by the mother figures in Howitt and Dorset. Howitt expresses a Wordsworthian delight in the animals of nature while highlighting the importance of humor in a way that is similar to Joseph Meeker's idea of comedy for survival, whereas Dorset highlights the role that emotion plays in human existence in a way that is similar to how David Ehrenfeld uses it. Browne asserts that there is a clear spiritual relationship between the natural and human realms. Using figurations from nature and the natural world, the late Romantic poet Landon constructs feminine poetics that explores

women's status in the public and private spheres of mid-nineteenth-century England (Ju, 2004).

The ecocritical perspective looks at the work's literary elements from both a natural and cultural perspective. Among these are the following (Das, 2020):

- Portrayal of nature in work.
- Geographical surroundings and their role in literature.
- Metaphors to nature and their relevance.
- How life forms are connected or interlined.
- How modern science/human actions/issues impact the environment and create eco-conscious.

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Sepehri also demonstrated ecocritical viewpoints in his travelogues and poetry. His poetry, which includes "Eight Books," "The Bird," and "Passenger," champions the natural world's soul, human emotions, and mysticism. He used phrases like

"And love, only love He took me to the breadth of sorrow, it made me the possibility of becoming a bird. And a drink of sorrow?

The pure sound gives an elixir to this drink" (Sepehri, 1389, p. 293).

He makes the link between belonging to nature and the thrill of loving. In his writings, he viewed nature as a living being that heals humans and serves as a moral compass. He turned poetry into a presentation by using organic images. The characters depict a relationship between humans and nature, with nature being superior. Sepehri demonstrates the need of having a compassionate approach toward the natural world during difficult or tragic circumstances. According to Sohrab Sepehri, the Ecocritical approach explains that man can find peace in nature that he cannot get in urban life (Dabirnia, 2021).

William Butler Yeats is well known for incorporating ecocritical ideas into his writing. His beliefs on ecology are reflected in his poetry. He drew inspiration for his writing from hallowed locations and the spiritual paths found in nature. For example, the natural environment in 'The Stare's Nest beside my Window' reorients the speaker to his actual purpose and lays out the route to spiritual healing; similarly, in his poems 'The Towers', 'As in The Wild Swans at Coole', and the opening stanza of 'Shadowy Waters' Yeats applies his acute observation of the landscape elements, birds, and animals of the Irish countryside to his work, even if he is not a poet with "deep ecological" convictions. The poems show the relationship between the natural and cultural spheres, as well as the ways in which writing is influenced and shaped by place, more so than mere landscape depictions. Here, development, creation, and nurturing are the main priorities. The poem serves as a reminder to stay connected to nature and its therapeutic properties, as the poet learns about new life from the natural world (Fleming, 2020).

Another poet and writer whose writing is frequently viewed from an ecocritical perspective is Thomas Hardy. Among the literature he has examined are the novel "Far from the Madding Crowd" and the poetry "The Breaking of Nations." The writings of Thomas Hardy evoke visions of a serene and lovely world where people lived in harmony with the environment. Thomas Hardy was a supporter of Romanticism, a believer in Darwin's

theories, and concerned about the relationships between human civilization and other living things, as well as the compassionate coexistence of persons and the natural world. All of these things, as well as the ecological sensitivity he portrayed. 'Far from the Madding Crowd' is mostly exemplify the ecological sensitivity he portrayed. Weatherby is situated in an urban area, but Hardy's poetic and beautiful concentration on the virtues inherent in the environment and Wessex contrasts with both. Local environment plays a significant effect in about nature and country culture, aside from the love story. Readers would be contributing to the happiness of characters like Gabriel Oak and others. Hardy's values would be impacted by environmental concerns (Heidar, 2016; Barry, 2017).

Among the well-known American poets who made a significant contribution to the use of eco-critical ideas in poetry after 1930 was Robert Frost. Frost's poetic pieces, such as "Departmental, Design, Nothing Gold Can Stay," "The Road Not Taken," and "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," adopt an ecocritical stance.

Frost always creates them with the goal of teaching people about how they are connected to the natural world and other living creatures. As an illustration, the lines

"And there's a barrel that I didn't fill Beside it, there may be two or three Apple I didn't pick upon. But I am done with apple picking now" (Frost, p.3-6)

The poem serves as an example of how human experience, which is prone to decay and death, is unaffected by the satisfaction or lack thereof of endless desires and that people are alone accountable for their suffering. This adds still more layer to eco-criticism's spiritual component. By making people more aware of the various ecological challenges, it also increases ecological consciousness and knowledge (Shrivastwa, 2020).

