

Climate Fiction, a New Perspective on Contemporary Literary Studies

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Abstract

As the world faces unpredictable and unacceptable betrayal done by the human beings daily. Especially, Climate change places prominent and most discussed topic on that. A new genre, Climate fiction or often referred as Cli-Fi (1), has developed to give awareness on pollution and Global warming through literature. Few literary works have given awareness. It explores the contact between environment and human relationships. This paper also discussed the above truth and discussed the fact realistically through the authors like, Jeff Goodell, Paolo Bacigalupi, and Richard Powers. This researcher tries to shedding lights on awareness of trees cultivation, importance of nature, how it's mingled with people's life and new innovations used by grown countries on saving nature. This researcher analyzes from Pulitzer Prize winning author's works to nonfictional writers till. Especially this paper concentrates and reminds on raising sea level, melting glaciers, consequences of climate change in India and South-Asian countries. The corporate power on environmental collapse leads this paper to difficult and hardest way to accept reality. This paper concluded by biotechnology a way which contributes to prevent nature degradation and provide solution to save nature through peace way.
Keywords: Climate Fiction, Global Awareness, Corporate Occupation, Fictional Ideology.

Human being possesses the nature since Sepian's age to till. Human civilization depends the water bodies as much as dry lands for cultivating and utilise waste lands too. Man recreates the nature when he needs it for their purpose. An inspiring source and resource, nature to build civilization and expanding human landscape. We can understand that human being have a good relationship with nature. Nature landscape and scenario were largely used in literature to celebrate human being's gratitude. “You'll find lions, leopards, and bears (although no tigers), along with nearly 100 other animals, insects, and non-human creatures, mentioned throughout the old and new testaments”. (2)

Romantic literature praised the Green literature much more. Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Coleridge praised the nature through their Romantic literature between 1760-1800 respectively. As important, nature is a part of developing civilization we can understand. Romanticism tells the importance of nature and reunites the human culture with it urgently. Due to industrial revolution and expanding urbanization stopped the biodiversity ecosystem. Humans did not understand the reality and forgot to save nature. So nature had been slowly got far. Writing on nature like Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, mentions Slowly Spring as getting good times after hard times. In T.S.Eliot's The Waste Land

exhibits nature connections through its five sections, which are, Burial of dead, Game of chess, Fire sermon, Death by water and what the thunder said?. In American romanticism, a movement called 'Transcendentalism' (3) tells how nature could be unique through the author Henry David Thoreau in his Walden Pond. We can understand that, nature is a unique force which creates an opportunity and destroy it too.

Cosmos energy lies in nature may lead the souls into flown energy. Carson, a writer inhibits and triggers the nature on change; in scientific way she tries to manage it. When she uses to regulating use of fertilizers and pesticides leads ban of DDT. Science is always a part of literature after publishing Origin of Species by Charles Darwin. Science is like a coin had two faces; one is benefit and rather left is opposite. Since nineteenth century to the present, people lost hope on life due to destroying nature. Like Amazon forest fire, African mining, National policies on environment etc., were some of the scientific reason for deployment of nature. Nature gets power from atmosphere like land, water, soil, fire and sky for rain. The atmosphere was already polluted, and we needed to save the rest of it. How we save the nature? Question gets answer from this paper. This paper leads to read about Scientific Fiction and Climate Fiction impacts and its solutions. Main reason for taking action on climate is anthropogenic activities.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin shows the connection of spring to the literature which connects eco-criticism as well. Carson compares and contrasts this same style in her book. (Dunn, R. "In retrospect: Silent Spring")(4). Raymond Williams, a cultural critic and contemporaries of Eco-criticism who criticise the current scenario of ecology to the British literature in his Country and the City. Paolo Bacigalupi influenced the biotechnology, environmental disintegration and private sector power which have desire over greed. As an American author Baciagalupi's biopunk science fiction novel (Wikipedia)(5) discusses the future Thailand which faces so many issues like impact of biotechnology and global warming. Author set this plot in 23rd century Thailand, Biotechnology, would be dominant in biotech, in special; at next, the government of Thailand supports the private concerns not only create markets for products but also diseases. Due to this genetically modified paddy, crops, vegetables and other food grains lead them to the deadly diseases like plagues, incurable sickness, impotency, and cancer patients, etc.

In agriculture, how have genetically modified seeds had a prominent place? We had a question; the answer is Hybrid, which did not have seeds only given the yield. These highly yielding seeds need some chemical to prevent them from decomposing, and give more benefits and some new diseases due to the chemical coat on seeds too. Due to the huge population and very meagre production needs large quantity of food leads this market in growing countries like India, Thailand and etc., In banana, new 'Morris' type given more yield and never cheats the farmer but the genetic modification on fastest growing taken from bats. (6) At present, the seeds companies also selling the pesticides and fertilizers for double benefits. These MNC's selling their products based on Thailand's people culture, as if they were culturally three in them historically. So companies use these ideas to enter into money market as well as their health market too. This story full of new science-fictional ideas and characters also portrayed as scientists and knowledgeable mafia groups. Knowledge is given for save the world. Akkarat and Anderson control the agriculture of Thailand, next trying to destroy seed bank and spread new diseases like plagues. But the nature killed them as in their way in the climax.

