



A Humanitarian and Ecological Reading of *The Novel The Hungry Tide* BY Amitav Ghosh

¹Ankita Singh and ²Dr. Suresh Singh

¹Research Scholar, Mahakaushal University, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India

²Professor, Mahakaushal University, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India

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Corresponding Author: Ankita Singh

Abstract

The Bengali-Indian postmodernist Amitav Ghosh is well-known for his works published in English. In 2007, the Indian government bestowed the Padmashri award onto him. A wide range of topics, including politics, socialism, art, humanity, and anthropology, are explored throughout Ghosh's works. An accomplished author, he writes in English and is modern Indian. The effects of colonization on formerly colonized peoples are central topics in several of Ghosh's works. The book, *The Hungry Tide*, touches on environmental concerns and the bond between people and other creatures. The Sundarbans islands are under continual danger from the increasing water level and other natural catastrophes. Countless species in the region are dangerously close to being extinct. On many common environmental challenges, locals and environmentalists have divergent views. Environmental initiatives have an impact on the local population, yet they have little to no input in how these projects are planned or carried out. Skillfully handled are the concerns of the dilemma of human existence in relation to animal rights.

Keywords: Ecocriticism, environmental issues, ecological degradation, humanity, conservation

Introduction

There are many ways to approach Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide*, but the ecocritical viewpoint stands out. The Sundarbans ecology, climate change, conservation efforts, resettlements, land ownership, environmental policies of the government, human-animal conflicts, species discovery, history, abundance, and extinction are all covered. The ebb and flow, the most significant Sundarbans phenomena, serves as the book's dividing line. The first section of the book is called the ebb (or bhata) while the second section is called the flood (or jawar). Cyclones and tsunamis, two of the Bay of Bengal's worst meteorological events, threaten the local population. In the thick mangroves, they'll face a variety of predators, including crocodiles, snakes, and tigers. Various government conservation measures and climate change are having a devastating impact on them. Sea levels are increasing due to global warming, which threatens the survival of the Sundarbans islands and the plants and animals that inhabit there. There is a danger to the area's biodiversity from encroachment, poaching, and climate change.

In *The Hungry Tide*, we find ourselves in the Sundarbans, a

region of Bangladesh known as bhatir desh (tide country) and renowned for its rich biodiversity. The Sundarbans are situated in the river deltas of the Brahmaputra and Ganges rivers. There are a lot of little islands with mangrove forests all around it. There is a vast archipelago of islands "interposed" between the Bengal plains and the sea, according to Ghosh. What it really is, however, is an archipelago that stretches over 200 miles from Bangladesh's Meghna beaches to West Bengal's Hooghly River. According to Ghosh (19–20), While the Bay of Bengal's tides bring to the formation of new islands, they also cause the submersion of several older islands. The Sundarbans Island of Lusibari serves as the novel's primary backdrop, through which the events transpire. The environmental hazard posed by the island's submersion to the impoverished inhabitants is ever-present.

Both Kanai's talk with Nirmal and his notebook provide a wealth of details about the Sundarbans' weather, climate, geography, and culture. In his extensive account of local climate and weather, Nirmal provides a wealth of information. The huge storm that struck the region in 1737 is only one of several natural disasters that he describes.

Low lying islands make up the majority of the archipelago. Embankments are constructed around the islands to protect them from storms and flooding. In addition to endangering life and property, ruptured embankments often pave the way for muddy water and silts. The soil is unusable due to the presence of salt and silts. "After decades of settlement, the land had still not been wholly leached of its salt," the narrator continues, describing the very low soil quality that prevents people from cultivating the area. As stated by Ghosh (154), Fishing is the only source of income for the locals. There used to be a plethora of fish in that area, but now their numbers are drastically decreasing due to factors including human interference with the environment and the usage of nylon nets. So, the locals are destitute and have no way to make ends meet.