The plays of Nigerian author and dramatist Wole Soyinka are constructed on ecological ideas. His works "A Dance of Forests" (1960) and "The Swamp Dwellers" (1958) discuss the predicament of Yoruba tribes. His writings exposed the Yoruba generation's detachment from the natural world. In his writings, the main character portrays Man as helpless against the natural world and driven from the hamlet by the allure of the big metropolis. Agriculturalists must be friends with the natural world. Although he believed that a person's passion for the natural world should never fade and that even natural disasters cannot take away from it, this ultimately works against humanity as it forces them to live in a more artificial environment. This identifies the idea that excessive human interaction with the non-human world is the primary cause of the current environmental problems, since the situation is rapidly getting worse. Soyinka's works spread eco-consciousness, which shares concern for the environment and displays a growing awareness of environmental issues (Ravindran & Maithri, 2018).

One of the many British novels that ecocritics have referenced as an example of literary analysis that can be done in an ecocritical way in the postmodern era is Graham Swift's 1983 book "Waterland." This book was analyzed from the previously unidentified critical intersection of ecocriticism. Serpil Oppermann, for instance, proposed using "postmodern Ecocritical theory." She adds three essential elements to the novel: it questions dualistic, hierarchical structures; it explores whether or not notions of nature are present in the tales of literary works; and it emphasizes the linguistic techniques that support these beliefs. Waterland's proof of the cultural constructedness, according to Armbruster, does not always

refute the existence of a material cosmos.

Textual demonstrations of nature force Ecocriticism to step outside of its "comfort zone." On the other hand, one must carefully analyze what is shown and how literature and information about form influence renderings of the Fenlands in order to fully appreciate the significance of the natural environment in *Waterland*. *Waterland* emphasizes the influence of fairy tales on Crick's Fenland stories by highlighting the geological fragility of the region, among other things. With its meandering narrative and slow pacing, *Waterland* is a perfect example of highlighting the seeping and meandering nature of large personalities. In this case, the river Ouse represents a nonhuman personality. The flooding that occurs throughout the work, according to Armbruster, mirrors modern concern regarding climate change's consequences, as seen by the mention of floods in England (2010) (Bracke, 2018).

Jerry Spinelli's (2000) *Stargirl* shot across the young adult literary landscape. The book for young adults is part of the second wave of Ecocriticism. It is taken as "purely" Ecocritical reading, examines the relationship between the world of nature and characterization, and argues that *Stargirl* becomes a more rounded character. An Eco-pedagogical reading is more hopeful and holistic: it demonstrates that *Stargirl* ultimately conveys positive environmental values of Eco-literacy for readers to nurture within themselves. The characterization of *Stargirl* through imageries, similes, and symbolism of nature, avoidance of violence, and sexual characteristics bring her a resilient personality. For other characters, nature is also used as an influence. The Ecofeminist branch of Ecocriticism provides the view that *Stargirl* is nature itself. The main thrust of the novel is a call to action, hoping that younger people will emulate *Star girl's* action to protect the environment. It acknowledges diversity and a variety of actions and urges to practice kindness towards nature (Malo & Hill, 2020).

Children's literature also employs the ecocritical approach. The lonely children's story "I Am a Hornbeam Branch," written by Hasan Ali Toptaş in 2004, describes the trees that surround the Beşparmak Mountains and a hornbeam branch that grows alongside them and endures the agony of aging as they get older. Given how crucial environmental consciousness is to a child's growth, "hornbeam" is linked to a child's early imagination and potential conversation starters from the surroundings it represents. Children's fiction that incorporates eco-writing has the power to raise environmental literacy. Instead than viewing nonhuman life as a realm of stark distinctions, it views nonhuman life through the eyes of creatures, like a parallel universe that mimics behavior and bonds with those involved. All these men and matter get significance in the task when they are in an interaction with nature. Using ecological language, environmental issues are addressed both textually and graphically, and trees work as a metaphor to empathize with hornbeam's story making children eco-aware (Aslan & Bas, 2020).

McCarthy's 2006 book *"The Road"* is particularly instructive in this regard since it explains how characters' emplacement and modes of presence should be reconfigured in the wake of a worldwide catastrophe. In *"The Road,"* McCarthy imagines that the extreme environmental degradation and the problems it causes even serve to normalize abnormal human embodiments that have been tortured to the point of near death, bridging the dialectical correlation between the two. The subject as an individual and its environmental surroundings come to the forefront. This emphasizes the same basic idea at the heart of the

economic standard: that physical ecology and geography function as the interface between the human mind and the experience of human life in relation to its environment. The goal of mind-body emancipation is consistent with the goal of environmental stewardship, which is one of the repercussions of this close relationship that delineates one of the prominent objectives of Ecocriticism (Cella, 2013).

