

## Chapter I

### **An Introduction to Eco-criticism in Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea***

The objective of this research is to show disharmony and disastrous ecological situation in Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*. In the novel, Hemingway indirectly tries to show the disharmony between human beings and nature by presenting his character, the old man who works as the lack of ecological awareness. This research seeks to foreground interconnection between the human habitation and the fish's world.

*The Old Man and the Sea* offers masterful description of the human centered interests and his inevitable failure over nature; different circumstances faced by the protagonist, Santiago are shown in this novel. The old man becomes alone after being rejected by the boy for fishing with him. The old man wants to hold the fish's body, Skin and skeleton, and dreams of killing huge fish, Marlin. He does not think other possible circumstances in the future caused by the loss of the fish in the sea. On the earth, each and every creature has their own life and they have right to live as human beings. But the human being doesn't think so because he runs with vested –interest. In this novel, Hemingway's protagonist, Santiago, as an agent of the human world he determines to kill fish, marlin. So, this research tries to unfold how the outdoor environment as a series of overlapping epitomizes the encroachment of man over the nature.

Through this novel Hemingway becomes famous and able keeps his name highly in writing. So it becomes a milestone in novel writing field. From this creation he earned a lot of fame. This novel became popular due to its simplistic approach to courage and endurance in the time of adversity. The Cuban setting and the continuous struggle of an old man in fishing is depicted here in a heart rending style. In the novel,

Hemingway presents a story of the old man who has gone eighty-four days regularly for fishing in the Coast of Havana. But without taking any single fish the parents of the boy has forbidden Monalin for fishing with the old man. And then the old man with the full of hope sets out to Gulf Stream taking all his fishing devices in the search of the great fish, marlin. With the great struggle with the marlin, he kills that fish but he feels that he does not get anything at last. Hemingway's protagonist, Santiago is defeated even in the victory over the fish. Hemingway projects the protagonist as being defeated despite his victorious attempt is his character does not have ecological consciousness. The old man does not think about the consequence of killing that fish because a fish is a source of thousand fish. And Hemingway becomes a figure novelist from other novels too.

Ernest Hemingway took part in literary activities in his school and edited the weekly newspaper called *The Trapeze* and he distinguished himself as an aspiring journalist. He used to accompany his father, visiting his patients among the Indian settlements that become the Kansan city star and learnt to write graphic and vigorous prose. He gave up his profession as the World War I break out in Europe. He couldn't join in army because of his poor eyesight. In the world war as an ambulance driver, he was wounded almost fatally. This traumatic shock of war frequently came in his creative works. After being wounded, he had to be admitted in a hospital where he fell in love with a nurse, who gave him the model for Catherine Barkley was events in his work. Catherine Barkley was taken as a heroine of the novel *A Farwell to Arms*.

Ernest Hemingway becomes an outstanding novelist after a great literary influence of his time and near generation. A critic, Archibald Macleish, in his own word, comments on the life of Hemingway; 'Hemingway veteran out of the wars before he was twenty, famous at twenty five, thirty a master whittled a style for his

time from a Walnut Stick'(38). After marrying with Hadley Richardson at the age of twenty two he went to Paris where he encountered the literary giants of the age like Ezra Pound, James Joyce, Gertrude Stein and Sherwood Anderson. He was influenced by them. With the company of his contemporary writers he started to write dispatches for the Toronto Star. A collection of short stories was *In Our Times* firstly published by Hemingway in 1924 where it contains war, violence, grief, suffering and bullfight and other adventures tasks that he liked very much. He dealt with the contemporary problems in his works mainly caused by the sudden outbreak of war, the despair, and defeatism of the age and the disintegration of the traditional values.

In 1926 Hemingway published two books, *The Torrents of Spring* and *The Sun Also Rises*. He was fascinated not only by ferocity, major terrors and tragedies but also uncaring nature and the causal cruelties of everybody. *The Sorrents Spring* contains the theme of random male violence. He expands here a picture of war-ridden society and the later the novel shows the mood of despair, which is the novel salient trait of the writers of the *Lost Generation*. This generation saw World War I as a universal deception, a nightmare of broken promises, and a failure of all idealism in war. This idea made the writers dethrone the old values, that were no longer useful or dependable and to revive the old ideals regarding sex and life. This novel, *The Torrents of Spring* presents the Lost Generation traits people alienated by World War I and self-aesthetic with alcohol. The hero of *The Sun Also Rises*, Jack Barnes is a victim of World War. He moves fro and to in search of love, he loves Brett Ashley, who turns to a boxer and matador for fulfilling sexual appetite. In this way, Hemingway presents a gloomy and a little hope of worldview through his characters and their cynicism.

Later, in 1927 Hemingway published a collection of short stories called *Men Without Women*. It is a biography of Nick Adams. Nick likes a girl but cannot get her, and then he formulates his pursuit as pleasure and not of fulfillment. The theme of this novel is the ugliness of the society.

In 1929 Hemingway published a novel *A Farewell to Arms* that became immensely popular in its tragic juxtaposition of love and war. This novel dealt with love and war that was happened in Italy during World War I. Hemingway has heightened the tragic effect of the novel with his irony and symbolism. It depicts human predicament and despair in the novel vividly. Hemingway traveled to many places and gathered many experience with the help of these experience, he published *Death in the Afternoon* (1932), which describes bullfighting as a ritualistic mortal combat in which each contestant gambles life. His book *Winner Take Nothing* (1933) was published after *Death in the Afternoon* that carries the theme of destruction as in *The Green Hills of Africa* (1935)

Since 1937 Hemingway has served as a war correspondence during the Spanish civil war. Actually, there was a served a conflict between the republican loyalist and the fascists. So far, the protection of democracy he got involved in the Spanish war. Later on, he wrote a novel named *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940) in which he used his experiences of Spain and war. This novel dealt with the complex treatment of the political corruption and futile loss of lives on both sides. The novel appeals for the real brotherhood of man in the society. Besides these, he published *To Have and Have not* (1937) and *The Fifth Column* and *The First Forty-nine Stories* (1938), are about the Guerrilla war in Spain.

After third marriage with Marthan Gelhorn, Hemingway went to live in Cuba near Havana where he spent most of the time of his life in fishing. In the World War

II, he didn't show any interest in ambulance driving though he worked as a war correspondent. After the war, he felt that he had lost of experience of ugliness, loss of value, loss of lives, atrocities and brutalities in the war. And in most of his works, the traumatic legacy of war and its effects can be found. During those years, he collected material for *Across the River and into the Trees* (1950). But this novel didn't get succeeded.

Hemingway published another novel named *The Old Man and the Sea* in 1952, which provided much fame and name not only in America but also in international domains. Hemingway wrote this novel very simple language so it got more popular. The habitual activities in fishing and continuous struggle of old man have been portrayed in this novel. Hemingway, in this novel showed the very natural and realistic setting of Cuba, Coast of Havana. The miserable condition of loneliness and its effects has been depicted pathetically in *The Old Man and the Sea*. Santiago tempted for fishing and dreamt to earn more money. Due to the materialistic thinking and destruction of others the old man got nothing at all. Hemingway brings the major theme of loneliness in the protagonist's life. In 1954 Hemingway got the Noble Prized for the literature in *The Old Man and the Sea*. In this novel, Hemingway also tried to show the religious aspect through the protagonist who believed on Christine. He always prayed the God for getting more and big fish.

Hemingway's health was going down but his fame was at its summit. Meanwhile he looks a long rest by killing himself with his gun in 1961. After his death his two novel *A Moveable Feast* (1964) and *Island in the Stream* (1970) were published respectively. Thus, we can say that Hemingway is a famous and able to sit on the tongue of the many English readers.

His contribution to showing the postwar American scenario through his experiences and works is remarkable after II world war. Being a famous writer his works have analyzed and criticized. Many critics have dealt Hemingway novels in many ways. In *The Art of Ernest Hemingway: His Works and Personality* (1952) John Atkin shows some autobiographical legacy in Hemingway's values of courage and honor and the economy and simplicity of his style. Similarly critics like Edgar Johnson and Maxwell Geismar read and analyzed Hemingway's novels in 'automatic individualism' and 'defeatism' (Sewanee Review 295). Another critic Rubeat W. Lewis's in Hemingway wrote his fiction for psychic relief. Similarly, Carlos Baker in *The Writer as Artist* (1956) comments on *The Old Man and the Sea*. Barker hails the distribution of this novel in large numbers and states:

Life sold 53,118,650 with in forty eight hours. Advance sales on the regular American edition ran to 50,000 and settled there after into a brisk, weekly sale of 3000 (readers) kept telephoning Congratulations. Those who saw [Hemingway] personally often thanked him and burst into tears... American reviewers were mostly ecstatic. Harvey Breit called the book Momentous and heartening. Joseph Henry Jackson had nothing but praise for this Miracle play of man against fale.... Rabbis and minister began preaching sermons on Ernest's text. For three weeks Ernest himself averaged eighty to ninety letters. (504-5)

Carlos Baker said that this novel got very popular due to its simple language. It was highly sold in the market. It kept records of 50,000 with in a week. Hemingway got so many congratulation and wishes from the reader and well-wishers. Likewise Harvey Briet and Joseph Henry Jackson appreciated Hemingway for his work saying "Miracle play of man against fate".

