

Climate Change: Ecological Refugees in “The Great Derangement” of India by Amitav Ghosh

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DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S06.050

Abstract

Environmental refugees are people unwilling to leave their homes and societies as a result of the effects of climate change. The other disasters are caused by anthropogenic reasons, according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Climate change has occurred many times since the formation of the Earth billions of years ago. Human activities that produce greenhouse gases, like burning fossil fuels (coal, gas), emissions from automobiles, industries, and deforestation, contribute to global warming. Glaciers and polar ice melt as a result of rising temperature brought on by climate change. Floods and sea-level rise are outcomes of climate change. Droughts and environmental deprivation, or the conversion of fertile land into deserts, that is, desertification, are further affected by increasing temperature. For example, Rising sea levels and drought will entirely submerge the land and decrease the fertility of the land, making it hard for individuals in the region to live.

Keywords: K Ecological Refugees in literature, Climate Change and Anthropocene in Literature, Mining or Oil Industry Literature, Modernity effects on nature in Literature.

INTRODUCTION

R The effects of climate change and flood on our ancestors are the reason for becoming "ecological refugees." Amitav Ghosh used the term "ecological refugees" in his book "The Great Derangement."

Ecological Refugees in literature

Ghosh writes about the ecological refugees in Bangladesh. The village people start to live on the shore of the Padma River, which is the main water source for villagers, but all of a sudden, the river changes its course and the village people suffers. People realise their mistakes, which are things done against nature, and according to Amitav Ghosh,

Only a few of the inhabitants managed to escape to higher ground. It was this catastrophe that had unmoored our forebears; in its wake they began to move westward and did not stop until the year 1856, when they settled once again on the banks of river, the Ganges, in Bihar.....(4)

Ghosh learns the above incidents from his forefather as a story, and he also recognizes these challenges from his own life experience and writes about the Bengal Delta's great mangrove forest. It is a place of special interest due to the unique ecological factors being created by the delta. The special ecological factor is formed due to a long geological process that normally unfolds over a long period of time. Ecological changes can be visible from week to week and month to month.

Along the West Bengal coast, mangroves help as a natural wall. The extensive tree roots of mangrove forests provide a sort of protection for rising sea levels and flooding. The root collects silt from rivers and the land, conserving coastal regions and preventing soil erosion. This filtering process also keeps dangerous silt out of coral reefs and sea plants. According to the United Nations Ocean Conference in 2017, nearly 2.4 billion people live within 100 kilometres of the coast. People who are affected by increasing sea levels and harsh weather occurrences caused by climate change greatly benefit from mangrove forests. Coastal forests play a role to the fight over climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide from the air, with the majority of it being stored within the plant. When the roots, branches, and leaves of mangrove trees die, they are frequently covered by soil, which is subsequently submerged under tidal water, reducing the decomposition of components and increasing carbon storage.

Mangroves help people who are living in that area and will provide charcoal, wood, and medicinal plants. Anyway, it is a coastal area, which will help fishermen provide fish, crabs, and shellfish to improve local industries. Improve ecotourism in the form of coastal area restaurants, boating, and bird watching. The human population has led to a tremendous amount of wildlife in terrestrial and marine environments all over the world, putting many plant and animal species in destruction way.

Mangroves provide a nutritionally fertile environment for a variety of species that flourish both above and below the waterline by filtering coastal waters. The mangrove forest supports a wide range of fauna, including various fishes, crabs and prawn types, snails, and mammals such as marine turtles. A variety of hatching, breeding, and migrating birds use the forests as their home. When mangrove trees are cut down, significant habitat is lost, putting the survival of a lot of species in danger.

Floods, earthquakes, excessive rainfall, tidal waves, and other natural disasters appear to teach us more about the rest of the planet. Nature performance, on the other hand, appears to puzzle and confuse us! Climate change is blamed on the notions of the weather; we refuse to acknowledge our role in all this. The processes of changing these factors are cyclical in nature. The author has plenty of scientific questions in his mind, but as a writer, he can use them in his non-fictional books. For example, "The Hungry Tide" shows the relationship between human and non-human, climate change and global warming in literature. In this novel, a cyclone creates a huge storm wave in the Sundarbans by which one of its major characters dies as a result of the wave, having given his life to save another.