CONCLUSION

In summary, ecocriticism is still growing and is seen as a significant area of literary criticism, particularly with regard to American literature. The researcher has examined a variety of contemporary texts by well-known writers and poets whose works have been examined from an ecological or ecocritical point of view in the current study article. A awareness of the environmental problem and activism have replaced the nature-human interaction and nature-culture contrast as the overarching themes in English literature from the post-modern (post-1900) era. The biggest challenge facing ecocriticism now is how to use poetry, nature writing, and outdoor storytelling to raise environmental issues. Equality and social justice are at the forefront of ecocriticism's agenda. It examines how inspiration and vision affect people's beliefs, way of life, political views, and creative output. The goal of ecocriticism is to be transformative as well as active. All of the studies examined here over the course of a century demonstrate the pure Ecocritical shift from nature as God to nature something that has to be preserved (1900-2010). "Nature: a mystic substance" and "nature interconnectedness to human beings" are the first points in the trend, followed by "call to action" and "importance of maintaining nature's consciousness and eco-literacy about environmental issues." Research on the environment/nature notion and how it is perceived in post-modernist English literature from an ecocritical perspective might continue with detailed assessment of further material, particularly after 2000 and 2010.

REFERENCES

1. Aslan, E.&Bas. B. (2020). Ecocritical approach to children's literature: Example of "I Am Hornbeam Branch". *Educational Research and Reviews*, 15(12), 711-720.
2. Barry, P. (2017). *Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory* (4th Ed). Manchester University Press.
3. Bracke, A. (2018). "Man is the Story-Telling Animal": Graham Swift's Waterland. *Ecocriticism and Narratology*. *ISLE: Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment*, 25(2), 220-237.
4. Cella, M. (2013). The Ecosomatic Paradigm in Literature: Merging Disability Studies and Ecocriticism. *Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment*, 20(3), 574-596.
5. Dabirnia, M. (2021). A Comparative Study of the Representation of Human/Nature Relationship in Selected Poems from Robert Frost and Sohrab Sepehri From an Ecocriticism Perspective. *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, 12(6), 87-94.
6. Das, D. (2020). Ecocriticism and Its perspective: an analytical study. *International Journal of multidisciplinary educational research*, 9(12-5).
7. Ecocriticism. (2021, June 30). *Climate in Arts & History*. <https://www.science.smith.edu/climatelit/ecocriticism/> Retrieved February 15, 2023.
8. Habib, M. (2020). Nature, environment, and landscape in modern British poetry. *Literary Endeavour*, 6(1), 2020, 94-101.
9. Fleming, D. (2020). 'All we know comes from you: W. B. Yeats and Ecocriticism. *Nordic*

Irish Studies, 18(2019/2020), 56-76.

10. Heidar, H. (2016). An Ecocritical Reading of Thomas Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd*. *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences*, 73, 62-69.
11. Ju, J.D. (2004). *Nature and poetry: An ecocritical approach to modern poetry (from the Romantic age to the ecological age)*. [Published Ph.D. thesis]. University of Nebraska - Lincoln.
12. Jin, Y. (2022). The Ecological Consciousness of Natural Writing in British and American Romantic Literature. *Journal of Environmental and Public Health*, vol. 2022, Article ID 8233269, 9 pages.
13. Mabie, J. (2016). The field is ripe: Christian literary scholarship, postcolonial ecocriticism, and environmentalism. *Christianity and Literature*, 65(3), 279-297.
14. Malo, JV & Hill, C. (Eds.), (2020). *Critical Explorations of Young Adult Literature Identifying and Critiquing the Canon*. Routledge.
15. Mishra, S. (2016). Ecocriticism: A Study of Environmental Issues in Literature. *BRICS Journal of Educational Research*, 6(4), 168-170.
16. MODULE.29.ECOCRITICISM. (2019). <https://www.coursehero.com/file/119438047/MODULE-30-ECOCRITICISM-Ildocx/> Retrieved February 15, 2023.
17. Oppermann, S. (2016). From Material to Posthuman Ecocriticism: Hybridity, Stories, Natures. In H. Zapf (Ed.), *Handbook of Ecocriticism and Cultural Ecology* (pp. 273-294). Publisher: De Gruyter.
18. Ravindran, R & Maithri, K. (2018). An Ecocritical Approach on The Selected Plays of Wole Soyinka. *Literary Endeavour*, 9(3), 91-94.
19. Shrivastwa, B. (2020). An Ecocritical Approach to Nepali, Indian and English Literature. *International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences*.
20. Singh, J. (2019). Ecocriticism and its' Conceptual Developments: A Sensitive Portrayal Through Critics' Pen. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 6(1), 576-79.
21. Todd, A. (2012). *Ecocriticism and Early Modern English Literature*. Routledge.





EAGLE LEAP
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHER PVT. LTD.

