

Nature as Healer in Paulo Bassigalupi *The Wind-Up Girl*

Abstract

The research attempts to study how Paulo Baccigalupi's work The Wind-Up Girl has projected the Healing power of nature and presented the interconnection of nature and humanity. The researcher attempts to study the novel through eco-critical perspective to observe how nature and humanity co-exist in the face of destructive human activities. It heals sorrows and sufferings of human beings. Growing science, technology and modernization is making human being far from nature. Characters in the novel are affected by unplanned globalization. They try to search happiness in the materialist world which leaves them dissatisfied. They feel genuine happiness in the company of nature. Kenya gets fascinated with nature. She forgets anxiety when she tunes in with nature. Anderson Lake and Hogsden feel delighted in the company of nature. On the other hand, nature seems to be the only agent to prevent Thailand from cultural threats. On this background, this research assumes that nature has healing power to comfort human beings from sorrows, misery and illness. We have to connect our self with nature to be healed. Nature should be regarded as the guide, the guardian and the untainted soul.

Key words: Eco criticism, Healing Power, Happiness, Tune in

Paulo Baccigalupi's the *wind-up Girl* projects nature as the source of healing and real happiness. Materialistic gain is arbitrary and artificial. In the study researcher attempts to explore nature as great healer and absorber of negativity with the backup of ecocritical paradigm and romantic philosophy.

The world of Paulo Baccigalupi *The Wind girl* is man-made and capitalistic world. The novel presents the chaos created through the misuse of science and technology. Unplanned globalization and the materialistic attitude toward life are

disconnecting people from the nature. Thailand has suffered of its hollow and corrupt civilization. Food production and distribution are controlled through Mega Corporation. Gene rippers hacked the gene and create genetically modified food and crops. Calorie companies control the global food market, gas, fuels, vehicles belong to the mega company animals and human beings are also created in such way that benefits the company. Thai government bodies' trade ministry and environment ministry are at war for benefit and genetically modified fruits and vegetables are only available there.

The word natural has lost all its meaning because all products including creature and food are not natural but made by man in unnatural way. Nature has always fascinated human beings in systematic way which is called ecosystem.

Anderson Lake is the major protagonist of the novel. Anderson Lake owns the spring life factory, that gives different life to creature and plants. Anderson searches for happiness in materialistic source but that leaves him dissatisfied and betrayed.

Hogsen, coworker of Anderson Lake stole blue print and money from spring life factory and ran away. Anderson gets worried and roams through the market of Bangkok. Anderson Lake gets amused when he saw Nagaw in the market of Bangkok. Nagaw is the only thing that gives him heavenly feelings, taking him away from materialistic life. He wishes to see the fruits in the field growing in its plant.

“Anderson wishes he could observe the fruit in the natural habitat, hanging from a tree or lurking under the leaves of some bush (4).” It is as if the Grahamite Bible prophecies are coming to pass. As if Saint Frances himself stirs in his grave, restless, preparing to stride forth into the land (3).” As the above quote shows the human being feels genuine happiness when they tune in with nature. It doesn't matter how modernized and scientific the world has become but the joy, eternal happiness and

relief can only be found in the company of nature.

The novel asserts that the crisis of global warming bring so many problems. The sea level is raised due to global warming. Crops are not grown in natural environment. Corporation are using unnatural temperature for the production. Fuel sources are replaced by algae tanks. Spring wound stores the energy through genetically modified animals. Animals are also created in a such way that can be beneficial for the business purpose.

Everything in the Paulo Baccigalupis novel is genetically engineered. Emiko, the title character of the novel, is created by Japanese scientist and sold in the market to business men. Emiko is engineered with both human and animal genes to be healthy and physically beautiful, intelligent, strong and obedient. Emiko is dumped by her owner and trapped in Bangkok in a brothel. She is often humiliated, abused and raped so she killed people to escape. Various gene muted human beings are created and given such features that are beneficial for consumer. In the name of benefits human beings are devastating nature that lead destruction. The new human and gene muted crops created by human beings becomes the destruction of human self.

On the other hand, the people of Bangkok city suffer of epidemics. Calories Company uses even contaminated algae tank which spread bacteria to consumers. The creation of genetically modified food crops causes the plague which wipes out crops and human beings.

