



# International Journal of Research in English

ISSN Print: 2664-8717  
ISSN Online: 2664-8725  
Impact Factor: RJIF 8.00  
IJRE 2024; 6(1): 85-87  
[www.englishjournal.net](http://www.englishjournal.net)  
Received: 22-12-2023  
Accepted: 27-01-2024

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## Nature's influence in Amitav Ghosh's the hungry tide

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**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.33545/26648717.2024.v6.i1b.167>

### Abstract

Nature plays an important role in people's lives. Man comes into contact with nature and ecology at every moment of his life. But constant environmental abuse has turned this beauty into rage. Two concepts have emerged in today's world – eco criticism and ecology. The purpose of this article is to focus on the influence of nature on the lives of the characters in *The Hungry Tide* by Amitav Ghosh. It also highlights the pitiful suffering of the refugees as they face all odds to find their identity in Morichjhapi. The setting of the novel is the Sundarbans, the "Beautiful forests". It is often subject to storms, floods and famine. It is home to the royal Bengal White Tiger and gangetic dolphins called Orcaella. The Morichjhapi episode is about the consequences of environmental protection projects on the sub soldiers. The novel makes the reader understand that we must strive for a peaceful coexistence of man and nature.

**Keywords:** Nature, environment, hungry tide, suffering and Morichjhapi

### Introduction

In ancient times, poets and writers have addressed the themes of nature and its beauty. Nature plays an important role in people's lives. Man comes into contact with nature and ecology at every stage of life. But the constant abuse of the environment turned the beauty of nature into rage. This danger attracted the attention of the authors and is the subject of their works. As a result, a new branch of literary theory appeared, namely "Eco criticism". In 1978, William Reuckert used the word Eco criticism for the first time in his essay "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Eco criticism". In 1989, Cornell graduate student Cheryll Glotfelty (now an assistant professor of literature and the environment at the University of Nevada, Reno) worked to promote its use in a critical field then called "Natural writing studies." Glotfelty defines Eco criticism as "The study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment" (Wikipedia). In today's world two concepts have appeared - Eco criticism and ecology.

Ecology is a new discipline that explores the interactions between living creatures and their surroundings. It describes how plants, animals, and people interact with each other and rely on their surroundings. Any change or disturbance in one causes disruption in the other. India is noted for its various ecosystems, which range from the Himalayas in the north to the plains in the south, the active Sundarbans in the east, and the parched Thar in the west.

Amitav Ghosh's original *The Hungry Tide* is an exploration of nature writing. It is rich in all major ecological components such as underwater forests, storms, floods, famine, man-eating tigers and crocodiles. The novel is set in the Sundarbans, the "Beautiful forests", the largest mangrove belt on the planet, stretching over 10,000 square kilometres between the ocean and the fields of Bengal. Often battered by storms, floods and famine, it is home to the royal Bengal white tigers and orcaella dolphins. Overcoming is the unforgiving truth of the Sundarbans. Tidal floods rise regularly, leaving the island unrecognizable. Resettlement is a constant threat to the people living there. The Indian administration is doing everything possible to secure the normal habitat to save the endangered tiger species against the individuals living in the vicinity. It structures the landscape of the book. Scholars Huggan and Helen state: "The eager tide... a supports a rational unprotected strategy without thorough advice and support" (Huggan, 2011, p. 105) [5].

The motivation of this article is to restore the influence of nature on the existence of the characters of Amitav Ghosh - *The Hungry Tide*, their journey for to fight monstrous.

Forces of effervescent nature and how it against their lives control In addition, it includes the miserable endurance of the displaced refugees who have every opportunity to observe their personality in Morichjhapi. The importance of climate and the need to intervene in the peaceful understanding of man and nature are discussed.

The novel is divided into two parts - Ebb and Flood and is the story of three people - Piya, Kanai and Fokir. Piyali Roy is a young American of Indian origin. Marine explorer Piya arrives in Lucibari to focus on the rare and dangerous river dolphin, *Orcaella brevirostris*. Kanai Dutt, a linguist and translator, runs an agency for translators and interpreters in New Delhi. Kanai Dutt is also on his way to Lusibari with his aunt (Nilima Bose). His aunt enlightens him about a letter left by his uncle (Nirmal Bose) before he died. The remarkable hero of the book, Fokir, is an ignorant fisherman.

Amitav Ghosh shows how lucky islanders brave the heart breaking climate to get one dinner a day. Like a hapless fisherman, Fokir could hardly figure out how to face both shutters. He faces his best friend's anger, more than disappointment, when he returns from fishing with only a few crabs because "There was no food or money in the house as well" (Ghosh, 2009, p. 209) [3]. Whenever the men go fishing in the water, their wives remove their wedding photos and wear white saris. Widowhood is normal for women living in the Sundarbans. Ghosh understands the practice of the Tidal State. "When the men went fishing, their wives would dress in widow's clothes. They would take care of their married couple and wear white saris; they would take off their bracelets and wash their heads with vermilion. It was as if they were trying to control the incident by reliving it again and again. (Ghosh, 2009, p. 85-86) [3].

