Literature and Nature
Literature and Nature

Edited by
Tawhida Akhter and Tariq Ahmad Bhat

Cambridge Scholars Publishing
This book is dedicated to
Sheikh-ul-Alam (1377–1438)

"An poshi teli,
Yeli van poshi"
Food will thrive only
Till the woods survive
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1: Literature and Environment – An Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr M. Sangeetha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2: Role of Literature in Environment Making</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sristi Mondal and Supriyo Dey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 3: Connectedness of Man with Nature and its Potential Utility</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Environmental Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariq Ahmad Bhat and Tawhida Akhter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 4: Nature and Environment: Their Relationship and Impact on Life</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariq Ahmad Bhat and Tawhida Akhter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 5: Ecofeminism: An Overview</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawhida Akhter and Tariq Ahmad Bhat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 6: Varied Occupation yet a Single Association for Women’s Survival:</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Ecofeminist Study of Kamala Markandeya’s <em>Nectar in a Sieve</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Sashi Despande’s <em>The Dark Holds No Terror</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinmayee Nanda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 7: Studies on Relationship of Nature and Environment and its Impact on the Health and Well-being of Human Beings</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawhida Akhter and Tariq Ahmad Bhat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 8  
Ecocriticism: Environment and Social Resistance in Literature  
Dr A Srividhya

Chapter 9  
Fundamentals of Environmental Science and International Organizations  
Tariq Ahmad Bhat and Tawhida Akhter

Chapter 10  
Sheikh-ul-Alam and Biodiversity  
Dr Shafqat Altaf

Chapter 11  
Ecofeminist Approaches to Early Modernity  
Meenakshi Lamba
The book entitled Literature and Nature by Dr Tawhida Akhter and Dr Tariq Ahmad Bhat encompasses eleven scholarly essays and is intended for teachers, students, researchers and others interested in ecofeminism, ecocriticism, and other domains of knowledge related to literature and nature.

The first article “Literature and Environment: An Introduction” is devoted to establishing a link between literature and our environment. The second one “Role of Literature in Environment Making” discusses how literature contributes to shaping our environment. The third essay “Connectedness of Man with Nature and Its Potential Utility for Environmental Management” explains the relations of humans to nature as well as how the relationship helps manage our environment. The fourth paper “Nature and Environment: Their Relationship and Impact on Life” exhibits how the relationship between nature and our environment impacts upon our lives. The fifth article “Ecofeminism: An Overview” outlines ecofeminism while the sixth one “Varied Occupations Yet a Single Association for the Women’s Survival: An Ecofeminist Study of Kamala Markandeya’s Nectar in a Sieve and Sashi Despande’s The Dark Holds No Terror” incorporates a study based on ecofeminism. The seventh essay “Studies on Relationship of Nature and Environment and Its Impact on Health and Well-being of Human Beings” analyzes the impact of the relationship between nature and the environment on our general health and happiness. The eighth article “Ecocriticism: Environment and Social Resistance in Literature” deals with ecocriticism focusing on the environment and social resistance in literature. The ninth paper “Fundamentals of Environmental Science and World Treaties” embodies an analysis of the basics of environmental science and the world treaties, whereas the tenth essay “Sheikh-ul-Alam and Biodiversity” evaluate the utterances of Shaikh-ul-Alam and Bhgat Kabir reflecting ecosophical concerns. And the eleventh article “Ecofeminist Approaches to Early Modernity” demonstrates a connection between ecofeminism and early modernity.

Hence, Literature and Nature by Dr Tawhida Akhter and Dr Tariq Ahmad Bhat is deemed to enrich existing knowledge and immensely benefit the
scholars, researchers, practitioners and students especially concerned with ecofeminism, ecocriticism, ecosophical concerns, nature and humans as reflected in literature.

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The authors take great pleasure in presenting to the readers this enlarged and extensive book on literature and environment. The book is a valuable asset to those literature students and researchers who are keen to study the relationship between literature and nature and how different cultures of the world are portrayed through fiction.

During the last few decades, there has been remarkable progress in research on various aspects of how the relationships between literature and nature have been depicted. Different fields have been explored and still, there are so many fields yet to be explored. We often talk about how nature and literature are interconnected and this book is an attempt to bring out their relationship.

This book explores the facts about how nature plays an important role in the development of a personality. It further explores how all this behaviour has both positive as well as negative effects on the development of a personality. It also explores how a piece of literature has rightly portrayed the reality of a culture through its fictitious characters. The present book intends to fulfil the needs of students, teachers, researchers and all stakeholders who are engaged in cultural studies. The book is comprised of eleven chapters. These chapters provide valuable information about nature, literature, and their interdependence.

In presenting this book, I wish to express my gratitude to Prof. Ajoy Batta Department of English, Lovely Professional University, Punjab without whose help and encouragement I would have never have been able to explore the inter-textuality in a piece of literature. I am thankful to the authors who contributed chapters for this book which are the outcomes of their decades of research work. Many of the ideas in the book are the outcome of teacher training programmes, conferences, workshops and seminars. I wish to express my gratefulness to all teachers and researchers associated with these programmes for their suggestions and advice without holding them responsible for any shortcomings in the book.
I am also grateful to my students whom I have taught all these years because it is through teaching them in the classroom that I learnt much that I know.