The research finds that the characters in the novels are in one or other way affected by the harshness of modernized capitalist world. The epidemic takes life of many citizens in Bangkok. Ratna, the other character of the novel is also affected by the epidemics. As nobody suffering from the illness remain alive, Ratna prefers to be with natural world. she tries to heal her sickness through nature. She walks through

green grass, bathes on the pond. She enjoys watching growing rice paddies, the emerald green. The growing natural world rises hope in Ratna. The growing world and the natural scenario make her to believe that there is hope of new, beautiful and healthy world.

Similarly, for another character of novel, Kenya, too nature means a lot. As a captain she has to inspect murders, death and growing war of two parties in Bangkok. Kenya worries about the future of Bangkok and got depressed. But she feels relief and relaxes in the company of nature. She also thinks that if the world were in the lap of nature how beautiful and safe would the society be;

She takes a deep breath enjoying the salt and wind. A butterfly flutters the past and alights on the terrace. Close its jewel wings. Opens them gently. Folding itself over and over again bright and colorant and gold and black. Kenya studies it, stricken by its beauty the gaudy evidence of a world behind her own. Human and natural creature are united because we all are the part of nature. Human beings feel comfort joy, relief peace and happiness when they connect themselves with where they belong. (228)

Eventually the epidemics take away the lives of many citizen of Thailand. The war of the two government bodies cause more conflict. Windup creatures invented by human beings murders human beings. In other side, the sea level rises abnormally and threatens human beings. Queen Rama steps ahead to immigrate people and divert the river to the Bangkok city. She wants to establish another city near Bangkok. She finds it as only solution of the crises and establishes new city. She isolates Bangkok city to prevent people from epidemics, war and murder. She imagines the flood will sweep away the muted plague in Bangkok.

Thus, the major contention of the research is to explore the nexus between nature and human beings. Nature is the source of wonder and inspiration. Human activities lead to self-destruction of human beings as well as nature. It is only the nature that has the solution of human sufferings and sorrows. In the name of modernization and invention of science and technology the production becomes suicidal to human beings themselves. Human can only be safe by adjusting and working according to nature rule. Human inventions must be according to nature's value. Anything made against nature is not successful to remain in the world.

Eco-critics view that the relationship between man and nature is inseparable. Human beings depend on nature and nature also relies on human beings for various aspects. Nature is regarded as Virgin land, Eden, Howling wilderness in classic English literature. Paulo Baccigalupi can be seen as nature conscious writer. Nature consciousness is visually found in his novel. The characters in the novel, present Baccigalupis view of nature. Baccigalupi talks about the horrifying truth of unplanned modernization. Science and technology is destroying natural world. It is taking human being away from natural world. Human beings forget that it is impossible to be away from nature. Relationship of human beings and nature is inseparable. Every living being interacts with other living beings and physical surroundings. Nature is useful for human beings in several aspects so man, should be aware to preserve it understanding its values. Human Beings are destroying nature in the name of modernization but they are unaware of its affects. All living beings in the world dependent on each other.

Human beings depend on nature for good air, water, food and shelter and nature depends on human beings in several respects. Every human being need company of nature to heal their pain and sorrows. Nature can only protect human

beings from man-made hazards. There is a synchronic relationship between human beings and nature. In other way man can protect landslides by planting plants, some time by putting out the fire in jungle etc, irrigating in deserts, man can make jungle, greenery and so on. Our closeness toward science and technology is increasing our distance from natural world. Thus, that results different epidemics, stress and anxiety.

Science and technology, is thought to progress and made human life style easier but it is minimizing environmental disaster and the collapse. It is functioning as a fuel for the promotion of the exploitation of nature. Increasing in the development of the modern technologies aims to benefit human beings. Actually, it is only for the benefit of business men. The scientific revolution of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries involuntarily facilitated a practical, manipulative view of natural world. If we do not calculate it, condition became more critical. Nature and science could not match much later. It became the dividing force behind its violation of rule and exploration by the industrial revolution. Hans Bretens addresses this revolution as

The large majority of the population man and nature were bound together even if on unequal terms, in one organic whole, overseen by a being benign Divine Being, for those who embraced the scientific discoveries of Isaac Newton and others and accepted that the universe was nothing but a vast machine governed by eternal natural laws, there was no reason whatsoever to look back nature with anything but indifference. (199)

Scientific discoveries has divided the world into scientific world and natural world . Growing science and technology has made the world as machine. The new modern world is governed by human being through different technologies. Man has placed themselves in the position of god. Focusing on the theoretical attitude of ecocriticism,

Ammaraj Joshi views:

Since the emergence of ecological thinking, literary writers and critics have started realizing the importance, intrinsic worth and meaning of the body, earth or other physical material realities as the site of literary imaginings; the need of humanity to defend and protect earth as a shield for self-protection; the essence of internalizing the world as an organism for one's own good; and the necessity to discuss earth's doom to avert the doom. (5)

Joshi's comment on ecocritical notion focuss on the spirit of internalizing natural world as an organism for human beings' welfare ..Human being should we aware to protect nature because protecting nature is protecting self . He believes that nature should be protected in order to preserve humanity'. Nature and human beings must be taken as organic whole. Human essence of cannot be parted from heavenly nature.