Throughout the book, the effects of climate change are plain to see. Tiger populations are steadily declining, and endangered dolphin and fish species are also facing extinction as a result of environmental changes. The local ecology is about to collapse. Extreme weather events pose a danger to it. Like Nirmal says, "it seemed as if I could see those messages everywhere," even in the location where he has lived for over thirty years. This is just one example of how the world is changing. With each passing day, the land was being swallowed up by the water, and the birds were becoming extinct. Is there a way to drown the nation that the tides go through? According to Ghosh,

The idea that islands may and do sink is not science fiction but fact. The Bay of Bengal is seeing a dramatic rise in water level. There has been a deluge of media coverage of the Sundarban islands' environmental crisis. As an example, the islands off the coasts of Bangladesh and India are becoming more and more threatened by rapid erosion and rising sea levels, according to an article published by The Guardian titled "Sea change: the vanishing islands of the Bay of Bengal." The narrative goes somewhat like this: Kutubdia Island was devoured by the sea and is now submerged many feet below the surface. Forty thousand individuals are now displaced due to environmental concerns. Kutubdia is only one of the instances

Literature Review

Shafiqur Rahman (2016) ^[1] This article examines the themes of ecology and human-animal interaction as they manifest in the book *The Hungry Tide*. The Sundarbans islands are under continual danger from the increasing water level and other natural catastrophes. Countless species in the region are dangerously close to being extinct. On many common environmental challenges, locals and environmentalists have divergent views. Also covered in depth in the article are knotty problems like human rights vs. animal rights, evictions and resettlements, and conflicts between the state and indigenous communities over land ownership. Governments, environmentalists, organizations, and the general public must give these issues the attention they deserve.

Trivedi et al. (2021) ^[2] This study article takes an ecocritical approach to analyzing Ghosh's *Sea of Poppies*, highlighting environmental issues and the fallout from imbalance in the process. Also, the animals, rivers, mountains, and vegetation all work together to show how humans are interdependent on the natural world. The dishonest ways in which the

British made money via the illegal shipment of opium to the Chinese market are described by Ghosh, who highlights the environmental harm caused by unchecked exploitation of the natural world.

J. Jesintha (2024) ^[3] This study of "Sea of Poppies" by Amitav Ghosh focuses on the book's environmental themes. The impact of our planet's changing climate is shown in Ghosh's work. As civilization evolves, so does nature, as shown in this tale. Nature includes both humans and their environments, and this fact is more evidence of that. There will always be a special connection between humans and their natural surroundings. The environmental responsibilities of individuals are highlighted by his characters. Ghosh raises consciousness among readers on the need to protect our nation's abundant natural resources. Both the beneficial and harmful ecological components make up Nature, as Ghosh demonstrates. Along with these developments, Ghosh explains what they mean for Nature.

G. Sandhya et al. (2015) ^[4] We are in the midst of a worldwide catastrophe right now mostly because we care more about how the moral system works than how the environment works. Attempting to repair the missing component in the functioning of the ecosystem is the only way to resolve the issue. Without the natural environment, human existence would be precarious at best. Mother Earth has endless potential to destroy humanity, and although nature is both regenerative and vengeful, it is ultimately up to humans to exercise extreme caution while interacting with the natural world. A variety of environmental groups and activists emerged in response to this pervasive environmental deterioration, calling for measures to save the environment. Wangari Maathai, Aldo Leopold, and Rachael Carson are among the notable advocates.

Saha Thamalika (2024) ^[5] Examining Amitav Ghosh's *Sea of Poppies* and *The Hungry Tide* through an ecocritical lens, this study seeks to illuminate how these works depict the dire environmental crises brought about by colonialism, migration, displacement, and identity crises. On the other hand, the books demonstrate that, for the most part, individuals may benefit from being outside.

