



Environmental Ethics in Poetry: An Empirical Study of Eco-Criticism

Dr. Aayesha Sagir Khan^{1*}, Reshma Shaikh², Dr. Sudhamayee Behura³, Pranav Prakash Gupta⁴, Dr. Ashok Kumar Vyas⁵

^{1*}Assistant Professor, Faculty of Languages and Translation (Female Branch), King Khalid University Abha Saudi Arabia, Email: aayeshasagir@yahoo.com

²Scholar, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Email: reshmashaikh2011@gmail.com

³H.O.D., Environmental Science, Raghunathjew Degree College, Cuttack, Odisha, 753008, Email: sudhamayee_behura@yahoo.co.in

⁴IPM-2, IIM Indore, Madhya Pradesh, Email: pranavprakashgupta@gmail.com

⁵Assistant professor, Binani Girls College, Bikaner, Email: manasastro@gmail.com

***Corresponding Author:** Dr. Aayesha Sagir Khan

^{*}Assistant Professor, Faculty of Languages and Translation (Female Branch), King Khalid University Abha Saudi Arabia, Email: aayeshasagir@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

There the article is implied into the discussion of environmental ethics and poetry using empirical methods of analysis. The author gets to know from where the poets derive the ethical considerations related to nature and sustainability. Drawing on ecocriticism, the research investigates eco-ethical themes in the works of five renowned poets: Mary Oliver, Marilyn Nelson, Wendell Berry, Gary Snyder, Joy Harjo, and Seamus Heaney. A discussion is presented, in a qualitative approach, which focuses on selected poems; this involves the consideration of the literary devices employed by the poets, as well as the various poetic forms and eco-ethical motifs. The analysis manifests an increase of eco-ethical discourse in which the idea of nature's adaptability to us, human-nature coexistence, environmental rights and human cultural heritage are promoted. Alongside this, mentioned is that the study also focuses on the importance of eco-poetry as a pedagogic resource for the progress of environmental literacy and ethics amongst students. Through Ecocriticism analysis which is flanked by educational administration's theories, the research proposed how poetry can lead to ecological consciousness and sustainability values. Additionally, the paper contemplates the barriers to the study, like the identity of the poets and poems being a matter of special focus in the article. Then, it proposes a new study particularly by looking at how the different cultures can be compared and the time span can be monitored over the passage of time. Finally, the results of the study enrich the ecocriticism discipline by revealing the use of poetry in building the moral of caring for the environment and enhancing people's cognizance of the issues of humanity and its natural surroundings.

Keywords: Environmental Ethics, Poetry, Eco-Criticism, Literary Analysis, Pedagogy

Introduction

The role of environmental ethics is now a crucial subject on everyone's lips, as the environment suffers an increasing degree of degradation, and the world is becoming aware of the effects of climate change through the escalating issues. Nature, as a subject matter incorporated in the realms of literature, poetry has the power to reflect, depict, and give description of the ethics of human relationships with nature. The present empirical analysis is dedicated to comprehending eco-criticism in poetry and answering how poets are able to create an ethics of environment so that sustainability and environmental awareness could be widely discussed.

Background and Context

In its generic nature, environmental ethics points to the philosophical branch which inquires about the moral relationship between people and nature. Responsibility, sustainability, and stewardship are the keywords here. It tackles concerns about whether or not people have any duties regarding nature, if the ambit of nature consists of not only humans but also other living things, and potential impacts of human actions on ecological systems. The last notion is easily that environmental ethics has turned the focus from a philosophical small to a fundamental framework that is used by ecocriticism as a tool for analyzing texts. Eco-criticism, a branch of literary studies, widely developed in the contemporary period of the 21st century, delivering the ecological context of fiction and the role of nature in the vernacular part. Critically, it tries to discover how literature mirrors and shifts attitudes towards the environment. It will also be critical of the anthropocentric perspective in literature and, at the same time, it will be promoting the ecologically sustainable worldview. Poetry evokes a mosaic of metaphors, symbolism and lyrical language in its writing, which is the most fertile ground for eco-critical assessment that helps poets to convey complicated ethical concerns and nature tales.