Krakauer explains the American myth of nature where nature is demarcated positively as a place where human beings can survive, inhabit and enjoy nature. The myth further express nature as a land of milk and honey. There is order, form and life revival power in nature, which is compared with disorder and chaotic human culture as the result of misuse of science. Jon Krakauer elaborate relationship between nature and culture in his nonfiction *Into the Wild*. It emphasizes the bond between nature and culture. Through the main character, the writer focuses on the organic unity of nature and culture that eventually leads to harmony and happiness in human life. The writer depicts wildness as a 'pure' counterforce against corrupt and perverse civilization. For them, wild nature is not just pure and beautiful, but also as the unspoiled form of modern culture. The experience of wildness can bring moral and spiritual renewal that can cure the cultural hazards

Similar idea is found especially towards the end of the novel. Cultural illness can be cured only through nature. Technological and modern culture have fetched cultural hazards and illness making difficult to survive. Towards the end of the novel. Bacigalupi presents wilderness as the cure for human cultural dreads. Human beings run after the material satisfaction but human solace is not determined by wealth, position or even gender. The ending of the novel is worthy to remember where no longer any corporation's illness left within the world. Flood at the end can be seen in the Biblical sense. Flood at the end of the novel, has taken what was wrong with the world and has left the survivors to create a new world.

The growth of technology in the modern world has pre-occupied the eco critics minds. William Rueckert introduced the term Eco criticism into literary community in his essay *Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Eco- criticism* in 1978. By Eco criticism Rueckert mean the application of ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature. Rueckert believes that in ecology, man's tragic flaw is his anthropocentric (as opposed to bio centric) vision, and his compulsion to conquer, humanize, domesticate, violate, and exploit every natural thing. Eco criticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. It takes an earth centered approach to literary studies.

Eco criticism as its subject takes the interconnections between nature and culture, specifically the cultural artifacts of language and literature. 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 interconnection between human beings and natural world is equally important as human to human nexus. Aldous Huxley in *Literature and Science* elucidates the significance of

interconnection in the following words:

In the light of what we now know about the relationship of living things to one another and to their inorganic environment-and also of what, to our cost, we know about overpopulation, ruinous farming, senseless forestry and destructive grazing, about water pollution, air pollution and the sterilization or total loss of once productive soils, it has now become abundantly clear that the Golden Rule applies not only to the dealings of human individuals and human societies with one another, but also to their dealings with other living creatures and the planet upon which we are all travelling through space and time.

(108-9)

Huxley's idea demonstrates that harmony is essential not only in societal nexus between human beings, but also in bonding between biotic and a biotic community. Connection between human being and natural world is equally essential as the connection between human self for eternal happiness

Further highlighting eco criticism Wendell Berry says, "If you do not know where you are, you do not know who you are" (qtd. in Anderson, Slovic and O'Grady 163). The real value of eco critical perspective is to understand any piece of literature in comparison to other perspectives. Eco criticism is not just an analyzing nature in literature. We should know that we are natural being and should not forget our root and It implies a move toward a bio-centric world view and elaboration of ethics, a broadening human conception to include non- human life form and the physical environment. Jonathan Levin in *Forum on Literature and Environment* says;

ecocriticism is marked by tremendously ambitious, intellectual ethical, political and even sometimes spiritual agenda. Though there is already

great diversity of opinion in the field of eco-critical dialogue often aims at nothing less than the transformation of human environmental and ecological consciousness. (191)

Jonathan Levine articulates although eco-criticism is defined in many perspective, its major viewpoint is to raise environmental awareness and consciousness. It seeks to improve relationship of nature and human beings .

