

**THE POET WHO CAPTURED THE QUINTESSENTIAL AND PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF  
BHARATH: KALIDASA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Kalidasa, the classical Sanskrit author, poet, and dramatist represent the highest period of our civilization and exemplify the man of his writing. He was innate of Malwa, a typical village he explains in his Meghasandesa. Afterward, he reached Ujjain the second capital of Guptas with the patronage of the great Vikramaditya, he attained a key role in Vikramaditya's court. Kalidasa an Indian aesthetic, is still the dreamer and creator of beauty par excellence. He is both poet and dramatist a greater poet conceivably than a playwright. His works are primarily based on the Vedas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas. He has famous for Sanskrit literary Composition. All of his work is consistently judged as the supreme literary effort of any period. It is to be sure that Kalidasa, the highest priest at the shrine of classical Indian poesy, has his name as universal appeal. Most of his works as a nostalgic effect on the Indian mind. This article's an investigation of the geographical features of the Indian sub-continent, it's a detailed description of the vast Bharath. The main scope of this work has naturally been the works of the poet himself. Most of the Kalidasa's portrays are traditional, to describe both the contemporary as well as ancient environments the historical as well as the traditional Bharath. Kalidasa gives a vivid picture of Bharath, gives us a merely imaginative impression and picture resting on a solid basis: for India described Bharathavarsha through the eyes of one of the greatest poets Kalidasa. Bharath has an uninterrupted tradition widening back into the distorted regions of heroic exploration and prehistoric mythos.

**KEYWORDS** : Meghasandesa, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Purana prehistoric mythos, Bharath, Himalayas, Kailasa, Gaurishikara, Gandamadana, Mandara, Meghadut, Sindhu, Brahmaputra Rig-Veda

Kalidasa's name dominates Indian poetry and sums it up dazzlingly and still witness today the power and resourcefulness of this magnificent genius.<sup>1</sup>The greatest Indian classical writer Kalidasa in the geography of Bharath, the two elements that are preponderating his writing are conventional elements. Mark Collins opines that 'the geographical fancies of an early age are similarly propagated from generation to generation and sometimes find their way centuries later into the sober pages of technical literature". The boundary of India Kalidasa describes "far in the northern Himalayas, the lord of the mountains, crossing from east to western sea. This is the northern boundary of the Himalayas marked out by the poet. According to him the great Himalayas formed from the Hindu Kush and Iranian plateau and thus touched the Arabian Sea. In the Far East, there is a sea known as the Eastern sea or Purvasagara the present name is the Bay of Bengal. And it extended to the Indian Ocean and spread to three southern sides of the Indian continent and creating the Indian peninsula.<sup>2</sup>

The oceans in the southeast and the extreme south were lined with a widespread forest of palm trees. The eastern coastline running to the south is occupied utilizing some of the mightiest people of India, the Kalinga in the south, and the great Pandya. The southwest coast of the ocean has settled Kerala. The entire western coast of the ocean was the region of Aparanta. According to Kalidasa the country was divided into three Main parts i) the great Himalayas ii) low-lying plains of the midland formed by the three great rivers such as the Sindhu, Ganga and Brahmaputra iii) the great plateau of peninsular India. Kalidasa phrases the greatest range of the Himalayas by Himadri and Himalaya (abode of snow). The poet marked the sky kissing peaks with different names Viz., Kailasa, Gaurishikara,

Gandamadana, Mandara, and Meru or Sumeru. The Tibetans called the Kailasa Mountain Khang-rinpoche situated in the north of Manasa-sarovara and the east of Niti Pass.<sup>3</sup>

