



A STUDY ON ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES IN INDIAN ENGLISH NOVEL

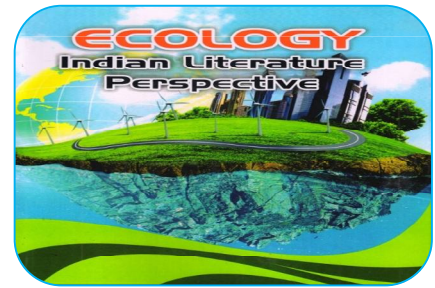
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ABSTRACT:

Over the years, the environment has evolved in a big way. Because the world's population is beginning to abuse the great achievement of its basic human resource wealth, it is a threatening force in the present situation. The world has too many seasonal cycles to begin to drastically reduce fossil fuels. Due to human damage to the environment on a large scale, many types of disasters including floods have started to occur on a large scale since the last twenty years. Due to the change in one's own mentality, the person commits many types of wrong actions, causing a lot of damage to the environment. Humans are beginning to dominate nature itself

to a large extent to protect the rights of others. Environment is widely mentioned in world literature because environment is something that humans have and humans use to live their lives in the best possible way. In this research, the researcher has tried to explore the impact of Indian environmental writing on the world in the world literature. This study is working to create awareness among the literate people of the society and support nature in a positive way. In this study, the researcher started with English literature writing and how some individuals have presented their thoughts scientifically from the environmental point of view in English literature writing. In this research paper, the researcher has given detailed research information written by human beings from the point of view of protecting the environment based on any material. Authors in the English literature have provided detailed information or analysis of the flexible commitment to what kind of work has been done from an environmental perspective in this research.



KEYWORDS: *Indian Literature, American Literature, Novels, Ecological perspective etc.*

INTRODUCTION

The English novel and the environment are very closely related in the current situation. Because many thinkers have given. There is an older one of eighty years. In the novel Ret, Aba Many informed the readers that her full name is Chandraprabha Devi. She is referred to as Vriddha Amma when mentioned in the plot. So this Amma has taken many beds in her fallen peace. All the members of the house think that Amma should leave the bed, move around a little, but no, as if Amma has taken a solemn vow not to leave the bed. So Amma's son, daughter-in-law, daughter, grandchildren all say, Amma get up. But Amma remains lying down. Then suddenly, one day, something that no one in the house has ever imagined happens. Amma gets up and that too without telling anyone walks out of the house with the help of a stick. Havaldil the whole family. After the search, Amma meets him at a police

station. Then Amma returns home and after that she goes to live near Lekki. Her daughter who is not married but is cohabiting with someone. Amma then begins to change, due to a third party named Rosie. Rosie occasionally disguises herself as Raza Master. One person in two costumes. Amma undergoes a drastic change in Rosie's presence, from her dress to her daily routine. She starts to feel full of energy. In Amma's mind, the new aspirations become pallavi. Seeing Amma's self-confident look, even Lekki gets scared. What happens after that is beyond anyone's imagination. Amma accompanies Lekki to Pakistan with an official visa-passport. Daughter-in-law and grandchildren agree to this but they also don't know what is really going on in Amma's mind. After going to Pakistan, this mystery is revealed. Amma's i.e. Chandraprabhadevi's past is that she was once a Chanda and was married to a Muslim man named Anwar in pre-Partition India. Amma i.e. Chanda was born in a Hindu family in Pakistan but in the post-partition chaos, along with many other Hindu women, she crossed the border and came to India. Chanda comes here and starts a new life as Chandraprabhadevi. But why does Amma aka Chandraprabhadevi aka Chanda go to Pakistan at this age? The mystery slowly unfolds as she goes there in search of her first husband and to die there, too, in a special way. So, this is the social-political-psychological agitation of the two countries, the strange situation of the time, which the writer has chosen for the novel 'Ret Samadhi'. Some critics in Hindi are of the honest opinion that Gitanjali Sri has not only written this novel but has literally woven it. His name keeps coming up while reading the original Hindi novel. The human mind is an unsolvable puzzle that cannot be solved. So this story does not belong to Amma alone. It turns out to be a living story of thousands of victims in both countries who suffered the long tragedy of partition. Whenever and wherever such geographical division takes place in the world, it happens without human connection, this is the main point of the novel Ret Samadhi, which Gitanjali Shri has put in front of the readers fluidly like a work of art by delicately interweaving human emotions, especially women. In a sense, the novel Ret Samadhi can be called a saga of displaced people. The English translation of the same original Hindi novel Ret Samadhi by Gitanjali Shri has received the rare honor of the international Booker Literature Prize.

