

An in-depth examination of the relationship between humankind and the natural world in D. H. Lawrence's novels.

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Abstract

In order to reveal D.H. Lawrence's complex and frequently thought-provoking views on the human condition, this study explores the complex interplay between humans and the natural environment in his works. In addition to examining the possibility of reconnection and rebirth, this study uses an eco-critical lens to analyse how Lawrence's works convey a deep sense of alienation between contemporary people and the natural world. Another significant theme in Lawrence's writings is the relationship between humans and the cosmos. Man can attain fulfillment in life through a pure interaction with the universe. Sometimes man creates erroneous relationships with the powers of nature and the entire cosmos because of his mental patterns, which leads to sorrow and calamity. The closest person to man who embodies nature is the woman he loves and marries. The closest symbol of the universe to a woman is her partner. The current research focusses on important relationships between humans and their environment, including celestial bodies include the sun, moon, and other planets. Lawrence's criticism of industrialization, urbanization, and the rationalization of nature is revealed by this study's analysis of important books including Sons and Lovers, The Rainbow, and Women in Love. It also demonstrates his vision of a revitalized human-nature interaction that prioritizes reciprocity, embodiment, and awe. In the end, this study shows how Lawrence's ecological observations are still relevant to current environmental discussions, encouraging readers to reevaluate the contributions made by the writer to the aesthetic and philosophical heritage of ecological thought.

Keywords: *Literary analysis, nature writing, ecological insight, D.H. Lawrence, Eco criticism, human-nature relationship, cosmos, human-nature relationship, nature, soul, modernist literature, environmental humanities, interdisciplinary studies, and nature.*

Introduction

One of the best authors and philosophers is D. H. Lawrence. Human relationship issues take up a big portion of Lawrence's writing. Relationships between men and women, women and men, children and parents, and the relationship between man and the cosmos are the main topics. In order to find fulfillment in life, an individual's connection with the cosmos is examined in this study of his works. Lawrence's portrayal of nature is frequently praised for its spirituality, sensuality, and vitality. Paul Morel, the protagonist of Sons and Lovers, has a very intuitive and emotional bond with nature. Paul's encounters with nature are portrayed in the book as a source of solace, motivation, and spiritual rejuvenation. Paul, for example, experiences "a sense of marvel, of awe, of mystique" while taking a stroll in the woods (Lawrence 123). In Lawrence's writings, this feeling of amazement frequently appears, emphasizing the value of preserving awe and respect for nature as a whole. Even though Annabel in Lawrence's first book, The White Peacock, favors nature to human society, there are some lies in his relationship with it. He despises being a woman since he can't forget his unpleasant past interactions with women. There is no such thing as past or future in nature.

Now is the only time. It can be aggressive, gentle, or "furious" at times. However, it doesn't foster a "feeling of resentment." Annabel leads a miserable existence and passes away in a miserable manner. George feels as though he is gradually "crumbling away" from his foundations when he is shut off from his fields at the start of his tragedy. He compares the state of his illness with the condition of a tree of sycamore whose main shoot has been severed.

Additionally, his connection with Lottie ends. George's ultimate alienation stems from both his loss of connection to the earth and the severing of human ties. Lawrence, on the other hand, also illustrates how modernity and industrialization have a negative effect on nature. Industrialization's invasion eventually weakens the Brangwen family's ties to the land in *The Rainbow*. The story depicts the devastation caused by mining and industrial growth on the environment, which results in a feeling of estrangement and alienation. The necessity for a more peaceful and sustainable interaction between people and the environment is highlighted by this examination of modernity's effects on the natural world, which appears frequently in Lawrence's writings.

The discord between nature and humanity is largely to blame for the misery that exists in the world today. After reading *Kangaroo*, one gets the impression of Australia as having two distinct worlds: the natural world and the human world. Whereas the world that nature produces is full of joy and beauty, the universe of man is fraught of strife and problems. According to Lawrence, all living beings possess a soul. We can form a bond with a bird, a flower, or a tree. We can be satisfied in this connection. However, true happiness may only be experienced when we honor the uniqueness of the flower, tree, or bird. Nature's romantic lovers frequently lack the capacity for wholesome interpersonal interactions. Such passionate lovers of nature are Helena in *The Trespasser* among Miriam in *Sons and Lovers*. Sigmund commits suicide as a result of Helena's "romanticism." "Their common yearning for something in Nature" is the beginning of Miriam and Paul's love. However, Miriam's affection for Nature is egoistic and possessive, much like her affection for her younger brother of four. Man can so share this delight and beauty as Nature by letting go of his egoism and self-consciousness.