I am thankful to the technical editors and board of Cambridge Scholars Publishing for their wholehearted cooperation and sympathetic assistance whenever it was required.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge a debt to my family whom I left waiting on several evenings, nights and holidays while I was busy finalizing the manuscript or the illustrations for this book. I especially thank my husband who is always a motivating force behind me and always encourages me in exploring my writing skills. I also thank him for the technical setting of the material and for giving special input, making this project successful.

Shaqra, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
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CHAPTER 1

LITERATURE AND ENVIRONMENT –
AN INTRODUCTION

DR M. SANGEETHA

Literature denotes writing and is considered to be an art that has artistic or intellectual value and, from time to time, displays a language form that varies from common use. Etymologically, the word derives from Latin; literary/literature meaning "learning, writing, grammar," firstly "writing shaped with letters," from litera/littera meaning "letter."

Literature in all its bureaucracy may be seen as written facts, whether the literature itself is authentic or fictional. Analysing and reading literature becomes very important in learning about one's surroundings. Literature offers insights into how society has developed. It also facilitates the recognition of the references made in more modern literature because authors frequently refer to mythology, surroundings, i.e., eco-grievance, traditions, cultures, and so on; statistics become less difficult to skip from era to technology as soon as we start writing.

Literature has affected the improvement of society. It has formed civilizations, modified political structures, and exposed injustice. Literature gives us a detailed preview of human stories, allowing us to connect at simple degrees of preference and emotion. Literature is meant to be influential in society because it is alleged to teach us a lesson.

Literature takes the readers out of their sphere and brings them into the writer's world. It makes people think outside their ordinary experiences. It

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could involve people of various backgrounds, cultures, and ways of cohabitation. When human beings relate to a piece of literature, it makes us suppose that we are not alone and that another person has been through the experience. The way authors can grasp us with how the characters are feeling or what they are watching brings the reader into that tale. Through literature, the authors enable a reader to experience what another person feels and thinks. We, as readers, can travel back in time to ascertain what societies were like or we can travel around the world to ascertain how people sleep in different places.

Literature serves as a corrective mirror wherein contributors to society can check themselves out and locate a desire for superb changes in the environment. It is important to undertake a very close observation of some works of literature, to understand how literature reflects on society. Literature consistently attempts to communicate the contemplations and suppositions of the human psyche which are firmly associated with and adapted by the climate. The mirrored image and effect of literature rely upon the surroundings wherein it is placed. If an action on writing is judged through the exception concerning this mirrored image, it is clear that it depends on the excellent characteristic of society (i.e., the surroundings). Literature provides something written to refresh yet inspire the mind. It informs the thoughts and feelings of top-notch minds. It attracts a joining of methods – though it depends then on their manner. The problem should be such that those who study it are interested in some manner. The material must be desirable to the reader and adds to the reader’s fund of data.

We live in a society in which we are obliged to conform to social norms regarding how we live, and yet this is within the environment, which leads to evaluation via the environment, i.e., ecocriticism. Typically, we would like to listen to conformity from our colleagues in our society, their thoughts, feelings, their likes, or dislikes. Normally, if we have the force of language to communicate emotions, we are well equipped to create literature. In other words, the topic of writing literature considers the environment in some way or the other. If writing expresses convivial sympathies that are so natural, it exerts a positive impact on our thoughts and mindsets. The environment choice will rouse and inspire writing in a living way. The environment will have an effect either directly or indirectly. Literature has shaped the expertise of lifestyles. No doubt, the smart artificer brings a central point regarding the eccentricities and cruder aspects of existence. The surroundings create a comprehension of the light or dark aspects of life. However, the exceptional then make up regarding
the mirrored photograph count over the author's frame of mind about thoughts, whether she is revolutionary between his outlooks yet reactionary. It is far from an agreeable reality that so much proviso in the work of an author virtually displays the genie in his environment—great literature cannot lie. It is in a way a completely useful part agreement that consists of treasured material.

The nature of writing lies in the author's technique, their personal style a strong road in conformity with the boss on sordid influences. Literature is the breath of beauty. Splendour is the expression of emotion and all that expression without exception is beautiful. Leo Tolstoy, in his typical book, What is Art? defines writing as artwork that is the verbal alternate concerning emotion. When we compile a story, compose a song, make marks into an image with a reason by speaking a feeling to others, we sense, it is art. Artwork jumps to the Olympic peak of great artwork, then the sentiment is blazing and arises out of a sparkling and vibrant manner. The beauty of a work of art, according to Tolstoy, should be evaluated completely by way of reference to the decision of the best wide variety of men. Consequently, a democratic principle was applied to the field of art evaluation because Tolstoy took beauty not to be the only goal and feature inherent in works of art. Beauty is a facet of the impact produced by works of art and literature, an impact that produces an experience of the beautiful for the people that view it.