Philip Young in *Ernest Hemingway* (1952) dealt with the Hemingway's hero and the code and he relates it to the theory of traumatic neurosis (O'Conner 175) In this regard of *The Old Man and the Sea* Philip Young writes how Hemingway's protagonist is as courageous man and determinant:

The code hero, here Santiago, comes with message, And it is essentially that while a man may grow old, and be wholly down on his luck he can still dare to the rules, persist when he is licked and thus by the manner of losing win his victory. (10)

Philip Young appreciated the protagonist Santiago who works in fishing energetically in the sea. In spite of his old age, Santiago showed his enthusiasms as before he was. He accepts his luck even in losing the victory. But he continued his work. Similarly, Critic E. M. Haliday writes about Hemingway's novels. He subtly studies and comments on its theme and style of *The Old Man and the Sea*. Commenting on *The old Man and the Sea* E.M. Haliday says that the role of irony in Hemingway's world view:

“The ironic gap between expectation and fulfillment, pretense and fact, intention and action, the message sent the message received, the way things are thought or ought to be and the way things are this has been Hemingway's great theme from the beginning and it has for and unique and with his vitality and his enormous spirit and fun intact”.

(189)

E.M. Haliday shows the gap between expectation and fulfillment pretense and fact, intention and action. He has taken Hemingway a good novelist to capture human feeling and intuition by showing very uniquely with great enormous spirit and fun intact.

After receiving Nobel Prize (1954), *The Old Man and the Sea* became, more popular. Since it's more popularly, many critics started to criticize from different angles and many critics favorably compared it with such works as William Faulkner's *The Bear* and Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*. In what is book's message? Waldmer answered to the question in *Ernest Hemingway's Religion of Man* is the most famed favorable critical reading of novella and one which has defined analytical consideration since, some criticisms have been based on the concept of Charles Darwin theory of 'struggle for existence' and 'struggle of the fittest'. The protagonist, who does hard work in spite of in the old age and loneliness. He has got many miser and pain while fishing, the Marlin in the sea. He determined that he has to kill sharks to save the flesh of the marlin. Authenticity in writing of Hemingway is remarkable and he feels that one's treatment of subject in writing is more honest if the person has actually experienced it is observed the subject closely.

In this regard, the text has been analyzed through various perspectives but the text has not been analyzed from ecological perspective. Therefore, there is a strong need to carry out a research on this novel from a perspective. Without good study on the issue of destroying human nature over fish in the text, the text does not get justice. Having taken this fact as key point in the consideration, the present researcher proposes to carry out the research on *The Old Man and the Sea* from ecological perspective.

Intensive study of the text is a core of this research. The text is analyzed from ecocriticism with special reference to the concept of Cheryll Glotfelty, Harold Fromm, Barry Commoner and Patricia Waugh. Ecocriticism is a school of ecocritics and environmentalists that began in 1960s and it deals with mainly the origins of earth



and relationship between earth and animal. Ecosystem is a core concept of ecocriticism.

The term 'eco-criticism' has been used since 1970s as combining ecological criticism with literature. Eco-criticism is an ecological approach on the study of relationship between literature and environment. It investigates the interrelations of all form of plant and animal life with their physical habitats. Eco-criticism designates the critical writing which explores the relations between the literature and the Physical environment. This theory studies the physical environment conducted with an acute awareness of devastation being wrought on that environment by human activities. So far as the critical studies were not aware of ecological concern in literature as ecocriticism

Eco-criticism is an ecological approach on the study of relationship between literature and environment. Texts are evaluated in terms of their environmentally harmful or helpful effects. Traditional beliefs and ideologies should be assessed for their environmental implications. Eco-critics analyze the history of concepts such as 'nature' in all attempts to understand the cultural developments that have led to the present global ecological crisis. Direct representations of environmental damage or political struggle are, of obvious interest to eco-critics but so is the whole array of cultural and daily life. For that eco-critics have kept the environmental consequences and harmful effects in heart of the literary texts

There are two ecosystems in the universe: terrestrial ecosystem and ocean ecosystem. The terrestrial creatures need the water and the ocean creatures need the soil for the food. There is an inevitable interdependence between them. Though, today human being keeps the domination over animals both in territory and in the ocean by violating the fundamental rule of ecosystem. Human being is doing negligence that

the reciprocal relationship between human and animals as a result which don't sustain in the ecosphere that is the key cause of disharmony in ecosystem. Over pollution and unsystematic migration effects the animal's life and environment as a result there is an ecological crisis. For the protection of ecosphere from crisis there is a need of harmonious relation among animals in the earth. Such ecological awareness has been shown by different scholars implicitly in the literary texts. For example, Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* explores the failure of protagonist even of huge endeavor for killing the fish that related with ecological consciousness because the nature plays the role of keeping check and balance between the nature and earthly creatures. This is the indication of decline of global environment which is depicted overtly in *The Old Man and the Sea* and it is a vital role to extend the environmental awareness.

In this context, Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* is taught with the ecological perceptive to show the ecological consciousness. The present work has been tentatively divided into four chapters. The first chapter concerns with an introductory aspect of the study. It presents a very short introduction to the author's background, his work, theme, technique in relation to ecological awareness and nature conservation. The second chapter study refers to the theoretical modality ecocriticism and ecosystem. The third part of the research engages with the text to the greater extent possible for conduction text has analysis of the novel at considerable length based on the theoretical modality outlined in the second chapter. This chapter joins primary source for textual analysis. The last part, fourth chapter is a conclusion of the research which is based on all the chapters and shows the essence of the research.

## Chapter-II

### **Eco-criticism: Interrelation between Human and Animal**

The term 'eco-criticism' has been used since 1970s as combining ecological criticism with the science. Eco-criticism is an ecological approach on the study of relationship between literature and environment. It investigates the interrelations of all form of plant and animal life with their physical habitats. Eco-criticism designates the critical writing which explores the relations between the literature and the Physical environment. This theory studies the physical environment conducted with an acute awareness of devastation being wrought on that environment by human activities. So far as the critical studies were not aware of ecological concern in literature as ecocriticism

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On the earth, some species are the food of other' species e.g. butterfly is the food of frog that the nature has allowed. The biggest fish can make food to small fish which is also the rule of nature In this regard the ecocritic Barry Commoner sees the mutual relation and help to each other between the living things and non-living thing..

In *The Closing Circle*, Barry Commoner says: every living thing is dependent on many others, either indirectly through the physical and chemical features of the environment or directly for food or sheltering place (33). Within every living thing on the earth indeed within each of its individual cells is contained another network- on its own scale, as complex as the environmental chemical reactions on which the life properties of the whole organism depend.

There is an interconnection between food web and life of creature in the earth. There are two ecosystems in the universe: terrestrial ecosystem and ocean ecosystem. The terrestrial creatures need the water and the ocean creatures need the soil for the food. There is an inevitable interdependence between them. Though, today human being keeps the domination over animals both in territory and in the ocean by violating the fundamental rule of ecosystem. Human being is doing negligence that the reciprocal relationship between human and animals as a result which don't sustain in the ecosphere that is the key cause of disharmony in ecosystem. Over pollution and unsystematic migration effects the animal's life and environment as a result there is an ecological crisis. For the protection of ecosphere from crisis there is a need of harmonious relation among animals in the earth.

The first use of the term, eco-criticism seems to have been used by William Ricket in 1978. A few works of literary criticism might have been designated eco-criticism before the term was invented, for instance Britain Raymond William's *The Country and the City* (1973) and Annette Kolodny's *The lay of the Land* (1975). These texts have oriented a feminist study of the literary using metaphor of landscape, as female. Gradually, the Association for the Study of Literature and Environment (ASLE) was founded in 1992 at a meeting which have been held in the USA nature. The writing in the tradition of Thoreau, Muir Abbey and Dilliard can be seen in which

the Native American writing reflects this origin of Universe in the literature. Other points of emergence were feminist theory and that concerns with the study of romantic literature. The first British critic, Jonathan Bateto used that term tentatively, was in *Romantic Ecology* (1991).

Before Jonathan's *Romantic Ecology* writing related with environment has been written widely. He says that in the name of modernization and civilization the human beings are wrongly using their enlightenment over the creation. In this regard a prominent American eco-critic Wendell Berry in *The Unsettling of American* (1977) writes." We and our country create another depend upon one another, are literally past of one another. Our culture and our place are our images of each other, and inseparable from each other"(43). Wendell berry clarifies our identities and sense of self which are essential to us and in which we live and we feel that we belong at home. On the other side human experience of the natural environment is never a replication of the thing in itself but meditated according to place and time.