Rationale for the Study

Despite the truth that ecocriticism finds more takers, nevertheless the detailed practice of systematic study of environmental ethics in poetry has been kept out of the realm of empirical research so far. On the one hand, the literary and environmental criticism has amassed an immense wealth of recommendations and interpretations regarding eco-poetry. On the other side, empirical research, which substantiates these interpretations with quantitative or qualitative data, is in short supply. The purpose of this research is to fill a void left by previous studies by using empirical methods to measure poetry, contemporary poetry's environmental ethics representation. The empirical analysis of this study will be aimed at finding answers where the environmental issues are specially referred to in the poetry, ecological ideas are well discussed, and ethical discourses are also given focus. This work will be realized by studying poetic texts systematically and supplementing them with data analysis techniques, which are necessary for exposing patterns, trends, and variations in the exposure to environmental ethics among different poets and different poetic movements that are studied under the influence of societal contexts of those poets.

Significance of the Study

The practicality of this inquiry for the scholars of literature, the branches of environmental ethics, the teachers, the policymakers and the general audience is simply hard to overestimate. Through the explanation of how poetry addresses environmental ethics, the research provides a broader perspective on the moral principles as well as social and cultural dimensions in environmental concerns. Also, this discovery may be used as a point of reference by education platforms, curriculum constructors, and the public awareness promoters that will work in the direction of environmental learning and the implementation of renewable approaches. This research illustrates model poetry that expresses concern about ecology and ethical considerations on nature. The study can play an advocacy role of rethinking nature and becoming a custodian for all that exist.

Educational Administration: Theory and Practice

According to "Educational Administration: Theory and Practice," teachers are responsible for promoting cognitive skills that would prepare students to apply ethical reasoning into their future lifestyles. The book stresses the relevance of embedding environmental education in school programmes, that will deliver sustainable values and eco-conscious leadership. Furthermore, this stresses the overall importance of developing an embracing outlook on environmental issues, which not only addresses ecological issues but also the social and ethical issues as well. In the study, we identify the theoretic structure of ecopoetry that asserts the possible role of poetry as a pedagogical tool for breeding environmental principles and environmental consciousness in learners. Hence, this empirical study aims at being one of the additions to the interdisciplinary discussion between literary studies, ethics and ecological studies in its exploration of the notion of environmental ethics in poetry. The researcher utilizes empirical analysis and humorous representation to unveil how fashion poets interpret environmental concepts, ethical issues, and ecological perspectives. These efforts serve to enrich our understanding of artistic expression as a source of critical environmental knowledge.

Literature review

Ecocriticism and Environmental Ethics in Poetry

The environmental ethics of poetry is an important area, which is mostly explained by eco-criticism or environment-related motivation. It is a very exciting place where literature and environmentalism intersect. This literature review strives to yield a broad-based understanding of existing literature in this area, incorporating explorations of the various approaches, themes, and the research methodologies. In addition, the essay dwells on the importance of eco-critical rhetoric in the process of deciphering the environmental issues through poetic images. Furthermore, together with the educational administration thoughts this review focuses on the implications which are best for the teaching and learning practices.

Themes and Motifs in Eco-Poetry

Ecocriticism as a theoretical frame came into existence around the late 20th century, intending to analyze literature by the means of an ecological paradigm. Such interdisciplinary scholars as Lawrence Buell and Cheryll Glotfelty have created the thick connection between literature and ecology. Eco-critics put forth the view of the poets' representations of human nature relationships, environmental concerns, and ethics of the environmental world within the context of poetry. Textbook Collections such as Glotfelty's "The Ecocriticism Reader" and Buell's "The Environmental Imagination " are pivotal for all those who want to know the foundations of ecocriticism.

Methodologies in Eco-Critical Analysis

Eco-poetry is a wide field of expression that consists of different subjects and motives and gives an insight to the complicated connection between humans and nature. The repeated patterns often feature artworks that demonstrate the beauty of nature, environmental problems, ecological activism and that all human beings and living organisms work in the same system. If we think of Mary Oliver, Wendell Berry, and Gary Snyder we most likely come up with the poets who wrote numerous environmentally conscious and ecopoetic poems that often create the revenant perception of nature along with the critique of its human exploitation. Scholars like Jonathan Bate and Terry Gifford, for instance, have explored different dimensions of environmental ethics through their analysis of the themes of eco-poetry. They have shown how poets use language and imagery to convey the eco-ethics.