Nature and humanity in *The Hungry Tide*

Can humans and other forms of life survive peacefully? That is the age-old dilemma posed by renowned author Amitav Ghosh in his 2004 book *The Hungry Tide*. It delves at how people coexist with the natural and unpredictable elements of ecosystems. The story takes place in the Sundarbans, which are also called "tide country" throughout the book. The Sundarbans are an enormous expanse of mangrove forests, a semi-submerged nation where the Ganges River meets the approaching tides of the Bay of Bengal. Here, a rich and eccentric Scotsman named Daniel Hamilton sought to conquer the Sundarbans by founding a utopian society welcoming people of all faiths and ethnicities.

In the novel, two main points are explored: first, the clear threat that the forest's animals, storms, and tides pose to human settlements; and second, the tremendous threat that the men battling for survival in the delta region pose to the unique variety of terrestrial and aquatic life, including Bengal tigers and Irrawaddy dolphins. When Amitav Ghosh's 2004 novel won the Hutch Crossword novel

Award, the literary community lauded him. Sundarbans, literally "the beautiful forests," is both a location and a major character in the narrative, drawing readers into its enchanting and breathtaking depiction of a vast archipelago of islands. The Sundarbans are a large region covered with sundari trees, which are the native name for mangroves. It is home to a wide variety of local plants and represents the region's harsh climate. Living in an area prone to the devastating effects of tropical storms and rogue tidal waves is a scary reality, as hinted at by the title of the book.

This archipelago is known as "the Sundarban"-meaning "the beautiful forest"-to the rest of the world, despite the fact that it lacks any attractiveness that would entice a visitor to visit. A popular kind of mangrove tree, the sundari tree (*Heritiera minor*), is supposedly the inspiration for the name. In the recorded records of the Mughal rulers, this area is called "bhati" (the tide), not a tree, which makes the origin of the term even more puzzling than its widespread use. At high tide, this area is underwater; the forest grows here when the water falls. Observing this peculiar birth, facilitated by the moon, explains why the term "tide country" is not only appropriate but essential. (Surat 8)

Within "a terrain where the boundaries between land and water are always mutating, always unpredictable," the "tide country" encompasses an infinite number of islands that ebb and flow with the seasons and the tides. In the Sundarbans, the topography is always changing due to the water's ebb and flow. The riverbeds wind their way in all kinds of different ways over the terrain. Because of the size and strength of some of these rivers, it is impossible to see one shore from the other. Every day, thousands of mangrove forests emerge and go as the tides cover several islands. Thousands of acres of forest may disappear and then reappear due to the enormous tidal currents, which can reach depths of 300 kilometers inland.

The Sundarbans name alludes to the forest's beauty, which is rather paradoxical given that the forest is both unexpected and full of elements that evoke fear and dread. Many varieties of plants and animals call these woods home. The story revolves on these animals, including the sundari trees, the Royal Bengal tiger, and the Irrawaddy dolphins.

Meeting while waiting for their train to the Sundarbans is when the story's two main protagonists, Piyali and Kannai, first meet. The Irrawaddy dolphin, or *Orcaella brevirostris*, lives in the Bay of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. Piyali Roy, a cetologist based in Seattle who is Indo-American of Bengali descent, travelled to the Sundarbans to find this type of river dolphin. She spent her formative years in Seattle, USA, despite being born in Kolkata. She returns to India due of her fascination with aquatic creatures. Kannai Dutt is a businessman from Delhi who is travelling to see his aunt Nilima Bose, an activist for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who manages a number of facilities on the island of Lusibari, including a hospital, a guest home, and educational programs under the name Badabon Trust.