At present, there are a few writers who concentrate on climate change in their writing. Arundhati Roy's work informs readers about climate change. In the historical novel "The Wake," environmental activist and novelist Paul Kingsnorth writes about climate change. In this novel, he tries to comprehend the ideas of global warming and climate change in that period of 'global disruption.' He calls humans "uncivilized" because, from ancient times to the present, human actions, technology development, and industry are the main reasons for the present climate crisis. In their works, Amithav Ghosh and Kingsnorth both draw these reasons from their personal experiences with climate change.

Climate Change and Anthropocene in Literature

As Dipesh Chakrabarty says in his essay, "The Climate of History: Four Theses." Environmental history and social history, which are not the same history, but both have a rich past, scientific studies of global climate change are often credited to Svante Arrhenius' discoveries in the 1890s, but public discussions of global warming start in the late 1980s and early 1990s, about the same time that social scientists and humanists start to question globalization. In his essay, Chakrabarty describes a historical approach to global climate changes, he himself writes

"the signs of the crisis—such as the drought in Australia, frequent cyclones and bush fires, crop failures in many parts of the world, the melting of Himalayan and other mountain glaciers and of the polar ice caps, and the increasing acidity of the seas and the damage to the food chain.....(199)

Chakrabarty discusses Paul J. Crutzen and Eugene F. Stoermer's idea of the "anthropocene," which is introduced in 2000 to characterise the geological time in which humans are the dominant geological power. Chakrabarty questions how the anger and inevitability of climate change affect our understanding of human history because environmental historians and climatologists do not talk about social, political, and cultural issues but about humans, because humans are the real agents or reasons for climate change. A human becomes agents when the industrial revolution started and also become geological agents in human history. It shows the relationship between humans and nature. As time passes, humans achieve complete freedom from every kind of trouble, for example, wars, revolutions, and colonialism.

From the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries in literature, nature is used in the narration, with a sense of viewing, seeing, and describing. In his book, "The Great Derangement", Ghosh writes about how the nineteenth-century novelist Gustave Flaubert, in his novel "Madame Bovary", the beauty of nature explained in the romantic way, Ghosh in his book "The Great Derangement" himself writes

We live the high road..... whence the valley is seen The Meadow stretches under a bulge of low hills to join at back with the pasture land of the Bray country, while on the eastren side, the plain, gently rising, broadens out, showing as far as eye can fallow its blond cornfields"(24).

It shows that the pen picture explanation of the story in the nineteenth century shows the geological and human history in modern novels. Writers use a moderate style of narration or a romantic style of narration. Nature cannot be used by novelists in terms of probability, improbability, or expectation, as environmentalists, geologists, and climatologists use it for weather prediction.

The time of global warming defies both literary fiction and contemporary common sense. The weather catastrophes of this time are highly improbable. As in the intentionally mundane setting of a serious prose narrative, they are difficult to reconcile. Poetry has usually had a strong connection to climatic occurrences in literature. As Geoffrey Parker points out,

"John Milton began to compose Paradise Lost during a winter of extreme cold, and *unpredictable and unforgiving changes in the climate are central to history. Milton's fictional world, like the real one in which he lived, was a "universe of death" at the mercy of extremes of heat and cold'. This is a universe very different from that of the contemporary literary novel" (35).

In the last two centuries, novels have had a disdain for plot and narrative. Surrealism and magical realism use climate change in these types of novels. In India, the Sundarban forest is used in literature; in novels, the thick forest, trees, flies, river, the flora and fauna of the delta, and the canopy cover of the whole forest are described. Tigers were everywhere in the nineteenth century. These tigers are used in novels as man-eaters. The fear of tigers is common, and more stories are being created. Through these village stories, village people afraid of the tigers, or killed by tigers, and the writers' own experiences, are used by the writers to create masterpieces known as novels. As seen in the works of Jim Corbett, a naturalist, hunter, and tracker who writes about Indian man-eaters and leopards in his books "Jungle Stories and Man-Eaters of Kumaon". The best-known of Corbett's work is "Man-Eaters of Kumaon", which comprises ten stories about chasing and hunting man-eaters in the Himalaya Range during the early twentieth century. This work describes Corbett's adventures story about a shooting man-eater Bengal tigers and Indian leopards in India's Kumaon area from the 1900s to the 1930s.

