



Ecocriticism and Environmental Degradation in Amitav Ghosh's Select Work

Rajesh Jakhar^{1*}, Garima Chauhan², Shalini Saxena³
Scholar, Department of Development Studies, Vivekananda
Global University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India^{1*}

*rjshjakhar@gmail.com

Associate Professor, Department of Development Studies,
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India²
Professor, Department of Science and Humanities, Poornima
University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India³

Abstract

This study explores ecocriticism in Amitav Ghosh's novels, with a particular focus on *Gun Island*, *The Hungry Tide*, *The Glass Palace*, and *The Shadow Lines*. It examines how Ghosh portrays the intricate relationship between humans and the environment, addressing themes such as colonial exploitation of natural resources, climate change, and displacement. Using a qualitative research approach, the study analyzes these novels through an ecocritical lens, highlighting Ghosh's advocacy for ecological awareness and his critique of environmental degradation. The findings reveal a nuanced understanding of environmental issues, as Ghosh intertwines cultural, historical, and ecological narratives to challenge readers' perceptions of nature and human responsibility. By offering an in-depth exploration of Ghosh's engagement with environmental themes, this research contributes to the growing field of ecocriticism.

Keywords: Ecocriticism, Environmental Degradation, Climate Change, Environmental Crisis, Natural Disasters, Colonialism, Displacement, Human-Nature Relationship , Amitav Ghosh

1. Introduction

Ecocriticism, an evolving field in literary studies, explores the dynamic relationship between literature and the environment while highlighting the ethical and cultural consequences of human interactions with nature (Chatterji, 2021). Emerging as a critical movement in the late 20th century, ecocriticism challenges the dominant anthropocentric perspective in Western literature and instead advocates for a biocentric approach—one that recognizes the intrinsic value of all living beings and ecosystems (Nayar, 2010). As environmental challenges such as pollution, deforestation, climate change, and biodiversity loss continue to escalate, the significance of this field has grown. Literature plays a crucial role in shaping public awareness by presenting narratives that delve into the complex connections between humans and the natural world (Kaur, 2007).

Renowned Indian author Amitav Ghosh has made a significant impact on modern literature, particularly in the exploration of environmental issues. His works are widely acclaimed for their deep engagement with ecological, historical, and cultural themes, making them essential for ecocritical studies (Lakshmi, 2024). Through his novels, Ghosh highlights the environmental consequences of industrialization, global capitalism, and colonial exploitation, while also portraying the intricate relationship between humans and nature (Parui, 2022). By weaving environmental concerns with themes of social justice, identity, and cultural memory, his storytelling contributes to the broader discourse on sustainability and ecological ethics (Viju, 2024).

2. Purpose and Significance of the Study

This study explores how Amitav Ghosh's novels depict environmental challenges and the human-nature relationship through the lens of ecocriticism. It examines how his literary

narratives critique the anthropocentric worldview while addressing issues such as ecological degradation, climate change, and environmental justice. By analyzing these themes, the research highlights how Ghosh's works advocate for a more sustainable and equitable relationship between humanity and the natural world.

The study contributes significantly to both literary analysis and environmental discourse. Addressing the global ecological crisis requires cultural and intellectual frameworks that can guide sustainable practices and policies. Literature, as a reflection of societal values and beliefs, plays a crucial role in shaping public perceptions of environmental issues. Through an ecocritical approach, this research demonstrates how literature can enhance our understanding of ecological concerns and encourage sustainability.

While Ghosh's novels have been widely studied for their historical and cultural themes, their environmental dimensions have received comparatively less attention. This study expands the scope of Ghosh's scholarship by offering a fresh perspective on his work, emphasizing his ecological consciousness and contributions to environmental thought.

3. Objectives of the study

- To analyze the portrayal of environmental themes in literature.
- To examine the representation of nature and ecological relationships.
- To evaluate the influence of ecocritical perspectives on narrative structure and character development.

4. Research Questions

This study is structured around the following key research questions:

- How are human-environment relationships portrayed in Amitav Ghosh's novels?
- How does Ghosh critique the anthropocentric perspective through his literature?
- In what ways do Ghosh's narratives explore ecological degradation and environmental justice?
- What impact do Ghosh's environmental themes have on discussions of sustainability and ecological ethics?

