

**THE FICTIONAL WORLD OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY  
AND ARIBAM CHITRESHWAR SHARMA:  
AN ECO-ETHICAL ANALYSIS**

(Thesis submitted to Nagaland University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English)

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## **DECLARATION**

I Nongmaithem Suraj Kumar, hereby declare that the subject matter of my thesis entitled **The Fictional World of Ernest Hemingway and Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma: An Eco-Ethical Analysis**, is a bonafide record of work done by me and that the contents of this thesis did not form the basis of the award of any previous degree to me to the best of my knowledge to anybody else, and that the thesis has not been entitled by me for any research degree in any other university or institute.

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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **The Fictional World of Ernest Hemingway and Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma: An Eco-Ethical Analysis**, is a bonafide record of research work done by **Mr. Nongmaithem Suraj Kumar, Regn. No. 689/2015**, Department of English, Nagaland University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English, this thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other title and that the thesis represents independent and original work on the part of the candidate under my supervision. This is again certified that the research has been undertaken as per UGC regulations 2009 and the candidate has fulfilled the criteria mentioned in the University Ordinances-OC-4. Sub-section 5 (i) of the Section-9 for submission of the thesis and UGC regulations amended up to 2016.

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## **Preface**

The first chapter entitled “The Introduction” deals about “Ecology”, “Environment” and “Environmental Ethics”. Ecology means the analysis and study of interactions among living organisms and their environment. It includes the study of interactions between different or same organisms of an environment. Environment means the surroundings. Our environment consists of land, water, air, plants, animals, solid wastes and other things that are surrounding us to maintain a balance or equilibrium in nature, Man and environment are closely intertwined with each other. Environmental ethics helps in finding men’s moral and ethical obligations towards the environment. But human values become a factor when compared environmental ethics.

Further, the chapter also deals with “Ernest Hemingway and A. Chitreshwar Sharma: Life, Works and Vision” deals with an elaborate study of the life, major works and the visions of the two authors regarding the eco-ethical values and their similarities.

The second chapter entitled “Myriad Thematic World of Hemingway and A. Chitreshwar Sharma” deals with the works of both the authors and analyzed their works from eco-ethical view point and critically discussed. How ecological concerns find expression in their works is examined carefully.

Then, the third chapter entitled “Fictional Oeuvres of Hemingway and A. Chitreshwar Sharma” deals with the works of both the authors with respect to eco-ethical perspectives establishing relationship between the form and content of their writings.

The fourth chapter entitled “Multiple Aspects of Eco-ethical Analysis of the Works of Hemingway and A. Chitreshwar Sharma” deals with multiple aspects of eco-ethical analysis of the works of both the authors (Hemingway and A. Chitreshwar Sharma). The similarities, dissimilarities and uniqueness is carefully analyzed.

The fifth chapter entitled “Hemingway and Chitreshwar Sharma’s Major Aesthetic Discourse and Craftsmanship” deals with the taste, skills and art of portraying the eco-ethical values in the works of the authors is discussed.

Lastly, the sixth chapter entitled “Conclusion” sum up the findings of the eco-ethical study and suggestions will be placed for further implications of the study stating possibilities more comparative works in this field. It represents the findings of the study.





**Fig.1 Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961) A Nobel Laureate.**



**Fig2. Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma (1939-Present) Sahitya Akademi Award Winner**

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

Ecology means the analysis and study of interactions among living organisms and their environment. It includes the study of interactions between different or same organisms of an environment. Further, ecology is a human science which means that it deals with the human social interaction with the surrounding environment. The word “Ecology” was coined by the German scientist Ernest Haeckel back in 1866. Ecological thought is a derivative of the previously established trends in philosophy, particularly from ethics and politics. Its origin is complex in nature due to its interdisciplinary nature.

Environment means the surroundings. Our environment consists of land, water, air, plants, animals, solid wastes and other things that are surrounding us to maintain a balance or equilibrium in nature, Man and environment are closely intertwined with each other. Different groups of people working in different areas express it in various ways. For example: When physical scientists talk about environment they generally tend to refer to the physical environment that comprises of the three systems viz. Lithosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere. Biologists often refer to biological environment which consists of all living organisms of the Biosphere. Similarly, to the social scientists, environment refers to the social, cultural, economic and organizational environments.