In *A Sand Country*, Almanac Aldo Leopard draws all attention to ominous degradation of the natural environment. His concern is that the coming generation is going to happen in the whirl of an ecological crisis. The excessive use of chemical components in the daily life invites us under great catastrophe in the aesthetic of the nature. An English poet, Gerald Manley Hopkins, expresses his concerned with the overpopulated phenomena in the nature. He gives some suggestions which human beings have been ignoring in the beginning of human civilization. In *Inversna(1863)*, Gerald Manley Hopkins, focuses on the preservation of nature and its changing properties that he states:

What would the world be once bereft

Of wet and of wildness? Let them be left.

O let them be left; wildness and wet,

Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet (73).

Gerald Manley sees the charming scene in the wilderness and weeds which give him pleasure. So he desires for longing with wide of wet. Manley focuses on the natural things which is the essence of his poem, *Inversaid*. The writings of Annette Kolodny are eco-feminism in which she tries to carry out the attributions of the writer's race and compares female character and environment in male writers' text. In her view; eco-feminism refers the analysis of the role women. According to her the male writer fantasizes the women in the male writings that show the feminine conception in neglected ways. In *The Lay of the Land: Metaphor as Experience and History in American Life and Letters* Kolodny stresses 'in the male centered literature that predominantly shows the land as female'. In her view male authors are not seen to take a parallel between the domination and subjugation of woman but she feels that there is an exploitation and spoliation of land. She takes the issue of exploitation of environment as 'the rape of the virgin'. Similarly, ecocritics criticize the human activities which are the cause of ecological decline.

In the recent time, people are not cautious so they will regret frequently about the past events and ultimately they suffer from non-recovery or incurable diseases. For the esthetic pleasure we need the fresh natural atmosphere, waterfalls and landscape. Here eco-criticism is a necessary response to environmental crisis prevalent each and everywhere. Eco-criticism looks two aspects: firstly "it studies how text represents the physical world and secondly it examines how literature raises moral concerns about human interactions with the nature". Environmental awareness out of literature aims at for the natural conservation. This study tries to improve the degrading condition of the modern world and to guide the human concentration to the

conservation of environment. In the other part, it studies the human culture and cultural products like art, writing theories etc. In a way, it is connected with the human relationship to the natural world. Eco-criticism, thus describes the relationships between human and non human nature.

Nowadays, people have started to think about natural going on destruction that's why searching for alternatives to the most destructive forms of industrial development; many critics have looked to indigenous non- industrial cultures, exploring the possibility of alliance between these cultures and wider environmental movement. Text such as Leslie Mormon Silko's *Ceremony* (1995) and Linda Hogan's *Solar Storms* 1995 establish the environmental values of Natives American culture against the industrial capitalism.the limited people try to control over the natural resources. They are more capitalist because they use the natural things not for the society but for the private benefits.In this regard, an American ecocritic, Richard A. Schoeder in *Changing Life in the New World Disorder* (2002) says:

They highly consume the wild plant, tree and grass land in which the commodity road grow out of recognition that environmental condition are declining in many areas, realization that the economics of over coming natural barrier to stabilization are problematic, and a desire to avoid the negative aspect of coercive and regularly polices, it is also just as clearly born of economic opportunism in the face of crisis that 'one person's degradation is another's accumulation can accordingly be read as a double entendre linking environmental decline to private gains derived as a consequence of environmental intervention.(96)

Richard claims that the capitalists consume the natural land by cutting trees and making road for their own private purpose. For him, those activities of human are the key cause of environmental destruction. Through the use of wild plant they only gain the individual benefit but it makes environmental intervention. In this way, cutting or deforesting is a serious subject for ecocritics and they write such current burning issue in the writings for against the anti-environmentalist. Ecocriticism urges the human for the humanistic behavior to plants, animal and environment.

Eco-criticism is a response to the need for humanistic understanding of our relationships with the natural world in an age of environmental destruction. It is obvious that environmental crisis is a result of humanity's disconnection from the natural world and it is also a result of specialization that fails to recognize the interconnectedness of all things with in nature it is an interdisciplinary and holistic approach to literature. As a response, to feel needs and real crisis as an inherently holistic practice, it tries to heal fragment and sick world. So, eco-criticism advocates for an understanding of the world that works to heal the environmental wounds humans have inflicted upon it. *The Eco-criticism Reader (1996)* is an important anthology of American eco-criticism where definition of eco-criticism has been defined by Glotfelty and Harold Fromm. In this regard they say:

What then is eco-criticism? Simply put eco-criticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. Just as feminist criticism examines language and literature from gender consciousness perspective, and Marxist criticism brings an awareness of mode of production and economic class to its reading of texts, eco-criticism takes an earth-centered approach to literary studies. (XIX)



Glotfelty and Harold Fromm define ecocriticism as earth centric approach in the literary texts that definition becomes outstanding definition of ecocriticism. Eco-criticism examines how concepts of the natural are constructed in different cultures and expressed through a variety of literacy practices. Eco-criticism analyzes the ways in which literature represents the human relation to nature at particular moments of history and how perceptions of the natural shape literary tropes and genres. It examines how literary figures contribute to shaping social and cultural attitudes to the world and the environment. Eco-critical dialogue aims at nothing less than the transformation of human environmental and ecological consciousness. It tries to create a harmonious balance between nature and human culture. The eco-critic Glotfelty urges "to keep negotiating between human and non-human world, eco-criticism put one foot on literature and other on land" (XIX).

Eco-criticism can be further characterized by distinguishing it from other critical approaches. Literary theory in general examines the relations between writers, texts and the world. In most literary theory the world "is synonymous with society, the social sphere" eco-criticism expands the notion of "the world" to include the entire ecosphere. If we agree with Barry Commoner's first law of ecology "everything is connected to everything else" (xix). We can conclude that literature does not float above the material world in some thematic ether but rather plays a part in an immensely complex global system in which energy, matter and ideas interact.

In *The Ecocriticism Reader*, Glotfelty and Harold Fromm ask some questions to make clear view about eco-criticism. They have said eco-criticism as political mode of analysis which can be compared with Marxism and Feminism. It is taken as cultural analysis that has been joined with a green moral and political agenda. In this respect philosophy and politics can not be separated from eco-criticism because this

theory is closely related with environmental developments. As a literary theory it does have the relation between writers' texts and the world. This theory copes with the world as a synonymous with society the social sphere. Glotfelty and Harald Fromm tries to establish a law of ecology every things connected to every thing else though this environmental condition which plays the immense role in the global ecosystem that is generally sought in literary texts.

For a long time the focus of literary studies has been on the world of word. Literary theory in general examines the relation among writers, texts and the world. In most literary theory` the world' is synonymous with society or the social sphere. As a formal statement eco-criticism expands the notion of `the world' to include the entire ecosphere. These studies keep human being as natural or environmental product not as 'super being' because human being can mount in the space but ultimately he needs the earthly elements for survival. The eco-criticism shakes human being to remind him that is simply a member of earth. The ecological text gives the earthiness approach to the text as a core idea. It embraces the notion that language, thought and knowledge begin and end with the earth. So man is of the earth and earthy. In the relation between man and earth, Reminds Panikar writes:

In Vedic attitude towards the earth springs from mankind's primordial experience of being on the one hand a guest and the other off springs of earth. The earth is undoubtedly mother and close to man. But at the same time she is a line, other and aloof. The earth is the foundation of the basis out of which emerges all that exist on which everything rests. The earth is basis of life. Man is of the earth and earthly...so that man can live without earth then we can live without a body. (120)

For Reminds Panikar, earth is a mother of man because far from the earth the human existence does not remain. It is compulsion to live close with earth. So the human being is of the earth and earthly member. By the time, eco-criticism has started to take large area in literature. The writers and critics related with environment have begun to use the image and metaphor of eco-criticism for the environmental consciousness in readers. Now eco-criticism is a political mode of analysis as comparison with feminism and Marxism generally incorporates the cultural analysis of human activities. In this respect, eco-criticism relates to environmentally oriented development in philosophy and political theory. As other new emerging critical movement's eco-feminists, social ecologists and environmental justice advocates or seeks a synthesis of environmental and social concerns in the literary area. So, today eco-criticism has been started to be called 'genuine philosophy' for showing ecological relationship with the human and non-human things.

In *The closing Circle*, Barry Commoner tries to clear more about the significant role of ecology in the relation of human. He sees the deep concern of human and the nature. In the absence of one of anyone there is no possible to run the system. By the time human develops the negligence for the preservation of nature.

Further Barry Commoner says:

In whose hand? Are we driving the ecosphere to destruction simply by our growing number? By our greedy accumulation of wealth? Or are the machines which we have built to gain this wealth – the magnificent technology that now feeds us out of neat packages, that clothes us with man-made fibers that surrounds us with new chemical creation-at fault? It begins with the ecosphere. The setting in which civilization has done its great and terrific- deeds. Then it moves to a description of

some of the damage we have done to the ecosphere- to the air, the water the soil. However, by now such horror stories of environmental destruction are familiar even tiresome. (21)

Barry Commoner clarifies the aim of this book and says that human progress in industrialization has become the harmful act to him. For him this book is an effort to discover human acts that has broken the fundamental rights of others members of very system. Commoner questions why the human commits such nature destructive crime to accumulate wealth breaking the basic rule of nature. He criticizes the human so-called civilization which is the main cause of human being degradation.