Since its publication several critics have analyzed this novel from different perspectives. Francis Fukuyama's *Our Post Human Future*, states that "human biotechnology differs substantially from agricultural biotechnology in so far as it raises a host of ethical questions related to human dignity and human rights that are not an issue for GMOs (53)." Fukuyama analyses the text from humanist point of view. He neglects the gene muted issues or the issue of violating natural rules .Hageman notices how Fukuyama preserves the idea of liberal humanist 'human being' the centrality of the human being and the hierarchal ordering that situates them above nonhumans and nature. Hageman states that:

Fukuyama and *The Windup Girl* illustrates all too horrifically that the borders policed by the ideological position he represents were only ever virtually erected. Even for those who would insist on clinging to the separation of the "human being" from other beings, this novel exemplifies the interconnectedness of all beings through disease and death. (54)

According to Hageman ,Bacigalpuí portrays this interconnectedness by insisting that everyone is equal on Spiritual level, after death, there is no claim to power anymore. He talks about the power structure that is not permanent and can be destructed by death. Death does not see whether the person is rich or poor or whether it is human

beings or other creatures. Hageman remarks the text from Marxist point of view.

Further Timothy Morton argues that "what's wrong about genetic engineering is that it turns life forms into private property to enrich huge corporations(94)." Timothy views the growing science and technology is nothing more than tool for enriching corporation. Rich people have the power over the genetic materials and they use it for their benefits'. The critic Andrew compares this sentiment towards Emiko "Bacigalupi's *The Windup Girl*, who is seen as private property but to expand further on this idea, it can be argued that any 'life form', anything with living cells, can be transformed into private property, such as crops and disease. Emiko is used as a sexual object by a rich merchant .

Coral Ann Howell points out that "many dystopias are self-consciously warnings. A warning implies that chance, and therefore hopes, are still possible (41)."

Coral Ann Howell remarks novel in the terms of ecological destitution. He expresses this novel would serve as a warning to look after the environment. Eco-critic Timothy Morton compare *the wind-up Girl* with another novel *Orxy and Crake*. He believes:

Atwood and Bacigalupi is presenting a view on what will happen when man begins to interfere with nature and morality in the quest for immortality and the detrimental effects it can have on nature and humanity. However, considering the epistemic shift registers change as being unpredictable, rapid and unstable, the novel acts less as a warning and more as an inevitable outcome of progression regardless of hope or chance. (63)

Timothy Morton denies the argument of Coral Ann Howell. He says as the novel is not the warning like other dystopian world ,it is all about the outcomes of interference

with nature. Critics also regard this novel as the outcomes of human beings unorganized modernization and effects of human desire of breaking nature law.

However, this research has raised the new issue of nature as healer in eco critical paradigm and romantic view. Some critics have analysed the novel from Marxist point of view highlighting the power structure, some eco critics has analyzed it as the warning to look at the effect of human deeds towards the natural world. So far as the previous researches are concerned, the researcher has not found any other research on the issue that has been raised in this project.

Plot presents world where the world's food and energy sources are becoming dangerously scarce in the future world view of Thailand. Global has devastated the world. Due to climate change and continual warming mutations of disease, means of producing food was taken away. During the Expansion phase, the world was left with the inability to feed itself. Even in current society, concerns over genetic modification are rife. Many eco critics express anxiety that altering genes could lead to unforeseen problems for future generations. It is wrong of geneticists or 'gene rippers' to alter the genome of nearly every living organism available to them. Although the author does not overtly reveal it, it can be argued that these people are even creating and mutating strains of disease. Several corporations have waged silent wars on each other. There is a massive extinction of species, which occurs through the novel due to genetically modified disease and ecological decline. Characters in the novel seek the nature to heal themselves from day to day anxiety.

The protagonist, Anderson Lake, feels pleased when he coincidentally sees natural product in the market. Ratna and Kenya forget their illness and pain when they accompany nature. While the whole Bangkok suffers of gene muted plague and silent war was between corporation, nature became only medium to cure. Flood at the end

of the novel acts as an agent that takes away all the things that was wrong in the world, living the hope of new healthy and organized world.

Human beings attempt of conquering world is departing them from natural world. Thus, they are losing the harmony with nature and turning themselves morally and emotionally weak. The growth of technology in the modern world has pre-occupied the eco critics minds. Urbanization and new invention; advances in technology are separating people from natural world. Kenya realizes that modernization has horrifying effect in living. Human beings are becoming their own enemy. In the name of profit gaining they have forgotten that death is inevitable.

