

**APPRAISAL OF THE LEGACY OF ROMANTICS IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY:
A CROSS-DISCIPLINARY ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND MAN'S RELATION TO NATURE**

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Abstract

In this era of global ecological crisis, where we are facing severe sufferings from modern chaos there is need of introducing research in respect to environmental literature. We need to understand the Man's relation with Nature. The planet, earth is awfully eroding away its living crust due to extreme exploitation of natural world and beyond with that man is also taking away the goodness of humanity. The present research makes a foray into the dynamics of cause and effect in the works of the Romantic poets. It aspires to throw more light onto the hitherto unexplored areas in sustainable living and linking modern civilization to Nature. Thus, it's high time to feast ardour of Romanticism, must be nourished on the people of 21st century to revive again the essence of better living in the lap of nature , returning to simplicity of rural life and fixing the modern chaos through understanding the vital need of Sustainable living and meaning life , leaving aside the material life .

Keywords : Pre-Romanticism ,Early Romantic Poets, Romanticism, Romantic Ecology, Ecocriticism , Sustainable Development, Nature, Pastoral Life, Humanity, Modern chaos.

Introduction

In the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, the Industrial Revolution had a significant effect on the poets of the Romantic age, for they serve as the direct antithesis to the subject. Not only this, Industrialism led to the destruction of rural areas, exploitation of nature, abuse of children, and eroding of decent living. In addition, urbanization was fostering more to migrate people to towns and cities which led to pamper the spirit of rural folks. The unfolding picture of huge devastation of nature and rural life can be read in a few prominent poems of Romantic Poets - Oscar Goldsmith "Deserted Village", or in the poem of William Collins's "Ode to Evening", further in the poems of James Thompson "The Seasons", William Cowper's "The Task"; Robert Burns "My Hearts in Highland", Wordsworth "Prelude", Keat's "Ode to Autumn", William Blake "Songs of Innocence" and London. These romantic poets rejected the everyday life of contemporary civilized society as drab and prosaic. They mostly dwell on vivid natural scenes and were fascinated by art.

Romanticism: An Overview

Romanticism was an international artistic, philosophical movement that flourished in the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century against Enlightenment age. In the most general and wide sense of the term, it can be defined as follows: "Romanticism is a complex artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century in Western Europe and gained strength during the Industrial Revolution. It was partly a revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment and a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature, and was embodied most strongly in the visual arts, music, and literature." (Wiki Answers)

The romantic period is perhaps one of the brilliant literary periods in the eighteenth and nineteenth century; for a number of poets have influenced the world in bringing nature closer to people; in breaking the pseudo-classicism in the name of reason and intellect; for no rules, or traditions or customs is higher other than emotions.

Rene Wellek states that *"The spirit of age rejects the neoclassical, not necessarily the classical or texts of antiquity". It proceeds to show how there is something, even more, telling more truly characteristics, and self-defining, albeit more varied"*.

It is romanticism which gave birth to passionate individualism and chauvinistic nationalism. It should be noted that the Romantic era was a great period of great change and emancipation. The works of the Romantic era also differed from preceding works in that they spoke to "common" people. Romantics strove towards literature and arts that there was for everyone, not just wealthy aristocracy.

The three basic aims of Romanticism were :

- Reverence and Return to Nature
- Belief in the goodness of Humanity

- Restoring the pastoral living traditions

Romanticism explains the vital need of emotions in the poetry and nature in the life of man. William Wordsworth defines the theory of poetry "*Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity; the emotion is contemplation, is gradually produced, and does itself actually exist in the mind.*"

In this following definition, he tries to explain the aim of the poet, in his view to correct men's feelings, to render these feelings more constant with eternal nature. It is the poet who provides us with spiritual exercises in order to give us new feelings and make our feelings sane and pure. "*The Romantic spirit can be defined as an accentuated predominance of emotional life, provoked or directed by the exercise of imaginative vision, and in its turn stimulating or directing such exercise. Intense emotion coupled with an intense display of imagery, such as the frame of mind which supports and feeds the new literature.*" (Legouis and Cazamian, 1995:997)

The Romantics give a high place to the poet: they endow him with the ability to speak to other men. Wordsworth asserts: "*He, the poet is a man speaking to men; a man . it is true, endowed with more lively sensibility, more enthusiasm and tenderness, who has a greater knowledge of human nature, and a comprehensive soul that are supposed to be common mankind*".