The analysis of the selected novels will focus on these themes, highlighting the literary techniques, narrative strategies, and central ideas that Ghosh employs to explore environmental issues.

5. Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study explores four novels by Amitav Ghosh: *The Hungry Tide* (2004), *Gun Island* (2019), *The Glass Palace* (2000), and *The Shadow Lines* (1988). These works were selected for their rich ecological themes and significant contributions to ecocriticism. While Ghosh has written extensively, these four novels particularly highlight his environmental perspective and literary approach to ecological concerns.

The Hungry Tide is set in the fragile ecosystem of the Sundarbans, a border region between India and Bangladesh. The novel delves into the intricate relationship between humans and nature, addressing issues such as displacement, conservation, and the impact of climate change on vulnerable communities. *Gun Island* continues Ghosh's exploration of environmental themes, focusing on the global repercussions of climate change and the environmental dimensions of migration. By weaving together mythology, history, and ecological crises, the novel presents a compelling narrative that reflects some of today's most urgent environmental challenges.

The *Glass Palace* explores the impact of colonialism and industrialization on the natural landscapes of Burma (Myanmar) and India. The novel reveals how the exploitation of natural resources and the displacement of indigenous communities under colonial rule have led to lasting ecological and social consequences.

Although *The Shadow Lines* is not primarily centered on environmental themes, it offers valuable insights into place, identity, and memory. By examining both physical and metaphorical borders, the novel opens up possibilities for ecocritical analysis, particularly in understanding how human experiences shape—and are shaped by—the environment.

This study focuses solely on Amitav Ghosh's novels, excluding his non-fiction and other writings. While it engages with ecocriticism, it does not provide an exhaustive analysis; rather, it aims to understand ecocriticism through Ghosh's literary lens.

By examining *The Hungry Tide*, *Gun Island*, *The Glass Palace*, and *The Shadow Lines*, this research explores how Ghosh's narratives address environmental challenges. The study highlights the role of storytelling in shaping ecological awareness and fostering a vision for a more sustainable future.

6. Research Methodology

- **Research Design** - This research follows a qualitative design, focusing on textual analysis to explore ecocritical themes in select novels by Amitav Ghosh. The primary aim is to examine how environmental issues, human-nature relationships, and the impacts of ecological crises are depicted in his works. Using a hermeneutic approach, the study interprets these themes within the broader framework of ecocriticism. It adopts an analytical and descriptive method to uncover the deeper environmental concerns embedded in Ghosh's

narratives, highlighting how his storytelling reflects and responds to ecological challenges.

- **Selection of Texts for Analysis** - This research conducts an in-depth analysis of four novels by Amitav Ghosh: *The Hungry Tide* (2004), *Gun Island* (2019), *The Glass Palace* (2000), and *The Shadow Lines* (1988). These works were selected for their rich environmental narratives and diverse ecological themes, including the impact of colonialism on nature, human displacement, and climate change. Together, these novels offer a broad perspective on Ghosh's evolving engagement with ecological concerns, reflecting different phases of his literary journey while shedding light on pressing environmental issues.
- **Methods of Data Collection**- The study primarily relies on close reading of the selected novels to gather data. It involves identifying and analyzing ecocritical elements within the texts, including representations of human-nature interactions, environmental degradation, and portrayals of natural landscapes. To strengthen the analysis and provide a broader context, secondary sources such as academic journals, critical essays, and interviews with Amitav Ghosh are also examined.
- **Analytical Techniques** - The selected novels are examined through the lens of ecocriticism, focusing on environmental concerns and their broader implications. The study employs thematic analysis to uncover recurring motifs related to nature and the environment. Additionally, a comparative approach is used to highlight how Ghosh portrays ecological themes across different narratives and settings, identifying both similarities and distinctions in his works.

7. Results and Discussion

An analysis of select works by Amitav Ghosh reveals a deep engagement with ecocritical themes, highlighting the intricate relationship between humans and their environment.

