



EXPLORATION OF HUMANITY IN THE JUNGLE BOOK OF RUDYARD KIPLING

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Abstract

The wildlife Tourism, has witnessed a massive growth in the recent years. It has proved to be the best way to conserve the rich wildlife of India. The present paper tries to study the importance of the preservation of the species and exploration of humanity. The aspects of wildlife encounters that appear to contribute most conservation learning. The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling is a collection of stories that examines the jungle, nature and survival from the perspective of the animals. The author provides a complex mix of storytelling in intertwining the tale of Mowgli and the saga of the animals of the jungle in Jungle Book. Kipling travelled extensively throughout the country. The woods of Pench became an inspiration for The Jungle Book.

Keywords: wildlife, nature, travel, preservation, species

Tourism is one of the world's major economic success stories, a story, like time, that has no clear beginning or end. Tourism is a phenomenon that has been created and is difficult to define because of its complexity. Recently there has been an increase in tourism diversification, where new tourism destinations have emerged, and developing countries have experienced an increase in tourist (UNWTO, 2014). Ecotourism is one of the important choices to the divesting nature of mass tourism in the present scenario. This is an alternative form with the primary objective of providing wilderness experience to nature lovers. It is a paradigm, philosophy and catalyst to promote responsible travel to study, enjoy the natural beauty, wild animals, plants and indigenous culture.

Wildlife tourism is a main attraction of ecotourism. It is based on encounters with non domesticated animals. India is in the limelight for jungle safari and wildlife watching. It is centre to nearly 9 percent of the world's mammal species, 12 percent of its bird species, 11 percent of fish, 6 percent of its reptiles and more than 4 percent of its amphibians. These take refuge in 80 national parks and 441 sanctuaries dotted around the country. These are the perfect ambassadors for tourism. Its largest fauna, from the tiger and leopard to the elephant, Asiatic lion and rhinoceros, have been the source of legend, fairytale and folklore across the world.

Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book tales and how the stories explore humanity's relationship with nature in a direct way. It is a human character into the jungle setting. Everything from the wildlife to the geography factors into Kipling's story, including the Pench river, which sweeps Mowgli's way and the Seoni district on the forest outskirts.

Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book gives much information regarding wildlife and their habitats in the protected areas in India. The present paper is attempted to study the jungle where

Mowgli of Rudyard Kipling grew. It also tries to study the importance of the preservation of the species.

The Jungle Book is about the moral essence underpinning the Utopian significance of harmony between nature, wildlife and human beings.

The Jungle Book is a collection of stories written in the late nineteenth century by Rudyard Kipling. The Pench National Park is the setting for this book. A character in this book called 'Mowgli' became popular and this area came to be known as Mowgli Land. The woods of pench became an inspiration for the book. The Pench terrain was described in naturalist R.A. Sterndale's 1877 book "seeon or camp life on the Satpura Range." Which Kipling borrowed material to write the book on jungle.

The Jungle Book's stories examine the jungle, nature and survival from the perspective of the animals. By illustrating life from the perspective of animals, Kipling is able to address fundamental aspects of human nature through the eyes of the animals and exploit the wonders of nature itself. The author provides a complex mix of storytelling in intertwining the tale of Mowgli and the saga of the animals of the jungle in Jungle Book. Kipling uses the animals to teach Mowgli the 'laws of the jungle'.

Mowgli finds he is no longer welcome in the jungle when the fearsome tiger, Shere Khan, who bears the scars of man, promises to eliminate what he sees as a threat. Mowgli embarks on a captivating journey of self-discovery, guided by panther tamed -stern mentor, Bagheera and the free spirited bear, Baloo. Mowgli is an outsider who has to learn to navigate the jungle life while co-existing with many different types of wild animals along the way. Mowgli is both the friend and master of the other animals. His mastery is purely the result of his nature; the other animals cannot look in to his eyes because he is human. But he is both man and animal in the jungle.