The entire body of literature grows and adjusts with technology era to era. It is such that each age has its unique manner of wondering and feeling about things. The author is fashioned utilizing the spirit of their age; however, they have additionally been given the skills to mould the length of time of their influence. A superman of letters is a creature similar to the writer of the age wherein he exists. As a result, we talk of the Age of Chaucer, the Age of Shakespeare, the Age of Dryden, the Age of Pope, the Age of Wordsworth, the Age of Bernard Shaw, the Age of the Twentieth century, and so forth. So the literature which is produced is dominated by the winning tastes of that era. Those tastes endure for a certain duration. The flavour from one age to another may vary and it consistently chooses to be amazingly different from those of the other.

The literal meaning of literature is the artwork of writing written in various bureaucracies in conjunction with poetry, performances, reminiscences, prose, fiction, and so on. It also includes texts of supporting information to further creativeness. The impact of literature on the environment is felt either straight away or in a roundabout way. For instance, the novels of
Dickens had an indirect influence on developing society, in a way, regulating and doing away with social wrongs, calling for essential reforms. It is clear that if we are inquisitive about literature its effect is bound to move us amply.

Literature affects us and makes us recognize each walk of life. It grows and emerges out of life experience. Normally, we can say that everything in print is literature. Any paintings or artwork in which the emotional content predominates are literature. It is the expression of written phrases. It is as wonderful as all the other arts. It has no medium of its very own. Commonly talking, "Literature" is used to explain anything from innovative writing to greater technical or clinical paintings, but the phrase is normally used to consult works of innovative creativeness, together with plays, essays, fiction, and non-fiction.

Despite these definitions, I feel that literature is beyond those definitions. It is even more than what we see and understand. Its reach goes to our lives, our traditions, social family members, countrywide team spirit, and lots more. It serves as a reflection of fact, a product of art, and a window to an ideology, everything that occurs within the surroundings can be written about, recorded in and learned from the piece of literature. Whether it is poetry or prose, literature offers know-how, perception, or wisdom, and emotion toward the person who participates in it entirely. Our life is manifested within the shape of literature. It is a realization of phrases based on human tragedies, goals, and emotions. It cultivates wonders, conjures up an era, and feeds us information. Although it is dynamic, infinite, multi-dimensional, literature contributes a giant purpose to the world we live in.

Literature is the inspiration of lifestyles. It supplies a door in to teach the reader about lifestyle reviews from the saddest testimonies to the happiest ones to contact their heart. It teaches us to stay. Through literature readers visit different places, reviews occasions, meets people, listens to them, feels their joys and sorrows. The number one use of literature in historical settings is to pass down customs, traditions, beliefs, and feelings to the younger generations.

Literature is a tool of revolution. Within contemporary technology, it nonetheless exists as an expression of artwork, a source of understanding, and a tool of leisure. Books are examined seriously by using readers who crave facts and recreationally by individuals who are enthusiastic about exploring their imagination. They kindle new ideas. They offer a voice to
the people who need to express their evaluations about positive matters in lifestyles, whether it is in politics, fitness, religion, and so on. Literature is the heart of songs, rhythm, and harmonious pieces that deliver messages and suggestions to human beings.

Literature has a brilliant significance in the improvement and exposition of the internal realities of the surroundings. It is an instantaneous link between human life and its realities. Literature and the surroundings are two separate things. Literature grows out of actual situations and the surroundings. It displays the various reports, ideas, and passions of people in their daily existence that are specific to several paperwork and styles of literary works. It will increase our expertise and enjoyment about human issues which include values, morals, cultures, and human pastimes. It has two functions. The first is energy and the other one is knowledge. The literature of power has the feature to transport the hearts and thoughts of the readers and literature of information has the characteristic to educate.

Inside training software, literature may deliver a substantial contribution to college students' development and understanding. Many literary texts, which include poems, song lyrics, and brief memories, are utilized in language teaching. There are a few elements within the use of literature in language coaching, in phrases of linguistic, cultural, and personal growth. The literature can be put into distinctive phrases and it additionally provides a complete real sense of the vehicle for a way of life.

Literature is a device to assist us to explore our thoughts, behaviours, preconceived notions, and especially to find out for ourselves what approaches to being human, in a manner our predecessors did not have, are feasible. In a couple of years, the literature on the 1947 Partition opened many doors for human beings to examine the other side of the situation. It has broken plenty of (mis)understandings, myths, and misconceptions about the mass migrations of humans. Within the 1980s and earlier the literature produced had a hard and fast narrative of the activities of the 1947 partition which changed into what was later quoted as a 'professional' or 'state dictated' narrative and the positive ideology changed into trying to impose different ideas on the common people.

Literature represents a residing frame to work that speaks to people of all ages about ideas that might be of significance to inform the condition of being human in courting to the ever-moving social mores of the given surroundings at some point in that society's recurring life. Reading literature is an enriching, eye-opening and enjoyable pastime and enables
the reader to see inside the production of a valuable society. Literature is an interesting subject matter and it has an overwhelming relevance in this twenty-first century.