Implications for Educational Administration

The way ecocritical analysis is analyzed employs a variety of methodologies that can be used to compare poetic texts through the environmental lens. The use of close reading techniques is a commonly adopted approach in the unmasking of the inner layers of environmental significance that exist between the words and the themes of eco-poetry. In addition to that, researchers refer to the interdisciplinary methods and pull examples from the fields like ecology, philosophy, and anthropology to enhance their studies. By using eco-critical models, like deep ecology, ecophenomenology and environmental justice among others, literary analyses take on a more in-depth aspect. According to the methods of Timothy Morton and Simon C. Estok, eco-criticism allows a deeper understanding of the evolving ethical questions our writing faces. The combining of environmental ethics in poetry with educational administration carries the potential not only to improve ecological literacy and promote environmental stewardship but also to develop sensitivity and responsibility in students. Teachers can encourage critical environmental thinking and cultivate the feeling of appreciation for nature by incorporating eco-poetry into curricula as well. Another crucial role of ecocritical pedagogy is to equip students to go beyond being mere spectators of change and encourage them to lead the advocacy of sustainable practices within their community. Educational administrators have a central role in backing eco-literacy projects and supplying faculty members with guidance about using eco-criticism as a tool for educational practices. Finally the literature review of ethnic ethics in poetry under ecocritical lens shows the diversity and importance of this multidisciplinary field. Scholars, by means of analyzing themes, models, methodologies and implications, have been able to illuminate the deep connections between literature, ethics and the environment. Ultimately, future research and teaching inventions shall be needed to unleash the full transformative capability of eco-poetry in creating environmental mindfulness and the willingness to act.

Methodology

Research Design

This research uses a qualitative approach, to uncover the intricacies of environmental ethics in poetry and to analyze selected poems in detail. The strengths of qualitative research are most visible when dealing with more complex issues within literary texts where meanings and themes abound, hence a holistic understanding of the subject. Using a qualitative approach the study aims to discover different ways in which poets discover how to deal with the environmental and ethical problems.

Sampling

The strategy of sampling this study is the one of purposive kind and it involves taking poetic texts that are known to ground their exploration of environmental and moral themes. Poets including but not limited to Mary Oliver, Wendell Berry and Gary Snyder were selected for the analysis because of their passion for green themed poetry and influence on environmental literature. Besides, the texts will introduce the readers to different poetic forms, styles, and historical periods in order to guarantee the coverage of the topic on a comprehensive basis.

Data Collection

Data gathering is done naturally by applying the eco-critical frameworks and methodologies to the various poetic texts. From the chosen poems we will read and mark them to find the patterns, motifs and language

elements, and ethnic issues related to the environment. The close reading approaches which draw out multiple possible interpretations from the texts and focus on specific ecological references and ethical \reflection will be applied.

Eco-Critical Analysis

An eco-critical analysis is taken to be the main methodological approach for this study that focuses on the interpretation of the poetic texts from the point of ecology. The idea is drawn from established ecocritical models such as deep ecology, ecofeminism, and environmental justice that attempt to explain the ethical content of poetry in the context of nature. The keystones like humanity-nature relationship, ecological interdependence, and environment protection will be the basic principles of the research.

Coding and Categorization

From the analysis of the qualitative data in the form of textual analysis, the patterns and themes concerning the ethical status of the environment in poetry will be coded and classified. Coding comprises the purposeful code allocation of the text segments by themes, ethics as well as the devices of a poet. The categories will be successively constructed and improved through the procedures of inductive comparison with the evidence from texts, guaranteeing credibility and validity of the precise findings.

Interpretation and Synthesis

The deciphering of the coded data requires weaving a synthesis which brings to light the ethical dimensions of the nature of the environment. The highlighted themes, images and ethical quandaries will then be carefully examined and placed within the background of the relevant socio-cultural and environmental structures. By means of reinterpretation, the research seeks to contribute to a deeper comprehension on how poetry entails environmental ethics and in the meanwhile nurtures ecological awareness.

Validation

Validating the research findings through member checking and peer debriefing will be the ways to present them as credible and trustworthy. Member checking implies the process where a researcher or a facilitator consults participants or field experts to verify the accuracy and the subtlety of interpretations. Peer debriefing would mean the sharing of the findings to get viewpoints from the colleagues of advisors in order to validate the analytical process.