Table 1: Key Ecocritical Themes in Selected Novels

Novel	Gun Island	The Hungry Tide	The Glass Palace	The Shadow Lines
Primary Ecocritical Themes	migration, myth, and environmental memory	Climate change, displacement, conservation vs. livelihood	Colonial exploitation, deforestation, resource extraction	Borders, displacement, environmental metaphors
Environmental Crisis	refugees, Loss of biodiversity	Rising sea levels, Cyclones, Conservation challenges	Deforestation, Loss of natural resources	Implicit environmental degradation
Human-Nature Relationships	across borders	Symbiotic yet conflicting	Exploitation and resistance	Psychological connection to land and nature

The analysis reveals that Amitav Ghosh’s works engage deeply with various ecocritical concerns. The Hungry Tide

illustrates the complex relationship between humans and nature by juxtaposing conservation efforts with the livelihoods of local communities. The story highlights the challenges posed by rising sea levels and frequent storms, which threaten human existence while also demonstrating how the ecosystem serves as a vital source of sustenance (Zapf, 2010). Similarly, Gun Island explores the interconnectedness of human cultures and the environment on a global scale, shedding light on climate-induced migration and biodiversity loss. Through the use of myth and environmental memory, the novel emphasizes how ecological disasters are deeply embedded in human consciousness and cultural narratives (Table 1).

In *The Glass Palace*, Amitav Ghosh critiques colonial exploitation, highlighting its destructive impact on the environment, particularly through deforestation and resource extraction. The natural world is depicted both as a casualty of imperial greed and as a symbol of resilience. Meanwhile, *The Shadow Lines* uses metaphors to examine the deep psychological connection to land, revealing how displacement and geopolitical borders contribute to environmental degradation.

Table 2: Comparative Analysis of Environmental Crisis Depiction

Aspect of Environmental Crisis	Gun Island	The Hungry Tide	The Glass Palace	The Shadow Lines
Natural Disasters	Rising sea levels, Storms	Cyclones, Floods	Deforestation, Resource scarcity	Implicit (metaphorical)
Human	Climate	Conserv	Colonial	Displace

Impact	migration,Biodiversity loss	ation challenges	exploitati on	ment and borders
Representation of Nature	Interconnected across cultures	Both nurturing and threatening	Exploited, Resilient	Psychological, Metaphorical
Responding to the Environmental Crisis	Migration, Myth as memory	Conservation vs. Livelihood	Resistance, Exploitation	Internal conflict, Identity

The comparison reveals that while all four novels explore environmental concerns, they do so through different approaches. The *Hungry Tide* and *Gun Island* portray the impact of cyclones, rising sea levels, and human responses to these threats. The *Glass Palace* examines the long-term environmental destruction caused by colonial exploitation, whereas *The Shadow Lines* conveys ecological themes through psychological and symbolic representations (Nayar, 2009). Each novel also presents nature in a distinct manner. The *Hungry Tide* portrays nature as both nurturing and formidable, emphasizing humanity's dependence on and vulnerability to the natural world. *Gun Island* takes a more global perspective, illustrating the interconnectedness of human civilizations and their environments across different cultures.

The *Glass Palace* highlights nature's resilience despite being exploited, symbolizing resistance against colonial oppression. Meanwhile, *The Shadow Lines* uses nature metaphorically to link environmental concerns with personal and national identity. Together, these interpretations demonstrate how

Amitav Ghosh’s novels offer a rich and varied exploration of ecocritical themes, with each work shedding new light on the intricate relationship between humans and their environment (Table 2).

Table 3: Comparative Analysis of Ecocritical Themes in Selected Novels

Ecocritical Themes	Gun Island	The Hungry Tide	The Glass Palace	The Shadow Lines
Human-Nature Relationships	Focus on migratory patterns and ecosystems	Complex and interdependent relationships	Interconnection between land and identity	Symbolic representation of land and borders
Environmental Crisis	Climate change and its impact on migration	Rising sea levels, storms, and wildlife issues	Colonial exploitation and environmental damage	Displacement and loss of land
Cultural and Mythological Dimensions	Myth of the goddess Manasa intertwined with environmental narratives	Sunderban s’ folklore and environmental beliefs	Colonial narratives and environmental legacy	The role of historical memory in environmental contexts
Political and Social	Migration politics in	Conflict over	Colonialism’s impact	Partition’s impact on

Implications	the context of climate change	conservation and livelihoods	on the environment	land and environment
---------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------

Table 3 illustrates how Amitav Ghosh’s novels, despite their distinct narrative styles and themes, engage with ecocritical concerns. Each novel delves into the intricate relationship between humans and their natural surroundings, portraying both dependence and conflict in various contexts (Shiva, 1989). The *Hungry Tide* vividly brings the Sunderbans to life, emphasizing its fragile ecosystem and the challenges faced by its inhabitants. The environmental crisis is depicted through rising sea levels and storms that pose a threat to both humans and wildlife. The narrative is deeply intertwined with local mythology and environmental conservation, shedding light on the ongoing political tensions between ecological preservation and the livelihoods of local communities (Kaur, 2007).

