

## Passionate Nature Enthusiasts - Rabindranath Tagore and M. T. Vasudevan Nair

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### Introduction

The comparison between M. T. Vasudevan Nair and Rabindranath Tagore as passionate nature enthusiasts is being made here. The study confined itself to their attitude towards life, humanism, love of nature, and rural life, as revealed in their works. Both humanitarian writers may be different in their age, language, cultural background, and religion, but they share a common approach and characteristics. They are prolific and humanitarian writers. Both writers placed great emphasis on their own individuality in their characters.

**Key Words:** M. T. Vasudevan Nair Rabindranath Tagore Nature, Rain, Mist, River, Love,



**M. T. Vasudevan Nair (born 15<sup>th</sup> July 1933)**

Courtesy: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M.\\_T.\\_Vasudevan\\_Nair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M._T._Vasudevan_Nair)

This article is about two representative writers from two different states of India: Bengal and Kerala.

Rabindranath Tagore was born on May 7, 1861, in Calcutta as the son of Devendranath Tagore, a Bengali landowner. He was raised in an environment of culture and religion. Tagore dedicated much of his life to education, religion, and peace. He was a poet, novelist, short story writer, dramatist, social reformer, musician, painter, A practical idealist who has become a real dream in Shantiniketan Tagore, convinced of the need for education for his people, founded his famous Shantiniketan School, which later became Vishwa-Bharathi University. He believed that the common language should be the basis of all good writing. He wanted to free his people from the narrow-mindedness of Bengali society. Tagore received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913 in Europe.

Madath Thekkepattu Vasudevan Nair was born on July 15, 1933, as the son of T. Narayanan and Ammaluamma, Kudallur, in Ponnani District, Kerala. As cinema director, writer, editor, and instructor, M. T. Vasudevan Nair, rose to fame. He has established himself as one of India's most renowned modern writers, having written novels, short tales, dramas, travelogues, stories, and journalism. Three kilometres from home is how he developed the habit of visiting the library. Many works of his have been translated into English and Hindi. He won the Kerala Sahitya Academy Award for *The Legacy* and the Central Award for *Kaalam*.

### **Passionate Naturalists, M. T. Vasudevan Nair and Rabindranath Tagore**

In his poetic work *Glimpses of Bengal*, Tagore spoke of the peace that comes with being alone and the splendour of the flat land under a clear sky. The lifestyles of the villages are not fast paced, yet they are also not static. The cadence of work and play is the same, as if they go hand in hand. It sounds as though they have blended into a soft, dreamy, and melancholy tune that is wide but subdued. The beach extends all the way to the edge, and in the distance, he makes out a row of trees that runs parallel to the Padma River. The trees show different shades of blue in some spots and pale, green, or even earthy grey in others.

M. T. Vasudevan Nair is a natural enthusiast who adores the Nila River. He had said to himself that he loved the known Nila River far more than the world's incomprehensible seas.

Writings about the meandering river Nila, with their waves breaking upon the banks one after another, he brings about a closeness in the link between the happiness and sorrows of the characters in the works and the rhythm of the waves of the river. He has captured the beauty of moonlight nights and covered mountains realistically.

The Nila River is adored by wildlife enthusiast M. T. Vasudevan Nair. He said to himself that he is far more in love with the known Nila River than he is with the vast oceans. Texts describe the Nila River's meandering course and the successive waves that crash against its banks in great detail. He ends the relationship that existed between the rhythm of the river's waves and the joys and sufferings of the characters in his works. The author has skillfully and honestly portrayed the allure of moonlit nights and snow-capped mountains.

In his piece *Valarthu Mrigangal*, which portrays the life of a circus performer, he describes moonlight as coming in through the window and speaking into the room. The Western Ghats appear as a shadow in the mist. The night's cloudy silence permeates the environment.

The fragrance of mango flowers filled the air on this specific full moon night in spring, according to Tagore's description of the night in his book *The Renunciation*. The sweet sounds of a hardworking bird were tucked away in the dense foliage of an ancient tree near a pond.

Simple, organic, and subjective is M. T. Vasudevan Nair's love of nature. He's crazy about rain that comes with lightning and thunder. He likens the rain to his mother in his piece, *Karkitakam*. When you approach, you assume it is in a nice mood, but it demonstrates how to be sentimental when you least expect it to be.

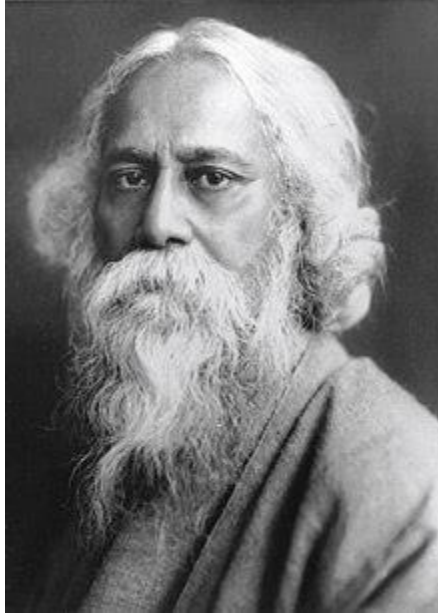
Tagore is a passionate admirer of clouds and rain. This is seen in his book, *Gora*: The sky grew darker in the middle of the wet evening, the moisture in it making everything heavy. Under

the ominous cloud cover, Calcutta rested peacefully, like a large, wretched dog curled up with its head resting on its tail. Rain has been pouring steadily since the previous evening; it has not been heavy enough to clear the muck from the streets entirely, but it has been enough to create some conditions conducive to mudslides. The enormous clouds persisted even after the afternoon's rain stopped at four o'clock.

