

THE HUNGRY TIDE*Ms. Arshiya**M. Phil Scholar**Chevalier T. Thomas Elizabeth College for Women*

THE HUNGRY TIDE is a predictive novel of remarkable wisdom, beauty and humanity. Natural life born concurrency in the place meant for plants and creatures, recovery of nearshore areas for the construction of structures, and destruction of mangroves which are niche for seabirds, amphibians and the aquatic creatures are traced out as the root cause for the ecological and environmental problems and the source for starving currents and earthquakes. But the Norwegian champion Arne Naess is of the view that humans are neither the monarchs nor the center of the creation, but are lodged in a vast living matrix and are subject to the laws of reciprocity(292).

This is specific in this new focuses on man's impregnable struggle with nature. Life is precarious in the marshy land of Sunderban, an archipelago of isles, spread between the ocean and plains of Bengal, there are no borders to separate fresh water from seaman, watercourse from ocean and land from water. Survival is an everybody's battle for the settlers of the Sundarbans who have learned to strike a balance with nature. A mangrove timber is a nature unto itself, unlike other timberland or jungles. There are no towering trees, no ferns, no wildflowers, no drooling monkeys; mangrove leaves are tough and the thick greenery hampers the visibility. At no moment can natural beings have any query of the terrain's hostility to their presence, of its cunning and resourcefulness, its determination to destroy or expel them. Every time dozens of people decay in the grasp of that thick greenery, killed by fire- eaters, snakes and crocodiles. The surges also are false. The runs reach several country

long hauls inland and everyday thousands of mangrove timbers dissolve to arise hours thereafter. No bone dares to make a home there except the truly dispossessed and displaced who are unwanted and who have nowhere to go. They've settled there to squeeze out a living from the barren, unyielding salty tracts of land. The men are primarily fishers who depend on the tideway and the beach for fish and crabs for sustenance is unimaginable without the actuality of nature. Man is conscious of his dependence on the bountiful flora and fauna. It isn't just the cultural and aesthetic aspect of life which breathes the wealth of the beautiful earth. It's a precondition for survival itself. Like any other learned movement, ecological learned review is gaining instigation in the present day climate of environmental enterprises. The cross road of terrain, water, natural beings and their culture. The current which is always starving comes by twofold day- to- day, performing in a constant reshaping of the land and an lodging of anything endless. During partition in 1947, mass migration of East Bengali Hindus to West Bengal in India took place.(Eco-Feminism p-93) It was especially the advanced class Hindus who were agonized by Muslim tenants. They fled and set up exile in the homes of their rich mates and relations of Calcutta. But low class Hindus 'scrunched' on public and private land. The runs in Sunderbans reach nearly three hundred kilometres inland and every day thousands of acres of timber dissolve submarine. It emerges hours latterly. The islet is reshaped nearly daily by important currents. The theme of the new ranges from history to the current events which he reinterprets and weaves together. Though the new deals with the pitfall of Sunderbans with the lurking fire- eater in the jungle and white looking but deadly crocodiles in the water, the fisher who squeeze out a living, the study of Dolphins by Piya, a cetologist, Kanai a translator, the core of the novel lies in the ruthless discipline and death of East Pakistan émigrés who had run down from the Dandakaranya émigré camps to Morichjhampi as they felt that the ultimate region would give them with

familiar envisions and hence a better life. This is a reality which is nearly forgotten.