Since we know that nature is the inspiration of all the Romantic poets since the beginning of the eighteenth century, it can be sketched in the early Romantic poets. One can understand how Nature savours the elemental simplicities of life and the poetry has depicted the sincere love without harbouring any prejudice against anything or anyone. To quote Goodman: "*The Romantic poets had a deep and sincere love for Nature. Wordsworth is the greatest nature poet in English literature. He gave to Nature a high status and an independent subject for poetry and developed a full-fledged philosophy regarding her. This is his chief contribution to romantic poetry.*" (Goodman, 2006:25)

The four core principles of Romanticism :

1) Imagination 2) Nature 3) Individualism 4) Emotion.

- Imagination: Imagination is the centre of all things in Romanticism. One of the major aspects in Romanticism was an emphasis on the motion of the imagination. Wordsworth quotes "*Under pressures of modernization, the national imagination had become melodramatic insensitive to the subtle nuances of language and feeling, and responsive only to gaudy and insane phraseology and gross and violent stimulants*". For Romantics, imagination was the primary vehicle for the creation of art and fosters towards the understanding of creativity.

As Legouis and Cazamian observe in their book "History of English Literature regarding imagination in the Romantic poetry :

"The personality of the poet has a characteristic place in romanticism because sensibility and imagination are the very essences of individuality while intelligence tends to be general ." It is the power of imagination which allows romantic poets to weave a beautiful verse around them and get emotionally connected while expressing a powerful thought in their nature poems.

- Nature: For Romantics, Nature was a product of imagination distinct from, but related to the entities that existed in the physical world. Because it was the product of imagination , nature meant different things to different Romantic poets.

Nature could be :

- A dwelling place for divine
- A subject or an image
- A healing powers

Some Romantics argued that it is a way of the harness of civilization and the industrialized world. We need realize that it is nature that bestows equality and freedom on everyone. It provides a tranquillity and peace while flashing the truths in the souls of man. The reason why the poets of romantic age took their poetry to the lap of nature was that Nature was a huge inspiration for them.

Shelley believes that Nature exercises a healing influence on man's personality He finds solace and comfort in nature. He believed that Nature was the outward manifestation of the inner, divine beauty.

One can finally observe in the works of Lake School poets, that nature was the principal theme in their poetry, celebrating the natural world, mystical landscape, and evoking human aspirations and feelings among the common man.

- Individualism: Individualism is one of the major characteristics of English Romantic theory. Romanticism calls strictly for the individual, independent spirit, and the personal view that flows out from the poet's character. One aspect of romanticism, such as the sense of disparity and lofty ideals and everyday life, the idealization of phenomena remote from the everyday existence, the emphasis on individualism in perceiving the world.
- Emotions: The second-generation Romantics follows the preference for feeling over reason. Feeling, they believe, is the mainspring of Romantic art. Wordsworth defines poetry as -the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. The spontaneity and the overflow of emotion are frequently emphasized by the second-generation Romantic poets. The delicate sense of emotions and feelings were firmly practice in these ideals established in the romanticism. They strove to express the emotional intensity; for such an expression, intellect and reason are of no avail. In the mystic natural surroundings, romantic poets caught incidents from common life, stirred powerful feelings in them, which moved them to utterances in the form of melodious poems.

Pre-Romanticism and Early Romantic Poets: At Glance

Encyclopaedia Britannica provides the following definition of pre-romanticism, which precisely depicts not only attributes of the pre-romantic literature, but also the atmosphere in which the movement originated: ... *a shift in public taste away from the grandeur, austerity, nobility, idealization, and elevated sentiments of Neoclassicism or Classicism toward simpler, sincerer, and more natural forms of expression.*

The contemplative poets of Pre-Romanticism are James Thomson, William Collins, William Cowper and Robert Burns. These poets showed a great interest in natural landscape and pastoral life, showing a deep desire for the natural beauties and longing for the sense of belonging they lived; to some extent expressing strong patriotism.

James Thomson (1700-1748): He was a Scottish poet and playwright, known for his masterpiece "The Seasons". He was one of the Poets who took the deep interest in Nature. Nevertheless, he was one of the early Romantic poets who also evoked the interest in the processes of nature. He is a poet who is described as "a poet of the pictorial landscape".