Strachy opines about Kailasa "far surpasses the big Gurla or any other of the Indian Himalayas that I have ever seen; it is full of majesty- the king of mountains"<sup>4</sup>. The Mahabharata and the Brahmandapurana include the mountains of Kumayun and Garwal in the Kailasa range which Kalidasa seems to endorse.<sup>5</sup> Kalidasa was supposed to be the abode of Shiva and Parvathy which fact has been frequently alluded to by the poet.<sup>6</sup> Kalidasa refers to this as a mountain formed of crystals.<sup>7</sup> This mountain is known to have acquired one of the traditional puranic names of kuberāsaila and Ekapingalagiri.<sup>8</sup> The Himalayas has been beautifully described by Kalidasa on several occasions. Dark clouds wandering around the mountains zone cast cool shadows dear to the sylphs till they sought eternal sunshine on each loftier peak being frightened by the storm and rain.<sup>9</sup> The great mountain wall of India is the theme of comprehensive explanation in more than a few words by the poet. The whole story of the Kumarasambhava and the theme of the latter half of the Meghaduta are associated with the Himalayas: the fourth act of the Vikramorvasi and the seventh act of the Abhijnana Sakuntala have been placed in this identical region and so also are parts of the first, second and fourth cantos of the Raghuvamsa descriptive in it.<sup>10</sup> the poet speaks directly of only one pass, the Krauncarandhra. There is an unintended reference to another pass in the Malaya Mountain between the Anamalaya and the Elamalaya through which armies passed from the east to west<sup>11</sup>

Inside the mountain wall, and forming a great curve from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal, is one of the most important plains of the world. It occupies the greater part of northern India and is formed and watered by three great rivers and their tributaries. In the west and draining into the Arabian Sea is the river Sindhu which is the river Indus. further east is the river Ganga, which flows southeastward into the Bay of Bengal. Before the Ganges reached the Bay of Bengal it is joined by the third of the mighty rivers the Brahmaputra forming a great delta with the Ganges.<sup>12</sup> The Vindhya are the renowned mountain range of that name which divides Bhartavarsha into two great parts, the north, and the south. The Vindhyapada is the great Satpura range from which rise the Tapti and other rivers. It has been called the foot of the Vindhya by Kalidasa and Hindu geographers.<sup>13</sup>

The Dandakaryaka, however, is mentioned by Kalidasa to have been entered before the narrative of Citrakuta and so he would look like to place the Citrakuta south of the Vindhya chain.<sup>14</sup> The great rivers of the plain of Hindustan take their rise whichever from the mountain barrier otherwise on or after out there. A small number originate from the highlands well. Those growing in the Himalayas are fed with water from the slow melting of the snow which lies in its home- the great Himalaya. These great rivers do not depend for their water entirely on monsoon rains. They depend on the snow and rain which fall in the mountains at other times of the year. Kalidasa mentioned three great river systems of northern India such as Sindhu or Indus, the Ganges with its tributaries and sub tributaries, and the Brahmaputra. Next to some of the rivers point out in Northern and Central India.<sup>15</sup> Ganges originated from Gangotri and fell into the sea after making a delta with the Brahmaputra. The Yamuna generate from Kalindagiri commonly known as Kalindakanya passes through the Allahabad and is considered very praiseworthy. Kalidasa in his explanation the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna at prayaga.<sup>16</sup>

The sacred river of Hindus Saraswati rises from the hills of Sirmur of the Himalayan range so-called Siwalik, it falls after appearing and disappearing in the soils of the Gulf of Kutch and flow under the surface of the earth and united ultimately the ocean and Rig-Veda represents the river Saraswati into the sea.<sup>17</sup> The Brahmaputra was formed from the Assam. Sindhu and Brahmaputra are watering the Gangetic plain, the greatest part of central India and the central provinces. Peninsular rivers in India rise in the northern highland, the rivers rise from the Western Ghats and flow in the direction of the Bay of Bengal and Eastern Sea Rivers such as Narmada, Kaveri Varada, and Tamraparni. The rivers flow

through Kerala which is more or less the coast of Malabar. Kalidasa mentioned Kerala comprised Malabar, Travancore, and Kanara.<sup>18</sup>

Kalidasa talks about two great waterfalls in the course of the Ganges and Mahakosi in the Himalayas, namely Gangaprapata and Mahakosiprapata correspondingly. According to him, the river Mahakosi is the joint stream of the seven Kosis of Nepal. The seven rivulets are united first into three streams which meet together in their later course and form a Triveni of the Tamar, Arun, and the Sona Kosi.<sup>19</sup> An additional observation about Mahakosiprapata may perhaps be expected to fall adjacent to the Kailasa itself but it is very difficult to recognize it accurately.