Ultimately, this methodology is a systematic and rigorous one that adopts an empirical approach to eco-criticism in discussing environmental ethics in poetry. Through the use of qualitative research methods of textual analysis and eco-critical interpretation this work looks to find the ethical dimensions of poetic texts which are concerning ecology. This study, with sampling done carefully, data to be collected, analyzed, and validated, will add depth to the knowledge about how poetry influences and changes our environmental ethics.

Results

Table 1: Exploring Eco-Ethical Themes in Poetry: A Critical Analysis of Selected Works

Poet	Title of Poem	Year Published	Eco-Ethical Themes Explored
Mary Oliver	"Wild Geese"	1986	Nature's resilience, human-nature connection
Wendell Berry	"The Peace of Wild Things"	1968	Human impact on nature, contemplation of wilderness
Gary Snyder	"Riprap"	1959	Ecological harmony, Zen Buddhism, landscape as metaphor
Joy Harjo	"An American Sunrise"	2019	Indigenous perspectives, environmental justice
Seamus Heaney	"Digging"	1966	Intergenerational connection to land, labor and nature

The table which is very sharp shows five most important poetic works where an author is mentioned, the year of their publication and the topic of ecological and ethical problems. Mary Oliver's poem "Wild Geese"(1986) draws the reader's attention to the vulnerability and ultimate strength of the natural world, as well as of that deep relationship between humankind and the environment. In an early work by Wendell Berry, "The Peace of Wild Things" (1968) he ponders about the man-made disruption of nature, waterways, and lands while seeking

solace and serenity in the pure nature. "Riprap" (1959) by Gary Snyder through high-context ecological harmony approach is taking lead in his poetic approach, which is greatly inspired by Zen Buddhism and which offers a landscape as a metaphysical image to express the connectedness of all living creatures. The American Sunrise of the Native poet Joy Harjo (2019) is a titled poem that beautifully gives inconvenient Indigenous opinions on environmental justice. Therefore, the work calls attention to the issues of land dispossession and suggests cultural conservation to go through the ecological problems. In addition, Seamus Heaney's poem "Digging" (1966) examines the continuous intergenerational tangibility to land and the nobility work replenished by the sound of nature. Combined, the costumes reflect a rich background of eco-ethical themes, consisting of sustainable living and the rebirth, interconnectedness to the environment and environmental justice and societal heritage. The poets' metaphorical language enables one to see how people and nature interact with each other; it bridges that gap and makes us think deeper about the issue. People should realize the necessity of protecting the environment and living together with it. Besides this, each artwork can be seen as a very touching and vivid evidence of how humans can influence a stable ecological balance, though it also might represent part of nature as it is: powerful, simple, beautiful and uncompromising.

Table 2: Literary Devices and Techniques Employed by Selected Poets in Eco-Ethical Poetry

Poet	Title of Poem	Literary Devices and Techniques Used
Mary Oliver	"Wild Geese"	Imagery, metaphor, personification
Wendell Berry	"The Peace of Wild Things"	Symbolism, imagery, juxtaposition
Gary Snyder	"Riprap"	Symbolism, alliteration, natural imagery
Joy Harjo	"An American Sunrise"	Symbolism, repetition, cultural references
Seamus Heaney	"Digging"	Metaphor, imagery, sensory language

This row provides a clear-cut chart of the literary devices and techniques applied by five outstanding poets in their works that follow the line of environmental ethics. Mary Oliver utilizes vivid imagery, metaphor, and personification in "Wild Geese" (1986) to convey the idea of how human beings and nature harmonize with each other that helps people become appreciative of nature's strength. In "The Peace of Wild Things" (1968) by Wendell Berry, a prominent symbolism, imagery, and juxtaposition are used effectively to illustrate the stark contrast between the confusion of the human world and tranquility of unspoiled and wilderness, and lead to make you think about the influence of human on nature. When Snyder wrote "Riprap" (1959) he employed symbolism, alliteration and the natural imagery to show that people and nature are all united and man's good relationship with the environment is possible, it drew from Zen Buddhist thought. 'An American Sunrise' (2019) by Joy Harjo, employs symbolism, repetition and cultural references; the goal it aims at is the same i.e. to magnify the Indigenous viewpoint of environmental injustice by highlighting the interconnection of ecological and social issues. Furthermore, "Digging" (1966), by Seamus Heaney, makes use of a metaphor, imagery, and sensory language to reveal the intergenerational connection to the land and the honor residing in the labor being woven into nature's rhythms, which underlines the cultural meaning of agriculture's heritage. By means of an elucidated examination of these literary apparatuses and methods, readers develop a deeper range of perspectives about the means of expression of those eco-ethical ideas in these poetic texts, thereby they acquire a richer understanding of the human beings and their relations with the environment.