In these Sundarban stories, humans are not alone because the human and other non-human elements such as forest and animals are in their surroundings. These stories about tigers show an uncanny theme in the stories. In the twentieth century, literature explored climate change, or global warming, also known as the "uncanny" because it creates fear about future climate change. The word "uncanny" is a very important word used in novels of the nineteenth century, mainly by Charles Dickens, Henry James, and Rabindranath Tagore. Fear of humans and ghosts is prevalent in gothic novels. The environmental uncanny is a fear of nature, non-humans, and natural disasters such as cyclones, earthquakes, volcano explosions, and global warming

affecting humans or the characters in the novels. Amitav Ghosh describes the relationship between climate change and natural resource use in literature in the genres of epics, poems, novels, and dramas as

“the very idea of ‘Nature writing or ecological writing: they are instances, rather, of the uncanny intimacy of our relationship with the non-human”(43).

In the novel "The Hungry Tide," Amitav depicts in literature the relationship between humans and nonhumans, climate change, and global warming. In the novel, last scene, a cyclone blasts a huge storm wave in the Sundarbans. One of its major characters dies as a result of the wave, having given his life to save another. Natural processes that happen in the sea are very much affected by global warming and climate change.

Modernity effects on nature in Literature

The Portuguese, British, and French rulers started new land and sea routes in India. The low-lying islands, coastal areas, and hills gradually change under the name of development by the British people. Rulers started to construct coastal areas, bridges, forts, and harbors for their better establishment, and with that, Bombay became one of the important world trade or business spots. Businesses and industry have started to flourish positively in the region. The population also grew in the east and west coastal parts. Political, economic, social, and financial development happened in Bombay. People who are naturally affected by Tsunamis, cyclones, floods, and this type of exploitation of nature started in the first wave of ecocriticism, also called the fourth wave of ecocriticism, as climate change affects them. According to Adam Sobel in his book “Storm Surge”, Arabian Sea cyclones have increased in the last two centuries, from 1998 to 2001. It has been recorded that in the year 2007, five cyclones occurred in the region because of population growth, dust, air pollution, and toxic waste spread in this area, and it will affect the climate by creating more cyclones and hurricanes in this sea. Adam looked for Bombay Cyclones as well, but he first assumed that because of the 1882 cyclone, it was all rumor. Bombay frequently bombarded by cyclones in the years 1618, 1783, 1854, 2009, and 2015. Bombay was hit by a cyclone in the year 1618. It is recorded by a Jesuit historian, who describes it as:

“Towards nightfall a whirlwind raised the waves so high that

the people, half dead from fear, thought that their city would

be swallowed up... The whole was like the ruin at the end of all things.' Another Portuguese historian noted”(58).

When a sea storm happens, the sea water will hit the nuclear power station and become contaminated with nucleosides. Mumbai is in a low-lying region and this will also affect the climate. If there is a nuclear explosion, it will affect nature. The biggest problem is nuclear toxic waste. Cyclones and floods have wreaked havoc on Mumbai. It is also a cause for the destruction of the natural environment of Bombay. Weather models predict Mumbai will be frequently hit by floods and cyclones.