Further, environment may be defined as "the sum total of all social, cultural, economical, biological, physical and chemical factors etc. that surrounds the 'man' to give him the necessary protection." On this account, we can view the environment into two types. One is the natural environment comprising of the air, water, solid wastes, noise, radiation, soil, timber, wildlife and living space. And the second one which consists of the man-made environment that deals with the

work of housing, technology, aesthetics, transportation, utilities, settlement, urbanization and so on.

These environmental components are considered as the valuable resources and are mostly exploited and utilized by men to fulfill their basic physical needs. They can be considered as the fellow members of the global eco-system with which man establishes the emotional, intellectual, or physical relationships and these provide the basis for a sense of purpose of life to them. So, man is firmly placed as an important part of the global ecosystem, which depends on him much as he depends on it. Thus, for this very reason there is a close relationship between man and environment.

However due to the increasing population and greed of mankind, various natural elements like forest of the hilly regions are destroyed. This causes a real threat among the natural habitats of the environment. Then, environmental problems which were not known in the past are slowly coming out in the present and now the perception of an environmental problem or crisis began to emerge all around the globe.

Further, if we look from the literature point of view, we could see the importance of nature conveyed by various authors, poets, writers and novelists all around the globe. For instance, William Wordsworth who is regarded as one of the most famous poets of Romantic Era uses nature to bring about elements of belongingness, admiration and care. He further connects with nature in a deeper yet simpler manner. Most of his works speaks about good old memories that can be cherished and connects them with the environment. To mention a few, includes *The Solitary Reaper*, *The Daffodils*, *The World is Too Much with Us*, *Tintern Abbey*, *To a Butterfly*.

Then, comes P.B. Shelly who unlike any other natural poets uses nature to describe the deeper things like those of the society and human's inner thoughts. His poetry has a deep and beautiful meaning. Nature is described in a more sacred and mystic manner in his works. Some of his famous works include Ode to the West Wind, The Cloud, Ode to a Skylark and O World! O Life! O Time.

Again, no one can forget John Keats whose poems are thrilled by the readers till today. He is one of peculiar kind of poets who provoked the readers to imagine his descriptions of nature. Though most of his poems are focused on the environment, his struggles of life are also clearly reflected. He believes that nature always plays an important role in the life of a human being. Some of his noted poems include Ode on a Grecian Urn, Ode to Autumn, Ode to a Nightingale and Bright Stars.

Another nature loving poet is Robert Frost who is regarded as one of the greatest poets of America. He is one of those poets who are highly admired and loved all over the world. He is the only American poet who was awarded Pulitzer prize for poetry four times. Most of his works is connected with everyday life to nature. To name a few poems they include The Road Not Taken and Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening.

Another American natural poet Walt Whitman has often mesmerized by his style of writing by drawing the reader's attention to the everyday wonder of the natural world. He believes that nature is the medium through which all human beings can have connections over time, distance and superficial difference. He portrays nature as all powerful as it can form a strong bond across any difference of ideas- ideological or physical. Some of his noted poems are Kosmos, Crossing Brooklyn Ferry and The Voice of the Rain.

India is a land of various caste, creed, religion, sex and culture. It is a land where various legends in many fields are born. It is too famous for in the fields of literature, arts and culture. The land is born with famous politicians, poets, freedom fighters and sport persons. The country is blessed with lots of nature loving poets. Rabindranath Tagore was one the greatest Indian poet who was awarded Nobel Prize in Literature for his work Gitanjali in 1913. His poetry stems from his love of nature and commitment to see God through personal service. Further, his writing shows that there are various ways in which man had relations with various natural elements like water, floras, faunas and the mother earth. Again, he talks about eco-friendly lifestyle of Indian villages which show that India has a great for nature. Some of his famous natural poems includes Gitanjali, On the Nature of Love and Stray Birds.

Sarojini Naidu is one of the foremost Indian English poetesses of Nature. She shares her love of nature through various forms of writings and further sings her intense delight in nature in a unique tradition. She is truly involved in nature, its loveliness and freshness. Of all the natural poets of India, she alone has recaptured and responded beautifully to the natural environment. Her understanding of nature is very unique and covers every aspect of its phenomenon. Further, she has a wide range of touch towards the natural world – the sense of wonder in a child, youth and feelings of old age. She loves nature for its own sake like the fascinating colours, sweet fragrance and enchanting melodies. Some of her poems include Palanquin Bearers, In the Forest and Autumn Song.