Bacigalupi presents:

For a long time, she thought it was only a myth, but now she Can see. The man is ugly. Horrifying in his disease and his burning intensity. Kanya shivers. She'll be glad when the demon finally goes on to his next life. Becomes a corpse they can burn in quarantine. Until then, she hopes the drugs will continue to suppress contagion. (228)

Kenya gets horrified when she saw kip. Kip is affected by the epidemic caused by contaminated muted gene. She also sees Gibbon, scientist who assumes to invent variety of creation is actually inventing disease. No discovery done against the nature rule will benefits human beings. These sorts of discovery only led toward the destruction of human being. These horrifying affects will follow human beings till death. Gibbon and other scientists are inventing new creature using both human and animal cell. They attempt to create dene muted foods crops for sudden benefits and requirements. But these unnatural products have long-lasting affects in human life and natural world. Paul W. Taylor in his essay entitled “The Ethics of Respect for Nature” focuss on the interdependence of all sorts of beings in the community,

recommends the following four salient building blocks of biocentric outlook on nature:

- (1) Human are thought of as members of the Earth's community of life, holding that membership on the same terms to apply to all non-human members, (2) the Earth's natural ecosystems as totality are seen as a complex web of interconnected elements, with the sound biological functioning of the others....(3) Each individual organism is conceived of as a teleological centre of life, pursuing its own good in its own way. (4)... the claim that human by their very nature are superior to other species is groundless claim....(76)

Taylor vehemently denies the notion of human superiority over other organisms in the planet, rather he suggests that all the beings should enjoy the reciprocal harmony in order to bring peace, stability and integrity in nature. Every organism has equal space in the nature. As human beings' nature is also the equal member of the earth.

With growing science and technology human being think themselves as god. Val Plumwood rejects that human being is superior. In this conception Val Plumwood in his text, *The Blind Spot of Centrism and Human Self enclosure* says:

People under their influence such as those from the western cultural tradition in which anthropocentrism is deeply rooted, developed conception of themselves as belonging to superior sphere apart rational sphere of exclusively 'human ' ethics, technology and culture dissociated from nature and ecology. This self-enclosed outlook has helped us to lose touch with ourselves as creatures that are not only cultural beings but also natural beings, just as dependent on a healthy

biosphere as other forms of life. (99)

Val pulpwood presents his perspective against anthropocentrism. human beings in the modern world have attached them self with technology and maintaining gap from nature. They have mould themselves to the technical culture. human beings are losing their identity as natural beings. Geneticists believed themselves as gods, able to determine human beings and an animal's life. They felt worth and tried, unsuccessfully, to determine the hybrid's threat to themselves the assertion can be found in the novel of Baccigalupi. Gibbon, the scientist who invented the windups and various gene muted product pretend himself to be god.

The nature is vast and all are interdependent. Because of blind superiority, human kind has failed to realise interconnectivity of the human and non-human world. In *the Wind-up Girl* Baccigalupi presents the world where human beings, animals food crops are almost replaced by machinery or muted things and beings. Scientist through Technology may make things easy but it shouldn't be misunderstood to have quality of human beings and whole nature. Holding same opinion Descartes argued that alongside dialogues, action based on understanding would serve to affirm distinction between technology and human:

Even though machines might do some things as well as we do them, or Perhaps even better, they would inevitably fail in others, which would reveal that they were acting not through understanding but only from the Disposition of their organs hence it is for all practical purposes impossible for a machine to have enough different organs to make it act in all the contingencies of life in the way in which our reason makes us act. (83)

Descartes remarks everything in the world is interconnected and

interdependent. Nature has always proved to be stronger than man. It has often shown its power by controlling manpower through natural calamities like drought, flood, earthquake. Man, and nature are so interlinked that it is not possible for human beings to separate themselves from its influence. Therefore, they have no choice but to accept both nature's bounty and adversity. They destroy nature for immediate profit but forget its consequences. Human being destroys the nature but the earth mother bears all human adverse deeds. It is only the nature than can heal human from sufferings and pain. Going against nature is not in the welfare of humankind. In this regards Baccigalupi writes:

Our only other choice is to begin quarantining the city, and then the riots will begin and there will be nothing left to save." Slowly, the city empties. The lap of seawater and the wowl of Cheshire's replace the call of durian sellers and the ring of bicycle bells. At times, Emiko suspects that she is the only person living. When she cranks a radio, she hears that the capital has decamped north to Ayutthaya, once again above sea level. (336)

Kenya realizes that human beings have no solution for the Epidemic they have produced. It is only the nature that has solution of it. Everywhere the crops were lying and the sea was rising high. Survival of living being was no more in their hand.