In terms of content and style, *Asuravith* is among M. T. Vasudevan Nair's best books. It takes place in rural Kerala during a time frame when the conventional combined family was beginning to fall apart. The book addresses how male-female relationships and familial allegiances function in a tradition-bound society while also examining religion and caste identities. He said the river rises in the monsoon and floods the road, which over time causes the ferry beside the river to deteriorate.

The local temple is next to the parapet, where Govindankutty spends his evenings sitting. He enjoys climbing the stairs to the hill and perching on the overhanging rock to watch the ferry boat sail past. The reader may visualise these incidents in his mind's eye since M. T. Vasudevan Nair depicts everything so vividly.

Nine years after her beloved abandoned her, Vimala is still waiting for him in M. T. Vasudevan Nair's *Manju*. The mountain appears in the stories in an eerie way. The emotions we feel both inside and outside of the lives of characters are metaphorically represented by mist.



**Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)**

**Courtesy:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabindranath\\_Tagore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabindranath_Tagore)

The true enigma to Tagore is that he also adores the mist. In *Stay Birds*, Tagore writes, “A stunning surprise is bestowed by the likeness of love in the mist that settles into the hills’ core.” One could refer to Tagore’s language as the language of nature. He feels compelled to express his profound love of nature through metaphors, similes, and parallels. He has become known as the poet of nature after coining the phrases “The Land Bereaved,” “Evening’s Verdant Splendour,” “Boundless Horizon,” “The Babbling Streams’ Unsettled Flow,” “Abandoned Remnants of Innocence,” and “Morning’s Fresh Dew” etc.

In Kerala, seeing the sun and rain together is a common sight that makes M. T. Vasudevan Nair very happy. The sun fell beneath the cloud cover, he writes in *Kurukkante Kalyanam*. “Rain and shine together on the jackals’ wedding day,” the sun said as it began to shower.” Tagore is a big fan of storms and rain. He likens a raging lunatic who has broken free from his restraints to a storm in a passage from *The Hungry Stones*. Most nature’s creations serve various purposes. Man and nature are connected in some way. Through the understanding of its primary characters, nature is depicted. Viewed through the protagonist’s eyes, the environment is progressively revealed, with nature developing according to his emotions and perspective.

## Nature and Personality

M. T. Vasudevan Nair and Tagore's depictions of nature and conflict are consistently in line with the inner thoughts of their protagonists. They see nature as something that constantly combines with human existence and emotions, not just a background. In addition, the plot advances, and nature plays a major part in presenting the central theme of the narrative. The distinctive mood that the authors wish to express to the readers is emphasised and strengthened by nature.

In his stories, Tagore reveals himself to be a talented painter who captures the atmosphere and colours of nature. This extensive coverage of nature and humanity offers a unique full-length video and dubbed version of his stories, painting a picture of Bengal's rich natural splendour.

In a M. T. Vasudevan Nair's work, the image of the howling wind that seems to mirror Baputty's anguish highlights the strain of the main character. The river is completely overflowing. With immense force, the waves pound the coast. The moonlight bounces off the surface of the river, giving it the appearance of an uncomfortable smile. There's silence, only the sound of the river.

Tagore creates specific emotions through nature, just like M. T. Vasudevan Nair does. Tagore's poetry is distinctive and poetic because it explores the relationship between man and the environment. He makes use of either comparable or contrasting natural phenomena to elucidate the concepts and mood of the piece.

Similar to M. T. Vasudevan Nair, Tagore creates specific emotions through nature. Tagore's writings are poetic and unforgettable because of the relationship between man and the environment. He makes use of both comparable and contrasting natural phenomena to elucidate the themes and mood of the work. In Tagore's tale, nature and man are intimately connected; the author frequently conveys the hero's innermost thoughts through the portrayal of nature. When others express their thoughts through nature, human feelings take on depth and completion. As the Postmaster departs the community, the poor and lonely girl is left on her own in *The Postmaster*. She hopes to find a place in his life, loves him, and expects him to take her along for the ride. The

gloomy dampness of the rain outside matched the tears that were pouring from her eyes. It seemed as though the rain would never stop, making village roads unusable and necessitating boat marketing.

### **Conclusion**

Despite being written in two distinct languages and coming from separate parts of India, there are a lot of parallels between the two works. Many shared influences on their minds, and art produced the idea, themes, storyline, and style. They also have similar writing requirements, attitudes, and viewpoints. They have a great deal of empathy for the underprivileged. They resist oppression, exploitation, and hypocrisy of all types. Both authors place a strong emphasis on intimacy, affection, and family relationships in their literature. These authors fervently believe that all human nature—rich or poor, high or low, traditional or modern—is found in the same world.

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