One of his most celebrated poems of Thompson "The Season". where he was able to connect the fine interaction between man and Nature. It celebrates the magnificence and harmony of Nature as supreme philosophy. The poem "The Season" embodies literary, philosophical, and theological idea of the eighteenth century. Indeed, the following lines of the poem remind us of Wordsworth :

Now the soft Hour

Walking comes from him who lonely loves

To seek the distant Hills, and there converse

With nature, there to harmonize his Heart,

And in pathetic Song of breath around

The harmony of Others.

(‘The Seasons’, II, 1379-84")

William Collins (1721-1759): He was a poet of Pre-Romantic age and regarded as the most skilled eighteenth-century lyric poet. His poems were infused with Romantic flavour and were able to depict the fine lines on the new spirit of romanticism and new way of verification .

He was a poet with a deep thought which has exercised pervasive influence on almost all the Romantic poets. He finds that landscape evokes ideas and emotions. He particularly loves Nature at twilight. His " Ode to Evening" is the forerunner of Keat's "Ode toAutumn". Romantic tendencies such s a return to the past and anti-intellectualism.

William Collins is a Pre-Romantic poet, whose Odes on Several Descriptive and Allegorical Subject heralds the future forthcoming of nineteenth-century romanticism. In these odes "Collins returns to Pindar's regularity of structure. But the originality of the Odes lies in their intensity of vision, which risks obscurity in quest of the sublime" (Norton 2870).

Collins shows a strong interest in folklore and its relation to literature. In the poem Ode to Evening, which is a melancholy poetry, the poet speaks to return to simplicities of rural life. He talks about his longing for mountain life and village side which has been destructed and marred due to urbanisation. He yearns for natural beauty in the world. Therefore, through this poem "Ode to Evening" he tries to recapture the moment he lived in the lap of nature and gives a reminder call to return to the simplicity of life in order to fix the chaos of modern civilization generated due to urbanization.

To make Collins's romantic tendencies crystal clear, one can quote the great Romantic poet, Coleridge, who says Collins "has inspired and whirled me along with greater agitations of enthusiasm than any the most impassioned scene in Schiller or Shakespeare" (Norton 2870)

According to Robert Southey, he was one of the most well-liked poets of his generation. For him, love of nature and religious worship are co-related. He believes that contemplation in the midst of Nature will bestow wisdom. He desires the beauty of the countryside, and thus portrays Nature in his poems. Hence, he was one of such poets in which Wordsworth too developed the same idea. Cowper anticipated the romantic generation in his political liberalism, in his humanitarianism, and most of all his sympathetic and faithful rendering of external nature".

Robert Burns (1759 -1796): Burns is the most beloved poet of the Scots; he is also a symbol of their national spirit. He was one of the Scottish poets who voice for Nature and was later considered essentially romantic tendencies. He has stepped in Scottish folklore; he respected the common man. Though Burns' poetry is based on local people and situations, he is definitely not a regional poet in any narrow sense. He stresses the elemental, universal, and permanent moods and thoughts in all humanity. His use of lowly subjects and simple diction was a worthwhile example to Wordsworth and to other Romantic Poets.

In addition, Burns poem titled "My Hearts in the Highland" written in 1789 is a beautiful poem and song shows his great love for Nature.

He says that where ever he goes, in any part, in any corner of the world, his heart will be always in the Highland and he will always love. he is quite fed up with the hustle and bustle of the city and yearns for a wild forest. The poem expresses the strong sense of belonging to the place he lived and admiration of natural beauties as well as regret leaving Highland; expressing through vivid and descriptive language using natural aspects. Nature stands for the idea of homeland here.

The song was written in 1789 as a reaction to Burns' tours in the Highlands which was his first encounter with the wild beauty of Scottish mountain ranges dominating the region ("Robert Burns: Works Written in 1789"). The most important companion on the tour was the scenery of uncultivated grandeur, and the magnificence of nature influenced the poem.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,

My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer;

Chasing the wild-deer, and following the roe,

My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go. (Burns, "My Heart's in the Highlands")