Again India has A.K. Ramanujan, one of the prolific natural poets of South India. Most of his poems revolve around the five natural elements viz. earth, fire, wind, water and sky. Further, he believes that the human eyes can see only by constantly moving them and affirm that one should view things which are in a continuous state over a fixed period of time to grasp the beauty of nature and its

great work. Some of his works include A River, The Black Hen and Elements of Composition.

Then, we have north-east India which comprises of eight states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Each of these states is unique and different from one another in culture, landscape and language. These states are rich in natural elements like beautiful hillocks, exotic flora and fauna, lakes and rivers flowing across the different places and mountains. To mention some of the beautiful landscapes include The Loktak Lake (The only fresh water lake in the N.E), Mt. Kanchenjunga, Living root bridge, Dzuko Valley, Majuli Island and Brahmaputra River.

However, the beauties of the nature are beautifully portrayed by the poets of these states. To mention a few names of contemporary poetry in English includes Temsula Ao, Robin Ngangom, Uddipana Goswami, Mamang Dai, Easterine Kire and Thangjam Ibopishak Singh. The poems of all of these poets have multi faceted voices. The common features include the presentation of legends, mountains, myths, rivers, hills, tradition, culture and multi-ethnic people of the regions. The most notable characteristic of poetry from these parts of India is about the ecological concern. The feeling of conscious use of ecology in the works of these poets can be found after reading their poetry. Nature plays a major role in the subject matter of these poets and yet a concern for ecology is rare in their writings in comparison with the other poets of India.

Ramchandra Guha, another noted Indian writer in the field of Environment has recently produced a book named “Environmentalism: A Global History”. In the book the author compares environmental movement with that of a child of early sixties that has stayed in its course of action gaining power, prestige and

perhaps public appreciation which was the most important than the other two. He further states that different countries have different laws regarding the preservation and conservation of environment.

Also he further conveys that history of environmentalism around the globe follows a similar type of pattern viz. an early period of pioneering and prophecy, culminating in recent decades in a widespread social movement. The author discusses Environmentalism into two waves: Initial response to Industrialism and intellectual response coupled with mass movement. His book gives a detailed historical analysis and account of the origin of environmental concerns on how different institutions and individuals have propagated, perceived and acted upon their experiences of environmental degradation.

Guha's first wave of environmentalism shows the beginning of response to the onset of industrialism. This wave goes on step by step with the Industrial revolution which altered the natural world through extraction, production and transportation of nature and its resources. The pace of environmental destruction accelerated with the increase in population and nature became a source of supplier of cheap raw materials as well as a dumping ground of unwanted residues of economic growth.

Further, the book also talks about how the industrialization has affected rural economy and transformed agriculture through various methods of production. Like all the social movements, the environmental movement has in itself had different folding elements like individuals, trends, traditions and ideologies. The first portion of the book describes three unique varieties of response to the emergence and impact of industrial society. They are:



- a) The moral and cultural critique of the Industrial Revolution is expressed in a unique and rich literary tradition termed as BACK TO LAND. Great romantic poets like William Wordsworth and Blake saw only “the darker side of the great change” resulting from the “Industrial Revolution”. The damages done to nature, by cities and factories such that common people were no longer able to breathe fresh air properly were also cited. Through their poetry and philosophy they maintain that even though the villagers were illiterate and unsound they were in close touch with nature than the city dwellers.

Eg: John Ruskin: A Prof. of poetry at Oxford focused on the negative consequences of Industrialization. According to him modern man has paralyzed nature, viewing it as a source of raw material to be exploited like the pre- modern man saw in the natural world. He started a campaign in 1876 to prevent the extension of the railroad into Lake District fearing that tourists would destroy the district. He further built institutions like St. George that ran farms and craft shops which stressed on self-sufficiency and simplicity. Then handicrafts were revived by his disciple William Morris who wanted to turn England from a grimy backyard of a workshop into a beautiful garden which was filled with natural elements.

William Wordsworth, John Ruskin, Carpenter and Morris have influenced and inspired the establishment of various environmental societies in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century that has helped to set aside forests, wetlands or preserved historic buildings and parks thereby saving at least some portions of England from the unwanted effects of urban-Industrial civilization.