“New Perspectives in English Literature”

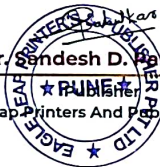
CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

This is to certify that,

Mr./Mrs/Miss./Dr./**Nishigandh Satav** of Arts & Commerce College, Warwat Bakal.
has Contributed Chapter / Research Article / Paper in an Edited Book “**New Perspectives
in English Literature**” published on 25 March 2024, with ISBN No: 978-81-968850-7-6. He/
She has contributed research paper entitled **Modern English Literature and Eco-
Criticism.**

Mr. **Randesh D. Bahulkar**

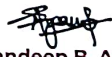
Eagle Leap Printers And Publisher Pvt. Ltd.



ISBN : 978-81-968850-7-6



9 788196 885076


Dr. Sandeep B. Agrawal

Chif- Editor



Dr. Nishigandh Satav is currently working as Associate Professor in English at Arts & Commerce College, Warwat Bakal, Tal. Sangrampur, Dist. Buldhana (M.S.). He completed his PG in English from Department of English, Sitabai Arts College, Akola, Maharashtra. Later he was awarded Ph.D. degree from SGB Amravati University. His area of interest is Indian English Literature. He has 24 years of teaching experience. He has published 47 research papers in reputed journals. During his academic journey, he attended more than 35 conferences, seminars and workshops and completed 17 professional / administrative / faculty development programs.

According to Darwinian ideology, every living being has to struggle for existence. Further, Darwin states that only the fittest will survive and the weakest will diminish. Considering this fact, struggle for existence is a perennial problem. Nissim Ezekiel, the foremost and prolific poet of India relates the Indian issues, culture, traditions and customs, superstitions and blind beliefs in his wide range of poetry. His poetry is replete with the issues related to the commoners such as labors, slum dwellers, rickshaw pullers etc. Ezekiel seems to be very interested to reflect over the ups and downs in the lives of Indian city dwellers. His poems reflect humanistic preoccupations and accepts failure and frustration as part and parcel of human existence.

His poetry has its roots in his personal experiences about his social surroundings. He is a poet within himself. He sings about his own failures and frustrations. He touches various aspects of human life. He depicts life as he sees it. The readers get involved in the poet's experiences of failures and frustrations depicted in his poetry. These aspects of human life are 'Existential Concerns' in his poetry. It is therefore in this book, Nissim Ezekiel's Poetry is explored to make a systematic analysis as to how Ezekiel handles the existential concerns of man in Indian society.



English ₹ 295

ISBN 978-81-19120-48-2



www.prashantpublications.com
prashantpublication.jal@gmail.com

Existential Concerns : A Study of Nissim Ezekiel's Poetry

Dr. Nishigandh Satav

Prashant Publications



Existential Concerns : A Study of Nissim Ezekiel's Poetry

Dr. Nishigandh Satav



Existential Concerns :
A Study of
Nissim Ezekiel's
Poetry

Dr. Nishigandh Satav



PRASHANT PUBLICATIONS

Existential Concerns : A Study of Nissim Ezekiel's Poetry

© Reserved



Publisher | Printer:

Rangrao A Patil (Prashant Publications)
3, Pratap Nagar, Dynaneshwar Mandir Road,
Near Nutan Maratha College, Jalgaon 425 001.

Phone | Web | Email:

0257-2235520, 2232800
www.prashantpublication.com
prashantpublication.jal@gmail.com

Edition | ISBN | Price

February 2024
978-81-19120-48-2
₹ 295/-

Cover Design | Typesetting

Prashant Publications



Prashant Publications app for e-Books

e -Books are available online at

www.prashantpublications.com

All rights reserved. No part of this publication shall be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying (zerex copy), recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the Author and Publishers.

Acknowledgement

It is the most awaited moment of my academic life that I've prepared this work for the degree of Ph.D. But it was impossible without the support of some people to make this dream of mine come true.

I express my sincere gratitude to my Guide Dr. Alka Bhise, Principal, Vinayak Vidnyan Mahavidyalaya, Nandgaon Khandeshwar who in a kind, friendly and humble manner bestowed upon me her valuable guidance as a result of which this thesis could be completed. She has gently, but firmly corrected me when I went wrong, guided me along the straight and narrow path when I strayed and occasionally shaken me out of my sense of complacency.

I wish to place on record my deep sense of gratitude to my colleagues and friends for their support and help.

My mother and my wife proved to be a great helping hand for me. But above all, I acknowledge the support of Dr. Subhash Gurjar and Prof. Pradip Chavan. During some adverse conditions I even thought to give up the task. But they never let me do that. They motivated and encouraged me a lot.

- Dr. Nishigandh Satav



Contents

- **Introduction.....07**
- 1. **Nissim Ezekiel and Indian English Poetry**
 A Brief Survey17
- 2. **Emergence of Nissim Ezekiel as an Artist29**
- 3. **Comprehensive Analysis of Nissim Ezekiel’s Poetry42**
- 4. **Existential Concerns in the Select Poems of**
 Nissim Ezekiel84
- 5. **Conclusion175**
- **Bibliography192**