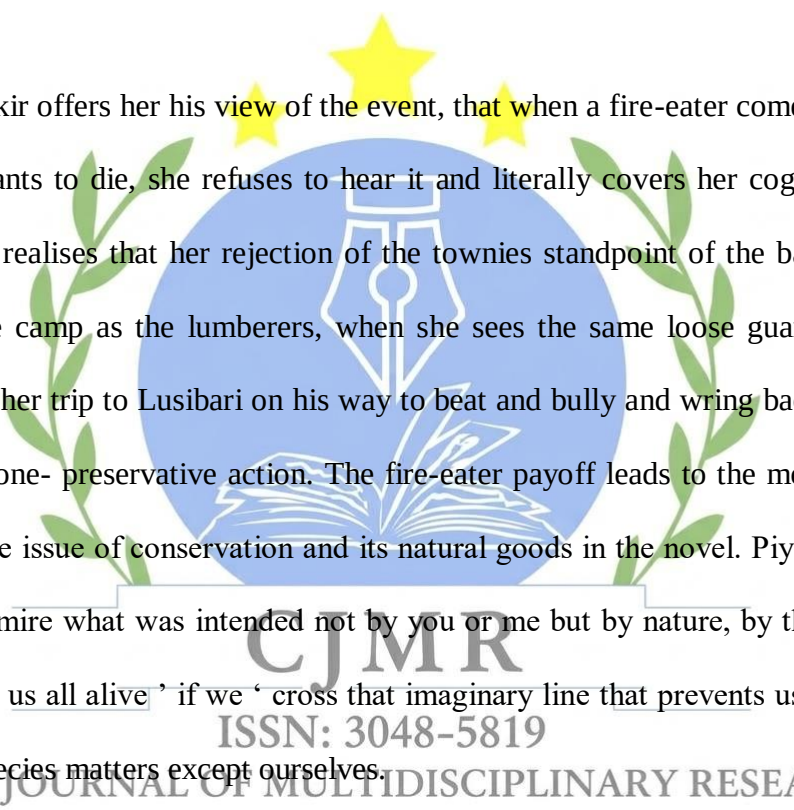
The story centres on two guests to Sunderban Community. It's a story about adventure and doubtful love, identity and history, set in one of the most fascinating region on the earth. Amitav portrays the globalization embodied in Americanized Piya with her hi- tech GPS device, original identity represented by Fokir, and Kanai the Delhi tenant. Part globalized modernistic entrepreneurs shifting in between a transcultural shift is seen when Kanai reads passages from his Uncle's journals, the passages are reproduced in English but the reader is asked to imagine Kanai reading them in Bengali. Some of the places mentioned in the novel are Lusibari, Garjontola. Canning, Gosaba Satjelia, Morichjhampi and Emilybari. Lusibari and Garjontola are fictitious. (JETIR) Gosaba, Satjelia, Morichjhampi and Emilybari are real places inhabited by émigrés from East Bengal and other dispossessed coalitions of society. (P.401) Lusibari becomes the main focus places in the process of development and it is a small islet that supports a population of several thousands. Some of the people were descended from the first settlers, who had arrived in 1920s. (JETIR) Others had come back-to-back, some after the partition of the key in 1947 and some after the Bangladesh war of 1971. Many people had come indeed more now, when other near islets were vigorously inhabited. The focus of their appearance was to make room for wildlife conservation systems.

Nature is a great commemorative of the flash nature of the divisions between individualities of whatever social class. In the wake of rising natural disasters like earthquakes and record this paper will emphasize the following factors – the power of Nature and its borderless state, lives of people living in suchlike unusual settings and it also underscores the fragility of man's brief time on earth.

The study reminds one that natural beings are weaklings in the hands of immortal nature and emphasizes strongly the struggle of humans for survival in adverse conditions. Each day of their lives is hence uncertain, making survival precarious on those isles, also applied to as the “ tide country ”. Ghosh blends ethnography and history. Ethnography in which Ghosh delineates a series of artistic features of the current country’s microcommunity. It speaks about the Utopia community establisher in the Sunderbans at the onset of the 20th century by the visionary scot Daniel Hamilton. ‘ S ’ Daniel’s education was in Scotland, a harsh deep freeze and rocky place. His pedagogues trained him that life’s most important reading is “ labour conquers everything ”. A moment nighed when Daniel Hamilton with his compatriots had to quit his indigenous land to cast about his future and he opted India. He came to Calcutta and joined Mackinnon & McKenzie, a company with which he’d a family connection.(JETIR). This company dealt tickets for the P&O shipping line, which was further one of the largest in the world. Young Daniel worked hard and vended multiple first class, equivalent class, third class, steerage Ghosh has made tremendous exploration work and has presented the evolutionary system of creation in a unique way. He has been preoccupied with the presence of animistic creation and its ecological balance in that region.(Eco-critic p-51) .He imparts so important information about gigantic dolphin, and about foliage and fauna of the position. He also shows Sunderban isn't only the meeting of tide ways and the blue; the place is an amazing meeting point of different civilizations, which seems insolvable at any other place. It's also a strange love story of two addicts Piya and Fokir. They spent days in the stretches of the canal on the tree. Where both the addicts couldn't swap words each other. Ghosh’ s the Hungry Tide is set in the mangrove islets of Sunderbans, West Bengal. The Hungry Tide explores exile resettlement in the timber reserves of Marichjhapi, Sunderban and the complex Man- creature relationship in the archipelagos ecosystem. This novel focuses on the ongoing stress between humanity and the