The readership across the Indian subcontinent has been thrilled with this honour. The feeling that this honor is not only the honor of the Hindi language but of the entire Indian literature is being expressed from all levels. American author and illustrator Daisy Rockwell has translated this great novel equally well. The importance of a good translation of Indian literature at the world level and a good translator has also been highlighted on this occasion. Gitanjali Shri, who is known to the Hindi literary field as a novelist, was born in Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh state. Born on June 12, 1957, Gitanjali Shri had his primary education in various cities in India. After graduating from Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi, he did his M.A. in History from JNU. Completed his research work on 'Premchand and the Colonial Educated Class of North India' from Maharaja Sayajiraje University, Barode. Later he did teaching service in Jamia Millia Islamia for a few days. He also did his research work at the Center for Social Studies in Surat, Gujarat. Meanwhile, he started writing stories. His first story Belpatra was published in the year 1987 in the magazine Hans published under the editorship of famous Hindi writer Rajendra Yadav. After that, Geetanjali Sri, who settled down in the field of writing, has published five novels so far. These include Mai, Hamara Shahr Us Baras, Tirohit, Khali Jaga and the currently talked about Ret Samadhi. At the same time, his five story collections 'Anugonj', Vairagya, March, Maaur Sakura and Yehan Hathi Rahte Thee have also become popular with the readers. Apart from English, his literature has been translated into foreign languages such as French, German, Japanese, Serbian, Korean and Indian languages such as Bengali, Gujarati and Urdu. Gitanjali Pandey is the original name of Gitanjali Sri. He named Gitanjali Sri as the initials of his mother's name. He accepted and started his writing career. His father was working in government service. Sudhir is her husband's name. His 95-year-old mother still accompanies him. Although Gitanjali Shri currently resides in New Delhi, his family hails from Gondur village in Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh. In her first novel Mai, Gitanjali Sri has explored three generations of men and women in a middle-class family in North India. His second novel Hamara Shahr Us Baras is based on the Babri Masjid demolition and religious fanaticism. His novel Tirohit is considered to be a unique novel in Hindi which deals with the topic of homosexuality. Gitanjali Sri and his novel Ret Samadhi automatically became the talk of the town after the Booker award was

announced. This year, 135 books were shortlisted for the Booker Prize. This is considered a record number. The Booker Prize has an independent history since 1969. In India, however, the Booker Prize first came into discussion in the year 1993. When it was given to Salman Rushdie's book *The Midnight's Children*. Arundhati Roy, the 1997 Booker-winning author, became an overnight star. Arvind Adiga and Kiran Desai were Booker-winning English writers of Indian origin settled abroad. Many notables have noted that the main purpose behind the Booker Prize is to bring English-language novels to readers in non-European countries, that is, to increase the book market from a specific perspective. English literature is now read more in India than in the West.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To Study of Environmental Issues and Culture and Nature, Interpretation in Indian English Literature.
2. To Study the interrelationships between humans and non-humans and the impact of the environment on them.
3. To Study the Environmental Issues in Indian English Literature.

ECO CRITICISM IN INDIA:

Indian philosophy is truly rich in naturalistic ideas as it gives equal importance to living beings. As the Indian nation enjoys a favorable climate all over the world from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari in the south and from the Bay of Bengal in the east to the Arabian Sea in the west, it has a deep and profound impact on individuals, so the environmental debate in Indian English literature is not separate from it or its writings. Rabindranath Tagore, Nobel laureate and many others have written on environment. In the novel *Rakta Karavei* and *Mukt Dhara*, the environmental writing is excellent. In these novels and stories, human nature is described in such a way that it creates extreme outrage about the environment. Environment is what provides the nutrients necessary for sustaining the creation as well as isolating the eternal nature for the highest future of human beings, as many thinkers have put it in English literature. Consistency is included.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LITERATURE:

The ecological factor supports sustainable progress for the best future of human beings as the sustainable behavior of living beings also depends on nature as a whole. When man tries to live in a certain way, he cannot live his life apart from nature or environment, which includes every living creature, including plants, animals, and humans. The environment provides emotional support to life and creates a kind of network for it. English literature covers the entire subject of environment and environment protection. English literature provides well-known measures to ensure future safety and deal with environmental emergencies. At one time environmental loss of life was also mentioned by many English writers in their writings hence the need for necessary and sustainable use of resources without jeopardizing individual prosperity.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE:

It is a phenomenon of man conquering nature while underlining the equality of environment because according to some English subject writers many phenomena occupy human life and it continues independently in a certain mold. So in any situation nature maintains the sustainable side of the environment with a view to success but when man tries to destroy nature without curbing his futile thinking tendencies, he realizes his destruction. Many such ideological differences have been given by many writers in nature and English literature but when considering the legal matter man has forgotten that nature cannot be changed in any way to overcome the emergency as man has started to live without the moral framework.

CONCLUSION:

In the present scenario, people are changing to a different outlook all over the world. He now feels the sweetness of an Earth and a blue planet that seems on the precarious edge of destruction. But

only if the anthropocentric view must change, the world writing in English literature will undergo a major shift in ecological approach and try to balance the human element as an integral part of human culture. These researches show that many types of literature are strong when viewed from an environmental point of view when English literature considers all the concepts of biological knowledge environment or environment from an ideological point of view. Traditional Indian writing in English literature around the world has been plagued by a certain environmental concern, and the degradation of the environment can be seen in his great work of writing. Many types of environment related materials have been written by the authors in English writing and this research paper mentions that human beings should try to maintain the balance of the environment.

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