The Romantic Period poets: a quick review

"The romantic poets of the first generation – Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey and Scott – began as revolutionaries. The second generation of poets against the exception of Keats, who lived in an ivory tower of his own, carried on a revolt against the social structure, kings and priests and unjust laws. Byron had a grudge against society, and without knowing much of it, he satirized bourgeois life. He had a real passion for liberty and his heart moved with rage against tyrants and despots. Shelley was a rebel against society. He believed that a new world will arise in future. He was against kings and priests." (Mundra and Mundra, 1992:269)

One of the striking features about Romantic poets and Romantic poems were all about admiration of nature and defining the ideals of Romanticism which involves imagination, emotions, individuality, symbolism, and escape from reality. Poets like Blake, Byron, Keats, Shelley and Coleridge all were heavily doped with the essence of Romanticism. Since the height of the Romantic period was marked by a brilliant flowering of a poetry of William Wordsworth nature poems, "Tintern Abbey".

Keats poetry may be described as a hymn to the world's beauty and to the splendour of human nature. Keats's quotes that Poetry should come "*as naturally as the leaves of the tree*". Blake thought *Poetry comes from inspiration, vision and prophecy*. Shelley "Defence of Poetry states "*Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world*". Like Wordsworth, Shelley spent a good deal of time in the contemplation of natural phenomena. He called the inner reality, "Light", Beauty", "Of Sustaining Love" and he tried to identify himself with this. He believed that *mankind can be made perfect: tyranny can be abolished, freedom can flourish in all walks of life; he was indeed an idealist.*

It is Light and Sound that deeply attracted him. His own aspirations, his own poetic fervour is like the skylark which soars above the ground. It is the skylark's songs which inspire him more: the ode to Skylark

Such harmonious madness

From my lips would flow

The World should listen then.

Coleridge decided to keep his child in the midst of nature. He quotes

Thou my babe, shall wander like a breeze

By lakes and sandy shores, beneath the crags

Of ancient mountain and beneath the clouds

It was the influence of Wordsworth and romantic age which made him think nature was the fountain of grand forms and of eternity.

Romanticism and ecology

One can decisively approve that the French Revolution was the prodigious source of Romanticism, then that is used to be called "Return to Nature." Critic Mc Gann argues that the traditional view of Romantics return to nature is a form of escapism. The beginning of romanticism can be traced from the poems of William Wordsworth, one of the greatest British poets who defined the new era in writing nature poems and perceiving human from a very different angle. He quotes "*the best portion of man's life, his little, nameless, unremembered acts of love and kindness*". This shows the temperament of the Romantic age and his idealism while writing poems on nature and goodness of man. The Prelude is considered to be one of the best poem crownings in the achievement of Romanticism. However, there are many poems which have been widely read and discuss on framing the concept of Nature, as an inspiration and healing elements of the world. In other words, there is a closer connection between William Wordsworth and Nature. His poems not only inspired the entire poets of the Romantic age but all those authors who still admire the beauty of Nature and seeks peace and harmony. As William J. Long remarks: "*The essence of romanticism must be remembered that literature must reflect all that is spontaneous and be free to follow its own fancy in its own way*"

Romantic Ecology: Notion of Green world

Romantic ecology can be demarcated as a theory to examine the essence of Romantic nature poems, to boost the level of level of harmony and reverence for nature and articulating a meaningful human relation within the natural world. In short, Romantic ecology is an interdisciplinary subject Romanticism and Ecology about praising the beauty of nature and pastoral traditions along with articulating meaningful human relationships within the natural world.

Jonathan Bate through his book published in 1991; revived the modern literary theory of ecology through his edition: *Romantic Ecology* and presented the green picture of Romantic poets especially representing Wordsworth poems.

Bate revived the dominant nineteenth-century perception of the crucial Romantic poet William Wordsworth as a 'poet of nature' whose work forms a coherent protest against the dominant ideologies of 'political economy' and industrialism. *Bate's book is subtitled Wordsworth and the Environmental Tradition. (Clark, Introduction to Literature and*

Environment; Cambridge ch1; Romantic ecology; pg 16). Romantic ecology is a theory of ecosystem and unalienated labour firmly rooted not in idealist and elitist text, but in pragmatic and populist 's text of the time. Bate (10). In his book it is clearly mentioned that "Romantic Ecology" references the green earth because it recognises neither physically nor psychologically we live without green things; it proclaims that there is one life within us and abroad, that the earth is a single ecosystem which we destabilize at our peril. In sharp contrast to Romantic ideology, romantic ecology deal directly with the material world, from history to society – it is an attempt to enable mankind the better to live in the modern world by entering into harmony with the environment.