Amitav Ghosh’s *Gun Island* explores the interconnected themes of global climate change and human migration, weaving ancient myths with contemporary environmental crises through the presence of the goddess Manasa. The novel underscores the far-reaching consequences of climate change, illustrating how ecological disasters contribute to widespread displacement and geopolitical tensions. Similarly, *The Glass Palace* delves into the environmental destruction caused by colonial rule, where characters’ lives are shaped by the ever-changing landscape. The novel highlights how imperialism fuels ecological degradation through relentless resource exploitation, leading to lasting environmental and political consequences. These narratives emphasize the deep links between history, identity, and environmental change (Table 3).

While *The Shadow Lines* is not primarily an ecocritical novel, it uses the symbolism of boundaries to reflect themes of land and ecology. The displacement and loss caused by Partition highlight the ways in which historical and political events can reshape the environment. Additionally, the novel explores how historical memory influences people's understanding of the natural world (Sivaramakrishnan, 2011). A comparative analysis of Amitav Ghosh's works reveals his deep engagement with ecocritical themes, illustrating how environmental challenges intersect with culture, politics, and society. Each of his novels broadens our understanding of the relationship between humans and nature, establishing his work as a significant contribution to ecocritical literature.

8. Ecocritical Insights and Implications

Analyzing Amitav Ghosh's works through an ecocritical lens offers profound insights and reveals far-reaching implications that extend beyond the realm of literature:

- **Human-Nature Relationships:** Amitav Ghosh's works delve into the intricate and often challenging relationship between humans and the environment. His characters are deeply affected by their surroundings, highlighting the complex power dynamics between nature and human life. In *The Hungry Tide*, the delicate ecosystem of the Sundarbans shapes the lives and survival of its inhabitants, fostering a relationship that is both interdependent and fraught with tension. This portrayal underscores the importance of acknowledging humanity's connection to nature and advocates for a more sustainable way of coexistence (Kaur, 2007).
- **Environmental Crisis and Climate Change:** Amitav Ghosh's *Gun Island* demonstrates his keen insight into pressing environmental issues, particularly climate

change. The novel vividly portrays the effects of climate-induced migration and environmental degradation, shedding light on the consequences of human actions. Through his storytelling, Ghosh brings the reality of climate change to the forefront, prompting readers to reflect on their own environmental impact. The ecological crises in his novels are not just background elements but integral to the narrative, reinforcing the urgency of addressing climate change through both policy and everyday choices.

- **Colonialism and Environmental Degradation:**In works such as *The Glass Palace*, Amitav Ghosh draws a clear connection between colonial exploitation and environmental degradation. The pursuit of profit under colonial rule often resulted in the reckless depletion of natural resources, leading to lasting ecological damage (Glottfelty, 1996). Ongoing land and resource conflicts in postcolonial societies reflect the enduring impact of this exploitation. Through his narratives, Ghosh underscores the importance of integrating environmental concerns into postcolonial discourse, recognizing the lasting consequences of colonial rule on both human communities and natural ecosystems.
- **Land, Identity, and Displacement:**In *The Shadow Lines*, Amitav Ghosh explores the ways in which environmental and geopolitical forces shape both individual and collective identities through their connection to the land. The novel illustrates how physical and symbolic boundaries influence people's sense of belonging, often leading to displacement and alienation. Broader global challenges, such as environmental degradation and climate change, further compel communities to migrate, reshaping their

identities in the process (Biswas, 2022). Ghosh's work suggests that understanding modern identity requires acknowledging the profound impact of the environment on human lives.

Amitav Ghosh's works challenge traditional literary narratives by placing ecological concerns at the forefront, contributing to the growing field of ecocriticism. His approach encourages literary scholars to recognize the environment as an active force in storytelling and meaning-making. This shift in perspective not only deepens literary analysis but also ensures that ecological and environmental issues receive the critical attention they deserve. Through his exploration of global environmental crises, Ghosh demonstrates how literature can shape public discourse and inspire environmental consciousness.