The natural disasters in the recent years have not only enforced the human society to think of the importance of nature for human survival and the need for a harmonious relation with it, but also have cautioned everyone that any human action against nature will yield destruction of the humanity at large. Consequently, today, the study of nature has formed an integral part of various academic domains. The focus given to nature in literature is perceivable in the literary theory known as eco

criticism. Human being cannot be benefited exploiting nature law Nature is the source of wonder and inspiration. To fully enjoy the harmony and beauty of nature we first need to tune in Everything in the world is interconnected and interdependent.

Barry commoner in his *The Closing Circle: Nature, Man and Technology* elaborate:

Each living species is also linked to many other [...] And animals, such as deer, may depend on plants for food; the plants depends on the action of soil-bacteria for their nutrients, the bacteria in turn life on the organic waste dropped by the animals on the soil. At the same time, the deer is food of mountain lion [;] fungi degrade the bodies of dead plants and animals. All this many time multiplied and organized species by species in intricate, precise relationship makes up the vast network of life on the earth. (32)

According to Barry Commoner, ecocriticism deals with the same interconnection among the living and nonliving things in the environment. Every creatures or the elements are significant and necessary ingredients of earthly system.

Very often, romanticists encounter with nature, which leads to reflection on the relationship among the self, imagination, and nature. Furthermore, romanticists explore the possibility of nature as a resource for combating depression and for escaping human life. In *the Wind, up Girl* Baccigalupi present similar view through Kenya:

She takes a deep breath, enjoying the salt and wind. A butterfly flutters past and alights on the terrace railing. Closes its jewel wings.

Opensthem gently. Folding itself over and over again, bright and cobalt and gold and black. She wonders what hungers have driven it to fly to this alien mansion with its strange *farang* prisoner. Of all the things of

beauty, here, is one that cannot be denied. Nature has worked itself.

(22)

Kenya, another significant character of the novel enjoys company of nature. She forgets all the disaster happening in the city for the certain time. She admires the beauty of the nature and natural creatures. She is assumed by the Divine power of nature to please the eyes and soul. She is amazed how the beauty of nature is not affected from the deadly epidemics of city.

Hog Seng's nostalgic feeling for the past is his in-depth exploration of humankind's relationship to its environment. "Hock Seng remembers standing on the deck of his own first clipper, its high sails flying, slashing across the ocean like a stone skipped by a child, laughing as they tore over the waves, as spray rushed and blasted him (71). Hogseng remembers his childhood days when he has no material access but he was happier than ever after. He remembers how he used to spend his time across the ocean, laughing and playing. No material success has ever filled him with such happiness. Similar idea is found in Mandela's *Long Walk to Freedom* also talks about one's love for country childhood and sweet recollections as:

I spent most of free time in the field playing and fighting with the other boys of the village. A boy who remained at home tied to his mother's apron strings was regarded as a sissy. At night, I shared my food and blanket with these same boys. I was no more than five when I became a herd-boy looking after sheep and calves in the fields. I discovered the almost mystical attachment that the Xhosa have for cattle, not only as a source of food and wealth, but as a blessing from God and a source of happiness. (11)

Mendela recalls her heavenly childhood days when he used to spend most of his days

playing with his friends and animals in village . He recalls those pastoral days as blissful days.

Further Mary Tucker points out "The universe (nature) must be unified, interconnected, and interpenetrating. Everything interacts and affects everything else. This is why the notion of microcosm and macrocosm is so essential to cosmology (62)." Creature and nature both are the integral part of universe. There is intimate and essential relation between plant, creature and earth. But people have forgotten all these essential thoughts; they are unaware of the consequences of their acts. Nature is innocent and cannot oppose human intervention but it can restore, rejuvenate and revitalize. Similar view can be found in *The Windup Girl* "That the rice grasses will not wilt red under some new variant of blister rust. That some engineered spore will not float over from Burma and take root. Flooded fields still grow, the dikes still hold, and His Royal Majesty King Rama XII's pumps still move water (228)."

Nature continue and follow in its own way. Nature may be affected by human ill activities but it never ends. Nature becomes the source of a mystical experience of oneness with the world and sometimes with humanity. Thus, nature plays pivotal role to nurture human life in its purest sense. Earth-mother accepts all kinds of human deeds on her bosom.