Eco-criticism has the relation with environmental awareness which is sought in the literary text. Environmentalism began to take shape in the half of twentieths century which studies how dangerous environmental damage has become and which things make huge pollution in environment. This movement has grown out of tradition of enthusiasm for wild nature. The environmentalists are not only anxiety to wild life and wilderness but also to human health, food and shelter and they are global and local too. Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* (1962) widely credited a study of the toxic effects of residences of industrial and agricultural chemicals in animal in human bodies.

After the modernization and industrialization more people have been literate and they do have knowledge in different spheres. But many eco-critics get negative answer why did not the ecological crisis rate reduce? Yes, definitely their expectation is not incorrect. Anyway they have a common guess that the reason is a growing capitalism and unnecessarily developing competition in earning more money. In this respect, a modern eco-critic Patricia Waugh says that the comprehensive understanding between human being and nature is being weakened day by day. He

presents the future scenario of environmental changes due to over-use of the natural sources and our modern human centered activities the natural / environmental impact which can create havoc problem. Patricia Waugh in *Literary Theory and Criticism* writes:

Industrial pollution is the main threat, along with destructive way of consuming natural resources, such as excessive fishing and the 'clear cut' logging of forests. These are modern phenomenon, products of industry and the application of industrial method to traditional harvest and husbandry. The modern situation is an indispensable role played by science: by the method and the technologies. (413)

Patricia Waugh concerns with the rapidly growing pollution in environment. The remarkable grown of industries make the cause of air pollution. The smoke of the industries and factories pollutes the air and ruin the aura and charming of nature. He says that due to the over growing of air pollution causes the dangerous effects on the earth. The harmful of pollution in environment has become an indispensable cause of climate change. The environmentalists and ecocritics have the common concept that they take the modernization as prime cause of the environmental degradation. The possible consequences of environmental pollution are global warming, flooding, desertification, feminine, eco-war over diminishing resources. Similarly, another environmentalist Van Plumwood in *Environmental Culture* writes:

Of massive processes of biosphere 'degradation' and 'the failure and permanent endangerment of many of the world oldest and greatest fisheries, the continuing destruction of its tropical forests and the loss much of its agricultural land and up to 'half its species within the next thirty years'. (533)

Van Plum wood shows the environmental scenario and consequences after deprecating of the originality of the nature. He says that we are losing the aura of environment on the earth due to the excessive use of modern chemicals and poisonous things. He also predicts that we are not only destructing the tropical forests and agricultural land but also breaking the numerous animal birds' shelter which will lead to the extinct of half its species within the next thirty years. Therefore, eco-critical studies embrace the opinion of each branch of knowledge which can ever be devoid of eco centric implication. So, every sphere of knowledge shows the significance of the earth that leads the reader toward earthly activities. Similarly eco-criticism assumes that language evolves out of the same evolutionary process of the earth. Likewise, language cannot be separated from ecosphere. They are completely interconnected. Therefore eco-criticism believes that language is earth and earth is language and it studies the interconnectedness between language and landscape, text and terrain, woods and words. Eco-criticism gives increased attention to the literary representation of nature and is sensitive to interdependencies that ground the author, character and work in a natural system. When we study the relationship between literature and landscape human and non-human animal world, we are not studying two separate things but interdependencies.

Eco-criticism claims that every study is meaningless unless it highlights the relationship between the living and the non-living. Both living and non-living are the biological constituents of earth. Apart from this, eco-criticism is a call for cultural change which implies a move toward a more bio-centric world view, a broadening of human's conceptions of global community to include non-human life and the physical environment since eco-criticism is also called a bridge study of human culture and biosphere nature. Jonathan Levin states "Ecological dialogues aim at nothing less than

the transformation of human environmental ecological consciousness." (1097) Levin, in this regard explains like this:

Experience is always situated in ways that no amount of theoretical can transcend, and matter how valuable that reflection be, we should recognize the advantage of leaving as experimentally situated being. Our bodies our language, our socio-cultural environment all shapes our distinctive style of living. Without them, we would not recognize the natural environment. The choice is not between culture and nature, as if to locate redemption either in a fuller recovery of nature from culture or in a more complete and rational application of culture to nature, but rather among different styles of dwelling in the world as well as our literary representation of it in order to devote a greater consideration to the many ways in which we invariably shape the world we inhabit, for good and ill. (1098)

By advocating the eco-criticism in the literature, Levin tends to believe that considerable appreciation on nature can help to restore a harmonious relationship between human being and nature. He requests us to redeem the environment because it combines nature with the human culture. They try to transform human environmental and eco-critical consciousness. Eco-criticism invites all perspectives into its text in order to understand the human relationship to the universe the philosophies and understandings of different ethnic groups will be shared by all.

Through the ecological study, the writers and critics are giving justice to the nature in the literary texts. The construction of environment in the text has been looked more prominently by the environmentalist applying the ecological approach in the texts. As a new emerging discipline in literature there may be varied

interpretations in environmental impact. It shares on the equal affinity which connects relationship with the earth and its other members. The approach adds the place to categorize of race, class and gender which is used to analyze literature raises moral question about human interaction with nature. A number of eco-critics say that eco-criticism represents a reaction to the heavy theorizing of the 1980-90s. For a long time the focus of literary studies was only on the world of word but not linking relational role of human with other member of system. The new critics think that a text could be analyzed on its own terms not only one side. Then language simply represented action not shown as what happens. Now a text can be interpreted by different angles but recent theories argue that language can never accurately reflect the reality.

In this way eco-criticism analyzes the literature in terms of relation between human and nature at particular moment of history. It approaches how such literary contribution to shaping social and cultural attitudes towards the environment. Eco-criticism actually transforms our action into ecological consequences and aims at what affects we are inflicting as individuals and as cultural agents, in natural environments. It shows the jeopardy situation in case of overlapping the nature in the human development. Eco-criticism is an interdisciplinary approach which makes bridge between the living and non-living creatures. It, so, has the multiple perspective towards reading and literary text.

At the time of ecological crisis we have to compile our duty thinking environment as our child by our efforts; literature, institution, government media etc. In this regard a prominent eco-critic Lawrence Buell, in his book *PMLA* includes the following congeries of six overlapping projects into the study of literature in relation to environment:



Consideration of the possibilities of certain forms of scientific enquiry (e.g. ecology and evolutionary biology) and social scientific inquiry (e.g. geography and social ecology) as a models of literacy reflection

(2) textual theoretical and historical analysis of palatial basis of human experience; (3) study of literature as a site of environmental ethical reflection-for example, as a critique of anthropocentric assumptions.

(4) re-theorization of mimesis and referentially, especially as applied to literary representation of physical environment in literary texts; (5) study of the rhetoric (e.g. its ideological valences of gender, race, politics) of any and all modes of environmental discourse, including creative writing but extending across the academic disciplines and (indeed even more important) beyond them into public sphere, especially the media, governmental institutions, corporate organizations and environmental advocacy groups; and (6) inquiry into the relation of (environmental) writing to life and pedagogical practice.

(1135)

Buell says that above six projects and the ecological project come as pedagogy. He criticizes the human anthropocentric concept. He advocates many means of literary text which can be oasis to wounded nature. For him to study of literature is an evolutionary development of all spices in favorable environment. The literary texts can be said to bring extra textual environments or on how literary inquiry might be based on models taken from natural science or science studies. Eco-criticism specifically investigates how nature is used literally and metaphorically in certain literary or aesthetic sides or tropes. This analysis in turn allows eco-criticism to assess how certain historically conditional concepts of nature and the natural and particularly

literary and artistic construction of it have come to shape current perceptions of the environment.

Though their debate, critics intervene social, political, economic and environmental pollution and preservation. Such approaches land itself to the construction of interdisciplinary bridge between science and literary or cultural criticism since is arguably the most influential construction of nature in western cultures. Similarly another eco-critic C.A.Bowers in *Critical Essay on Education, Modernity and the Recovery of Ecological Imperative (1993)* puts his reactions against Richard Rorty's text *Contingency, Irony and Solidarity (1989)*. Bowers pleads for the primal cultural factors on the basis of which he protests Rorty's liberalism which contradicts with the ecological awareness. Rather it invites the ecological crisis. Bowers makes a critique of Rorty's concept of liberalism fed on individual interest. C.A. Bowers says:

According to report of National Academy of science *One Earth ,One Future* (Sliver &Defires 1990),the rapidly growing human population (which increase from 2.5 billion in 1950 to over 5 billion 1997) on natural systems are contributing to a green house effect on the area of the biosphere ,including the fertility of soil and availability of useable fresh water.(147)

C. A. Browsers criticizes the concept of Richard Rorty on the liberalism where Rorty claims that the modern people have more ecological sense. They work more tasks in saving of environment. But Browsers says in the name of modernization and civilization people are not conscious about what happens in the ecological sphere in the coming future. The environmentalists state that the declining of environment has the relation to degradation of ecology. The environmentalists advocate holistic

thought and non-invasive approaches to the human body as well as the natural environment. They define against what they view as the specialized, materialistic and aggressive methodology of modern science. Disciplinary traditions also play a vital role for the study of nature and of human relationship to nature in literature.

