

Eco-Consciousness in the Novel, *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard*

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Abstract

Kiran Desai's deep ecological considerations are artfully propagated in her portraits of the beauty of the vineyard and forestation. This exploration attempts to evaluate vineyard and forest's importance in the association to demonstrate human's unappreciated behavior. Beyond harmonizing coincidence with nature, humans can proceed to their destinies. Followers interfered in vineyard and residents around the orchard interrupted human localities by demolishing bazaar. Garden and forest have been demolished by counterattack of human which enhanced to noisy situation in the guava vineyard. Equilibrium of ecology has been devastated and peaceful situation amongst of human and nature has come to end. When man interferes to nature, wild living adjusts themselves in changing situation however, when animal interrupts in human localities, humans stand against them by taking their weapons in their hands to come down them and put them in trouble situation.

Kiran Desai approaches in *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard* dangerous hurdle of environmental emergence. Desai produces mighty formulations far and near the literary text concerning the issues in one's blood in human's violation upon the natural order of things.

Keywords: Ecocriticism, Eco-correlation, Eco-consciousness, Kiran Desai as unveiled Ecological Morality

Ecocriticism

Ecocriticism is the examination of literature and environment out of an interdisciplinary perspective wherein literature experts observe the changes in environment and environmental status and investigate the numerous routes of literature which addresses the motif of nature. Ecocriticism examines corresponding matters as the upholding ecological principles, human perceptiveness of desert, and how it has transformed by chronology. Number of authors have been penned down fictions by the perspective of ecocriticism.

The environmental emergency today affects humanity as terrific condition. It's not only a regional matter, however, a global issue. The planets reinforcement networks such as land, water, air, come across to have been spoiled. As an average, the newspaper demonstrates various types of contaminations and the cripples on the earth. The toxics polluting food chain, the discarding of garbage into the water bodies and toxic gases portraying villages are observed in the world nowadays. We have consciousness about harmful or unhealthy impacts of global warming and acid rain destroying the fertility of soil. The biodiversity is declining day by day. Glotfelty describes in his work, "You might never know that there was an earth at all". The contemporary environmental emergency is the resultant of our scientific, technological,

economic, and culture based on western logic and philosophy. There is a requirement to modify these ongoing trends among biotic and non-biotic components.

Literature is the highly thorough examine by human which inspires answer out of authorities who generate, comprehend and assess it. Literary criticism is the demonstrating artistry where reviewers diagnose and value a literary work of artistry because it is outlined within call M P Sinha that literary criticism is an organization of moralities that outline literature and purpose as instructions whereas the inspection and assessment of literary works. One of the noticeable moralities which was emphasized finally prior to the twentieth century, it is the ecocriticism which is the investigation of literature and environment out of an interdisciplinary perspective where all sciences come together to diagnose or investigate the communication attainable determination whereas the modification of the current environmental status.

Nature is almighty and man being just a component of nature is contingent on it for fulfilling his requirements. As literature is the remark of life, the literary authors observe man and his life in the surroundings of nature where the authors hand over depiction of nature, the individualities' love and behavior with respect to nature in their literary texts. This description of nature is described in the narrative *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard* penned down by Kiran Desai where Sampath, the protagonist, is played out with the hyperactive town living and decides to exist the place for living alone within the lap of nature. It points out that Kiran Desai's deep ecological thoughts are well conveyed in her description of beauty of the orchard and forest. The study tries to analyze orchard and forest values in order to reveal humans' ungrateful attitude. Without harmonious co-existence with nature, human can go to their doom. Devotees intruded in orchard and inheritance intrude human colonies ravaging bazaar. Orchard, forest has been damaged by invasion of human which led to hullabaloo in the guava orchard. Balance of ecology has been collapsed and harmony between human and nature is completely destroyed. When man intrudes in nature animals adopts changes but when animal intrudes in human colonies, they raise their weapons to catch them and kill birds and animals.