Ideologically speaking, the main purpose of romantic ecology is to give importance to nature, to rural life, Green world, the notion of ecology in the contemporary world and diverting people towards green politics. Bate argues that Wordsworth is using pastoral traditions to critique both the form and ideal of Romantic ecology. He situates Wordsworth in the Ecological subconscious environment of both nineteenth century and twentieth-first century. Bate's 'Romantic ecology' reaffirms the importance of the natural world as a topic for literary criticism but at the risk of over-idealising premodern and capitalist ways of life... In fact, the late eighteenth century had also seen a revolution in attitudes to animals and non-human suffering, something prominent in the work of Robert Burns. (19). Robert Burns poem "To a Mouse" deals with the issue of nature at human's mercy and aims at drawing the attention to the necessity of respecting all living creatures. In this poem, the poet interconnects his humanitarian views as well as his opinion on difficulties of human life."

In Romantic Ecology, however, the claims of the nation-human appear primarily as helping to realise forms of a less exploitative, more 'natural' human society.(19); Clark, *Introduction to Literature and Environment; Cambridge*.

Nature as a stimulus for Romantic Poems

Romantic poetry, no doubt is primarily about nature and secondarily about a man. However, it critics like Bate claimed that Romantic poetry is more about nature because nature is the measure of all thing and both the medium and object of the search. Those neoclassical poets had high standard urban society embellished into intellectuals but romantic poets of early eighteenth century and nineteenth century replaced it with mystical landscape, clouds, flowers, valleys, mountains, Skylark, daffodils, Grecian Urn, Autumn, garden, Rosebud, Highlands, Birds chirping etc, Romantic poets played a vital role in depicting nature in Romantic poetry overseen by imagination and emotion which gets motivated by natural surroundings. It is during Romantic period nature is in its physical arrival emerged as the privileged material for voicing human relations with the environment emancipated from natural margins of religion and society and expressing the profound depth of the soul.

Treatment of Nature in William Wordsworth's Prelude

The Prelude is a landmark poem in the history of the English literature. William Wordsworth worked for more than forty years to give full last touch. The prelude is about the poet himself; it is an autobiographical poem. but it is also about the nature and function of the human mind; so, it is psychological ; it gives a certain definite moral conclusion; so, it is didactic; it is about the infinite power and harmony of nature; so, it is spiritual ; it is an attempt to define the role and potentiality of imagination, and so it is intellectual. The Prelude no doubt, talks about social relevance, its relation to historical time and divine scheme.

However, the Prelude is remembered as a poem of self-consciousness and search for identity written at the time when entire Europe, was reeling under the nightmare of Napoleonic onslaughts, looking for the stable identity, a solid value system. In this sense, Prelude is the most representative work not only for English Romanticism but also for concomitant romantic idealism. W.J...Harvey states that "the world of Prelude is not just the world of the mind communing with Nature; it is also the world of the University, the metropolis and the arena of politics."

The Prelude is Humanity's last and most ardent attempt to discover pure joy in life. Though it is very difficult to categorize, this lofty poem embodies the history of humanity standing on the crossroad of selfishness and humanism, science and imagination, adventure and utilitarianism, materialism and spiritualism. The poet has absorbed all his new ideas and experiences, therefore the poem subtitled "Growth of a Poet's Mind".

The poem opens with a note of joy. The wind suggests calm and peace and is matched by a corresponding mild creative breeze within which becomes a storm and breaking the frost, invokes the spring. In the very beginning, the theme is announced: the discovery of Nature's beauty and discovery of man's true self.

Through the following passage, Wordsworth claims that no one can be more grateful other than poet because he himself has finally found a soothing shelter in the lap of nature. As he is quite disappointed with a vast city; its cruel fetters chained him and he criticises for being a slave of manners and customs, conventions and hypocrisies but now he feels free as the bird that can fly in the sky at its will, to search for harmony between man and nature. In one sense it is a typical romantic view of nature.

Thanks to the means.....as best might suit her aim.