Literature is essential in normal existence as it connects individuals with large truths and thoughts about their surroundings. It creates a way for humans to report their minds and experiences in a way that is on hand to others, through fictionalized accounts of the experience. It is the muse of existence. It offers a gateway to educating the reader about existence reports from even the saddest memories to the most joyful ones and is a good way to touch their hearts.

Literature is a timeless piece of enjoyment. It displays human nature in a manner we can study and then therefore relate to others. By way of reading through a first-character attitude, we can fully immerse ourselves into a unique mindset and figure out how others think and sense. Literature opens our eyes and makes us see something greater than what it immediately shows us. It helps to enlarge our minds and start to research, ask questions, and construct our intuitions and instincts. It additionally lets us understand and revel in other cultures and beliefs.

The effect of literature on our current society is simple. It acts as a shape of expression for every creator. A few books replicate society and allow us to better capture the sector wherein we live. It is effortlessly related to the psyche of authors via their memories. It also reiterates the need to recognize present-day problems like a human battle. It offers growth, strengthens our thoughts, and gives us the ability to think outside the box.

Literature is a way of paying attention to the voices from beyond and operating with the existing. It is the path for the predominant to connect with their feasible destiny. It has usually served as a proper supply of statistics. In fact, languages are the building blocks of literature. But the look of literature cannot be limited to the most effective way of studying the language. Literature cannot be limited to an academic curriculum. A diploma in language and literature cannot provide all that literature can provide. Its scope is so deep and huge that a lifetime can no longer be sufficient to take a look at literature.

Publicity for top literary works is essential in all phases of life, as it enriches us in more ways than one. Literature gives a breadth of know-how. It consists of ethical values and provides enjoyment. It acts as a
window for the readers to view the sector. It builds important non-public abilities. It creates a robust feeling of empathy in the readers.

Normally, the majority have their own ideas of what literature is. There may also be widespread agreement that literature values language and makes use of it artistically. Terry Eagleton gives a definition of literature and its relationship to language: "Literature transforms and intensifies everyday language; it systematically deviates from the normal discourse." As the structure is the artwork shape that arises from the human capacity to create buildings, literature is the artwork shape that arises from the human capacity to create language. The observance of literature helps a person to provide themselves as educated members of society; it involves the contemplation of the essence of the environment and the way character paintings inside the confined structure of the surroundings. The surroundings motivate the character to understand, what is literature?

The three ways of presenting a definition of literature are either relativism, subjectivism and agnosticism. With relativism there are not any distinctions of price in literature; anyhow it may be known as excellent literature. Subjectivism because the term implies an approach that considers that the theories of literary cost are subjective and that literary assessment is, in simple terms, a personal count. Agnosticism derives from subjectivism, although it argues that while there could also be actual distinctions in literary prices, our systems of subjective values save us from understanding something about actual values. Letters, diaries, reviews, petitions, magazines, and essays can be covered, in addition to the conventional novel, short story, poem, and recreation genres.

Literature commenced to take a look at issues and became valued as works through thoughts and dedication to the arena, each for its aesthetic features. Literature is a creation of some other world, that we will best see through the reading of literature. It has two roles, an energetic, attractive function, and a passive reflective function. The energetic function represents the very act of reading. This position is a tremendous part of a person's improvement. From the studying of a person's thoughts and ideas about the world wherein he lives are shaped. These ideas and concepts are shaped in type ideology. This ideology stems from a person’s motivation, action, and engagement.

The second role differs from the primary, in that it is a discovered element, in preference to an executed factor. The reflective function of literature is to reveal to society the records of ideologies, minds, and actions. It lets the
person capture how society functioned and why it functioned in that manner. “Literature is meant to initiate, lets in us to invite questions, and gives us a deeper understanding of troubles and the scenario,” Judith Caesar stated.

The energy of literature, or ELT, has many factors including actual fabric, a language in use, and an aesthetic illustration of the spoken language, as well as an enrichment of translation and lifestyle. It is with this last detail that literature opens the door that leads to a much broader and more accurate look at the way of life in which the target language is spoken. It has a unique feature in shaping and coaching our environment at large.

Ecocriticism is a look at literature and environmental surroundings from an interdisciplinary point of view, in which research of literature examines texts that illustrate environmental troubles. Literature treats the difficulty of nature with consciousness on literature and the environment, as an aggregate it can be given that environmental research is more frequently associated with literary texts.

Environmental literature is writing clever feedback on environmental troubles. It is widely carried out regarding the relationships among men, society, and the environment. Most writing about nature and a number of the sciences are within the realm of environmental literature. It is often understood that environmental literature fosters an appreciation for the surroundings, as a result advocating an extra sensitivity and ecological understanding of a human with nature. Environmental journalism derives its components from environmental literature. Environmental technology is an aggregate of external conditions that influence the lifestyles of a person or organism.

This chapter offers an introduction to literature and the surroundings. The term 'ecocriticism' can be mentioned concerning this meaning and its connection to improvement. Ecocriticism is an ecology and environment-based theory. The term 'ecology' was coined by the German Zoologist Ernst Haeckel in 1869. Joseph Meeker came up with the term Literary Ecology in 1972. Another American scholar, William Rueckert, coined the term ecocriticism; he also coined the term ecological poetics.