Because of trade and business, colonial cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata, New York, and Boston were among the first to be linked to globalisation or modern technology. These colonial cities are now threatened by climate change. When people are acquiring more land, they gradually start to acquire water as well. In Japan as well, people built nuclear power plants. For example, the Fukushima nuclear power plant is a perfect example of how danger awaited them, and they were hit by floods. It shows the uncanny history of our relationship with the environment. The flood is explained in Bibal Norse mythology and the Quran, in Sanskrit literature called pralaya. In western and eastern literature, nature is described as romantic, sublime, and beautiful. Nature's uncanny after the nineteenth century is used in literature, but colonial power brings more destruction of

nature through globalization. Colonial power brings the idea of the earth and how to exploit its resources. Kolkotta is a colonial city on the banks of the Hooghly River. The East India Company established the Bay of Bengal port to help trade and business with local people utilise the Indian resources, so Bengal became toxic waste land. Henry Reid, an American meteorologist, describes the Bay of Bengal storm in his treatise called "An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms." The huge storm that created a cyclone in Bengal was explained by Reid in this treatise. Why is this sudden climate change happening in Bengal, where Henry Piddington, an English shipping officer who knows the cyclones in this area, gives instructions to the government but civil servants and builders disregard this instruction as a warning? Because they are very eagerly waiting to build banks, hotels, and railway stations on the bank of the river Malta, which is closer to the river water and hit by floods. This is the result of colonialism and modernity.

Every literary genres setting is very important. Stories are created on the basis of place because it gives a sense of place to the reader. For example, in George Eliot's "Middlemarch", the setting in London, England and the fictional town of Middlemarch, Buddenbrooks, and Waterland also have different settings. Two universes are created in this epic poem. In novels, settings will change or be discontinuous from the nation state. For example in Harper Lee's novel "To Kill a Mockingbird", the entire Deep South; Pequod, and in Herman Melville's novel "Moby Dick", the Nantucket sea part. Adwaita Mallabarman's

"A River Called Titash": This novel is set on the shores of the fictional river Titash in rural Bengal, and the settings help carry the narrative. If the river plays a vital role in the novel, it not only protects people and creates an ecosystem, but also affects the characters if it's dry or creates floods. The river Titash gives a setting in Bengal. In Mallabarman's novel, there is no new city built on this river bank, and no merchant ships will travel. The setting can help with the narrative in this novel. Once the river dries, it will have an effect on the characters. Because of global warming and climate change, rivers will dry up; the biotic and abiotic environments will become more disturbed, thus creating more desserts and wild fires. Between July 2019 and February 2020, the NSW Rural Fire Service reported that 11,264 bush or grass fires burned 5.4 million hectares (13 million acres), destroyed 2,439 homes, and approximately 24 megalitres (5.3 million imperial gallons; 6.3 million US gallons) of fire retardants were used.

Human beings are not only affects by climate change but also by man eaters vindictiveness. This has uncanny effects on humans because humans live on the earth. Why will it happen? Because only humans are endowed with the soul, sense, and agency that animals don't have. In the Sundarbans, forest tigers and other animals have senses, feelings, and emotions and act as agencies. Even ice glaciers have these qualities. Imanishi Kinji rejects this idea and he says:

'The unity of all elements on the planet earth

–living and nonliving' (85).

According to Amitav, in all the classical types of narrative in epics, non-humans play a vital role, and it is accepted by the readers. Whether they are non-humans or animals used in epics depends on story-telling and narrative technique. In the Iliad and Odysseus, epics about human and non-human interaction between animals, gods, and other natural objects, the only question is, "Where is the non-human?" In modern novels, the answer is human actions' effects on the climate and global warming, so climate change is the subject of modern novels, not non-human or animals.

Science-fiction novels are not written suddenly in literature. In the year 1815, Europe and China, both hit by famine, volcanoes, loss of grains in the fields, and low temperatures' effects on climate change. In the year 1816, Romantic writers moved to Geneva, where Lord Byron goes with his doctor friend John William Polidori. They meet Percy Bysshe Shelly and Mary Wollstonecraft. At that time, there was heavy rain in Geneva. Mary Shelly describes the environment: in the night, huge storms of wind hit the house. This environment inspires Byron's ghost story, which begins with an eight-page description of an aristocratic vampire. This piece of work was published by Polidori as "The Vampire." Byron's work inspired Mary to write

novel "Frankenstein", and publish it in the year 1818, which is called the first science fiction novel. Byron has written a poem called "Darkness", about climate despair. He writes,

The world was void, The populous and the powerful-was a lump,
Season less, herbless, treeless, man less, lifeless- A lump of death-
a chaos of hard clay. The rivers, lakes, and ocean all stood still,
And nothing stirred within their silent depths (91).