Beyond literature, Ghosh's ecocritical insights extend into sociopolitical realms. His novels critique the prioritization of economic expansion over environmental sustainability (Parui, 2022). By highlighting ecological vulnerability and the devastating consequences of human exploitation, Ghosh calls for urgent reforms in both local and global policies. His work serves as a catalyst for readers and policymakers alike, advocating for a more sustainable and just approach to development and contributing to the broader conversation on environmental justice.

9. Findings of the Study

Amitav Ghosh's novels can be explored through an ecocritical perspective to gain deeper insights into the intricate relationship between humans and the environment. The key findings of this analysis are as follows:

- **Interconnection Between Nature and Human Culture:** Ghosh's narratives consistently emphasize the deep interdependence between natural ecosystems and

human societies. In *The Hungry Tide*, for example, the fragile ecosystem of the Sundarbans is shown to be inseparable from the lives and livelihoods of its inhabitants. His novels illustrate how human interventions can disrupt this delicate balance, leading to severe ecological and social consequences.

- **Environmental Degradation and Colonial Exploitation:**A recurring theme in Ghosh's works is environmental destruction, often linked to colonial rule. *The Glass Palace* reveals how colonial exploitation not only oppressed people but also led to the reckless depletion of natural resources (Pradhan, 2024). Through his critique, Ghosh highlights the lasting environmental challenges that post-colonial nations continue to face as a result of these historical injustices.
- **Climate Change and Migration in a Global Context:**In *Gun Island*, Ghosh delves into the modern crisis of climate change, particularly its role in driving migration. The novel presents a global perspective on environmental transformation, illustrating how climate-induced displacement is becoming increasingly common and linking diverse communities across the world (Ray, 2023). This theme underscores the shared responsibility humanity has in addressing ecological crises.
- **Mythology as a Tool for Environmental Awareness:**Ghosh skillfully weaves mythological elements into his storytelling to enhance both his characters' and readers' ecological consciousness. In *Gun Island*, myths are used to draw parallels between historical environmental changes and contemporary ecological concerns, suggesting that traditional

knowledge systems can offer valuable insights into modern environmental challenges.

- **Land, Identity, and Displacement:** The connection between land and personal identity is another significant theme in Ghosh's works. *The Shadow Lines* portrays borders and forced migrations as both literal and symbolic disruptions of the natural order. Through his exploration of land and belonging, Ghosh highlights the psychological and ecological consequences of displacement (Poray-Wybranowska, 2021).
- **Challenging Anthropocentrism:** Ghosh's novels often question human-centered worldviews by portraying elements of nature—rivers, trees, and animals—as active participants in the narrative. His works encourage readers to adopt a more holistic perspective on the environment, recognizing the intrinsic value of the natural world beyond its utility to humans.

These findings reflect Ghosh's deep engagement with ecological issues and his significant contribution to the field of ecocriticism. His works not only address urgent environmental concerns but also advocate for a more responsible and interconnected relationship with nature.

10. Conclusion

Amitav Ghosh's novels offer a profound ecocritical perspective, intertwining environmental concerns with broader sociopolitical issues. This study highlights how Ghosh consistently portrays the deep interconnection between humans and the natural world, illustrating how colonialism, displacement, and identity are closely linked to ecological crises. *The Hungry Tide* emphasizes the delicate balance between human societies and ecosystems, showcasing their vulnerability. *Gun Island* explores contemporary climate

change and its impact on migration, while *The Glass Palace* and *The Shadow Lines* reflect on historical environmental exploitation and its lasting effects on borders and identity. Collectively, these works provide valuable insights into the ethical and ecological consequences of human actions.

- **Recommendations for Further Research:** To develop a more comprehensive understanding of Ghosh's ecological perspective, future studies could examine his entire body of work, including his non-fiction writings. Additionally, interdisciplinary research that integrates social and scientific approaches could offer a more holistic analysis of environmental issues in his novels, further enriching the field of ecocriticism.