Eco-grievance has been catching the eye of many students for a long time. This sort of ecocriticism is a brand new technique and is a deep subject with relation to human beings and nature. In previous times, the literary examination has been centred on race, gender, discrimination, elegance,
and so forth. However, with the emergence of the second half of the twentieth century, the literary view expanded its attention to the more modern trouble that is nature.

Eco-grievance is nothing but a complaint of the 'house', the environment, as represented in literature. The word ‘environment’ refers to all or part of the bodily environment, situations, and conditions of the earth, especially affected by human activity. The surroundings are an aggregate of external situations that influence the lives of the person or organism. The concern for nature has been the problem of study for an extended duration in the past. However, it has been continuing without any severe and conscious attention from the literary writers, critics, and readers as well.

The environment has posed a great hazard to human society in addition to mother earth. The massive misuse of herbal sources has left us at the edge of the trench. The rainforests are reduced down, the fossil gasoline is rapidly decreasing, the cycle of the seasons is displaced, an ecological disaster is commonplace now around the world and our surroundings are at the margin. Beneath these instances, there arose a modern concept of reading nature writing over the last decade of the preceding century referred to as eco-grievance. It is a worldwide emergent movement that came into existence as a reaction to man’s anthropocentric mindset of dominating nature.

This chapter seeks to discover the ecocritical views as envisaged in some select worldwide works of literature. This environmental observation of literature brings with it ecological literacy among readers who within the system end up eco-aware, consequently demanding for the natural mother. The environmental issue is one of the main worries of the day; ecocriticism has fast development in the course of its brief time period since its introduction. It is an interpretive device for studying nature writing, which is normally associated with environmental complaints.

Eco or ecological care is concerned with the relationships among residing organisms and their herbal environment, and in addition to the relationships with their environment. The connection between man and nature is not interdependent however they are additionally interrelated. Through analogy, ecocriticism is involved in the relationships among literature and the surroundings or how man's relationships along with his bodily surroundings are reflected in literature. The term ecocriticism covers a huge area and has been expressed through many literary genres. Some of the great and recognized ecocritics are Lawrence Buell, Cherryl Glotfelty,

The word "ecocriticism" first appeared in William Rueckert's essay "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism" in 1978. However, it became plain in the 1990s that ecocriticism was emerging as a separate area, even though it is true that the connection between man and his bodily environment had constantly been thrilling to literary critics. The interest is on the scientific level as well as several sorts of literary expression. Humans have the natural quest to find their roots and be part of the herbal surroundings to which they belong. But, at the same time, they have overexploited natural assets and exploited nature to its fullest.

Ecocriticism is a branch of literary complaint this is being pointed out across the arena as an interdisciplinary observation of literature and the environment. It covers the areas like the sciences, literature, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and so on, and tries to take a look at the mindset of mankind toward nature. A few names for this fairly new style of thinking are ecopoetics, inexperienced culture, and environmental literary criticism. It is a study that has invoked the interest of students globally.

Ecocriticism is not just the implementation of ecological and ecological ideas, however; it additionally looks at literature and the theoretical method of the interrelationships of nature, lifestyle, or even supernatural elements in nature. It attempts to explore the expressions of the surroundings in literary texts and theoretical discourse. It also looks at the language wherein literature is expressed.

There was a connection between nature and literature. This relationship has been contemplated via writers and poets from exceptional cultures of the arena. Some of the novels, poems, and different expressions of literature had been finished inside the context of nature-associated troubles. In recent times, environmental troubles have grown to include troubles for many departments and disciplines of information and development. It is an exciting assessment for a literary critic who researches the texts of writers who have noted the close association between man and nature. Ecology and ecocriticism have turned out to be essential phrases in present-day literary expressions. Many authors have expressed their assignment for literature involving nature because of the cupidty of humans and the growing populace.
In plenty of English literary works, nature has been one of the most essential figures. Colonialism has been a large aspect of the devastation of the environment globally. The transformation inside the social and cultural environments of the arena has modified the representations of man’s mindset toward nature in literary expressions. Ecocriticism is an unexpectedly increasing area of study that covers an extensive variety of texts and theories which observe the relationship between man and nature. Environmental research in literary texts through snapshots of nature, gender, creation, feminism, male-female relationships, tourism, way of life, and so forth have gained broader meanings than is portrayed through their literary expression.

Many literary books replicate the subject of ecocriticism. There are numerous strategies that authors have used to explore environmental problems. In some books, it is more valuable to the book, even as in others, it is far more secondary to narration and other challenging subjects. The issue of the matter of ecocriticism may be interpreted through the analysis of Indian novels specifically, *Nectar in a Sieve* by Kamala Markandaya, *Cry, the Peacock* by Anita Desai, and *The Hungry Tide* by Amitav Ghosh. Nature imageries have been utilized by many writers to specify the desires, shortcomings, and feelings of their characters.