On different continents, nature and science use different era names. In the epic poem Romanticism, it is referred to as "pastoralism," which takes place in the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries in England. Transdentalism is the name given to Romanticism in North America in the eighteenth century. In English literature, the Avant-grade movement recalls the archaic relationship between man's kinship with non-humans and nature. In the modern period, the relationship between nature and science is a big question. Because both are not used as romantic or religious but as an example of humans exploitation of nature or climate change. Many writers' experiences and experiments with science and literature are many. For example, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, who introduces many theories like Herman Melville, shows an interest in the study of marine animals in his novel "Moby Dick". Naturalists and scientists also show an interest in literature. The best example is "The Voyage of the Beagle," written by Charles Darwin, as an account of the momentous voyage, where nature uses it as purification; a blending of nature, imagination, and culture in science is called science fiction novels. In contemporary times, this science fiction becomes climate fiction or cli-fi novels. Non-humans are animated in many ways in the novels; it depends upon the setting, time, and dimension. Nature and science blend in the spirit world of non-humans used as animated or imaginative characters and not as real people. In the context of global warming, climate change novels are used in real life, not in fiction, to describe human and non-human relationships.

Mining and Oil Industry Literature

According to Amitav Ghosh in his book "The Great Derangement," in English literature, novelists typically use morals, ethics, religion, politics, social, and economic terms to praise nature and readers consider these subjects in the works of literature. But the writers deal with aspects such as environmental issues, climate change, toxic waste, fuels, global warming, nuclear power stations, science and development, technology, exploitation of nature, human and animal relationships, not so lightly. Some contemporary novelists in Marathi (Vishwas Patil), Kannada (Shivaram Karanth), Bengali (Mahasweta Devi), Oriya (Gopinath Mohatry), and African literature (Nadine Gordimer, Chinua Achebe) have used these ideas and phrases in a way that opens up possibilities for approaching their writing through ecocriticism. John Updike criticizes these novelists and their as "like what we call a novel" (107).

The materiality of coal mining is used in the novel to show how the characters struggle to survive in the coal mining industry, as shown in Emile Zola's novel "Germinal". From 1870 to the end of the First World War, coal miners suffer for political and democratic rights in England. Oil mining is also well-known in England and America, but the workforce is small. However, the use of oil in the form of automobiles, cars, and buses in the narratives of novels, but only on the uses of oil and mining, not the refining of oil, can be seen in the novel "The Circle of Reason." It is a novel about oil emirates in the fictitious city of al-Ghazira. "The Circle of Reason" novel review by Amitav Ghosh gives the title "Oil Encounter." He writes in the review as

"The history of oil is a matter of embarrassment verging on the
unspeakable, the pornographic. It is perhaps the one cultural

issue on which the two sides are in complete agreement... Try

and imagine a major American writer taking on the Oil Encounter.

The idea is literally inconceivable”(101).

Amitav uses the title Oil Encounter and the above passage to review many books. The best example is Abdul Rahman Munif's petrofiction novel, "Cities of Salt." It is set in the future, published in Lebanon in 1984, and quickly establishes itself as a major masterpiece of Arab literature. Peter Theroux translated it into English, and the first volume of a quintet, portrays the far-reaching consequences of the discovery of massive oil deposits beneath. It is an oasis somewhere else on the Arabian Peninsula. Munif called the rich oil cities "Cities of salt." Amitav Ghosh coined the word "petrofiction" to describe writing more about oil fields, claiming Cities of Salt as a classic of the sub-genre.

According to Amitav, adventure novels are described as moral as opposed to political, intellectual, and spiritual. The best examples are "War and Peace" and "Moby Dick", which are true individual moral adventure novels. According to John Updike, the reviewer of the novel "Cities of Salts," moral means "men in the aggregate," not an individual moral adventure, but a collective. In the discussion of Updike's review, the critic, Rob Nixon, says that Munif is

“scarcely alone in working with a crowded canvas and with themes of collective transformation’: Emile Zola, Upton Sinclair, and many others have also treated individual character as secondary to collective metamorphosis’(105).