The women's empowerment, children's education, and basic healthcare needs of the Lusibari people are the focus of Nilima's activities. A package left by Kanai's late uncle Nirmal was the reason he came to get it. Within its pages is a journal from which passages are culled at various points in the narrative. The narrative he unearths is a chronicle of his uncle's last days, centered on Kusum and her son Fokir, who

are depicted as being evicted from the island of Morichjapi. The studies illustrate the social and political challenges of indigenous relocation and government repression using a narrative structure. Along the canal streams and rows, she is accompanied by Fokir, an uneducated fisherman who acts as her guide. Taking her to Garjontola, he shows her where to view a pod of dolphins swimming together. Due to his extensive knowledge of the tide nation and its wilds, Ghosh provides Fokir with several advantages. "See saar: the river is in his veins" (245), his proud mother Kusum exclaims. While floating in the ocean, Piya compliments his talent. He appears to be fluent in the river's language and has an ongoing dialogue with it. Despite her extensive experience working with seasoned fishers, she had never encountered anybody before who has such an extraordinary intuition.

Through these fragmented entries in Nirmal's journal, Ghosh narrates the history, geography, origin, landscape, waterscape, skyscape, and people whose lives are entwined with the ecosystem of the Sundarbans Island. By painting a vivid picture of the ways in which humans interact with their natural surroundings, Ghosh makes nature a central figure in the book. Buell raises several good arguments in *The Environmental Imagination*:

Nature plays a significant role in environmental writing, sometimes serving as a protagonist or even a character in its own right, rather than just providing a background for human activities. Writings on the natural world and the wilderness, which often begin with the narrator's life-altering experiences in the wilderness, make this point very clear. (124)

The Ebb: Bhata and the Flood: Jowar are the two halves of the piece, which aims to stress the fact that people of diverse racial, ethnic, social, and cultural backgrounds can and do live in harmony with one another and the natural world. Devastating floods of human-nature conflict are shown in the book, impacting not only the Sundarbans but also the human-nature relationships it examines. In some manner, every single character in this book is related to every other character.

When Kannai and Piyali go on the train to Lusibari, the story starts. They have a meeting, discuss their adventure, and then split ways, only to reunite halfway through the novel. The Sundarbans is more than a mere geographical location; it is a fascinating person who unites all the people involved. This location is essential to the relationships these people have with one another. The way these people relate to the natural world also differs; it may range from a deep connection and closeness to a sensation of estrangement or complete lack of affinity for the outdoors.

Nilima Bose, who the inhabitants of Lusibari call "Mashima," is another pivotal character. She stands in for Nirmal's pragmatic side; he fantasizes about revolution but never really does anything about it.

She is a realist who values deeds over theories and philosophy. One common thread running across Nirmal and Nilima's relationship is the importance of respecting one another's unique hobbies, viewpoints, and ways of thinking. Nirmal, who the people of Lusibari affectionately refer him as "saar," was a student from Dhaka who had relocated to Calcutta. He was an ideological Marxist with a raging desire for revolution. Nilima was a student of his, and despite their

differences in personality, they fell in love. Her family was against their relationship, but they were hell-bent on having a family anyhow. Even though her family was against the marriage, she was adamant about it, and the young couple had a civil ceremony to tie the knot in 1949. Readings from Blake, Mayakovsky, and Jibananda Das used to solemnize the marriage, which was officiated by one of Nirmal's fellow soldiers.

Ecocritical Study of *The Hungry Tide*

Ecocriticism is a subfield of literary studies that seeks to dissect the nature-literature relationship by examining environmental depictions, character interactions within their habitats, and, most crucially, the effects of the setting on both the characters and the plot. One of the most pressing problems our planet is now experiencing is environmental degradation. Poems, novels, and essays on the natural world were the primary targets of the first wave of ecocriticism. Concern for the ecological fairness of damaged landscapes characterizes the second wave of ecocriticism. The increasing danger to Earth's ecosystems and the survival of all life forms is one of the reasons ecocriticism is gaining traction, as many have pointed out. Ecocriticism seeks to demonstrate the significant role that writers and their works may play in shaping readers' perspectives, encouraging them to see nature for what it really is: a resource to be treasured, not exploited.

From the southern plateaus to the northern Himalayas, and from the eastern, ever-changing Sundarbans to the western, parched Thar, India's ecosystems are famously diverse. However, as the human population has grown, these ecosystems have begun to suffer. The human race has become more anthropocentric, which has severed ties between people and the natural world.