Ecocriticism is one of the youngest revisionist actions, which has swept the arts over the last few years. Nowadays the arena is going through ecological changes and now our environment is at stake. The best technology is not sufficient to combat the global ecological catastrophe. We ought to make an exchange in our mindset to nature. Literature no longer flows above existence, so it has its function to play. For a long time, nature was not given due consideration with the aid of literary critics, so ecologically orientated literature pleads for better information about nature in its wider significance. It has developed as a global emergent movement during the last three decades. College students continue its growth, both in its nature and scope.

Ecocriticism builds cognizance among men. There are two waves of ecocriticism, as recognized through Lawrence Buell. First-wave ecocritics have centred on nature writing, nature poetry, and barren region fiction. They used to uphold the philosophy of an organism. The first wave aimed to hold the ‘biotic community’. Second-wave ecocritics leaned closer to problems of environmental justice and a “social ecocriticism” that takes the urban landscape as considerably as “herbal landscape.”
Ecocritics use the word "nature" in a broader sense. Ecocriticism is not truly the examiner of nature as represented inside the literature. Nature no longer suggests a mere fancy of its cute elements like flowers and animals. Nature here means the entirety of the physical environment consisting of all living beings. The interconnection of the various residing and non-residing elements creates a bond that truly is the basis of ecocriticism. As long as there may be concord among the dwelling and non-residing, there prevails a healthy, eco-machine for the benevolence of mankind further to the earth. A perfect ecology is one in which flora, animals, birds, and people stay in concord wherein no one dominates or destroys the others.

The existing ecological disaster is a byproduct of the human manner of existence. Since inception, humans commenced dwelling near nature inside the natural environment. Tradition is associated with the geography of a landscape. For instance, Synge's *Aran Island*, Hardy's *Wessex*, R.K. Narayan's *Malgudi*, etc., all show the effect of the landscape on the characters of their writings. The way of life is something that has been created over the years through the manner of the human beings who have been residing within the surroundings for a long time. So long as men lived in near affiliation with nature there can be no ecological risk. Information, the development of science and generation means man has been alienated from nature, putting his survival in question. The natural surroundings are now replaced by a built-up environment. Our global crisis is not because of understanding ecosystem characteristics. It is more due to how our moral structures function through disaster leads to the effect on nature. It calls for understanding the ethical systems and the use of that understanding for reform.

The idea of ecocriticism refers to the examination of the connection between literature and natural surroundings. Moreover, extensive kinds of topics such as the frontier, animals, cities, precise geographical regions, rivers, mountains, deserts, technology, and rubbish come under its speculation and thereby positing numerous associated disciplines like deep ecology, ecofeminism, social ecology, and environmental justice. It can be said that ecocriticism accommodates each interior and outside context. We are interconnected with the entirety around us.

Ecocriticism can describe several methods to literature and this capacity is one in all of its strengths. It is, once in a while, perceived as amorous, the substantial range of vital processes inside eco-complaint displays a couple of fields inside ecology itself. The unique critical techniques and their attractiveness lead no longer to opposition among ecocritics but an
appreciation of the centrality of ecology within literary texts. The view that the ecocritical motion ought to provide an obvious legitimacy in academia turned into endorsement via a few ecocritics. Arne Naess, the founder of deep ecology, known for various ecological philosophies or 'eco-sophies' to address the environmental troubles facing the modern-day global, so eco-grievance requires a variety of techniques that share a common challenge for the relationship between humans and non-humans.

Ecocriticism advocates sustainable development for a better destiny for humankind. All organisms have the right to live and to tell the tale in their way. It is a deliberately wide-ranging method. It draws its sustenance from the prevailing literary theories. All sciences come forward to contribute to the sector. Consequently, new theories much like post-Colonialism, ecocriticism, ecofeminism, eco-markism, and eco-spiritualism are coming to the fore. But, it differs from the opposite theories and considers it is far an ecosphere.

To deal with environmental disaster, ecocritics play a crucial role in constructing ecological awareness among readers. Ecocriticism gets ideas from the American writers whose works regard nature as existence stress, and the barren place as manifested in us and they are Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1850) and Henry David Thoreau (1817–1862). The writers belonged to the organization of recent English writers, poets, essayists, novelists, and philosophers together known as the transcendentalists, the number one important literary movement to advantage 'cultural independence' from European fashions. R.W. Emerson had an impact on nature in his first narrative nature in reflective prose. The writer here celebrates a non-traditional method to nature that is popularly known as 'transcendentalism' (a concept that propounds that 'the divine or 'god' pervades nature). He suggests that reality may be rather perceived via analysing nature. This idea is from Henry David Thoreau who is considered to be the father of ecocriticism.

Indian philosophy is rich in ecological wondering due to Veda, which paid identical importance to all organisms. India is also a land of wealthy biodiversity. From the Himalayas of the North to Kanyakumari of the south, from the Bay of Bengal of the east to the Arabian Sea at the west, using versatile bodily surroundings leaves a deep impact on people. Literature is no different in this respect. A splendid wide-ranging kind of writer communicates with ecocritical texts.
Ecocritical perspectives may be best perceived in the writings of Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore founded Varati at Shanthinikentan on *Far From the Madding Crowd*. His Rakta Karabi and Muktadhar are the quality examples of ecocritical texts where human atrocities in opposition to nature are denounced. Kamala Markandaya’s *Nectar in a Sieve* represents nature as a destroyer and preserver of existence. The novelist here has proven how the evils of industrialization destroy the sweet harmony of a peasant’s lifestyle.