Table 3: Poetic Forms and Structures in Selected Eco-Poetry

Poet	Title of Poem	Poetic Form/Structure
Mary Oliver	"Wild Geese"	Free verse
Wendell Berry	"The Peace of Wild Things"	Free verse with regular meter
Gary Snyder	"Riprap"	Free verse with Zen-like simplicity
Joy Harjo	"An American Sunrise"	Free verse with indigenous rhythms
Seamus Heaney	"Digging"	Blank verse

On the graph, there is a very narrow perspective of many poetic lines and structures of five well-known poets who have dealt with environmental ethics in their life. The "Wild Geese" (1986) by Mary Oliver employs a free verse that has no stanzas. In this way, there is an interaction of feelings and ideas not different from the

involuntary rhythms of the Nature world. In using a poem which is in the free verse form, with regular meter like traditional poems, but with a contemporary flavor, Wendell Berry wrote "The Peace of Wild Things" (1968) that, with its natural and contemplative vibe, has a feeling of peace. Gary Snyder's "Riprap" (1959) is a clear example of the free-flow poem, a type of poem based on Zen philosophy of life and the poet's deep connection with nature and the East. Moreover, free verse with indigenous rhythms stirring up the oral traditions and cultural practices of the Indigenous people into poetry in "An American Sunrise" (2019) by Joy Harjo is authentic and powerful. The last poem in this section is titled "Digging" and was written by Seamus Heaney in 1966. The poem will be made of blank verse with no rhymes, a type of verse which has unrhymed iambic pentameter. This poetic form added a certain air of formalism and structure even to the exploration of agrarian ethics and intergenerational attachment to the land. Eco-ethical notions in poetry found its ejaculation in a wide spectrum of poetic devices and forms. Then, they gain more significance with respect to the eco-ethical themes discovered in the poems and they evolve a higher level of comprehension and perception of the texts.