In *Changing Life in the New World Disorder*, Paul N. Edwards, Peter Taylor and Saul Halfon study about changing sciences and technologies of life and examine the life being changed. This book addresses transformations at the center of transnational relation end at the margin during the post war decade and on the longer wave in fantasies and in actuality. Our contributors, drawn from a range of disciplinary persuasions within science and technology studies and also from geography, ecology and developmental biology, provide a range of interpretative angles on the metaphors, models and practices of life science. It aims to make its own contribution to changing life in a context of changing social disorder. They have brought the opinion of Peter J. Taylor written in *How Do We Have Global Environmental Problem?* To clear the point of the environment change, Taylor writes:

We are moving into a period of chronic, global, and extremely complex syndromes of ecological and economic interdependence. These emerging syndromes threaten to constrain and even reverse progress in human development. They will be manageable-if at all only with a commitment of resources and consistency of purpose that transcends normal cycles and boundaries of scientific research and political action. (155-156)

Taylor meets the extremely complex syndrome in ecosystem. For him this severe syndrome may be the cause of reserve progress of human development. Taylor blames the modern people who are heading after the economic success without caring

what will happen in the environment if such syndrome is persisting in the future. Ecological approach sees the piece of writing to expose a harmonious relation between human and external world for creating healthy world. Eco-criticism reflects the similar values by stressing on the cultural structure of environment in the literature. The science that studies the relationship among the living things to the physical and chemical environment is ecology. The earth is a house for living thing by living thing is a younger thought this statement doesn't have any fact. Ecology has not yet explicitly evolved the kind of cohesive, simplifying generalizations exemplified by the laws of physics. However there are a number of generalizations that are already evident in what we now know about ecosphere that is a set of laws of ecology.

As a recent literary theory eco-criticism sees the literary creation and its interconnection between the physical world and human world. This disciplinary not only tries to link with the nature but also to the different genres of literature, philosophy, language culture etc. It emphasizes to the landscape and entire nature ingredients surrounding the human world. And it tries to analyze how literature has been oriented towards eco-awareness and how a particular literary text addresses the issues of present prevalent environmental problem of the world.

Ecocriticism has been used by the ecocritics to connect and analyze the literary texts with the relation of plants, animals and their physical habitations. Nowadays, many literary critics analyses the literary genres from the perspectives of ecocriticism. Among them Aannette Kolodny names it ecofeminism and compares female characters with vulnerable environment in male writers' literary texts. Barry Commoner in *The Closing Circle* tries to clear about the significant role of ecosystem in relation of human to other members of very system. He compares ecocriticism with the Feminism and the Marxism another ecocritic Patricia Waugh presents the

environment's role in the ecological phenomena and the future scenario of environmental changes due to the overuse of the natural sources. Likewise Lawrence Buell, in his book *PMLA* criticizes the human centric concept which is the main cause of ecological degradation. He focusing on the natural science urges the human not to cross the fundamental rule of nature. Similarly C.A. Browers traces contradictions in liberalism of Rorty because it does not respect human appetite for the consumption of nature. Thus, ecocritics show the ecological problems as well as ecological awareness in the literary texts through the ecocriticism

The research on the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway strengthens the organic value and connectedness between human and the fish species. Hemingway's text exposes the ecological consciousness which turns out to be core theme of this novel. The final conflict of the badly wounded-old man and the marlin by the instruments used in fishing and alienation of old man is a cause of ecological crisis and lack of ecological awareness which has been analyzed from different angles in the research.

### Chapter III

#### Divorce of the Symbiosis Between Santiago and the Sea

Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* is one of the excellent literary creations that present a vivid picture of losing the seriousness in ecological awareness of individual in the present time. The human centric values in Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*, reflects that human being's act of fishing does not only indicate the loss of particular fish, but the possible extinct of a certain species. *The Old Man and the Sea* by Hemingway is basically set in Cuba Coast that explores the two distinctive worlds: human world and fish world. From the ecological point of view it can be said that the human dominating nature over the fish opposes to the nature. Eco-studies centers on the subject of the balance violating ecosystem; the destruction of a single animal or insect is the destruction of particular species and the food of others too.

The novel unfolds the story of an old man, who has been fishing in the sea for long time. Hemingway not only chooses sea site for setting but also feels relaxed. Therefore, he turns to the sea which is, however, polluted. In a way the novelist seems to be deeply moved by the havoc in the sea, therefore, he creates the image of his protagonist who determines to fish. But fish species are subjected at sympathetic condition in the novel. A critic, Robert P. Weekly in *Fakery in the Old Man and the Sea* reexamines Hemingway's work *The Old Man and the Sea*. In the regard of this novel, Robert P. Weeks states

The work of fiction in which Hemingway devoted the most attention to natural objects, the old man and sea is pieced out with an extraordinary because one would expect to find no inexactness, no romanticizing of natural objects, in a writer who loathed W.H.Hudson (5).

Robert P. Weeks, hereby, appreciates Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea* for capturing the real phenomena generally happen in the sea. In the sea the protagonist, the old man usually sees the rising sun from east, clean sky and natural environment of sea which is implicitly giving pleasure to him but the old man lures him to fish world and he does not feel of getting attraction from the ocean because he has no time to do so. He has willingness to eat fish and to feed others in order to get money. He tries to head him towards the progressive and successful ways for finishing, the marlin. According to Robert P. Weekly, Hemingway doesn't bring the romantic scene in the novel. For romantic poets, the circumstances of spring, meadow, forest natural scene of sea, rustic and pastoral are the source for writing. Romantic writers plead for the wild and pure natural life than the artificial and materialistic life which is entirely pseudo. But in the novel, Hemingway doesn't narrate the scenes of the sea charmingly.

Hemingway has been influenced by the use of the sea for the business purpose than the romantic scene and natural satisfaction. The old man says he was born by nature to fish in the sea. When we have got modern, chemical and artificial machine and mechanical successes but we are approaching into the beginning centuries by restoring our wild and inhuman activities. Eco-critics, Glotfelty and Harold Fromm in *The Eco-criticism Reader* say: "we are facing the global crisis today not because at how our ecosystem functions but because of how our ethical system functions" (xxi). Glotfelty and Harold Fromm opine that the current problems related with environment are our own problems which we are facing and will handover to our generation. These problems are ecological problem that concerns with ecosphere and non-human beings and human beings. If any member of ecosystem doesn't work, the ecosystem can't move smoothly.

This idea echoes the novel "*Sumnima*" by Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala. The novel exhibits how both the suppression and destruction of nature turns to be detrimental in human life. The nature seizes the human's activities to balance the ecosystem. The main character of the novel, Suryadatta has been consuming the jungle for long time by making cottage and extending his inheritance. That human centric action cannot sustain for long-term because the nature takes these acts into his own grip without giving any chance to the human. In *Sumnima*, as an ecologist Koirala narrates:

The nature has again engulfed the territory of Brahmin who tries to build his locality by scratching the nature. It is believed that during "Tetra yoga" such situation happened to sage Biswamitra in the same spot. There is not existence of a single drop Brahmin in the ocean of blood of that ethnic group. The constant flow of Koshi continued braking the great silence of the nature as usual the Ashram of Somdatta disappear in the voidance of forest and sky. (My Translation, 94)

Suryadatta's family live in the jungle on the verge of Koshi river but their living can't sustain for long time because the nature take their cottage and garden into his possession. By forcefully he seems to be fit but later his generation can't adjust with spot of the jungle. By this novel Koirala argues that nature is a superior than human beings. In the surface, human can be superior to the nature, but hidden reality is oppose to the seeming reality because human being becomes a simply toy. *Sumnima* exposes that the human reign over the nature can not persist. In front of the nature, the unnatural human activities are being controlled and ruined on the earth as the hailstone melts within a second.



Human being has ego and pride for being rational and intellectual that is why human being always tries to take all the things in his favors as his own side. Among the all spheres human tries to prove he is all in all though, in fact he is successor only from his own personal lance not from the system's side. In the industrial era people forgets their duty and rights. According to the rule of the nature, to run system every system smoothly every member of system has to work without obstructing and delaying. In the ecosystem human beings, non human beings and nature are the permanent members of the very system and they should act accordingly. If any member does not complete its duty the system cannot run smoothly further. Human has the sense of playing the significant role in the system. If human violates the systematic rule of the nature the holistic system will be affected.