Nature serves as a setting for the plot, yet there aren't many books set in India that address ecocriticism or give it any real weight. It seems that older authors did not give much thought to environmental issues. Over the years, authors became more conscious of their role in society and the need to protect the environment in their works. They raised awareness about the effects of human activities that harm the planet's fundamental life support system and started criticizing the way nature was handled. Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* offers a fresh perspective on nature. A very dynamic ecological system on the planet is the subject of the book. The 'tide nation' is shown as more than just a backdrop to the narrative. In this depiction, it plays a pivotal role that the tale and its characters center around. The vulnerability of people in the face of natural disasters is starkly shown in this book.

Kannai and Piyali's train ride to the Sundarbans, or "*tide country*" as it is called in the book, is the first scene in *The Hungry Tide*. Kanai joins Piyali on the train to his aunt Nilima, where he will get the parcel that his uncle Nirmal left for him. On opening the parcel, he finds a narrative detailing his uncle's last days in Morichjhapi. Those engaged were Kusum and her son Fokir, who had been forcibly removed from Morichjhapi Island. In his work, Ghosh skillfully interweaves two stories that run concurrently. Both are revealed in Nirmal's notebooks detailing events in Morichjhapi and Piyali's excursion to the "tide country" rivers, where she hopes to find dolphins that

are in danger of extinction. Interestingly, one originates in the past and the other in the present, and eventually, they blend into one another. In the first story, we see the historical event of Morichjhapi through the eyes of those who were hurt.

As the story of Piyali and Fokir progresses, the author demonstrates how Fokir's history influences the present. The societal consequences of wilderness protection in places inhabited by the historically and currently disadvantaged are brought to light by juxtaposing these two tales. To some extent, he was rewriting history from the victim's perspective. Lusibari, Garjontola, and Morichjhapi are just a few of the towns in the "tide country" that are important to the novel's plot. Their predicament has become a way of life, and the author sheds light on it in several ways. The 'tide nation' is known for its extreme poverty, frequent food shortages, high mortality rate, and general air of uncertainty. Their lives as widows have been so ingrained in their culture that they remove the marital insignia whenever their spouses engage in outdoor activities like fishing or hunting. While their husbands fished, ladies would traditionally dress as widows. White sarees would stand in for their wedding bands as they swapped them out. To remove the vermilion from their hair, they would take off their bangles. It seemed like they were trying to avoid disaster by going through it over and over again. Ghosh cites this work (85–86).

If individuals from wealthy and poor backgrounds united, the world's poor would have a better future, according to Amitav Ghosh. The friendship between Piyali and Fokir exemplifies the mixing of cultural backgrounds and socioeconomic statuses. Their social rank is shown by the gap in how they see tigers. Fokir links tigers with his long-buried sorrow, in contrast to Piyali's perception of them as simple creatures. Tigers killed a lot of males, which left a lot of young women without husbands. As a consequence, life was quite tough for those who lived there. Ignoring the suffering of individuals at risk from these animals, government authorities have prohibited tiger hunting and initiated conservation programs. Piyali does not understand the people's plight since she is an outsider. The way these people killed the tiger gives the impression that they were really brutal. She had anticipated that Fokir would denounce the massacre of tigers, but she quickly learned that he had taken part in the killings. She thinks this incident shows how different cultures are and that she has misinterpreted the Fokir.

Environmental Catastrophe in Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide*

"The environment is the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors that work together to shape and sustain an ecological community or individual organism." (The Britannica Online)

"The environment as it is for all living things." (Oxford English Dictionary for Advanced Learners)

What we call "the environment" is really just the natural world around us. Environmental factors include both biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components, as well as the ways in which they interact with humans. Water, land, sunshine, rocks, and air are examples of abiotic elements, while land and aquatic creatures, plants, trees, and birds are examples of biotic components. Humans and their natural

habitats are inseparable in the environment.