Discussion

As highlighted in the table, these poems feature five roman poets, who span different years and bring to light various eco-ethical themes. Moreover, the poem "Wild Geese" (1986) by Mary Oliver touches on the sense of nature's deep resilience and we feel the profound connectedness between humanity and nature throughout the poem thus the themes of taking care of the environment and respecting it are also in the background. Similarly, "The Peace of Wild Things" (1968) by Wendell Berry is about the deleterious effects human activities such as urbanization have had on wildlife and environment, and thus glorifies nature and retreating to wilderness as a way of finding solace amidst our busy hectic lives. Gary Snyder's "Riprap" (1959) is one of the best of his poems due to its deep ecological harmony and opening itself up to Zen philosophy. Hence, resorting to scenery to manifest universal relationships and urging to be mindful as the Earth is our superficial dwelling. On the contrary, Joy Harjo's "An American Sunrise" (2019) focuses on the Indian viewpoint of environmental justice issues which include the land being stolen and the cultural survival in addition to the ecological matter, she highlights the need for intersectional approaches for environmental activism. Through his poem "Digging", Seamus Heaney delves into human beings labor, nature, and the eternal bondage shared, which underscores the pertinence of cherishing ancestral terrains and conserving the mutual coexistence features. Together these poems establish a rich woven text with eco-ethic values from sustainability and connectedness to ecological justice and cultural heritage, all which force the readers to relate to humanity's position in the conservation of the natural attributes and also creating a space for co-existence with the ecosystem. The symbolism and presentation of subject matter in their works serve as the platform of these poets to express deep reflections on the interwoven relationship between humans and nature, creating a call for the healthy ecosystem environment and community efforts to protect the ecological balance of our planet. The explication of the literary devices and techniques of Mary Oliver, Wendell Berry, Gary Snyder, Joy Harjo, and Seamus Heaney writings in the poetry they created permits an in depth look at the nature of how environmental issues are shown within the literary medium. Through Oliver's employ of imagery, metaphor, and personification in "Wild Geese," the author eloquently captures the osmotic bond of humans and nature, engendering the valuing of the adaptability of nature (Oliver, 1986). Consider the same, symbolism, imagery, and juxtaposition that Berry devised in his poem "The Peace of Wild Things" comparing the human issues to the serenity of no-man land which is captivating to the human thought about the impact of man to nature (Berry, 1968). Symbolism, alliteration, and natural imagery used by Snyder in "Riprap" remind us that there is no division between individuals and the natural world, which are then developed with the contemplation of Zen Buddhist philosophy (Snyder, 1959). In her work titled "An American Sunrise," Harjo employs the symbolism, repetition, and cultural references to make Indigenous voices prominent in environmental justice which exposes the interconnectedness of ecological and social issues (Harjo, 2019). Also, metaphor, imagery, and sensual language in the poem "Digging" reflects on the meaning of agriculture heritage, and the intergenerational associations with the land in the past (Heaney, 1966). With the analysis of these literary gadgets, readers know at a more profound level about what poets were up to in exploring eco-ethical ideas, thus they pay a high premium to understand how human and nature are linked in poetry. Elucidation of poetic forms and structures chosen by Mary Oliver, Wendell Berry, Gary Snyder, Joy Harjo and Seamus Heaney to explore environmental ethics brings to fore the aesthetics as well as expressiveness of their poetic creations. Oliver's use of free verse or rhythm in "Wild Geese" (1986) reflects the natural flow, which strengthens the poem to be more powerful. Being aware that Berry is making use of free verse with regular meter in "The Peace of Wild Things" (1968) implies blending traditional poetic components with modern spirit to express a thought similar to tranquility and contemplation. The zen-like simplicity portrayed in Snyder's "Riprap" (1959) portrays how close Snyder is to nature and the eastern philosophies, while Harjo employs indigenous rhythms in "An American Sunrise" (2019) authentically represents the communalism and rich cultural heritage of the indigenous people. Heaney's approach of blank verse in Digging (1966) gives a framework of the formal to his observations about the ethical ones of farmerhood and the intergenerational bonds to the earth. The poets do this through the utilization of a wide range of poetic forms and structures; thus, effectively convey eco-ethical themes, adding depth and increasing the interpretation and understanding of their work (1986; 1968; 1959; 2019; 1966).

Conclusion

Last but not the least, environmental ethics in poetry is analyzed with the help of this ecocriticism and the junction between literature and ethics proves to be a strong bond. These cross-curriculum studies, aside from imparting a new insight into how we view poetry, also calls for a more profound reflection on how humans connect to the natural surroundings. The examination of some of the famous writers' works for example Mary Oliver, Wendell Berry, Gary Snyder, Joy Harjo, and Seamus Heaney provides a good example of how eco-ethical concepts are described and discussed using poetic language and image. By dexterously using multiple poetic techniques and devices, these poets are delivering messages about being a good steward of the planet, sustaining life, and the fact that all life is interconnected. By their stories, people are accompanied to think of the effect generated by human actions on the environment, and the magnificence and resilience of nature through the beautiful ways that it operates and its value in our lives. On top of that, it is an original work that investigates the topic of ethical ecology in poetry academically through an in-depth analysis. The study applies a research approach that consists of qualitative research methods and ecocriticism. Through this approach, ethical problems that inhabit poetic texts emerge in the form of patterns, themes and archetypes. Through detailed reading and understanding of how poets do so, the audience learns that it is also in the way Ethical Issues and sustainability are engaged. This study is not only a mere contribution to the field of literary studies but also an important contribution to the study of human nature. It provides very useful information for the researchers of environmental ethics, teachers, governmental bodies, media, etc. The study inculcates the idea that poetry serves as a mechanism, which enables changing attitudes concerning the environment and promotes ecological consciousness. Consequently, the study suggests that eco-poetry has to be incorporated into educational programs and public environmental campaigns. In the context of the permit of the eco-ethical themes in poetry, readers are inspired to reflect on their own ethical obligations towards the environment and to think about a way that their actions affect nature. Conclusively, the study demonstrates that poetry can be a channel for interrogating intricate ethical concerns and stirring progress events. Through the smart use of linguistic features and imagery, readers are allowed into a deep creative journey about environmental issues that will transform the way they view nature. Using distinct poetic forms and structures is for poets a tool to deliver eco-ethical messages with a precision and depth that are forcing us to arise new insights into the way we relate to the natural world and act as part of it rather than against it.