Mahatma Gandhi the father of nation of Indian community too was influenced by Edward Carpenter's book named "Civilization: its cause and cure" which was published in 1889 was often considered as a kind of text for the back to land movement. Gandhiji said "The World has enough for everybody's need, but not for one person's greed". His vision for a free India was a rural one. He opposed industrialization of agriculture and advocated the use of organic manure because modern methods of agricultural practice include fertilizer and chemicals which in turn would affect the soil and its nutrients.

- b) The second strand of environmentalism is termed as SCIENTIFIC CONSERVATION which emerged as a global movement by the late nineteenth century. Here the foresters are taking the lead in establishing resource management agencies in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America. They began to speak about national forests and rivers as property of the nation. This second variety of environmentalism "Scientific Conservation" chooses not to turn its back on industrial society but to tame its excesses. They propagated careful research guidance by experts to reduce the impact of industrialization with regards to pollution and depletion of natural resources thereby leading to the conservation of natural resources.
- c) The third strand of environmentalism known as WILDERNESS IDEA is a combination of various elements like morality, science and aesthetics. Here contributions of environmentalist Scotsman Patrick Geddes is significant, ran a museum in Edinburgh and established a college in the south of France. He was an admirer of Marsh and Ruskin. He taught sociology in Bombay and botany in Dundee. He was a social-

ecologist who sought to understand the dynamic inter-relationships between human societies and their natural environments.

His main concern was that of the town and city planning—how the city exploits the countryside for resources like energy and materials. He called for a return to village life which was filled with its beauty of surroundings and its contact with nature. However he views that town planning was important—he stressed on the creation of open spaces, setting up parks, planting and protecting trees and the conservation of water bodies. Again his disciples namely Lewis Mumford an American historian and Indian Sociologist Radhakamal Mukherjee carried his ideas forward.

Louis Mumford a historian believes that the organic unity between the city and the hinterland like medieval Europe was distributed by coal and iron based Industrialization of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has resulted in the development of pollution, unhygienic slums and deteriorating environment. He hoped for the emergence of a society based on non-polluting sources of energy like solar power, wind energy and hydroelectricity. This he wished would restore in the following the three distributed equilibrium:

- i) The equilibrium between the city and the village.
- ii) The equilibrium in population (by balancing birth and death rates) and
- iii) The important equilibrium between humans and nature.

Radhakamal Mukherjee an Indian Sociologist was influenced by Geddes who lived in India for a short period. He insisted that a social group must consider the relation of the interwoven biotic communities to which it is linked—plants, animals and natural surroundings of a region. He even studied the Indo-Gangetic plain closely. He found exhaustion and depletion of forest, soil and depleting yields everywhere. He further believes that renewal and enrichment of nature should be man's ultimate goal to save nature. He called for an alliance with the entire range of ecological forces through new values "a thought for tomorrow, sacrifice for inhabitants yet unborn".

Combining reason with passion of Geddes, Mukherjee and Mumford tradition of social ecology goes beyond the partial visions of other environmentalism traditions and brings together three realms:

- 1) Of the wilderness,
- 2) The countryside and
- 3) The city.

These realms are often tending to view in isolation by others. Further for a regionalist programme works simultaneously for the preservation of the primeval wild, the restoration of a stable rural community and for the urban-industrial complex that is sustainable without being parasitical.

The second portion the book describes the Environmentalism's second wave which can be studied in seven different categories namely THE ECOLOGY OF AFFLUENCE, WAVES WITHIN THE WAVE, THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT, RADICAL AMERICAN ENVIRONMEN-TALISM, THE

## GERMAN GREENS, THE SOUTHERN CHALLENGE, and ONE WORLD OR TWO.

The 'Green Agenda' of the first wave was related to the margins of public life by an event of a global consequence— The Second World War where the political situation across the world was that of the victory of Good over Evil. There was a pre-occupation with productivity and production. The whole nations around the globe were divided into developed and developing nations. In 1941, American President Roosevelt spoke of a world founded on the basis of four essential freedoms namely freedom of expression, worship, want and fear. A decade later it seems as if the four freedoms most cherished by the 'Affluent Society' were:

- a) Freedom to produce,
- b) Freedom to consume,
- c) Freedom to get rich and
- d) Freedom to get richer.

The goal of the developing countries was the removal of poverty. Leaders like Nehru in India, Sukarno in Indonesia, and Nasser in Egypt believed that development and rapid Industrialization would end poverty, unemployment and make for a strong and self-reliant society. Thus these developing nations called for intensive use of nature and natural resources. Henry Morgenthau U.S Secretary of Treasury 1945 at the time of founding the World Bank states “the earth is infinitely blessed with natural riches”. In this way the prospect of unending Economic growth promised to the people of North and the prospect of becoming a great nation like America, offered to developing and under developed countries. Thus, science was looked upon as an endless frontier of technology or as an inexhaustible resource.