The environment is a source of both renewable and non-renewable resources that are vital to human survival. The elimination of waste and the dissemination of beauty also contribute to an improvement in quality of life.

In accordance with the Ecological Society of America's definition from 2021, "Ecology is the study of the relationships between living organisms, including humans and their physical environment; it seeks to understand the vital connections between plants and animals and the world around them." (part one)

The power of nature's resources has always been used by humans. His focus on his own health has caused him to lose sight of the fact that the natural world is essential to our survival. Natural disasters have become more frequent and severe as a consequence, and new environmental crises appear daily, endangering human lives. Difficulty has been increasing. Natural disasters such as floods, devastating storms, severe droughts, and releases of carbon dioxide have a much less effect on ecosystems that are in good health. But worldwide and fatal pandemics, rising sea levels, rising temperatures leading to global warming, destroyed ecosystems, uncontrolled wildfires, and other disasters have resulted from human greed. described as "global warming's tragic consequences Indicators of negative global change continue to climb year after year in science, even as new warnings are made, strong data is accumulated, and innovative approaches are devised" (p. 1), as accurately stated by Glavovic et al. (2022) [7]. An eco-friendly way of living, with an emphasis on ecosystem conservation and management, is urgently required to lessen the impact of natural catastrophes.

Cyclones such as Sidr, Aila, Nargis, and Mahasen are a reality for us because of our location in the Bay of Bengal. We are protected from these catastrophic events by the mangroves. Additionally, they increase biodiversity, which is intangible in nature, and serve as a nursery and food source for fish. They also absorb carbon and shield land from erosion. According to Smith (2018) [8], panpotry, patuakhali, Ismail Hosen, and Galachipa

There are many different kinds of calamities, and they all appear to swoop in and bite us. Both natural and man-made disasters may occur. Nuclear war is an act of deliberate human destruction, while natural calamities include things like starvation, floods, droughts, and earthquakes. Any catastrophic occurrence that affects nature, whether caused or worsened by humans, is considered an environmental catastrophe. They also demonstrate the repercussions and costs of human intervention that continue a long time. In addition to killing and uprooting people, animals, and plants, these disasters may force whole communities to flee their homes.

More and more, people are speaking up and doing what they can to protect the environment. To prevent more harm to the environment, environmentalists are establishing policies and spearheading a number of environmental campaigns. To avert the impending global catastrophe, attention must be directed towards restoring and preserving biodiversity, safeguarding and using natural resources in a sustainable manner, and fighting against the effects of climate change. The United States' National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is a policy example that focuses on the

environment. The National Environmental Policy Act mandates that federal agencies take into account the environmental, social, cultural, and economic impacts of their activities. Reference: (COEQ, 2021, p. 4) Established in 1966, the UK's Environment Agency (EA) is responsible for enforcing environmental protection policies throughout the nation.

Scaling up the pioneering ecosystem-based adaptation efforts is necessary since they produced substantial advantages. Colombia provides a breathtaking illustration.

Guavas, lemons, oranges, tangerines, passion fruits, chiles, eggplants, yuccas, yams, and rice are all in my possession. In order to prevent flooding, we elevate the regions that are being farmed. Another option is to build ditches that resemble rings in order to create circular gardens. The high and water-protected arable land is located in the middle, towards the top. During the dry season, the soil conserves moisture in this manner. - Colombian Zoila Guerra. According to the UNDP (2020, paragraph 16),

The environment is rapidly degrading, which is a red flag for catastrophic climate change. These growing environmental problems pose a threat to people. Effective remedies must be found to prevent irreparable harm. "We treat the land as a commodity belonging to us," said Aldo Leopold (1968) [14]. One way to start treating land with love and respect is to think of it as a community to which we all belong. On page viii Green Belt Movement founder and Nobel laureate Wangari Maathai began fighting deforestation in 1977. There is a profound connection between the natural world and its inhabitants, she said. "Meanwhile, as Wangari Maathai put it, we must come to understand that 'by guaranteeing the survival of other species we will be guaranteeing the survival of our own.'" Krishnan (2010) [15], paragraph 1.