*Arundhati Roy’s* *The God of Small Things* is a portrayal of the exploitation of nature by of human beings in the name of progress and modernization, which are a dominant subject of the novel. The novelist in this novel has raised her voice for the environment, which is now under a high risk of pollution. Kiran Desai in her *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard* is critical of the tense metropolis life, having been disappointed with the way in which the protagonist takes shelter within the Guava orchard. In her *The Inheritance of Loss* the novelist indicates how Kanchenjunga will pay for the brutality of human aggression. Amitav Ghosh’s *The Hungry Tide* is a powerful ecocritical text as the radical ideals underscore environmentally and socially oppressive systems harboured by using people.

Ecocriticism in India is now in its second segment, which propagates the amalgamation of the primary wave and the second wave as proposed by Lawrence Buell. Even as the first phase of ecocriticism has promoted a nearby understanding of ecology, the second section is witnessing ecocriticism as an organized movement heading in the direction of an international challenge. Consequently, the ecocriticism that becomes synonymous with writings of American nature and British romantic literature gained its momentum with world eco-literature. It has changed its tone from nearby to international perspectives given the existing ecological disasters around the world.

That the environment is an inseparable part of the human lifestyle is paramount in all principal canonical writings. An ecological insight might also cause them to have several new views. Indian philosophy and writing is not an exception to this. From the ancient to the cyber age, Indian literature is gathered inside the environmental question. Apart from conventional Indian writing in English, the conventional Indian works of literatures becoming available as English translations have their representations of nature. They make us research the manner in which we may additionally lead a fulfilling lifestyle in close concord with nature. These environmental literary works beautifully deal with the human–
nature relationship and interconnection, the keynote of eco-literature. The commonplace message is to preserve nature in her pristine beauty; let us not destroy what we cannot create. The more ecocritical writings come to attention, the more humans will discover ways to behave towards nature in the right way, preserving it in harmony rather than perpetuating the prevailing environmental crisis. In the 1970s, the relationship between literature and the environment emerged as a big interest among writers and scholars. The area of ecocriticism may be very wide as it is not confined to any literary genre. Eco-grievance is appropriately described because of the shape of literary environmentalism. The ecocritics are trying to observe literature with a growing sensitivity to the emergent voice of nature. Ecocriticism is unique among current literary and cultural theories due to it being close to a relationship with the generation of ecology.

Ecocritics need to recognize that there are severe disagreements about the lifestyles causing the problems, their quantity, the nature of the hazard, and the feasible solutions to them. From an historic factor of view, authors have always assigned values to nature that immediately reveal their famous depiction in present-day society. Without displaying a penchant for mythical or allegorical conceptions, present-day authors have developed their manner of the use of nature as a vehicle for the expression of a complex mind. Most environmental issues are studied on the subject of the growing effect of climate change, the disruption of community ecosystems, and special environmental insecurities. Involvement with cultural strategies has introduced diverse ecocriticism, which incorporates postcolonial ecocriticism, environmental justice, ecocriticism, and urban eco-grievance.

At present eco-compliancy is in full swing and is a popular principle globally. It is stated to be an examination of literature and the environment collectively to discover a link between them. Its practitioner probes human attitudes to the surroundings closer as expressed in nature writing. It is a broad genre. Ecocriticism takes an earth-centred method to literary criticism. Eco-grievance has come to mean not only the application, by the examiner of literature, of the ecological ideas but also the application of the sort of theoretical approach within the inter-relational net of natural, cultural, and supernatural phenomena. It begins to discover structures of the environment in literary texts and theoretical discourse. Given that, literature has always conditioned our philosophical know-how of nature and our surroundings.
Ecocriticism is certainly one way of how humanists fight for the arena in which they live. The reflection of that tough warfare inside the area of the way of life and spirit speaks for how the urgency of motion or the urgent want to do something on this appreciates. It is an ecological outgrowth of post-structural complaints that researches human representations of nature. Ecocriticism looks at representations of nature in literary works and the relationship between literature and the environment. It remains a young literary idea. It talks about literature and the environment from an interdisciplinary point of view in which all sciences come together to research the environment and brainstorm viable solutions for the correction of the modern-day environmental scenario. Ecocriticism says we are all equal. We are all part of nature. Humans are neither superior nor not as good as nature, however they are the same. In ecocriticism, nature is in the middle, no longer the person. It is an earth-centred technique to the literary research.

Ecocriticism is a distinctly new idea of analysing paintings or literature. It is a concept that improves the mind as it expands our understanding of the environment. Ecocritics examine literature from the angle of nature and think in a biocentric manner. Eco-grievance is environmental activism that researches human–nature interactions. Nature right here serves not simply as a history—the entirety of the physical surroundings has an inseparable link with humanity in common. It develops ecological literacy among readers.

