



An Ecocritical study of Ruskin Bond, Amitav Ghosh and Kiran Desai

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Abstract : *Ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and environment. The human culture is also connected to the physical world affecting it and affected by it. A sense of concern for the environment and its reflection in literary texts has given rise to a new theory, Ecocriticism.*

In this research, Ecocriticism has been applied to Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide, Kiran Desai's The Inheritance of Loss and Ruskin Bond's The Collection of Short Stories.

These novels deal with the beauty and power of nature.

They also incorporate a concern for ecology and the threat that continuous misuse of natural resources poses on humanity.

Key Words: *Ecological, Environment, Nature, Ecocriticism, Transplantation.*

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Introduction:

In the words of Cheryl Glotfelty, "Ecocriticism is the relationship between literature and physical environment." (Barry 239).

Earlier theories in literary and cultural studies focused on issues of class, gender, region and criteria of critical analysis. The late twentieth century has woken up to a new threat: ecological disaster. In such a context, literary and cultural theories have begun to address the issue as a part of academic discourse.

Ecocriticism as a concept first arose in the late 1970s, at meetings of the Western Literature Association. The word 'ecocriticism' is traced back to William Rueckert's essay "Literature and Ecology: an experiment in eco-criticism" (1978). Ecocriticism in the U.S.A. has been influenced by the nineteenth century transcendentalists (Ralph Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller and Henry David Thoreau), whereas Green Studies (the UK version of ecocriticism) is influenced by the British Romanticism.

There have been discussions on whether human culture could be included in the physical world. All ecological criticism share the fundamental premise that human culture is connected to the physical world affecting it and