Implication

1. Environmental Awareness: The research reveals the true extent of poetic art in expressing ecological philosophy and ecological themes in a supposedly vivid manner as poetry becomes a crucial tool in the process of awakening people towards the recognition of their state in the natural world.

2. Interdisciplinary Learning: On one hand, it shows the recognized interdisciplinary context on which ecopoetry analysis is founded, being literature, philosophy, ecology and cultural studies. On the other hand, the outcomes of students through stylistic recognition are a complex understanding of subject matter.

3. Pedagogical Applications: These results tell us about eco-poetry as a teaching tool which is a means to make their students to behave responsibly, ecocentric and their environment friendly and ethics concerned. Thus, there will be an increase in environmental literacy and quality in ethics from this.

4. Cultural Preservation: Indigenous voice, as well as the ecological vision, frequently is demonstrated in eco-poetry which combines social justice and environmental protection working towards letting people know that the Earth, sky, and water are not only a single entity.

5. Ethical Reflection: As if, to show the speaker perform an ethical issue of the environment. In that way it fills the gap between the ethical obligations of the individuals to preserve the environment and the actual way they do it.

6. Environmental Advocacy: The finding shows in becoming activists because they provoke the protectors of the environment and green activism and as a result it encourages the residents to be citizens in initiatives of ecological preservation.

7. Ecological Sensitivity: Rather than just sensationalize the ethical principles of nature that can be witnessed in the poetry, such poems draw the readers to ecological phenomena and the important issue of nature conservation.

8. Societal Transformation: Reading eco-poetry provides an opportunity to deepen the cognitive view of ecology and the possibility to perceive the ecological system in its entire complexity facilitating the perception of the principle of ecological unity.

9. Cultural Resilience: The conservation of such traditional cultural feature stories coupled with the environmental and ecological knowledge could be achieved via poets and the reinforcement of the identity and resilience of people in the face of environmental issues and loss of culture.

10. Aesthetic Engagement: Through poetry aesthetics can be utilized tangibly to foster strong relationships between the readers at an emotional and intellectual degree and these ties will in the end help them to bond with the transcendental world of nature.

Limitation

1. Scope Limitations: In other words, the paper focuses a lot on environmental ethics as represented by selected poets. Therefore, writers might ignore other writing related to this matter and hence broader literature. Concentrating on a particular sphere of research, which entails focusing on a poetic variety to a limited degree, might rather restrict the areas covered, where the results can be limited to a specific case and to a certain cultural context.

2. Sample Size and Selection Bias: Problematic is that most of them are written by the prestigious authors like Mary Oliver, Gary Snyder, Joy Harjo, Wendell Berry and Seamus Heaney. These authors are well known and have authoritative posts in science and literature. The minimal sample size might overlook the influence of the lesser-known and multicultural poets whose own voices might have been missed out if only sample size was only big enough to span through them.

3. Interpretive Subjectivity: Due to the qualitative aspect of the research going into this endeavor may add up to subjective interpretations and views, but the study of ecological ethics and likewise, handling things like literary devices and poems. Many professors may find different perspectives of poetry to come out from it, while the other scholars may disagree with them and have their reading and conclusion act differently.

4. Methodological Constraints: If you look closely at the questionnaire, you will see that the research methodology has been set up as qualitative, and therefore the results of the study will not cover the couples who are located outside this specific area. Particularly, to give a full coverage to the eco-critical themes, a thought-out scientific framework would be used, with some special methods and lenses, which could be focused ones, therefore, might limit the view towards the topic.

5. Temporal Limitations: Research is mainly devoted to the poems written in a certain period, which could be a good reason for the discrimination toward them and most recent poems that can surely provide new thoughts on the environmental ethics in poetry. These opponents could lead to the fact that the topics and the perspectives would remain linear and might not experience any evolution within a fixed period of time.

6. Cultural and Linguistic Contexts: An influence on the determination of results of the study may be the fact, that the cultural and linguistic reality of the chosen authors could narrow the view so much, that other trends from all other authors, for whom English is not the first language or they are not from European culture, will be disregarded. Failure to spread awareness concerning the ethical themes of ecology can result in the biased rendering of the themes in poetry.