Keats describes the healing power of nature in his poem '*Sleep and Poetry*'. He shows that nature is not merely concerned with the aesthetic act of writing poetry but could serve a medical purpose to whoever is open and receptive to it

The breeze was ethereal and pure
 And crept through half closed lattices to cure
 The languid sick, it cool'd their fever'd sleep,
 And soothed them into slumbers full and deep

Soon they awoke cleared neither eyed nor burnt with thirsting
Norwith hot fingers, nor with temples bursting. (1-6)

Nature can heal human beings by comforting them in their illness . It work as catharsis in human suffering. In the Wind, up Girl we can find the similar idea. The whole Bangkok suffers of muted gene epidermis. Corpse are lying everywhere and Corporations are waging war. Mutant being are becoming threat for humankind. Everything is ruined. Rising sea level sink the whole city. People lose hope. The only hope they see is on the power of almighty nature. Somdet Chaopraya said; “We, as a Kingdom, must heal. He looks down at them all. In the spirit of good will, I am very happy to announce that the Queen has accepted my request that all the combatants who fought on behalf of General Pracha and his coup attempt are granted amnesty (325).” Human beings are unaware the effect of their harmful activities. They forget they are also natural beings. whatever adverse activity human kinds do upon nature will affect them too. Human beings have no cure for their destructive actions. It is only nature that has solution of manmade hazards. Nature is shown as maternal character always offering comforts. Nature is renewal itself. Nothing in the nature ever truly dies. For its death is renewed in another creature life.

Nature is not just the place but an intelligent and loving sprit. Nature can heal and improve much physical mental, spiritual, emotional and behavioral health. Similarly, Wordsworth celebrates the spirit of man living in harmony with his natural environment and away from the corrupt city. Everyday world is full of suffering death and decay but the natural world contains timeless and everlasting beauty. Words
Worth in his poem I Wonder Lonely as Cloud;

The waves beside them danced, but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:—

A Poet could not but be gay
 In such a jocund company:
 I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
 What wealth the shew to me had brought:
 For oft when on my couch I lie
 In vacant or in pensive mood,
 They flash upon that inward eye
 Which is the bliss of solitude,
 And then my heart with pleasure fills,
 And dances with the Daffodils.

Wordsworth realizes that unlike human beings, nature will never betray ‘the heart that loved her. ‘Poet feels pleased when he accompany with nature .He forgets all his trouble and distresses in the lap of nature .He forget his loneliness in the company of nature Hence, if human beings safeguard nature from all man-made dangers and all environmental hazards, it will in return guard, nurse and guide them, and endow humankind with eternal peace and happiness. The similar idea is found in *The Wind-up Girl*:

The scent of the ocean is strong. Kanya walks to the edge of the terrace. Below her, waves lap and curl, scrubbing white across beach sands. A breeze pours over her, clean and fresh and astonishingly optimistic after the claustrophobic stink of Bangkok behind its seawalls terrace railing. Closes its jewel wings Opens them gently. Folding itself over and over again bright and cobalt and gold and black. Kanya studies it, stricken by its beauty, the gaudy evidence of a world beyond own. (227)

Kenya forgets devastation occurring in her surrounding for the moment when she views natural scenery. She loves the way nature beautify herself. She gets overwhelmed by the beauty of natural world. She admires the nature for its quality of remaining beautiful and fresh in spite of human harshness upon it.

Nature serves as the unlimited remedy for human adversity. Researcher suggests the possibility of healing and salvation. Holding the similar opinion Eco critics, William Howarth defines eco criticism in this way:

Eco criticism is a name that implies more ecological literary than advocates now poses, unless they know what embattled course ecology has run during its history Writing that depicts the effect of culture upon nature with a view toward celebrating nature berating its despoiler and revering their harm through political action. (69)

This view expresses that real perspective of eco-criticism is to portray the effect of culture nature. Ecocriticism also celebrate the power of nature to bear cultural ills upon it. In this regard Celebration of nature is found in *The Windup Girl*. In the midst of epidermis too Kenya find the solace in nature proximity." Rice paddies sprawl in all directions, emerald green, bright and neon in the tropic sun. Kanya has-been inside the sinkhole of Krung Thep for so long that it's a relief to see this growing world. It makes her imagine that there is hope (228)."Growing natural world raise hope in Kenya. She hopes of untainted, beautiful natural world despite of the war and epidemic of muted disease. Nature can heal and improve much physical, mental, spiritual, emotional and behavioral health. This research explores the power of nature to comfort human being's sorrows, misery and illness. For the benefits of nature healing power, we have to tune in, connect and allow our self to be healed. Nature makes mentally fresh and strong taking us away anxiety and depression caused by

day to day problems . Our irresponsible action cause irreparable damage to nature as well as human beings too.