(Lines 351 -356)

Wordsworth thanked the nature for applying her methods when necessary. He says *Nature is man's true and most dependable, most sympathetic guardian.* The poet explains how nature keeps the man on the right track. Wordsworth romanticism lies in this mystical approach to nature, but he describes his personal experience with such a

force as to give it universal validity and appeal. .Everywhere in the poem, it is nature imagery; images drawn from the world of nature, water, mountains, valleys, breezes, etc; and everything is literal, true, to object as it is. On reading the entire poem we could weave the philosophical man-nature relationship. The experience of his early life remained stored in his mind, and thus realised the most fundamental truths of life and formulated his philosophy of nature.

In his youth, Wordsworth was inspired by the ideas of Voltaire, Rousseau that led to the revolutionary movement in France. He welcomed rich humanism which made him quite sympathetic to the suffering of humanity in an age of when industrialism made the difference between rich and poor. He heard the still sad music of humanity and claimed that "what man has made of man". Through his poems, Wordsworth always tried to show man the right path and this made much of his poetry didactic. Apart from deep emotional concern for humanity, his approach towards understanding of nature as an inspiration and healing power is certainly commendable. He quotes "*Nature never did betray the heart that loved her. If one goes to Nature with an open heart , nature gives one everything, especially strength to face and overcome all sorrows and sufferings of life*". Therefore, The Prelude is an outstanding verse of William Wordsworth which suggests "Love of Nature leads to Love of Mankind" and both are co-related to each other.

Assessment of sustainable Living in the Romantic age

The romantic age was, to some extent a reaction to the industrial revolution which was a practical expression of technology garner during the Enlightenment age.

Romantics played a significant role in launching the conservation movement on multiple fronts. Crash upon on natural land, spoiling rural life, villages were a precursor of the conservation movement.Industrialism led to the destruction of rural areas around Great Britain and Europe, there was major exploitation of nature, this led to many poets to recall the time before urbanisation and industrialisation

The poets of romantic age like, Lawrence, Blake, Wordsworth , Southey, Collins, Cowper, Coleridge, Keat's, Oscar Goldsmith, W.B. Yeats, were some of them who were uniquely capable of commutating with the beauties of nature and were enormously sensitive to environmental changes. Wordsworth was one of them who tried to express a viewpoint of nature and push harder to escape himself from the consequences of industrialism and urbanisation . and eroding of green villages and countryside and widely talked about the man's relation with nature... In the poem, Deserted Village by Oliver Goldsmith, published in 1770, condemn the rural depopulation and destroying the pastoral living traditions.

Keats' Ode to Nightingale shows how the speaker envies simplicity as opposed to the cramped, ever-changing pace of Urbanisation. He expresses admiration for the natural world and portrays nature as a means of escaping the troubles of modern life" (Caroll)

Altogether it could be noted that Romantic poets felt chafed with the tyranny, immortality and ugliness of materialistic life of the age. To avoid such desertification, they sought an escape through their poetry. They rebel against the unhappy reality that beautiful world is turning into an ugly place, because of growing hatred and narrow-minded outlook. Wordsworth in his famous poem "Tintern Abbey" recounts the love of nature and humankind on three stages :

- Sensuous passion
- Moral influence
- Mystical communion

In Wordsworth's theory of Poetry, he proclaims that "rustic and humble life is better suited for essential passions of the heart". He believes that emotions of rural people are simpler, purer, and perhaps better than those of the city dweller. He also thought the people living in the midst of nature have a better moral attitude, and they become part of the sense of divinity present in nature. Indeed, Wordsworth is enough to influence the modern thinking on the natural goodness of humanity , the moral value of simple living, preservation of the natural world, restoring pastoral ethnicities, and taking cues from the nature which is the inspiration and healing powers for modern chaos, Wordsworth translate this following into action both in his and his work the principle "Simple living and High thinking".

More philosophically, Romanticists like Lawrence , Blake , Wordworth , Southey , Collins, Cowper , Coleridge , Keat's , and Shelley , nature poems can evoke silent breathing life and discern a grandeur world again in the 21st century. It is Romantic ardour , the resolution to modern society for transforming life into peace and harmony. It is a golden theory to heals the evils of modern civilizations. "The Romantics poet believed in a hidden realitybased on their poetry , they made different use of it ,to depict the real world in the age of Romanticism Thus , Romantics dreamt of a better and happier world to come on which build "Utopias of the Future ". They glorified both the Soul and Senses.