References

1. Ghosh, A. (2019). *Gun island*. John Murray.
2. Ghosh, A. (2004). *The hungry tide*. HarperCollins.
3. Ghosh, A. (2000). *The glass palace*. HarperCollins.
4. Ghosh, A. (1988). *The shadow lines*. Viking.
5. Nayar, P. K. (2010). *Contemporary literary and cultural theory: From structuralism to ecocriticism*. Pearson.
6. Glotfelty, C., & Fromm, H. (Eds.). (1996). *The ecocriticism reader: Landmarks in literary ecology*. University of Georgia Press.
7. Kaur, R. (2007). 'Home is where the oracella are': Toward a new paradigm of transcultural ecocritical engagement in Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide*. *Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment*, 14(1), 125-141. <https://doi.org/10.1093/isle/esm037>
8. Sivaramakrishnan, M., & Jana, U. (2011). *Ecological criticism for our times: Literature, nature and critical inquiry*. Author Press.
9. Shiva, V. (1989). Development, ecology and women. In J. Plant (Ed.), *healing the wounds: The promise of ecofeminism* (pp. 82-94). New Society Publishers.
10. Nayar, P. K. (2009). Ecocriticism. In *Contemporary literary and cultural theory: From structuralism to ecocriticism* (pp. 145-170). Pearson.
11. Zapf, H. (2010). Ecocriticism, cultural ecology, and literary studies. *Ecozon@: European Journal of Literature, Culture and Environment*, 1(1), 136-144. <https://doi.org/10.37536/ecozon.2010.1.1.254>
12. Lakshmi, B. R., & Basha, P. K. (2024). Environment and Indian English Novel: A Critical Study with Reference to Amitav Ghosh's Novels. *International Research Journal on Advanced Engineering and Management (IRJAEM)*, 2(08), 2746-2751.

13. Viju, M. J. (2024). Amitav Ghosh's 'Climate-Fiction': A Rereading in the Context of the Anthropocene. *Teresian Journal of English Studies*, 16(2).
14. Eriksen, T. H. Amitav Ghosh and Twenty-First-Century World Literature: Climate Change and the Collective Imaginary. *Beyond Universalism*, 299.
15. PRIYA, C., & VIJAYALAKSHMI, R. (2024). *Eco-Literature: Nature, Environment and Sustainability in Writing. Today's Multidisciplinary Research Perspectives Volume-2*.
16. Fayez, R. (2024). Climate Change, Literature and the Non-Human Agency: An Analysis of Amitav Ghosh's Select Works. *The SPL Journal of Literary Hermeneutics: A Biannual International Journal of Independent Critical Thinking*, 4(1), 206-215.
17. PRADHAN, S., & KUMAR, N. (2024). Exploring the Ethical and Aesthetic Representations of Wetlands in Literary Texts: A Comparative Ecocritical Study. *3L: Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies*, 30(2).
18. Judith, K. (2024). Review essay: Postcolonial literatures and climate change. *Ecozon@: European Journal of Literature, Culture and Environment*, 15(1), 247-252.
19. Nawar, A. (2023). An ecocritical reading of Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* and Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* (Doctoral dissertation, Brac University).
20. Ray, R., Sen, D., Basu, S., & Nandi, S. (2023). *Eco-Criticism and Socio-Political Issues through Literary Texts*.
21. Lakshmi, B. R., & Basha, P. K. (2024). *Environment and Indian English Novel: A Critical Study with Reference to Amitav Ghosh's Novels*. *International*

- Research Journal on Advanced Engineering and Management (IRJAEM), 2(08), 2746-2751.
22. Poray-Wybranowska, J., & Ball, T. S. (2021). Novel Contributions to Ecocritical Thought: Re-cognizing Objects Through the Works of Amitav Ghosh. *ISLE: Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment*, 28(2), 544-562.
 23. Biswas, C., & Channarayapatna, S. (2022). Marginalization of Sundarbans' Marichjhapi: Ecocriticism Approaches in Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* and Deep Halder's *Blood Island*. *Literature*, 2(3), 169-178.
 24. CHATTERJI, D. S. (2021). Ecocriticism and Postcolonialism in Amitav Ghosh's *the Hungry Tide*. *International Journal of English and Literature*, 11(2), 55-60.
 25. Parui, D. (2022). Handcuffed to Nature: An Ecocritical Approach to Amitav Ghosh's *The Great Derangement: Climate Change and the Unthinkable*. *Literary Oracle*, 6(1), 103.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