Ernest Hemingway's text centralizes the idea of the eco-consciousness and the fish has been presented as passive and used in his novel *The Old Man and the Sea*. Hemingway asserts that human being is facing severe problems after the environmental crisis and climate change. This time is the time of human competition to win that competition they use the arms, bombs, missile etc. To produce such armaments many factories are being conducted so the development of industries of such factory and company, the environment gets the burden of air pollution which keeps on the effects on the human being and their environment. Because of environmental pollution, the rays of sun, rainfall and air become poisons which cause the fatal diseases in human society. From the environmental crisis, people get the diseases of skin, respiration and heart. In this novel, *The Old Man and the Sea*, Hemingway reveals some personal health problems faced by the old man due to the environmental pollution and crisis:

The old man was thin and gallut with deep wrinkles in the back of his neck. The brown blotches of the benevolent skin cancer the sun brings its reflection on the tropic sea were on his cheek. The blotches ran well down the sides of his face and his hand had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords. But none of these scars were fresh. They were as old as erosion in a fishless desert. (5)

The novelist has presented the old man as a suffered man from the polluted environment. The scars that seen in body of the old man are the signs of environment change and climate change. The old man becomes thin, old and wrinkled face and deep wrinkle in neck is the sing of his complexion. Due to the ray of sun reflected from tropic sea his entire complexion is getting change. His cheek looks like the brown blotches of the benevolent skin cancer. These scars of his face are seen as the fishless sea. Fishless desert is the similar to earth without human, garden without flowers and the jungle without plants. The condition of the old man is declining. The declining of the old man's body, the polluted environment is the main cause for these incidents and affects on his face through without having consciousness. Though he is running in the sea to accomplish his determination of catching fishes.

The old man is going on for fishing at the coast of Havana. He has not caught any fish for eighty-four days. Unluckily the companionship of the boy, Manolin has been deprived in fishing because the boy's parents have forbidden him by saying the old man is unlucky. Though still he wants to fishing with the old man despite the fact. Next day the old man's making venture to Gulf to fish. Before he leaving shore of Havana, the old man listens to a group of fisherman who are sitting a round the Terrace and discussing how to fish in the sea. The novelist describes the sea's wave:

But they did not show it and they spoke politely about the current and the depths they had drifted their lines at and the steady good weather and of what they had seen. The successful fisherman of that day were already in and had butchered their marlin out and carried them laid full length across two planks, with two man staggering at the end of each plank, to the fish house where they waited in Havana. Those who had caught sharks had taken them to the shark factory on the other side of the cove where they were hoisted on a block and tackle, their hides skinned out and their flesh cut into stripes for salting. (7)

A group of fisherman is gathering in the Terrace in the sunshine morning.

Hemingway unfolds the real charming scene of sea. He says that a group of fishermen is taking the pleasure by looking to the sea. They also look at the old man who is sad and worried. On the other hand, that group of fishermen manipulates their tricks and ideas for entangling heavy and big fishes. Their aim is how to take the fishes in to their grip. The fishermen have been presented as a negative way because they are taking other lives which are an anti-ecosystem. The sea is the world of fish or ocean animal but the fishermen are ruling over there. This is the interference on the aquatic animal by the fishermen.

The interference of the right to live of fishes is the huge supression into the ecosystem. Like in the industrial era in the West the fishermen give more priority to expensive fish for high price. And then they start to take everything of fish in the comparison with the selling price. As a result, humanity, sense of brotherhood and communal thought of them have been loosen again. It shows that they don't take only the fish's life. In a way we can say that fishermen are performing their roles and the bourgeois's concept. They do as what do the capitalists in the society. The nature-

gifted right to live of animals being modified to the market price. In the novel the fish has been taken as a commodity by the old man in the competitive market of Havana. The parts of the fish are being sold to whom they like and whichever price they like to sell. According to ecosystem, 'to materialize the animal and animal's body is a great mistake'. The activities of killing and cutting of the fish in the seashore show the anti ecological concept because fishermen neither facilitate the fish nor provide any food. They are taking and taking without returning.

After killing and butchering the marlin and they lay across two planks. Some fishermen have taken sharks to the shark factory on the cove. Some of the slaughters pull out fish's livers, their fins and their hides skinned out and their fleshes. All fishermen and slaughters are cutting and keeping their skins in the sun is the reason totally indulged with economically benefic. The odor smell of fishers' has covered the seashore. Such kind of odor is not worthwhile for all. The condition of having odor smell is anti- environments because that odor affects to the air and water. By the effect of odor smell fishes run away to save and to be safe places as a result the fishermen couldn't get fish easily. In stead of human always wants to take the animal and fish's lives in turn they do not work for help of fishes and theirs welfare. In the novel, all fishermen make plan how to kill them and sell in the highest price. The river side, seashore is the part of nature which aspire the novelist to depict the bitter reality of Havana Coast but polluted river and stinking coast are not source of solace. Unlike attached with nature, the fisherman's activities show the lack of harmonious relation with the territorial and oceanic species. The bad relation of fisherman with the fish makes the worst relationship between fisherman and fisherman after virtually the fish's extinct. It is an example of loss of fraternity due to the human profit-oriented

mind. Hemingway says: "A group of fishermen sat on the Terrace and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man"(6).

When Santiago goes to fishing, he loses his patience, humanity and sense of respecting other fundamental rights. The fishermen in the novel become crueler which can be seen that they treat the old man with insult and humiliation as fish. Hemingway is obvious to show the human instinct in this regard that there is growing the imbalance between human and fish. Ecoscriticism says that the imbalance between them leads to the imbalance in the nature. Because of human obsessive intend to sustain human supremacy over fish species which leads the fish to extinct.

Hemingway says:

The boy however, becomes successful fisherman, he loves the old man. The boy respects and dedicates him to the old man. The boy used to go Santiago's house frequently. At Santiago's shack both of them feel happy talking about American baseball player, Jero DiMaggio. When the old man is about to set out for Gulf to fish he begs the blessing from the God. The old man is being helped by the boy to manage ropes, lines, harpoon, sail sacks etc. The novelist describes the old man's shack: "his shack made of tough bud-shield of royal palm which is called guano and in it there was a bed, table on the dirt floor to cook with charcoal. There was a picture in color of the scared Heart of Jesus another of the virgin of cobre". (10-11)

Hemingway's text seems to be brought vulnerable situation of the old man from the ecological point of view. The old man has got the physical and psychological agony. Though he doesn't get any person to share his pain. He feels pleasure after remembering the photograph of his wife that indicates the needs of human's nearness.

But in the sea he used to talk with fish, shark, bird marlin etc in the scolding tone. But at his home he used to see his wife's photo to get relief from loneliness for the old man human companionship is more convenience in the house than the sea. After departure from the boy the old man tries to adjust his heart to the photograph. From this view human needs the company of human. Every thing needs the other help. So the old man memorizes his part of being his wife with him. Another side the old man believes on the Christian God, Jesus, the Christian theology was based on the anti ecology. Because the western thought is influenced by Christian values in their concept human beings tempt for the benefic from the animals. The old man is a Christian fellow who has some sort of Christian characteristics that the Bible "status of the sea and over the birds of the air and over the cattle and over all the earth" (Genesis 1.26).

From these lines what we understand that human being is free to fish in the sea. The God gives the order to man that the man can dominate over the animals. So it is a counter thought to ecology. In the novel, the old man thinks him he is doing the fishing for the God. To do any work he remembers the Jesus. Such belief hooks him so he is a perfect to interfere the right of live of other species. For the Christian theology, the earth is the worst place where first sinner man and woman Adam and Eve are sent to live here after they committed the blunder. The ecologists do not accept this Christian values because for them the earth is a common place of peace, harmony unity and brotherhood. According to ecological theory, the earths where all are accept their existence. There is a system where one gets dependence on the other. That's why it is called the earthly creations based on the system. But in the name of human civilization and industrialization, the earth is being changed into sterile land. *The Waste Land* (1922) of T.S. Eliot which is example of suffering, tragedy,

frustration, alienation and fragmentation due to the overcrowd cities and its effects. In this way Eliot joins the ecological crisis in his poem whereas in the circumstances of frustrated and sterile place the Romantic writers try to relief the man through their poems.

The romantic writer enterprises the natural place because it is the shelter for those who seek the silence. They think that the nature gives relief for them who feel monotonous, irritated with the noise and crowd. The frustrated man seeks the peace, calm and natural spot where man can reduce his estragement, frustration and feeling of alienation. The Romantic poets especially Wordsworth opines that man's heart leaps up when he is with the nature. He further says that natural force makes us creative. Wordsworth believes in "pantheism", that is the notion that sees unity between nature and mankind. He presents the nature as if they are supernatural in the poems. Likewise another nature lover, Rousseau says "back to nature" that statement advocates the nature, for him, nature is a source of pleasure and liberation where man is totally free from state and political forces.