He says, 'Mowgli the frog have I been 'said he to himself "Mowgli the wolf have I said that I am. Now Mowgli, the Ape .I must be before I am Mowgli the Buck. At the end I shall be Mowgli the Man (Kipling 1895:191)

But in the jungle, the wolves do not harm Mowgli because they know that harming a human can bring other humans upon them, endangering them. Mowgli exists in a pure relation; he wants nothing from animals. It is significant that we never see him embarked on a kill, or play and always his trick is accomplished through the co-operation, of some other animal. There is a certain respect for the order of every species and its place in nature. He is a special boy –a jungle child. He learns all about the jungle and ways of life, and he can do so in large measure because all the animals talk. They also act remarkably like various types of people.

Baloo the bear and Bagheera the panther also look after him. Mowgli stays in the jungle for ten years. When Akela becomes old, Shere Khan thinks he might now get Mowgli with help of the young wolves who don't like him. Mowgli defends himself by throwing fire at his enemies, but he must leave the jungle. Kipling was born in India and spent six years of his adulthood there in addition to having spent the first six years of life in the Indian sub continent. His travels throughout that vast region, as well as his time South East Asia, strongly influenced his perceptions of native cultures. He heard the story of the 'the wild boy of Aveyron, an eleven year old child who had been found running naked and wild in a forest in France.

A region that had inspired the writer to write the book on jungle is fascinated to the people. The world of the real jungle can still be experienced, in some of India's famous national parks. The species nature-loving visitors to India most want to see the tiger. India's Bengal tiger is the most numerous of the world's five tiger subspecies. Today, this population of species is scattered across various key reserves, as well as those in Madhya Pradesh, Ranthambore, Corbett, Bandhavharh and Tadoba. The black panther is occur in the south not in Jungle Book country, Kipling Bagheera escaped from the King's palace at Oodeypore. Baloo is a black bear the only species found in Jungle Book country. Akela and Raksha, Mowgli's adoptive parents are Indian wolves, which are simply wolves that live in India. The conniving kaa is an Indian rock python. King Louie, Gigantopithecus has been extinct for several hundreds of thousands of years. The Pench National park is one of the oldest

protected areas which have become an internationally known wildlife tourism destination.

Around 122 years ago when the book first came out, it is said the area was a part of one big forest. That has now been reduced to the Kanha and Pench sanctuaries connected by a fast depleting forest corridor. There was wolf boy named 'seeal' in Mervyn Smith's sport and Adventure in the Indian Jungle. Shere Khan might be the Villain in The Jungle Book, but in real life, Bengal tigers have unfortunately become victims. According to the world wildlife fund, they are an endangered. Species threatened by poaching, the illegal wild life trade, and loss of habitat due to forest clearing and climate change.

Thus in the Jungle Book, the conflict between Mowgli the man cub, and Shere Khan, the man eating tiger, threatened the balance of nature, but Mowgli successfully restored to the animal kingdom. Mowgli's adventures have been retold time and again in animated films, television, shows, and plays. The aspects of wildlife encounters that appear to contribute most to. These include observing opportunities for close encounters with animal behavior to observe animal behavior. Rudyard Kipling's Jungle book gives much information regarding wildlife and their habitats in the protected areas in India. Akela and Raksha in The Jungle Book are Indian wolves of same pack. Indian wolves are a subspecies of the gray wolf found in the Himalayan regions of Asia. The book contains of seven tales and they are all about life in the jungle, mostly with Mowgli as the main character. The stories about relationships, family, nature and living society. These are important aspects in human life. Kipling's animals are involved in the confrontation between civilization and wilderness, of the natural laws between man and beast. Mowgli is in many ways genderless and raceless. He is each and everyone of us. The book covers the important relationship in a human's life and the relationship that every one has with nature. Mowgli taken in by wolves and raised as one of them is an instance of the exploration of family life in the Jungle Book. The ill treatment of the boy when brought into the human community explores the negative qualities of human nature. The unity between the animal and human race along with faith is explored in The Jungle Book.

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