In addition, the notion of an innate, primal bond between people and the natural environment is frequently explored in Lawrence's books. Rupert Birkin, a character in *Women in Love*, exemplifies this concept by pursuing a more genuine and intuitive connection with nature. The spontaneity, inventiveness, and freedom that define Birkin's relationship with nature. For example, Lawrence characterizes Birkin and his lover Ursula's motions as "wild, chaotic, and wonderful" during a scene where they dance in the moonlight (Lawrence 245). This scenario demonstrates how people can re-establish a closer, more primal connection with nature. *The Rainbow* depicts the marriage of the first generations of the Brangwens' male (Tom) and female (Lydia) to the soil they till. They lead lives that are connected with their surroundings. Tom and Lydia are content with their lives. In their lives, they achieve a high degree of fulfillment. Although Will and Anna's life is not a horrible failure, it is just partially fulfilled. They are of the second generation. Both their relationships with one another and their surroundings contain traces of dishonesty. They both eventually come to see their relationships from a different angle, though. Ursula Brangwen, a third-generation character, sees a rainbow in the sky at the book's end, which represents both the promise that man would eventually overcome his self-conscious dishonesty and the hope in her own existence.

The mystery of existence has become lost to the modern man. In *The Plumed Serpent*, Kate travels to Mexico to solve the mysteries of life. "All politics or jazzing or slushy metaphysics or sordid spiritualism," she believes, is what life is like in Europe. With the great sun and stars like a tree extending its leaves, she wishes to "let the foolish world steal across to her and add its own motion to her, the motion of the stress of life." She wants to get away from the mechanical life of Europe. Let the world come back to life for me, she pleads, "and give me the mystery! In today's industrialized world, man has been reduced to a mechanical component of society. He has lost his sense of self and autonomy at work and has instead become a cog in the wheel of the massive industrial machine. In *Women in Love*, General, the industrial tycoon, views a worker as merely a machine tool or instrument. In *The Rainbow*, the effects of industrialism on humans and their surroundings are eloquently described: The earth is being defaced by indiscriminate industrialization, which is making everything ugly. No privacy has been left for man. There is pollution in the air. There are three types of pollution: noise, water, and air. Both the night and the day have lost their rhythm. Sharp electric lights and industrial noises transform the quiet night into a tense day. To sum up, D.H.

To sum up, D.H. Lawrence's books provide a thorough examination of the interaction between people and the natural environment. Lawrence emphasizes the value of preserving awe and respect for the natural world by portraying it as a source of inspiration, wonder, and spiritual rejuvenation. His criticism of how civilization has affected nature also serves as a warning that an environmentally friendly and peaceful coexistence of humans and our surroundings is required. In the end, Lawrence's books present a compelling picture of how people might be able to re-establish a closer, more primal connection with nature. In *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, vendors associate Mammon with "the mass will of people." The soul of man connects him to the universe. The will has taken over and modern man has become out of touch with his spirit. Greed has become the hallmark of the will-directed and will-dominated man. He is being poisoned by too much money and starved by too little. To sum up, Lawrence thought that since God is a part of

creation, it is pointless to try to isolate or differentiate him from it. His understanding of God can therefore aid us in comprehending his perspective on the place of man in the universe. The discord between nature and humanity is largely to blame for the misery that exists in the world today.

Conclusion

In summary, D.H. Lawrence's books provide a deep and complex examination of the interaction between people and the natural environment. Through his writings, Lawrence criticizes the estranging consequences of industrialization and modernity while simultaneously imagining a more sustainable and peaceful coexistence of people and the environment. Lawrence's portrayal of nature as a wellspring of inspiration, wonder, and spiritual rejuvenation emphasizes how crucial it is to preserve awe and respect for the natural world. His focus on the need for people to discover their place in nature and re-establish a connection with their emotional and intuitive selves provides a compelling vision for a more genuine and purposeful way of life. The interaction between humans and the natural environment is ultimately implied to be intricate, multidimensional, and intricately linked to the human predicament in Lawrence's writings. In light of the difficulties we face in the Anthropogenic period, Lawrence's writings serve as a relevant and provocative reminder of the requirement for a more complex and long-term view of our role in nature.

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