But Hemingway, in the novel has not shown the natural places as the source of pleasure and happiness though its setting is seashore whereas other writers take the scene of sea is the source of sublime. In the seashore of Havana Coast the scene of killing and cutting of fishes perishes the charming of natural attraction of ocean. It is a generalization of everyone that the rivers, forests and spring are the natural source of ecstasy for the human. In the earlier time there was natural purity, fertility, calmness etc. in the river as Eliot said in his poem, *The Waste Land*. At present, Hemingway feels the loss of humanity, impure water, heap of frustration and hopelessness even in the sea of Havana Coast. So Hemingway does not narrate the setting of ocean as attractive as earlier writers:

When the wind was in the east a smell came across the harbor from the shark factory; but today there was only the faint edge of the odor because the wind had backed into the north and then dropped off and it was unpleasant and sunny on the Terrace” Santiago was thinking of many years ago. (7)

In the above paragraph, Hemingway presents the unpleasant tone when the wind of east comes across the harbors from the shark factories. The odor smell of those factories makes the bitter in the heart of people. After the production of such smell, people feel unpleasant which makes the people irritate even in the harbors. The old man sitting on the boat tries to make fresh in the mind through his bygone days. He regrets with himself for leaving companion, sportman and fishing partners. Now he becomes weaker and older day to day. So he has not thought himself as a defeated ever before from the time and nature. The old man says:

‘I know. It was a great mistake. He might have gone with us. Then we would have that for all of our lives.’

‘I would like to take the great DiMaggio fishing.’ They say his father was a fisherman. May be he was as poor as we are and would understand. (16)

Hemingway describes the old man mental crisis in the above paragraphs. The old man does not take himself as a pleasant person while heading towards the Gulf coast where he is alone in the skiff. He thinks more about the boy and baseball player, DiMaggio. When the old man is alone in the skiff he feels the need of company of human. When he has got the company of bird, shark, tuna and marlin then he speaks with the bitter and scolding tone that does show the anti-ecological human nature. Santiago has the appetite of the company of man in the sea because man is not maid by nature to live in



the water. So, he imagines of fishing with American base player, DiMaggio. Staying with Baseball player DiMaggio, which is the reveal of hidden desire of Santiago for companionship with the human world. Santiago wants having together with human while he is alone in the sea. So, he accepts fishing profession is not good to sustain the livelihood. Santiago declares himself a 'poor' this is a frustration of modern people from present situation that mood leads him into sterile hopelessness, backwardness etc. in the sea.

After leaving the human society the old man indeed becomes alone and segregated from the human world. It is a natural that in the strange place we remember our dearest family members and miss them a lot. Santiago knowingly or unknowingly spends a lot of time at the sea in the memory of the dearest person, the boy. He quotes: "If I had the boy he would be with me I wish I had the boy" (36). The given statement gives a sense of ecological concern. According to ecocriticism there are two world; territorial and ocean. The life system of territorial can't sustain in the sea and vice-versa. So the old man in the sea does not live conveniently. While with the boy, the old man used to share his sorrow, pain, feelings, knowledge and method of fishing. Once Santiago becomes thirsty even at the sea. The atmosphere of the sea is very hot so, he suffers from the heat and thirst. In this way the nature begins to become hostile from him. There is water which is too salty so he doesn't fulfill his thirst from this water. Human can live well in the land because human being lies under the territorial animal. Naturally, human being wants to live in the land not in the sea. For the old man the living in the sea becomes the subject of suffocation and in convenient. Hemingway brings the human being nature and impulses clearly and vehemently here. The novelist states:

He was asleep in a short time and he dreamt of Africa when he was a boy and the long, golden beaches and the white beaches, so white they hurt your eyes and the high cupes and the great brown mountains .He lived along that coast now every night and in his dreams he heard the surf roar and saw the natives boats come riding through it. He smells of Africa that the land breeze brought at morning. (18-19)

In the above paragraph, Hemingway's text shows the activities of Havana's fisherman especially the old man. Staying in Gulf Coast for fishing the old man feels that he is living with the miserable condition. He is tired, weary and asleep at skiff at the time of night but he couldn't sleep well. Later he sleeps with a mysterious dream. He sees Africa in his dream where he was a boy and saw long golden beaches and the white beaches. The old man in the dream saw so white Sandy River which lures his eyes. The flash light of white sandy sea gives joy to the old man's mind was tempted with the big fish. It symbolizes the western colonization over African land. The old man has more properties of European imperialism and he treats the fish and the lion as 'orient'. So, he dreamed of Africa. Africa is the continent of wild animals that is the temptation of western people which has been revealed through his desire. Now he is not getting big fishes. He does not know why such big fishes are disappearing day by day and he is destroying the seed of coming generation of fishes. Though he has come far from Havana coast for the search of the marlin, the old man has not listen the 'surf roar' of the sea but he used to listen the sweet sound of waves. The old man wants to refresh his old reminiscence which never return in the future and in the present. He wants to occupy the African land and the African natural things so he dreams about the Africa and African lions.

The old man has the pain after separating from his beloved boy and his shack. The old man has got the lack of eco-friendly relation with fish because he has no idea to reduce unfriendliness situation. He not only misses his companionship but also the fundamental physical necessities for example, sleeping, food, water etc.while living in the sea. Now he feels the necessary of the boy but he can not get in that place. By disobeying the natural rules and the nature he is heading towards non-human world. At the time of alone, the old man feels that the nature does not care and love him. When a small bird came near to his boat then the old man starts to talk with that bird like this:

How old are you? The old man asked the bird. Is this your first trip?

The bird looked at him when he spoke. He was too tired even to examine the line and he teetered on it.

‘Take a good rest, small bird’, he said. ‘Then go in and take your chance like any man or bird or fish? (45)

In the above paragraph shows the arrival of a bird offers the nourishment to the loneliness of the old man. At the skiff sometime the lonely old man is talking with himself. When he sees the bird he feels happy. After the communication with the bird he feels the nurse to his wound of loneliness. And the bird becomes a good companion and listener of the old man. So, the lonely old man starts to question to the ‘small bird’ how old is he? The intimacy and the communication of the old man and the bird is example of interconnected of human being and the bird.

It is a self-proved fact that earth is a common place for every living and non-living things. Every living thing has emerged from the lap of the non living things. On the one hand non living things are the source of food for living things. On the other hand, the no living thing or surrounding environment is the place of growing up for

living things. A modern eco-critic, Barry commoner states like this: “Every living things are dependent on many others either indirectly through the through the environment or directly for food or shelters (21).” So, human being is the part of environment. But the human being forgets the fact that he is also a product of his environment. By following the illogical, unjustifiable and superstition the human invites a great crisis of environmental degradation and ecological destruction. We have acted as this earth is mine. Why? We say so because we are accustomed with what we have seen and understood. It means that we do not accept the other’s parallel existence with us. Due to the lack of the environmental awareness, we are physically breaking the organism. We hesitate to give importance to other animal’s rights and wellbeing. Therefore, we keep on victory over inferior animal and environment which is not beneficial for ourselves. In the novel the old man’s fight with environment leads us not to good position but to a black abyss, pit.

Accidentally the old man’s boat is being pulled with the great strength of a great fish. That incident leads him fall into the bow. The great shaking of boat while fighting with Marlin makes the small bird fly away. Then the problems happen over him more repeatedly. The old man hardly walking from bow he makes the line in the right place. He does not get notice about the flight of the small bird. So, he is seeking the bird around his boat. When he wakes up from bow of the boat, he feels uneasy in his hand. So, he can not move his hand easily and at that time the nature becomes reversal. His hand becomes cramped. And he starts to eat the cold tuna for strengthening as long as a “baseball bat over the great fish”. Now he recognizes his condition and how much he is lonely. The novelist pinpoints the old man’s nature and the sea’s nature:

He looked across the sea and knew how alone he was now. But he could see the prisms in the deep dark water and the line stretching ahead and the strange undulation of the calm. The clouds were building up now for the trade wind and he looked ahead and saw a flight of wild ducks etching themselves against the sky over the water, then blurring, then etching again and he knew to man was ever alone on the sea. (50)

Hemingway describes the nature of fisherman and that seems to be a plight condition at the skiff. The old man looks into the sea he just sees his own reflection from which he does not please with himself. Then he knows he is alone at the sea. From the above paragraph, we see that the novelist expresses his deep love to nature. And he uses the nature-centered dictions: “prisms” “deep water” “undulation”, “cloud” “wild duck” that are related with environmental and natural phenomena. Hemingway sometimes exposes to be feels joy and pleasure in the nature with the narration of the novel. The novelist appreciates the sea with different images which are indication of ecological process. Obviously Hemingway’s novel manifests the ecological awareness because it focuses more in the nature and worried with the degradation of environment. The novelist presents sense of the need of the mutual relationship between human and non human by presenting imbalancing activities of the old man in the novel. In the above paragraph, the “wild duck” is etching themselves and etching to the old man who is alone. The exploitation of human in the fish world is exposed by Hemingway through this novel.