Ecocriticism as a tool literature and environment

To be very specific, *Ecocriticism is the study of literature and the environment from an interdisciplinary point of view, where literature scholars analyse the text that illustrates environmental concerns and examine the various ways literature treats the subject of nature.* (Wiki)

The term 'Eco-criticism' (Greek Oikos and kritis) is interpreted as 'house judge' by William Howarth. He says: "the oikos is nature, a place Edward Hoagland calls 'our widest home,' and the kritos is an arbiter of taste".

It has given new wings in the branch of humanities and is a modern literary theory which deals with beauty and healing power of nature. In addition, Eco criticism attempts to draw insights from the two different study –"Literature" and " Environment". No doubt eighteenth and nineteenth century have witnessed the close relationship between literature and environment through the works of Romantic poets .today, in the 21st century, an age of tech and science, "ecocriticism is going to play a crucial role in analysing the relationship between natural and social world. It evokes new knowledge toward literary approach, towards green politics and towards reverence for the green world, which is a solution to the global crisis like global warming and climate change. William Rueckert, who in a 1978 essay titled "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism" wrote that ecocriticism entailed "application of ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature". To simply put, Ecocriticism is a tool to the study of literature and environmental studies.

"Ecocriticism gives a new meaning to place, setting, and environment. Ecocritics in their study want an ecological perception of nature to change the ways humans inhabit the Earth. Ecocriticism is a rapidly changing theoretical approach, which is different from the traditional approach to literature. Here the critic explores the local or global, the material or physical, or the historical or natural history in the context of a work of art. An ecocritical approach to literature is often interdisciplinary, citing knowledge of environmental studies, the natural sciences, and cultural and social studies."

--Roots of ecocriticism: an exploration of the history of ecocriticism, a literary theory of the post-modern world Dr...Vathana Fenn

Modern environmental criticism often continues these older traditions of anti-industrial argument, deploying concepts of nature as a moral and psychic norm. A continuity of Romantic ideas can be traced through elements of the texts of Wordsworth. We need to focus our study on the eco centred humanism rather tech centred study. In such a scenario, we would realize the potential of nature in shaping the human minds towards the deep connection of natural world which is inevitable to be protected and hence, ecocriticism allow scholars to examine that potential of in the works of Romantic age literature. *According to Glen Love Ecocriticism focuses on the "interconnections between the material world and human culture, specifically the cultural artefacts language and literature" (196)*

Ecocriticism. therefore, emerged as a modern approach to study ecological literature and has been widely accepted by many critics like Glotfelty, Cheryl and Harold Fromm. Ed; Glen A, Love; Buell Lawrence. et.al, the as a vital method to deal with the modern crisis related to nature and environment. In addition, Eco criticism gives emphasis on the "Harmony of Humanity and Nature" as well.

Conclusion:

Unquestionably, it is the treatment of nature that we find in the poetry of Romantic age poets which brought a new relation in literature in the 18th and 19th century and now it is the right time to implement the same in the 21st century modern age. The peculiar quality of Romanticism lies in this which is apparently detaching us from the real world, thus we need to explore the unknown possibilities of creativity and emotions to restore us to modern reality at a higher point. *By connecting single sensible experiences with some undefinable superior order of things, The Romantics have enriched our appreciation of the familiar world and awakened a new wonder at us.* Thus, Romanticism in the 21st century must adhere into the modern civilization.

Ecocriticism will try to re-outline the culture which is stubbornly being followed in the name of high tech world recklessly destroying the planet. Frederick rightly says that "Ecocriticism gives human beings a better understanding of nature" (134). Ecocriticism is a necessary part of literary scholarship because literature cannot separate characters from nature and that they domesticate either destructively or productively. Simple Living and High thinking

According to Wikipedia definition; *"Sustainable living is fundamentally the application of sustainability to lifestyle choice and decisions. One conception of sustainable living expresses what it means in triple-bottom-line terms as meeting present ecological, societal, and economical needs without compromising these factors for future generations".*(wiki)

This social change has affected the thoughts of people in the Romantic era , need to be brought in the 21st century which is the possible solution to fix the modern chaos and therefore introduce the new scholars towards the variety of Romanticism and Romantic poets which is going to influence , impress , imprint and induce them with a philosophy of harmony in nature and humanity.

The entire agenda of this research article is to make everyone grasp about moving towards "Common Future"; deriving its roots in Romanticism movement and in the Legacy of Romantic Poets.

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