"Catastrophism presumes that society is headed for a collapse, whether economic, ecological, social, or spiritual," writes Sasha Lilley (2012) [16] in the introduction of her book *Catastrophism: The Apocalyptic Politics of Collapse and Rebirth*. (page 19)

In his article titled "The Politics of Failure Have Failed: The Environmental Movement and Catastrophism," author Eddie Yuen argues that environmentalism is unique in that it is heading to an undeniably disastrous moment in planet and human history. There are several varieties of apocalyptic rhetoric, but the one about ecological system collapse stands out because it has the backing of a unanimous scientific opinion. Changing the course of human civilization in a meaningful and speedy way is crucial to solving this problem. Reference: (Lilley et al., 2012, p. 31) [16].

There will always be a major place for literature that reflects society and raises awareness for constructive change. Climate change has been the subject of writings by several prominent activists and environmentalists who have sounded the alarm about the dire situation and offered solutions. The marine scientist Rachel Carson's seminal 1962 publication *Silent Spring* was a spark that ignited a movement that continues to this day, encouraging millions to take action for a better world. Primary sources for Carson's book came from two biodynamic farmers from Long Island, New York, Marjorie Spock and Mary T.

Richards, who testified to the property damage that occurred as a result of the government's DDT spraying policies. The ecological harm caused by pesticide indiscriminacy was extensively covered in the book. It's terrible that Carson's warnings about chemical harm and climate change have come true.

A terrifying picture of the future of climate change as a result of catastrophic impacts on nature may be seen in *The Uninhabitable Earth* (2019) by David Wallace-Wells. The first step in finding a remedy is realizing there is a problem, thus it shows the terrible consequences and projections of the situation. The level of damage generated by nuclear conflicts is comparable to the extent of destruction caused by the rising seas, according to Wallace-Wells. The issue, he says, is considerably more complex than that.

The Elements of Chaos section, which is the longest part of the book, consists of twelve brief but horrific chapters. Each chapter predicts a different aspect of our predicted disaster, and just looking at the titles—Heat Death, Dying Oceans, Unbreathable Air, Plagues of Warming—is enough to make anyone freak out. (O'Connell, 2019, section 2)

He emphasizes that the government and the people are avoiding dealing with the repercussions of climate change due to the issue of denialism. The good news is that, as Wallace-Wells sees it, we already have all the tools necessary to mitigate the negative impacts: a carbon price and the political will to aggressively phase out dirty energy; a change in farming methods and a reduction in the world's consumption of beef and dairy; and public funding for renewable energy and carbon capture. Section 9 of O'Connell's 2019 work.

The graphic depiction of climate change in this book is enough to make readers anxious, but it also offers solutions to the problem.

The Great Derangement: Climate Change and the Unthinkable, written by Amitav Ghosh in 2016, bemoans the fact that human avarice has led to climatic shifts. He wants us to stop the deterioration in its tracks. In this nonfiction work, Ghosh examines the futility of trying to comprehend the scope and severity of climate change by looking at it through the lenses of literature, history, and politics. He calls on the people who shape culture and emphasizes the need of incorporating environmental protection into a larger narrative. Also, he wants us to stop being climate deniers. A cultural and, by extension, an imaginative, catastrophe lies at the heart of the climate problem, in his view.

Conclusion

This research takes an eco-critical stance in an effort to shed light on Amitav Ghosh's book *The Hungry Tide*. Investigating how humans portray nature via their interactions with their environment is the study's central concept. Literary and environmental connections are at the heart of ecocriticism, which encompasses many other ideas and fields of study. Since ecocriticism seeks to understand how humans interact to the natural world, this research makes an effort to analyze the vocabulary that Ghosh uses to describe it.

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