Hemingway underlines the point that the nature is being exploited by human. In the novel, the old man undermines the fish not thinking what will happen in case of such species’s extinct which does not lead him to the progress. But the novelist ensures our prosperity through mutual relation among them. Hemingway’s novel

exposes conscious about ecospheric organism because it joins with the ecological consciousness. The ecocritics assert that one can not live without the others and killing an individual animal, fish or bird leads to the destruction of a whole species and ecosystem too. The old man's mind has filled with the human business instinct and the western capitalistic thought. Having such nature he kills the fish, sharks, marlin etc. In ecocriticism, the eco-scholars says that capitalists are chester because they comodify other lives and sell them accordance with the targeted profits. Killing instinct has the direct effect on the ecosystem becauae the killing of marlin iaas the food of shark, sish and other occian creatures. The old man strives to justify himself for killing the marlinbut the old man by rejecting the ecologicsl rule says:

‘The fish is my friend too’, he said aloud. ‘I have never seen or heard of such a fish. But I must kill him. I am glad we do not have to try to kill the stars’. ‘I do not understand these things, he thought. But it is good that we do not have to try to kill the sun or the moon or the stars.

It is enough to live on the sea and kill our true brothers (63)

In the above paragraph, the old man states that how he is making his own decision for killing the fish The old man as representation of the human who has used his consciousness and decision of killing the fish is wrong work for ecosystem. Here “killing” word refers to the disobedience of rule of the nature. The old man makes himself decision for killing the shark without thinking other's rights should not be violated.

All sort of animal fish and bird are suffering from the human hunting nature of killing's lives. The hunting and killing others lives is the bad human nature and later which becomes a serious problem in the ecosystem. Killing fish, animal and bird is naturally unacceptable human works. If such activities of human beings keep on

regularly for a long time over the innocent animals and nature, our coming generation won't see the precious species of fish besides in paintings and photos. To fulfill the human selfish interest, they are killing the fish species which cause their own destruction, in turn.

Hemingway presents the nature's role significantly in the novel. After the accomplishment of the old man's selfish dream of killing the fish, two sharks follow his boat. Really these Sharks are following the blood and smell of the Marlin. There is a hierarchical relationship of dependency among the fishes. According to the third law of ecology every bigger fish has the right to kill every smaller one because they are the food. It is a clear point that the old man kills the marlin not for his survival. "Survival of the fittest" is a biological theory propounded by Charles Darwin which has the similar concept about the relationship that the bigger animals can make food the smaller ones. Unlike the Darwinian biological theory, the old man is taking the life of the marlin, sharks, tuna etc which shows human profit-oriented instinct by being of more worried when the marlin's flesh has been scratched by sharks. Sharks can eat the marlin because it is a natural law. To save the marlin's body, the old man fights with the sharks with a new named '*dentuso*'. Then, the old man curses the sharks:

'He took about forty pounds', the old man said. He took my harpoon too and all the rope, he thought, and how my fish bleeds again and there will be others. But I killed that shark that hit my fish, he thought. 'But man is not made for defeat', he said. A man can be destroyed but not defeated'. I am sorry that I killed the fish though; he thought. (88-89)

In the above paragraph, we can see the ecological problems created by the old man, who has no any awareness of possible ecological crisis. After violating the natural law or killing the marlin, the old man becomes happy, but these are unacceptable activities of human for ecosystem and ecological rule. When the shark attacks over the marlin, the old man becomes nervous and angry. But the old man killed the marlin to sell and gain more pounds from its meat. The killing of one fish by another bigger fish for merely food is a law of nature but due to indulged mind with money the old man has gone out from the nature's boundary because he is taking lives of two sharks to save the flesh of the marlin. In this way, the old man has created a problem in the ecosystem. Hemingway is conscious of the fact that nature controls over human activities. The protagonist of the novel, the old man accepts that he get nothing. He says:

'Half fish', he said. Fish that you were. I am sorry that I went too far out. I ruined us both. But we have killed many sharks, you and I, and ruined many others. How many did you ever kill old fish? You do not have that spear on your head for nothing. I should hahe chopped the bill off to fight with, he thought. But there was no hatchet and then there was no knife. (99)

The above paragraph presents the old man as a separated being from human society at the time of fishing. On the other side, the old man has the nostalgia for past activities with the boy while fishing in the coast of Havana. These activities of the old man can be taken as he is in environmental crisis. The old man accepts himself as to be defeated person who describes himself as he has done mistake in the past. Now he thinks that his long voyage for fishing is not fruitful for him so he eventually conforms that he never leaves the warming company of the boy. That's why we can



say that the old man has known the greatness of the nature. Hemingway biases with the role of nature rather than human being. For him the human being is crossing the rule line of the nature so as human is pulling the string of the death in his own life. Hemingway shows his consciousness with the decreasing of ocean species and if such sort of human actions of killing will continue for long time the caste of these species will be extinct.

Thus, in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*, the old man has been portrayed the corrupted human behaviors and the money-oriented human's mind. The protagonist in the novel, Santiago who enters into the sea with proud, manhood, energetic effort, dreams of a glorified victory in fishing but his dream has been trivilized by the continuous flow of the nature. He had entered into the sea hoping of earnings more prices by selling the marlin in the market and that would change his complexion completely rather not only the fish gives pains him and takes the flesh of the marlin but also nearly raises his life. In this way the nature pushes him badly so as he never returns to fight with the nature. Hemingway thus ends this novel very beautifully that the nature does not give any chance to the old man to challenge the nature further. In this way, Hemingway's this keeps the hope to bring balance between the nature and its productions.

## Chapter-IV

### Conclusion

Ernest Hemingway's novel, *The Old Man and Sea* brings a deep ecological consciousness by projecting the protagonists' confession of doing crime over the nature in the novel. This novel shows the lack of interdependence and mutual relation among the human and fish world. Both the human and the nature are the family member of the earth ecosystem. In the novel, the human activity i.e. the old man's prey on the fish remains self-defeating act from the point of view of ecosystem. The novelist seems to be presenting the human as he is governing the holistic system to mount the pick and to be omnipresent. As ecologists, the novelist shows the imbalanced nature between human and the system, and the necessity of the interconnection and interdependence between them. Most of the time, the central characters blur the basic demarcation of the two worlds by consuming and governing; the world of human and the world of the non-human.

Paying attention on the question of what happens to human after depriving the fishes in their own world from consuming their rights, Hemingway, brings the old man in the front line of the story. The old man as the central and representative character, is encroaching the boarder line between the world of fish and the world of human. The text abounds the various activities of the old man, Manolin, Sharks, Marlin, that give the glimpse of the sea and reflection of the sun and moon to project the deep ecological consciousness. The old man's governing nature to others signify the human dominating instinct over the nature which is opposite of ecosystem. The ecocriticism studies equal existence of all species in the nature.

Eco-criticism as a branch of knowledge questions the imposing nature of human being that encroaches the domain of rational world. This earth is the original

place to live for all species. Hemingway delivers his concept of eco-conscious against the destruction of nature and the human beings who are trying to capture the nature of being out of eco-system into his own side. Eco-criticism is related with the analyzing nature in the literature and it broadens the human conception of the global community to include non-human behaviors into the all inclusive sphere. The human activities over the fish are the centre idea of the novel which is reflected with the ecological consciousness.

Hemingway seems to be conscious of the fact that the human has created imbalance situation in the world where fishes are shown as to be absorbed by the human in the sea. The novel starts with the preparation of the old man for fishing in the sea with the fishing devices; harpoon, lines rope knife etc. Then the old man fights with the great fish named 'Marlin' using all his means, kills the marlin and shark which activities are similar to orientalist against the orient. Hemingway, speaking from the point of view of fish gives deep shocks on the head of the old man at the last for awaking from dark dream.

Due to the eternal bond among the all species, there is a harmonious relationship between the non human beings and the human beings with the nature. But Hemingway's text tries to show ecological crisis and ultimately joins with the rule of nature. This text rejects the anthropocentric devastation of nature and wishes to nourish the bio-centric world viewing equal distribution of the world in order to respect the nature. Thus, *The Old Man and Sea* fosters ecological awareness by insisting friendly affinity between the human zone and non-human zone. So, the nature is the whole ingredient of human, plant, fish, animal, environment etc. This novel prefers to aware the readers that all are bound to live in harmony with the nature apart from destroying and absorbing each others.

In some place, the novelist favors the human instinct, for example in *The Old Man and the Sea*, the boy looks after the old man as his genuine 'father' by providing food, breakfast and water. By projecting the old man as a protagonist, Hemingway indicates the ruined condition of human and human relationship with the fish, and tries to keep the balance relationship between them. Likewise, this text marks human duty to keep the harmonious relationship by comprising nature, human animal and other species in the world.

Through the title of the novel, *The Old Man and the Sea*, Hemingway refers to the sense of ecological awareness by projecting equal focus on human being and the nature. Hemingway chooses the title from the point of the view of equal focus on human and the nature. He proves the ecological consciousness through the human-fish relation as an implicit view of the novelist. Thus, the novelist's view is that the world's organic notion has the relation with eco-system: every thing is connected to the every thing else and dependent on other. The novelist's project of presenting the protagonist's trail to win over the nature becomes futile is ecological in the novels. The down fall of the protagonist to win his aim and struggle with the nature is an education for ecological awareness of Hemingway's text to all human beings.

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