In the Avant-Grade movement, animated things and characters are common. It will also continue in the twentieth century because of the great steps in capitalism and development made in this century. This era provides a chance to listen to non-human narratives. John Steinbeck, a twentieth-century writer, employs more non-human characters and gives importance to the future of the planet in the sense of climate change or global warming. The critics say the earth is changing a lot. All work systems on Earth are diametrically opposed to nature, or in reverse, but humans always think this is advancement, or modernity. In the twentieth century, carbon emissions, climate change, and global warming occurred, having an impact on contemporary life and use in literature as well.

Mrauk-U is in western Burma and has some of the greatest Buddhist pagodas and monasteries in the world. In the Arakan kingdom, it flourished between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. It creates a trade route in the Indian Ocean for merchants from India and China, coming to this city for trade and business, reaching Mrauk-U is not easy for travelers because roads are covered with hills and jungle, when a traveler enters this road, they are transported to an enchanted land, and the light and shadows of frosted trees greet them. Stones can also speak with humans. Music is created because of the wind and breeze. Endless different forest images can also be seen. The travelers describe the constant interaction between humans and non-humans as uncanny, as well as the effects it has on them.

In Eduardo Kohn's book, "How Forest Think", he writes that humans can comprehend their physical surroundings through various methods of communication as a set of shapes and visual images without language or linguistic expression. For example,

dogs barking, different birds' calling sounds, and wind blowing through the trees give more information to the listeners. Animals can also speak; humans can understand through gestures. In the garden, if humans can make noise automatically, crows will disappear. Understanding nature, which is affected by climate change or global warming, through images, pictures, films, television series, and literary fiction is much easier than the other way around.

According to Naomi Klein, capitalism is the main cause or principal of the present climate change crisis. Amitav says capitalism and imperialism both play a major role in the current climate crisis in Asia, but global warming is Eurocentric. The Asian people suffered greatly as a result of global warming in the Bengal delta. This is formed by the confluence of two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. More people can be seen in this delta than in Nigeria's entire population. Bengal is a more populated nation with a long coastal area where floods will happen. It will destroy the whole nation's coastline area and raise the sea levels. Oil mining, dams, and building construction have an impact not only on the Brahmaputra and Ganges but also on the Godavari, Krishna, and Indus rivers as a result of geological processes and human development activities such as dams, buildings, and bore wells. The Indus has a coastline, this is exploited by Pakistan for salt mining, it swallows 65 kilometres of India. Climate change is having an impact on Indians in the form of frequent floods, droughts, and cyclones. The great Himalayan Mountains are on the Indo-Chinese border, they are the important water sources for the three rivers that flow in north India, but since 2008, the Himalayan Mountains' glacier melt has started, so a water crisis has also started. The river and sea level have also increased.

Slowly, the water sources will dry up. It will affect farmers; there will be no grass and no food, the fields will become deserts, and then climate change or warming will increase, so people who were born on this land will become poor. Asia's industrial development will produce less carbon dioxide than westerners. Westerners contribute more greenhouse gas emissions than Asians because their carbon footprints have grown faster since 1930. Asians are the protagonists and victims of this great derangement in the global warming plot. Asians need development and modernity because of the increasing population on this continent. Not all people have cars and refrigerators like westerners. The question is how they contribute to global warming. The answer is that they are rich in population and low in resources, but why, in the twentieth century, only more industrial development in Asia? Why not before? As a result, Asia arrived late in the game of industry or modern technology.

Modernity or development is not a virus from the west. China has discovered industrial development is not a new one; it has been developing since the eighteenth century, called mediaeval economic development, starting with the development of coastlines that filled industries in the deltas of the Yellow, Pearl, and Yangtze rivers. Deforestation also started because of the desire for more energy resources, as wood is used as one of the primary energy resources, which led to the invention of coal mining in China. Coal has been used for a long time in China. The historian Kenneth Pomeranz says:

“The answer may lie in a purely contingent factor: it may

simply be that China's coal reserves, unlike Britain's,

were not in easily accessible locations”(131).