Further, a discordant voice came from Berkeley Geographer Carl Sauer states “We have not learnt the difference between Yield and loot”. F.F Schumacher, a German Economist believed that the ideology of economic expansion had legitimized the exploitation of non-renewable resources. This would surely lead to self- destruction. Mumford has deplored the rule of power, prestige, and profit. He believes that Love must take the lead only, and then the earth and life on it will be safe again. Mirabehn a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi whose primary concern was with the rehabilitation of the village economy but was worried by the way in which nature was being plundered, spoiled and disorganized by man. She further stressed on the need to understand, study nature’s balance and develops our lives within her laws.

### **THE ECOLOGY OF AFFLUENCE**

It was during 1962 that the second wave took off through the medium of a book described as a ‘Bible’ and a founding event of modern environmentalism. This landmark book so called ‘SILENT SPRING’ was the work of Rachael Carson a biologist. It was a book on pesticide pollution. The central problem was the contamination of environment with the pesticide that can cause great harm not only to human but also to the other beings. These chemicals such as D.D.T (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) an insecticide had found a great favour among farmers and scientists. Though it was used for a worthy purpose to increase food production by eliminating pests had now become ‘elixirs of death’.

The chemicals applied to plants and trees are slowly reached into the soil and water thus entering the food chain system by passing from one organism to another. From insects and birds to fish and animals, they went on to enter the human body in minimal doses. Thus these chemicals posed a danger to the diverse

forms of life. The title “Silent Spring” refers to the death of the birds named ‘Robin’ in parts of New England. They heralded the coming of spring but now the spring comes unheralded and early mornings are silent. She speaks of the killing of American national bird-- Eagle and the death of Salmon before arriving finally to the threat of human life through chemical ingestion, illustrated by the increasing incidence of cancer.

Silent Spring helps environmentalist in realizing that, “nature was an intricate web of life whose interwoven strands lead from microbes to man”. This notion called for a modest, gentle and cautious attitude towards nature. This book made people rethink and the federal government outlawed the use of D.D.T and a Pesticide Control Act was passed in 1972 and a Toxic substances control Act 1974 which monitored the use of chemicals. The impact of this book was not confined to the US alone. It was translated into 12 other languages and there was a resurgence of environmentalist in Europe. Rachael Carson wrote ‘Silent Spring’ with the wariness of the first wave of environmentalism and the important contributions from Marsh, Muir and Leopold. Therefore it is referred to as the Age of Ecological Innocence, which seems to have effectively wiped away the memory and heritage of the first wave of environmentalism.

### **WAVES WITHIN THE WAVE**

Carson inspired a lot of environmental debate in the 1960's and 1970's and several biologists wrote extensively on varied aspects like The Destruction of California (Dasmann), The Population Bomb (Ehrlich), and The tragedy of the Commons (Hardin). In UK, the first to ring alarm bells were F. Fraser Darling, C.H. Waddington, Eric Ashby and Julian Huxley all of them were biologists with an interest in protecting the environment. An Economist E.F. Schumacher in 1973

published 'Small is Beautiful' which expressed the need to use machines where the production process would be cheap, little energy will be consumed and be sensitive to the environment. He was influenced by Gandhiji.

Thus both in Europe and North America, there was a lot of environmental concern. Many environmental activists were considered by the dominant ruling ideologies as "backward-looking reactionaries", 'prophets of doom' especially to the Socialists and Economists. Ecologist Barry Commoner wrote that economic motivation has resulted in anti-ecological changes in technology and production since the Second World War. Spanish scholar Juan Martinez Alier coined the term 'effluents of affluence' to refer to the changes that have turned the nation's factories, farms, vehicles and shops into seed-beds of pollution.

## **THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT**

From 1969 there has been a change in activism and the approaches adopted. Earlier activists used the power of their words to persuade people to join or follow them. Some of them worked closely with politicians and public officials. Contemporary environmentalism tended to resort to more militant forms of action. There were several movements with a distinct identity: Feminist movements, Civil rights movement, environmental movements etc. There were marches and processions. Earth Day was held on April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1970 describing as the 'largest organized demonstration in human history'. Swedish sociologist Andrew Jamison has written about the new social movements that were the work of the young people impatient with the political methods of the elders.