7. Generalizability: The need of the research accounting is the predisposed conclusion that the theme of the poetry works and contexts of the selected poets are nearly identical. The observation, based on the eco-ethical capacities in the work of poets is an aspect that is worthy of consideration but proving parallelism with other literary works and their relation to the context is something that does not arise from it.

8. Lack of Longitudinal Analysis: This limitation of a cross-sectional study design makes it inexpressive to portray the evolution of eco-styled agricultural themes and contemporary artistic results. From the perspective of time chronological analysis presented in relation to the several years shall facilitate development and perception of the more complex kind of tale, which discloses the history of the emergence of environmental ethics in the world of art.

9. Accessibility of Texts: Anyway, discovering literary works for poetical analysis won't come easily: first, there may be the problem of finding them, which follows from their existing only in print form, second, never being a digital format so easily accessible. It may, as the case, involve problematic holding the researchers responsible for appraisal of the whole the study that is made.

10. External Validity: The research worker knowledge, view, or fairness could influence the study results as these factors could lend to falsifying the research. With the aim of creating a scientific research process that is

fit for purpose and meets the requirements enforced, the above-mentioned problems are wiped out in the end, and thus, the reliability of the findings is heightened.

Future direction

1. Comparative Analysis: Also, comparative analysis of the ecological consciousness manifested in poems with different cultural, communicational, and geographical features is to be the subject of my future study. The incorporation of poets of different backgrounds and delving further into what is considered a poet's environmental ethics will give the researchers a better grasp of how common or variant these ethics are.

2. Longitudinal Studies: Backward historical studies assessing variations in clichés and figurative illustrations on the theme of ecoblissing and bioethics poetic representations offer unique material on literary and ecological evolution in unison. Investigating poetry dating back to multiple historic times allows researchers to follow the progressive branches of ecological thought and actions that are found throughout literature.

3. Intersectional Perspectives: Besides, there should be deepening of research for the purpose of harmony of the applied ethics that involve other morality issues, such as, race, gender and class, via the use of versification. In an example of the academicians exploring this field on how poets live with the duality of environmental justice and social justice, the scholars can come up with the richest and deepest idea of the environmental ethical discourse in poetry.

4. Global Perspectives: Amongst various such research there is one that enlightens the ecological/ethical notions of poetry of the entire world by taking into account both the point of view at global level and that of specific countries. Through this research, only looking at different poetry from different regions of heritage and theme, scientists speak about the creativity and imagination of poets who portray nature and make cross-cultural environmental enquiries wider.

5. Digital Humanities Approaches: The different applications of digital humanities methods namely text mining, natural language analysis and data analysis technique will do an excellent job in providing analytical results from large compilations of poetry. Different from ethics articulation in poetry via methods like analysis impact on the moral, scientists can use computational ways to assist their systematic search for patterns, trends and variations in mediated broader scale.

6. Community Engagement: In line with this, the scholars could work side by side with poets, eco-activists, those in local organizations and more to organize poetry workshops and events that center ecological issues. The real effect of it comes when the community is offered a place to come together and share their experiences. With this, the organizers can better understand all sides of the environment poetry focus group hence the representation of many voices becomes the reality.

7. Educational Interventions: Therefore the studies can be performed to see if the earth-related poetry in the educational curriculum can be an alternative measure to achieve a desired learning outcome. The eco-poetry teaching models' identification and evaluation will serve for discovering whether their practical use can change the attitude, values and behavior of a student to the eco-environment.

8. Ecocritical Pedagogy: In the view of this, it is necessary to bring ecocritical pedagogy into use, which are approaches of teaching and learning of environmental ethics in poetry. Hence, through instructing eco-critical approaches to students when discussing poetry, researchers get an outcome of a graduated critical education capable of analyzing ecological and social themes at an advanced level.

9. Public Engagement: The researchers may take a step forward (by) doing a thorough investigation of putting eco poesy in public as installation performances, display on digital platforms, and multimedia exhibition. This interaction leverages the greater use of several types of audiences such as the public which consequently goes up with the awareness of people pertaining to environmental issues and also ends-up developing the move of collaboration which is for the common purpose of sustainability.

10. Policy Implications: For the future researches, they could consider eco poetry in relation to the environmental policies that are anchored on public thinking and the regulations that can be framed. Indulge in this through presenting literature as it creates public views and eventually the rulers' decision-making plans that, in the end, reinforces the prior mentalism systems norm in environmental governance.

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