In the late eighteenth century, the manual "Classic of the Waterways of Sichuan" says China also used other fossil fuels and exploited nature in many ways, including using natural gas, wood as charcoal, and bamboo as candles. In the rich oil wells of China, people fill oil into bamboo cans and use them for travel at night. In Amitav Ghosh's novel, "The Glass Place," he writes about a Burmese place called Yenangyaung, where more oil bubbles come out and the place begins to stink. In this region, ooze indicates earth oil. This place is also one of the important places where petroleum rises naturally on the surface of the earth. These oil wells became volcanoes. People began to dig the earth for industries and businesses in this place, but since these industries no longer continue in this place, Burmese people use this natural oil for skin care as a natural medicine. In the second Anglo-Burmese War of 1852–53, the Konbaung dynasty ruler, King Mindon, refused to leave the oil well place because he was getting more revenue from that place, but the British looted Mother Nature for oil and sent this oil to England. The modern oil

industry techniques have taken Baruma and Yenangyaung as well as continuing as exploiters of the oil wells in Baruma now also. According to the historian Thant Myint-U, in the nineteenth century, Britishers introduced and encouraged steam power railways and the English language for administrative purposes. Burma started industrial development, wild life sanctuaries to protect animals and animal welfare organizations in the 1850's.

In Amitav Ghosh's novel "Flood of Fire," the steam engine, called Enterprise, replaces the coal engines in Baurma. One character in the novel says about the engine:

“Steam tugs are a familiar sight on the Hooghly now; people
have grown accustomed to seeing them on the river, churning
purposefully through the water and exhaling long trails of smoke,
soot and cinders”(141).

Indians have adopted steam engine technology from the United States and the United Kingdom. England's economy depends on Indian agricultural and other colonies for raw materials. As a result of political and colonial activities, Westerners gradually gained power over Asia and Africa and introduced many kinds of technology to increase their economy states from which the raw materials from both the continents regions. The industrial activities increase the carbon level in nature. The relationship between politics, and the military, starts to collapse there by in Asia and Africa after WWII, in the Great Derangement, starts to faces decolonization. The colonized places are poor lands because of the Carbon economy. It is evident in the global south that the economy is poor. A geologist, David Archer, says,

“Money flows toward short term gain and toward the
over-exploitation of unregulated common resources”(149).

Many Asian environmentalists hate consumer capitalism, in India, under Mahatma Gnadhi, and in China, the government imposes strict rules to prohibit the one-child system in order to reduce poverty and environmental degradation. Climate change is a major political, artistic, social, and literary challenge to reducing environmental pollution. As Dipesh Chakrabarty says,

"All these things happened because of the Enlightenment.
Philosophers of freedom were mainly, and understandably,
concerned with how humans would escape the injustice,
oppression, inequality, or even uniformity foisted on them
by other humans or human-made systems" (159).

Agency and history will play a vital role in literature. People will be in touch with non-humans in literature, but gradually it will change from non-human to human and also from figurative to abstract. These changes will happen because of politics and the cold war between the USSR and the USA. In the twentieth century, literature, or art, as Roger Shattuck writes in a book called “Search Itself”, became the art, and literature writers became observers of nature and spectators of society, writing about

relationships between humans and non-humans. This is a concept of twenty-first century literary writers and thinkers affected by natural disasters. Javaherlal Neharu likes the introduction of modernity to India, but Mao Zedong's "War on Nature" book is against Neharu's idea of modernity. But in this era, we all think freedom is affected by nature.

In their writings, the artists, writers, and thinkers of this era consider not only abstract ideas but also current environmental detriments such as pollution, carbon emissions, and greenhouse gases. In the inter-war period, writers used these themes like communism, socialism, and new historiography by Rabindranath Tagore, Bertolt Brecht, and George Orwell. After the Second World War, writers used political-based stories. In the 1980s, feminism, post-structuralism, and the English language becoming a global language, translated works began in world literature. In this era, writers' concerns about environmental protection are addressed by writers.