Environmentalism steadily grew in support and influence from various sources. In 1970's and 1980's environmentalists relied on lawyers and scientists



who would work with, rather work against the industry and government. Legislations were drafted to protect nature or control effluents. Over a period of time in recent years has generated a counter-movement---a struggle to return environmentalism to its confrontational past. In US, this radical reaction was given by Dave Foreman, founder of Earth First. According to him many environmentalists had begun to resemble bureaucrats and this needed to change.

### **RADICAL AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTALISM**

There are two legitimate claimants to the radical label viz. purity and militancy. The first strand in the wilderness movement is known as “DEEP ECOLOGY”. Its origin dates to an essay by a Norwegian named Arne Naess in 1972 who urged environmentalists to embrace an ethic termed “biospheric egalitarianism” that places humans on a more or less equal footing with other species. This would be truly a ‘deep’ ecology in contrast to the ‘shallow’ ecology which is only concerned with pollution and resource depletion. A new journal ‘Environmental Ethics’ influenced a lot of debates in the academic discipline of philosophy. Several activists took it up very enthusiastically.

The Canadian province of British Columbia blockaded logging roads, with fallen trees, boulders, their own bodies and dangling from trees 100 feet off the ground. Deep ecologists considered themselves as the intellectual, spiritual and political vanguard of American environmentalism. However, critics accused them of ignoring problems of social inequality both within the countries of the North and South. They speak of a more radical strand on “Environmental Justice Movement” while “Deep ecology” was rooted in the wild. Environmental justice was firmly rooted in human inhabitations. The threats that were feared are toxic waste dumps and landfills, excretions of the affluence e.g. Love Canal of New

York received as many as 43 million pounds of waste produced by Hooker Chemicals. Love Canal passes through a white area but the toxic waste sites are located in areas inhabited by the minority communities especially the Blacks.

Sociologist Robert Bullard was the first person to raise his voice against this problem of effluent discriminations. He found that in the city of Houston where Whites outnumber the Blacks. 3 out of 4 disposal sites had been placed in neighbourhood of the Blacks. This gave rise to movements, protests, demonstrations, campaigns and lawsuits against the dangerous dump-sites and landfills often making industry and government accountable. Women have played a leading role in dealing with the health of their children was not a “negotiable category”. A coordinating body namely ‘Citizens Clearing House for Hazardous Waste’ (CCHW) along with activist Lois Gibbs outlined alternatives to production and dispersal of toxics. The FOUR R’s viz. Recycling, Reduction, Reuse and Reclamation, leads to a new reorientation of American environmentalism. The new anti-toxics movement was rooted in people’s immediate experience and comprised of the working classes and low income people. The principle of Social Justice became visibly important.

### **THE GERMAN GREENS**

The origin can be traced back to the 1960’s. After the Second World War, the ruling Christian Democratic Union urged people to forget the past and work to building an ‘affluent society’. In 1979 a Green Party was formed. In 1978 a group of environmentalists taking part in elections in Germany put forward candidates under the “Green List”. The German Greens stand out for their political victories and for the moral challenge they offer to the governing beliefs of Industrial civilization.

Indian Scholar Saral Sarkar a resident of Germany observes that the BI's (Burger Initiative- Citizens actions) passed through 3 distinct phases:

- i) From 1969-1972 they operated as “one point actions” where local efforts to stop damaging industries rehabilitate battered women and drug addicts, construct schools, playgrounds without waiting for the Government.
- ii) After oil price hike in 1973, Western Germany expanded in nuclear industry with the theme of Ecology.
- iii) From 1977 efforts resulted in an ‘Alternative Political Alliance’ (Green Party). The Greens have contributed by drawing attention to the rights of other nations and future generations and the disadvantaged section of their society i.e. Women and allow the southern nations to grow out of poverty. The inclusion of Green Feminism in Green Party has transformed the political landscape of Germany. This is considered to be one of the finest achievements of the second wave of environmentalism.