environs in the Sunderbans, the Tide country of West Bengal, India and Bangladesh. This paper will give a new sapience to the anthologies about the untouched region of this novel. This sixth novel of Amitav Ghosh, considers the conflicts between the terrain and its tenacious residents, and between those groups intent on conserving the Sunderbans unique submarine life and barracuda population; eventually at the expenditure of its residents. The novel's centre character is a scientist, the American Piyali Roy from India. So it isn't surprising that technology appears with some frequency throughout *The Hungry Tide*. Ghosh offers both alarms and cautions of how it can mix with tone. Amitav Ghosh has discovered yet another new home, calling a atypical place from its chronicle, lingo and the mythos and getting it to life. Yet the achievement of *The Hungry Tide* is in its disquisition of a far darker and further unknowable jungle, the natural heart. This novel is at its stylish when it describes the wild, untameable and fierce rates of nature, which don't bend to natural, will. This novel is full of pictorial descriptions of barracuda and their mortal prey, crocodiles, snakes, large timber of mangroves, storms and fatal typhoons. *The Hungry Tide* is set in a remote part of northeast India know as the Sunderbans which consists of thousands of small islets formed by the interflow of two gutters as they flow into the Bay of Bengal. Life is precarious with shifting islets, fire-eaters and other bloodsuckers, poor soil, and minimum contact with the outside world. Ghosh describes the people of the Sunderbans, their history, and their struggles with natural world.(JETIR) .It's an amazing story of the land and the people of Sunderban. The struggle of the people is against nature, the current, the storm, the fire-eater, and the fearful surroundings. The new seeks to link the natural stories with the broader story of the ecological and environmental forces that have acted on the region. agreeing the creatures allows Nirmal to begin to hear to the voices of others, and find his humanity not in its exclusivity and permanence but in its durability with the ephemerality and transformative processes of the natural world. Their relationship with that world isn't defined

by absentminded generalities similar as conservation. The natural world is one with which they live in collective reliance, fumbling it and when necessary defending themselves against it. It's different but in a way more profound relationship with the natural that Piya has to accept when she's forced to realise that Fokir isn't a bulge of her ideal understanding and conserving nature. When Fokir joins in the payoff of the trapped fire-eater that has attacked the townies she's shocked and disappointed since she has assumed that he'd partake her beliefs.



When Fokir offers her his view of the event, that when a fire-eater comes into a natural agreement it wants to die, she refuses to hear it and literally covers her cognizance. But in short order she realises that her rejection of the townies standpoint of the barracuda places her in the same camp as the lumberers, when she sees the same loose guard that she had encountered on her trip to Lusibari on his way to beat and bully and wring backhanders from the vill for its tone- preservative action. The fire-eater payoff leads to the most unequivocal discussion of the issue of conservation and its natural goods in the novel. Piya's counter that ' if we don't admire what was intended not by you or me but by nature, by the earth, by the earth that keeps us all alive ' if we ' cross that imaginary line that prevents us from deciding that no other species matters except ourselves.

The Hungry Tide considers not only the issue of environmental conservation and how it might be achieved but the issue of how we might begin to understand the diversity of the natural not only as a conversion between different kinds of earthborn societies and values, the rich, the poor, the developed, the natural, the fluent and the silenced. But also as a adaptation of the idea of how the human is defined in itself and how this needs to reflect the

broader ranks of life across species and truly across the idea of the whole interrelated pattern of living forces that constitute the globe.

Conclusion

Nature which is spread per over is sympathetic to man. It not only gives solace to man but is also its instructor, companion, guardian and anchor. Why should besides man destroy it? Green which stands for novelty and humbleness is soon fading amid all other material colours. Only when man lives in the midst of nature can he be a natural. With nature laggardly losing itself, man too is soon coming an creature. The Hungry Tide provides multiple optics on the Sunderbans ecosystem of mangrove forested isles and mudflats, representing the constant conversions it undergoes, because of day-to-day tidal inundations with sections of islet being temporary submerged and with seawater. Ghosh's utmost gift as a pen may well be his sense of place. A topography, a metropolis, a hamlet on the edge of a desert; it's these images that we summon from his novels when we're retreated from them in memory. The region is supposed to conclude its name from the sunderi tree, as the mangrove is locally called in his book. Ghosh has presented the overall natural and environmental approach to his vision clear in his fresh The Hungry Tide. The pains have been made to prove that the novel of Amitav Ghosh is analysed on the eco critical study and would sure give a new and a unique way of reading to the albums in the environs of ecological study and approach.

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