The Over story by Richard Powers (Litcharts) (7) introduces the nine main characters through Chestnut trees. In this fictional story, the first part shows Jorgen Hoel and his family with Chestnut tree planting and his son takes pictures of the chestnut every month. Here, Jorgan and his family show that growing urban families and their generations have ecological mercy and help them to improve the climate without knowing. The next character, Ma sih Hsuin, from China, gets three

treasures carved like a tree from his father, which shows to us that very family likes to give a tree as their treasure. Sih Hsuin moves to America and married but they planted Mulberry trees as their family rituals by his three daughters. Even he died beside the mulberry also.

The third, Adam Appich's father plants tree, Maple is for Adam. His father gives as a gift of four trees to his family. The fourth, Ray Brinkman and Dorothy Cazaly, after their marriage plans, want to plant something new in their yard. Here Ray and Dorothy fights and broke up their relationship until they saw their yard. After that they reunites which shows us that nature given curiosity to reunite anything. The fifth, Douglas Pavlicek, after a plane attack, he was saved by a Bunyan tree and recovered soon. With the gratitude he wants to plant thousands of Bunyan and Douglas-fir-seedlings. Neelay Mehta, the sixth character, a heir of Indian Immigrants, he was cheated by teacher in project submission so he was fallen from tree. But after his recovery, his mastery on coding helps him on seating at Stanford University. He receives an auspicious vision from the Stanford trees to create a game for his players. He got fame only through trees.

From The Over story, we received, every aspects in this book touches tree planting as way of salvation for humanity. But the present generation not doing conventionally. The seventh character, Patricia Westerford, a biologist and basically an ecologist by the help of her father. She published articles and do research on botany on trees, especially, she found out that trees can communicate with their fellow trees through releasing gases. Even after her suicide attempt she only enliven in this world because of her interest on trees like her father. The eighth character, Olivia Vandergriff, student of Actuarial Science, but her life direction changed due to her indiscipline. Later she gets a power of sensing on redwood trees cutting, and she started "Life Defense Force" (8) to save redwood trees.

The Over story by Richard Powers connecting his all characters with ecology and environment. In this story, nine important characters are connected with ecology through tree planting. This researcher connecting tree plantation needs for to conservation of forest as well as climate. Trees are essential to produce oxygen to disseminate carbon dioxide and save atmosphere. Here author trying to tell the importance of trees through each and every character. So he connects the ecology with characters as each and aligned them in a linear method at last. In this method, author joined all characters through Patricia and she died after this union. The book remembers the importance of tree planting which is a lifestyle of human being.

In the Nobel Prize acceptance speech of Wangari Maathai, she started the greenbelt movement in 1977. In Kenya, people suffered for lack of food nutrition, firewood and jobless. Homemaker women are largely inside the home and fetch water for drinking and household is their biggest problem. Due to their poverty and lack of education, people suffered lot. Even though they export good quality and quantity of commodity, did not get their better income. So she helped them through her education on biotechnology to planting trees. Tree planting became their passion aftermath. In 'kikuyu' community, tribal people changes tree logs to compromise and get peace when commits violence among them. Trees are their symbol of civilization and God too. During their step towards greenbelt in Kenya, they found that people occupied forest lands to convert them as farmlands for more profit. Even after an arrest and brutal attack, Maathai took forwards her action. After fifty years, she mentioned in her Nobel Prize acceptance speech, people get good and clean water nearby their household.

People take care of their food, income, job and financial stability only because of trees planting as on the name of Greenbelt movement. At present Kenya, after fifty years of struggle and hardworking, a country example for self confidence and green is unavoidable truth. People are serving gratitude to nature even after her death. So if we worship the nature, nature will ready to serve gratitude two hundred percent. Maathai told that, trees serve as their symbol of culture,

to remember their culture is their lifetime achievement. Colonization of western culture spread negative thoughts and abolished the aboriginal culture. We want to know our values and culture. World civilization starts from tribal community, so that every community of people follows nature as their God and worshiped them accordingly. In culture we not only have ideology but health, medicine, war techniques and life. Because culture born on the waterbed shores like pond, river and sea. In culture, trees has the prominent places, like the usage of food, medicine etc., In Tamil culture, people of tamilians' serve their gratitude through festivals and rituals like Pongal, Thiruvizha to celebrate nature and trees. Especially, Pongal festival is dedicated for serving Gratitude to nature, the Sun, cattle's, farm land and farmers. When we worship the culture we obey life values. Through the culture our forefathers saved the nature indirectly, unknowingly becoming scientists. They know that to save nature means to save world and people. Through this practice, we can maintain the climate as we wish. At present, climate fiction is on trending because people have forgotten to save nature. It leads to the deployment of climate, deforestation, soil erosion, ozone depletion, acid rain, climate change etc., So, do follow culture to save nature and climate to save the globe. As the human race, we wish to leave good air, unpolluted land, clean water and clear sky for future generations.

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