Power transmission is common in all ages and all countries. Which countries have the most powerful transmission systems? The remaining countries will always be backward. Without modernity, every country feels backwardness. Writers use an animated writing style in their work to introduce the environmental crisis. For example, Margaret Atwood, Kurt Vonnegut Jr., Ian Mac Ewan, Barbara Kingsolver, Doris Lessing, and Cormac McCarthy all lagged behind the Avant-Grade movement's animated style in environmental concerns in their writings. Sociopolitical ideas are also becoming more globalised as a result of advances in technology, modernity, and media development. Then mass media communication also develops. In 1962, the United States began its United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which lasted till 1974. Then, in 1974, give warning to the whole world about the exploitation of nature. In Asia, many environmental concerns are raised with the help of writers, scientists, and climate protection reporters. But in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal, climate change is not a political issue.

But still, India is facing a climate change effect in matters of identity, ethnicity, language, gender rights, and religion, but not on the basis of politics for the collective survival of the people. But collective suicides are interrelated with politics and literature. But climate change writers consider it a moral issue, as John Updike says in his work. The humanities and philosophy also react to climate change in the world, in the sense of environmental ethics to protect nature in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere in the world. David Hume says that

“Tis not contrary to reason to prefer the destruction of the whole

world to the scratching of my finger”(180).

According to climate activists, morality will not work in the context of climate change, much as Mahatma Gandhi rejects the idea of the western style of industrial development to protect India from this issue, because it will increase global warming and carbon dioxide. Even though Gandhi was a socialist, he believes in the moral way of political life that he adopted to protect nature also. According to Amithav Ghosh, future generations will undoubtedly blame politicians and policymakers, because all of these people are to blame for the destruction of nature and climate change. Globalization and protecting the globe from harm, as well as treaties between these countries and the continent, such as New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and Canada, will not work on this climate change issue, as these countries work only for security alliances and not to protect nature. Through initiatives, the Anglo sphere contributes to the protection of nature, particularly in the United States. When American and Australian politicians speak about climate change, they do so only on the basis of our way of life, because our way of life is also a reason for climate change. Nonetheless, the majority of countries in the west and east continue to use climate change in their politics, such as Holland, Denmark, Maldives, Bangladesh, etc.

America takes part in reducing oil use for vehicles; it is the largest country's use of fossil fuel in the world; bio fuel and electric vehicles are alternatives. So America' investment in this area from 2006 to 2009 increases 200 percent in the military group. According to intelligence officers in a 2013 report, the United States' security groups also use more fossil fuels. Climate change effects such as droughts, floods, and humidity, affects the food market. People gradually leave their native places because of the effects of climatic change and forced migration, and people raise their voice against the government. The US government is giving more importance to climate activists, and this group keeps an eye on US industrial activity. Only military and intelligence personnel are immune to climate change, but Jean Paul Sartre claims that in the Anglo sphere, western countries are immune through imperialism. It is true that in the year 1788, the British governor general of Bengal charge by Edmund Burk with the British idea of government in all colonial land to protect themselves from that they could destroy anything in nature. Climate change is bio politics now, so it is changing in every country. Michal Foucault argues that present global warming is the result of the political rule of the government. It will change when the redistribution of wealth in the world occurs. The wealth of the nation depends on oil power; it will be a test of the country's political and economic power. The consumption of fossil fuels will vary in different countries, and the amount of carbon emissions produced will also vary. This leads to a redistribution of power. As a result of this conflict, China and India are the main contributors to carbon emission. It shows that the question of climate justice is still open.

Conclusion

As the population grows, so does the rate of erosion, resulting in more heat waves, as seen in developing countries such as India. But India should follow some natural ethics. The Indian political elites are the opposite of those of western countries. If India wants to completely avoid the western style of food and industry, then only India can come out of the contribution of climate change. Otherwise, the products of modernization go back to decolonization and colonization.

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