Ghosh describes another Eco critical component in this book - the legend of "BonBibi". The townspeople undoubtedly. Trust Bonbibi for be responsible for their success. And bad luck and feed them from tigers and tides. They hope that "Bonbibi" goes to their room on Friday and assuming that someone goes to jangal on Friday is a welcome risk.

Kanai and Piya are taught and have a place in an exclusive class, Piya pushes Kanai rejects the offer and turns to Fokir even though he doesn't understand his language. Nilanshu Kumar Agarwal aptly says, "Kanai cannot speak to the core of Piya, while an ignorant fisherman can step close to home with his heart" (Agarwal, p. 190) [2].

Fokir agrees to Piya's request and takes her to the Garjontola pool where different types of dolphins can be found. In addition, Kanai continues that task as a translator for Piya and Fokir because they cannot see each other's language. They lock up Horen's bhotbhoti 'Megha' and begin their project by towing Fokir's little boat there. Fokir's love for the stream and Piya's energy for the Irawaddy dolphins form the basis of their friendship.

Ghosh takes the researcher through an army of situations. He shows the social differences between Piya and Fokir in the tiger killing episode. Residents are blinded by a tiger in a petting pen as it goes after a bison. It kills two men and many tame creatures before. Thus, remembering the group of women and young people, the townspeople shouted in tension and wild rage: 'Maar! Maar! Kill! Kill!' Piya is shocked to see this and tries to stop it but fails. The tiger is set on fire. Fokir asks Piya not to disturb as it is considered a normal practice there, Kanai interprets his words to Piya as

"When a tiger comes to a human settlement, it is because it has to kick the bucket" (Ghosh, 2009, p. 295) [3]. Although Fokir loves her very much, he does not help Piya protect the tiger. He is angry about this incident. Piya knows nothing about how the tigers killed a large number of local people. In this episode, Ghosh tries to emphasize the need to support social relationships.

There is another couple in this Novel who got beautiful Sundarbans - Nirmal and Nilima. Nirmal is also a teacher, she has to help the people of Morichjhapi Island and fight for their freedoms, while Nilima is a social worker, but she does not care about the suffering of the people of Morichjhapi Island. Hawley rightly notes, "Nirmal and Nilima live side by side for quite some time, but they are ambiguous to each other, separated by different dreams for their lives and disrespect for the other's approach to embracing life" (Hawley, 2005, pp. 132-133) [4]. As the plot progresses, the scientists discover that Fokir is Kusum's child. Kanai hears about Kusum from his uncle's scratch which tells about the "Killing of Morichjhapi" that happened 28 years earlier. Kusum, Fokir and Moyna are displaced people from Bangladesh and victims of displacement. Nirmal respects Kusum for her progressive thoughts. Kanai changes beyond belief after reading Nirmal's book. It fell within the Sundarbans, considered a tiger reserve, but unlike several such islands, it continued to be somewhat open from the central region. In 1978, Morichjhapi suddenly had an unusually high number of specimens" (Ghosh, 2009, p. 118) [3]. Morichjhapi is an island located in the Sundarbans mangrove region of West Bengal, India. The Indian authorities tried to protect endangered species. And decided to tiger conservation project. It is now commonly remembered for the 1979 Morichjhapi massacre. Many inhabitants of the island were killed to protect the untamed life. Kusum wonders "Who are those individuals who love creatures so much that they kill us for them" (Ghosh, 2009, p. 261) [3]. Many Bengali exiles who chose the island were rejected by the West Bengal administration. Police brutality, disease and starvation led to the death of many deportees. Nirmal and Kusum, who fight for the equality of refugees, got a comfortable Morichjhapi at the cost of their lives. They give their lives for the settlers. This ecological corruption is caused by over population.

Fokir and Piya go to Garjontola Basin in Fokir's small boat to look for dolphins and get caught in a terrible storm. They cover part of the trunk of the mangrove tree. Piya sits against the storage cupboard and Fokir sits behind her to protect and protect her from harm and finally Fokir gives his life to save Piya. Piya stays back in the Sundarbans to take care of Fokir's loved ones. This means that there is a need to strengthen the link between subversion and corruption in the general public.

Amitav Ghosh perfectly portrays Fokir's incredible regret for humanity with a more whimsical setting. Despite being in an exclusive class, Piya and Kanai rely on a fisherman to explore the waters. Although Piya has a teaching background, she has to rely on a professional when it comes to dolphin watching.

The Morichjhapi episode describes the results of ecological conservation projects with subalterns. It shows the suffering of the pioneers and that they were so passionate about having their own home or place that they lost their lives. There should be large areas of strength to give meaning to life.

### Conclusion

Nature is found in its glory and anger, which is also based on human activity. People cannot avoid catastrophic events. At the same time, nature also experiences evils caused by individuals. Their unsympathetic and unsympathetic behaviour affects the biological system. Thus, people and nature are interconnected and in harmony with the environment. *The Hungry Tide* by Amitav Ghosh clearly asserts that nature probably has an incredible influence on individuals and controls their existence. The novel clearly shows the fear of nature and the critical need to protect our environment. It makes the viewer acutely aware of the importance of climate and the need to strive for a silent understanding of people and nature.

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