Ecocriticism relatively a new literary theory has emerged in the 1990s and has since gained significant attention in academic and literary circles. It is an interdisciplinary field that takes an earth-centered approach to literary studies, examining the relationship between literature and the environment. Eco critics analyze literature through the lens of environmental issues, such as climate change, pollution, sustainability, and ecological relationships etc. They seek to understand how literature reflects and shape our understanding of the natural world, how it contributes to our cultural attitudes and behaviors toward the environment. Ecocriticism has expanded beyond traditional literary studies and has incorporated a range of disciplines, including history, philosophy, anthropology, and environmental studies. It seeks to bridge the gap between humanistic and scientific perspectives on environmental issues, and to explore the connections between literature, culture, and the natural world. In essence, ecocriticism is a literary theory that considers the natural environment as a critical factor in shaping the meaning and significance of literary works, and its insights have been applied to a wide range of literary genres, including poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and drama. This attempts to analyses Kiran Desai's novel *The Inheritance of Loss* from eco-critical perspective. Additionally, it demonstrates the connection between humankind and environment through flora, fauna, waterways, mountains, and wildlife. It also sensitively identifies culture as one of the factors contributing to the destruction of the natural world.

The novel “Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard”

The novel describes the ecological idea on the correlation of human with nature, between man and society.

It initiates by the description of environmental emergency like global warming and its impacts over the world. When the novel initiates the people of the village of Shahkot was tolerating by a famine, they were containing numerous customs such as wedding of frogs, performing music for the rainfall. Apart from there was no impact for rainfall. It was on that day as Sampath birth brought rainfall in the village Shahkote. Thus, the people considered him as a man on account of pleasant destiny. The drought and absence of rainfall represents there the impact of deforestation and global warming on the society. Thereupon adjusting by Sampath himself in the guava vineyard along with his mother leads an interference situation among the wild animals. Kulfi mother of Sampath initiates to make food by killing wild birds in the forest for their existence. In the beginning these activities did not impact the people living however, afterwards when the monkeys generated a nuisance situation by taking drink and other alcohols purchased by the supporters of Sampath.

Sampath's family corresponded to vineyard to uphold with him. His mother strolled in raking of pheasants and wild fowl to eat. She shot down them ruthlessly. This circumstance in the narrative reveals human misfeasance and misconduct in the natural shelter of wild life. Because of such anthropocentric hostilities, numerous species among wild ecology are on the circumference of extermination. Appearance of Sampath's family and further people's proximity in the vineyard represent the attractiveness and harmony of this location. This accomplishment of human beings personifies urbanization and deforestation which is one main factor of the devastation of natural environment. Sampath represents vineyard, and convert into the afforestation. Afforestation causes timely rainfall, preservation or enhancement of soil fertility, provision of shelter to wild animals. Thus, Sampath's birth was renowned rainfall.

This novel written by Kiran Desai who is one among Indian writers and daughter of Anita Desai who is one renowned fiction writer. Kiran Desai depicts the relation among human, non-human and environment. She wrote how human beings behave or abuse to natural resources for their pleasure. Moreover, "the environmental imagination engages a set of aesthetic preference for ecocriticism which is especially attentive to those forms of writing that highlight nature and natural elements as self-standing agents" and that would be directly linked to specific cultural contexts. Human beings, we need to recognized that environment and its elements are the necessity not for human however it is also required for living beings. Kiran Desai's Ecocritical study of *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchards* an imaginative satire. However, in our current society the increasing impact of globalization has brought about a heightened awareness of social and environmental problems that approach new conceptions of entitlement and belonging, with the difficulties that accompany the awareness of living among unshared values in a shared space.

Hullabaloo in Guava Orchard incorporates the ecological thought in the correlation between human and nature, between human and other natural substances. If we could not accomplish an equilibrium among these kinships, we will be answerable to our own demolition by our activities. Therefore, it has a compelling conception to go through this narrative from the ecological point of view particularly amidst current times when the ecological emergence is becoming into alarming threats towards human and non-human both.

Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard by Kiran Desai (1998) is a delightful foundation of contemplation in ecocriticism. The novel, as is usually noticed, is a parody concerning the life in an outside town in India, bureaucracy and advertisement by media, though it has a perceptive subtext of the environment. Ecological allegory may be noticed as the narrative of Sampath, a prosecuted young man, who redirects his back on the society by ascending at guava tree and adjoining monkeys' company. The guava vineyard is not precisely a place however relatively swings into a representative rescue, a pattern from the noise

and feeling of non-possession in the contemporary world, at that a locality of ecological knowledge reverse to that of recentness.

The go through profound exploring the pattern of the ecological conversation that Desai assembles to outrage the cultural and institutional significances of the contemporary India by trees, animals, heat, and rainfall. Guava vineyard is a periodic theme, which applies not merely to village peacefulness beside a more intensive passion to dwell in an ecologically balanced take in a contemplative pattern. It is a metamorphosis of mobilized modernness to ecological awareness in that the first morality transforms a metaphysical appearance on account of nature. Sampath's new life surrounded by monkeys and trees, defying traditional ideas of success and sanity. As a result, it examines the boundaries between human and non-human world by presenting challenge to the readers.

The reality is that wildlife is not interfering the people however the people cause unpleasant the wild life and thus, it retaliates against the people. People of the contemporary world are devastating the forests that are providing shelter for wild animals and birds and builds. Human being who is converting the forests to a concrete "jungle" by constructing the buildings of cements. As the people initiated to take hold of the forests the animals caused to reside in the cities and village area and uncomfortable to the people. The people ignore to realize that wild animals are also brought about by God and have the rights to exist on the earth, the deforestations cause a big challenge all over the world. The people cut down the trees for fulfilling his needs, and other purposes which leads to the global warming, vanishing of glaciers, untimely rainfall and removal of soil fertility along with landslides. Kiran Desai by her novel has revealed the challenges occurred in country. The merely one measure to overcome such issues are by making consciousness towards ecological moralities among the people.

It is clear that in the novel, Kiran Desai expresses the environmental challenges by her proponent Sampath, who expresses his love for nature, his empathy with respect to nature and towards the end his kindness for the declination of nature in the vineyard. The novel also emphasizes the carelessness of human in the perspective of nature who does not understand the significance of nature which has to conserved and appreciated. It states that each species has a significant involvement to act in conserving our ecosystem. It is a comprehended factuality that human activity is creating enormous exterminations, encouragement of the multiplied endeavors on preservation. The climatic variation in the Arctic region is a possibility of the fast modulation in our environment which is endangering and quite detrimental to all type of species. The Ganges pollution is an additional illustration for the carelessness with the perspective of our duty conserving of nature. Thus, the ecocritical exploration of each and every text of art remake the value of an hour and indicates the requisite to adopt bold actions to conserve the nature appropriate to assure the living beings existence and enhancement.

As the environmental emergency withhold expanding, literary texts such as this one is significant to determine creativeness and ethical alignment of people. This literary text certifies the factuality that the world of Indian English novella particularly in its postcolonial approaches as productive habitat to ecocriticism. It also emphasizes the importance of the interdisciplinary methodologies which combine the territories of literature and ecology, culture, philosophy when endeavoring to acquire environment knowledge and sustainability.

Finally, the endeavors to entrapment and shot down the monkeys are unsuccessful which signifies the reality that nature cannot be prevailed by human. We observe in the narrative that a man comes down misrepresentation rather than a monkey. This happening again recalls us of the factuality that in the long run, man's endeavors to vanquish and decline nature enhances to his own devastation. Thus, to decline

and exterminate nature leads to our own devastation. To conserve and safe nature will enhancement of human being as well as other non-human beings.