Literary research took a decisive flip during the latter half of the twentieth century when there was a paradigm shift from cutting-edge literary research to environmental research. The present depletion of the environmental state of affairs (which incorporates tsunamis, frequent earthquakes, floods, droughts, seasonal diseases, acid rain, poisonous smoke within the air, landslides, melting of polar ice) is bringing about environmental degradation which forces us to think in a biocentric manner. Consequently, a new location of nature research is arising. This scholarly research in nature writing is usually called ecocriticism. In nature, there is an interrelationship among organisms, and not anything is advanced or no longer as accurate as others. Our earth is going through one of the toughest periods because of our misuse of the environment. So ecocriticism is gaining wide popularity in an age of environmental catastrophe. In an experience, ecocriticism is a way of self-attention of who we are, wherein we stand, how we need to deal with our ordinary, how we ought to behave with the other organisms, and plenty of others.
Ecocriticism units it is one foot on literature and one on land; the ecocritical praxis is present in the works of every national and worldwide writer. William Ruekert became the first to make use of the word 'ecocriticism' in the vital essay Literature and Ecology – An Experiment in Ecocriticism (1978). In this writing, Ruekert has centred on the software of ecological standards to the study of literature (The Ecocriticism Reader 107). To the top-notch critic nature desires to be blanketed by human law, and every organism, from timber to whales and dolphins, hawks and cranes, and so on, ought to have legal professionals to guard their rights. Ecocriticism takes its bearing from the essential American writers like Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1832) and Margaret Fuller (1810–1862). Emerson had loved the way nature changed in the first reflective prose narrative nature. Thoreau shows that reality may be best perceived via reading nature. Fuller in this writing differentiates the utilitarian motives of the settlers and the secular aesthetic objectives of traveller Robert Frost, an American poet who made use of woods, lakes, stars, horses, etc. Frost's poems deal with the perennial splendour of nature, and the responsibilities of temporary human lifestyles.

Last, the seeds of ecocriticism germinate within romantic poetry. Wordsworth's poem is a reaction to the economic revolution of the eighteenth century that endorsed big-scale deforestation. In Wordsworth, one unearths the rudiments of ecocriticism. Wordsworth's Tintern Abbey (1798) indicates the improvement of the poet's mindset to nature as a friend, truth-seeker, and manual. A good quantity of writers offer environmental texts. The human–nature relationship has been dealt with inside the works of Indian writers such as Anita Desai's Fire On The Mountains (1977) which is a superb instance of ecocritical text coping with the trouble of animal killing, population explosion, ethical degradation of man, all causing a change to the ecology symbolized through a common hearth in the wooded vicinity.

Ecocriticism is an umbrella term underneath which there are many strands like ecopoetics, socioecology, environmental research, ecofeminism, inexperienced cultural research, eco-theology, and so forth. Bandyopadhyay has written quite a few prose narratives on nature which are probably related to those subfields of ecocriticism. Ecofeminism advocates a harmonious relationship among men, women, and the environment which becomes the want of the hour, to make certain the survival of existence on the planet.
Ecocriticism is the critical and pedagogical broadening of literary studies to include texts that address the non-human universe and our attraction to it. It is interdisciplinary and draws on biology, environmental records, geography, philosophy, cultural studies, and literature among other disciplines. It is also close by research, as Donald Worster has stated, "region derives its identity in maximum cases from its ecologically adapted modes of producing—or extra virtually from its ecological modes". It can also be politically energetic because it advocates for the expertise of the arena that heals the environmental wounds human beings have inflicted on it.

Ecocriticism expands the perception of the "world" to consist of the entire ecosphere. Literature performs from a position of an immensely complex international tool in which energy, matter, and ideas interact. Most ecocritical work shares a commonplace motivation: the stressful awareness that we have reached the age of environmental limits is given, a time while the outcomes of human actions harm the number one systems of life support on the planet. This awareness awakens an honest desire to contribute to environmental restoration.

Environmental disaster brings a catastrophe of creativeness. Writers can help to ameliorate the crisis through their writings via a rescue operation with the resource of reanimating and redirecting the reader's transaction with nature. Environmental literacy can be propagated through literature through the writings of Thoreau and Emerson. They believed strongly that pastoral ideology is enormous to American cultural self-expertise.

Ecocriticism's greatest mission inside the first part of the twenty-first century is to deal with the question of environmental troubles in nature writing, nature poetry, and barren place narratives. Ecocriticism's schedule is worried about issues of social justice and equity. It explores the significance of imagination and prescient and creativeness in converting minds, lives; it polices similarly to creativity. Ecocriticism has reformist and transformational aspirations.

Cheryll Glotfelty, the number one American professor of literature and environment inside The Ecocriticism Reader, reasons that during our current age, the career of English Literature has been to redraw the limits and to remap the unexpectedly converting contours of literary studies. She holds that international environmental troubles are largely of our making. Nature maintenance has commonly been a vital situation within the earliest instances.