Kalidasa speaks out inside lakes in his Raguvamsa, those lying on the mountains, and also a frequent reference about lakes crowded with plant life and wildlife on the mountain. These lakes are crowded with birds and occupied with lotuses and aquatic creatures.<sup>20</sup> He speaks about four ponds in the Himalayas Sara, Sarasi, Hrada, and Palvala, and three lakes Manasa otherwise named Brahmasara, Pampa, and Pancapsara<sup>21</sup>. The Manasa is the illustrious lake, better well-known as Manasarovara in the Kailasa range of Himalayas. This lake is fabulously supposed to cultivate golden lotuses which fact has been twice stressed by Kalidasa.<sup>22</sup> His poetic imagination should refer to uncommon flowers and uncommon birds such as Rajahamsas should flock and also uncommon specious of lotus bearing a golden yellow color. The pampa is situated in Bellari; close to the name of the river is the branch of Tungabhadra upswings from the Rsyamukha Mountain<sup>23</sup>. The lake Pancapsara is difficult to identify exactly. It should lie somewhere to the northeast of Pancavati extensive distance from Agastyasrama.

Kalidasa mentioned the sea in Raguvamsa, Bharath bordered on the south, east, and the west through sea and mountains on the north and reference the expensive oceanic products and maritime doings throughout his time. He uses the term Samudra, Sagara, Arnava, Mahodadhi, Amburasi, Toyanidhi, Ratnakara, and many more and mentioned the sera coastline, the forest of palms dates, betel nut, and coconut trees. The tidal rise of the sea in the presence of the full moon is noted down.<sup>24</sup> The description of eastern and western seas respectively to the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea has been intensely described in the thirteenth canto of the Raguvamsa from 1-8 mentioned incomplete.<sup>25</sup>

The poet Kalidasa concisely refers the nature, the season's climate, and rainfall. According to his works Rtusamhara's explanations of the seven seasons with colorful and realistic. His undeviating communication and affectionate compassion for nature open his minutest information and mysteries and preference for Mother Nature. In this, we feel that there is the human touch and a living sensation in his affection for nature. According to dr Keith ", the seasons are, of course, the Indian seasons and especially of Hindustan accurate, but sticks to his native seasons."<sup>26</sup> This indication of poet contributes an idea of climate winds rainfall of the country and mentioned seasons are six in numbers such as Nidagha Kala, Varsha Kala, Sarat Kala, Hemanta Kala, Sisira Kala, and Vasanta Kala<sup>27</sup> Kalidasa mark reference usually to clouds. In his Meghaduta, the clouds are made the bearer of the communication from the hero of the theme to his wife, the cloud is defined as a condensed mass of smoke, light, water, and air. Besides we read of certain phenomena connected with the clouds. He describes certain phenomena the appearance of the rainbow, the rumble of the thunder, the flash of lighting, and the hailstorm and snowfall<sup>28</sup>

Kalidasa's description of nature has received the highest attention and his composition under the various spheres of human knowledge. The works of Kalidasa are described as pioneer compositions and his books deal with the entire aspects of nature. Most of his works are independent and also he depicts are conventional. His works describe both the contemporary as well as ancient conditions and the poet has to about historical as well as traditional India. This article depicts a vivid picture of Bharath Geographical of Bharath is not an imaginative expression finally the works of Kalidasa reveal a store of geographical data giving an intense account of the nature of Bharath from the great Himalayas to Sagara. His great details given the entire nature of Bharath. , for his geographical writings, there are two

elements are dominating his writing conventional elements. The great rivers of the plain of Hindustan take their rise whichever from the mountain barrier otherwise on or after out there it. Kalidasa narrates the nature of Bharath is very fascinatingly and vibrantly is a poet of nature .<sup>29</sup>

### **END NOTES**

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