Kiran Desai has been promising in generating eco-awareness among anthologies. Eco-awareness is an urgent necessity of current time, as it encourages human beings to be eco-centric and to be perceptive with respect to the environmental crises. Global warming, greenhouse effect, melting of glaciers, ozone layer depletion, climate change, and various types of pollutants are recommending menaces and objections to biotic and abiotic components on the earth. Therefore, ecocritical literature assists in generating eco-awareness, which in divert, is significant for environmental preservation and sustainable development. In the novel, Sampath noticed isolation and tolerated estrangement in the human world beside when he pursued shelter in the presence of nature, he established endless consolation, restfulness and blissfulness. He was for the time being not isolate however his associations were the substances of nature such as trees, birds and monkeys. Their companion handed over him more relief and convenience and assisted him to get rid of all the psychological disorders caused by the toleration in solitude and disillusionment. Therefore, Kiran Desai, by her ecocritical perceptiveness has emphasized the purpose of nature to addressed the morbidities of solitude and estrangement. She has disclosed that nature furnishes composure, peacefulness of mind, relief, and enjoyable. She has endorsed for the preservation of natural environment. She is just like a prominent romantic poet William Wordsworth, has condemned commercialization and too much worldliness, and evangelized for having a tree accompaniment with nature and to consolidate man- nature correlation. Therefore, the fiction has an ecocritical echo and highlights environmental challenges.

This novel is crowded with varied ecologies. Therefore, baba is accountable for its interreference and its devastation. However, non among them could overwhelm on nature while it is most significant than men. Monkey is just as little bit example whom they could not take hold in the entanglement. Kingdom of havoc is generated by human being where Sampath considers himself as a prince. Narrative can be named as Eco-Hullabaloo. It is substitute fiction by Desai for the enhancement of ecocriticism which represents the man's behavior in regard to nature. Narrative remarks Kiran Desai's ecological enterprises and she prosperously portrayed that enterprise and layout concentration to manage it, nurture it and generate it. (Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard 1998 Kiran Desai has beautifully illustrated various nature sceneries and topographies of Shahkot and vineyard where Sampath, pierced post office clerk and optimistic lays hold of accommodate in guava tree. His peculiarity accomplishes novel humorous. Still and all effortlessly Desai takes off towards Indian devotional body language for so called Baba. Fiction is profoundly embedded in Indian conventional intellect of hide out accompanying each and imposter who didn't have any knowledge or common scene.

Hullabaloo in Guava Orchard assimilates the ecological idea on the correlation between man and nature, between man and wild animals and between man and self. If we couldn't accomplish an equilibrium of these relationships, we will be responsible for our own end by our hands. So, it has a practical meaning to study this novel from the perspectives of ecology especially during current times when the ecological situation is menace day by day. Kiran Desai encounters in *Hullabaloo in the Guava* orchard serious issue of environmental crisis. Desai makes strong statements throughout the book regarding the problems inherent in man's encroachment upon the natural order of things.

It emphasizes significance of natural living of rural areas where each and every is audacious and innovatory. Biju comprehended significance and pleasure of rural area living while he got the hang of disastrous expertise in America. Ecological pyramid of birds like bats, eagles, butterflies, pet animals like

pet buffaloes, horses, elephants, donkeys, creatures like snakes, caterpillar provides this narrative pivotal significance from view point of non-human ecology. People take on natural calamities like landslides, storms, thick fog, extreme cold, and aqueous season. Desai has beautifully personified nature.

Conclusion

English literature, concentrating on how ecological concerns have been described around distinctive literary eras. Out of the Romantic period highlights on nature's inherent importance to intensify new ecocriticism and current environmental changes, the investigation emphasizes the developing purpose of nature in literature. By an ecocritical approach, the inspection investigates key motifs similarly as anthropocentrism, environmental declination, and ecofeminism, debating how literature remarks and reviews human interrelationship with respect to the environment. Furthermore, the research explores the role of literature in promoting environmental consciousness and encouraging activism. In virtue of exploring literary works out of ratified texts, involving those of Romantic poets such as Wordsworth, together with modern writers such as Rachel Carson and Margaret Atwood, this exploration brings out the predominant function of literature in managing environmental discourse. The research indicates that English literature not only reflects ecological issues, however, similarly portrays a key role in encouraging sustainability and environmental principles in current society.

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