In this way the present thesis examines science fiction novel *The Windup Girl* by American writer Paolo Bacigalupi's debut novel. The research exemplifies nature as the healer in order to present the healing power of nature in terms of few romantic idea and eco critical paradigm. Human being should connect themselves with nature for happiness, relief from anxiety and stress. Nature has great power to heal and improve human health. After a meticulous study on the novel in the light of various eco critics on the praise of nature, it becomes clear that human being gets relief, satisfaction and happiness in the lap of mother nature. Human being destroys the nature but the almighty nature bears human cruelty upon it. Nature is the real sources of human eternal happiness. Nature is the only shelter in the face of destructive technology. It is free from any pre-judgment and hostility. Nature provides us shelter, nurture us and protect us from catastrophe. Wilderness is the only shield for human against corruptive force of civilization. Influence of unnatural civilization corrupts human inner goodness and make human immoral. Nature is teacher and a guardian soul. In the process of civilization human being are losing their sensitivity toward the beauty of nature. With growing science and technology human beings becomes indifferent and alienated from mother earth.

The nexus between nature and human life is unavoidable. Human life gets inspired, developed and rich in nature's proximity. Prevalent glory of nature is not perceivable any more since materialistic life and civilization has preoccupied man's life too much to perceive the divine presence. Man can take distance from the commotion of the industrial society and retreat to the peace and return to the nature because nature has always been a safe haven for human being. Protagonist Anderson

is a calorie man. Lake is the owner of spring life factory, who search happiness in materialistic gain gets pleasure in the proximity of nature. He feels heavenly pleasure when he saw Nagaw. Nagaw was the only thing that gave in joy. He feels as if he is in the lap of nature.

Nature is full of genuine emotions of closeness and tenderness. Another important character Kenya forgets all anxiety and pain in the lap of nature. As a captain she has to investigate crime, murder. She has the responsibility to control the epidemic. She feels relief when she connects herself with nature. The growing world and the beauty of nature raise hope of new and pleasant world.

The researcher finds that people should always be in harmony with nature to lead a happy and satisfied life. In *The Wind-up Girl*, Kenya is conscious of natural world. Human beings disobey nature for the certain benefits but nature continues and never betrays mankind. Nature protects and cultivate human from adversity.

Human needless behavior is decimating nature. human beings are suffering from everyday anxiety, stress, pain because they have forgot to tune in with nature.

Hogsen, assistant of Anderson Lake remembers his childhood days when he used to play in river, dust, flying kites. He enjoys playing in river. No materialistic gains have ever make him so happy as he used to feel in those days. Nature and human bonding is inevitable. It is essential to have bonding of nature and culture. Our culture should not destroy our natural bonding. we cannot be happy and success alienating our self from nature. Human identity cannot be separated from natural world. we are natural beings.

The incorporation of human beings into natural life is highly recommended for the relief, relaxation, and happiness of human civilization. While the whole city face trouble of mutated epidemics, crime and war. It is only nature that can save the city

from the epidemics. Queen Seize the sea to establish city far away in hospitable place. So that the flood takes away all things that were wrong. Human beings as the face of component of body, are in close correlation with the nature. As nature is the source of healing in human pain, sorrows, it should be defended in order to defend humanity, nature and human beings. It also indirectly recommends every reader to look back and see how human beings have behaved towards nature in the past, and what the consequences of their anthropocentric attitude towards nature are. It also insists the need to take proper measures to establish harmony with nature.

In *The Windup Girl* mouthpiece character and the central female protagonist, Kenya treats nature with love and care. Science and technologies are essential but it should not violent natural law. we are created according to nature. If we destroy the nature it changes. We can't survive according to changed nature and we are responsible for it. Nature doesn't work or behave according our wish and work because it is spring or main and creatures are byproduct of nature. So human beings need to understand their role in the ecosystem. The assumption of future in the research is to guides us to work balancing the ecosystem. Every living organism has equal space in the cosmos. The novel warns and suggests the people. The researcher believes that people should always be in harmony with nature to lead a happy and satisfied life. Scientist should be precious for not degrading the environment for the sake of Human beings. Extension of some species and over warming is the symptoms of destructive future.

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