## **THE SOUTHERN CHALLENGE**

The third world societies i.e. The developing countries though far flung and richly varied among themselves are united by the poverty of the masses of their people. Some of the examples of poor peoples' environmentalism are as follows:

1) *Penan's* community of hunters and farmers of Malaysia. Their forests were encroached by commercial loggers; they exposed their soils and destroyed plants and animals. The community struggle hard to get support from Green peace and Rainforest action network. And fortunately in the end they got their support with the help of Bruno Manser, a Swiss artist and Sahabat Alam Malaysia, a publicity group.

2) *Sardar Sarovar Dam* built on Narmada river is a 460 feet tall dam. After the completion of the dam it will affect at least 250 villages, submerged historic old temples and destroy the rich deciduous forest. Medha Patkar lead the movement of Narmada Bachao Andolan.

3) *Thailand* (1970) - Forest department initiated conversions of acres of natural forests into mono-cultural plantations of eucalyptus to earn foreign exchange. Peasants opposed these plantations with the help of Buddhist priest.

4) *Nigeria* (1995) - Military dictatorship hung nine dissenters for drawing attention on the impact of oil-drilling by the Anglo-Dutch conglomerate, Royal Shell on the Ogoni tribal territories. The most prominent of them was the poet and playwright Ken Saro-Wiwa.

5) *Kenya's* Green belt movement was founded by Waangari Matthai urged women to protect and improve their environment. Starting with 7 saplings

planted on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1977 (World Environment Day) the movement had distributed 7,000,000 saplings by 1992 in 22 districts.

There were varied other forms of social action. There were also struggle for environmental renewal, soil conservation etc. Most struggles and movements highlighted the problems and consequences on the local communities as it was a fact that environmental degradation often intensifies economic deprivation. In India social protests took various forms like 'Dharna' (sit down strike) 'Pradarshan' mass processions, 'Hartal' (general strike) 'Rasta Roko' (transport blockade) 'Bhook Hartal' (hunger strike), Gherao and Jail Bharo Andolan.

One important feature of the environmentalism of the poor was the role of women in India, Malaysia, Brazil, Kenya, Mexico and this led to the rise of importance of Women and nature. Eco-Feminism could a suitable word for the relation. In Brazil the environmentalism movement was led by Francisco 'Chico' Mendes a labour organizer who achieved international fame for promoting the 'Ecology of Justice' in a region devastated by economic exploitation. In 1987 they joined the inhabitants of the Amazon to form a 'Forest People's Alliance' to defend the forest and land rights of its members. However in December 1988 Chico Mendes was shot dead.

The basic difference between the Northern and Southern Environmentalism are given below:

- 1) The Northern Environmentalism highlighted the significance of value change while the southern movements seem to be rooted in material conflicts with claims to economic justice.

- 2) The Southern groups have been more adversarial with regard to their government while the northern groups have been constructive i.e. they have worked with their governments in promoting laws and policies.
- 3) Lastly, Northern Greens have been attentive to the rights of the victimized or endangered species while the Southern Greens have been very alert to the rights of the less fortunate members of their own species.

However, all environmentalists have had to defend themselves with the anti-environmental lobby. In US it's the businessman and Industrialist while in India and Malaysia, they are joined by state officials and technocrats, with both private and public promoters of development attacking environmentalists as motivated by foreigners, as creating law and order problems.

On the other hand, "Ethics" refers to the set of moral principles that guide a person's behaviour. These behaviours are shaped by various items like social norms, cultural practices, and religious influences. Ethics reflect beliefs about what is right, what is wrong, what is just, what is unjust, what is bad and vice-versa in terms of human behaviour. They serve as a compass to direct how people should behave toward each other, understand and fulfil their obligations to society, and live their lives. There are three areas of study within ethics which are recognized today. They are:

- a) **Meta ethics:** It is a branch of philosophy that deals with the exploration of the status, foundations and scope of moral values, properties and words. It mainly focuses on the morality itself.

- b) **Normative ethics:** It is the study of ethical actions. It is a branch of philosophical ethics that investigates the set of questions that arises due to the consideration on how one would act. It further examines the standards for the right or wrong actions.
- c) **Applied ethics:** It is system of philosophical examination where the attempts to use philosophical methods to identify morally correct course of action in various fields of everyday life like a particular issues in private and public life which are matters of moral judgment and a moral stand point on various issues. Further this kind a kind of attempt to apply ethical theory to real life situations. The discipline has many specialized fields. To name a few include bio ethics, geo ethics and business ethics.

While ethical beliefs are held by individuals or one-self, they can also be reflected in the values, practices, and policies that shape the choices made by the decision makers on behalf of their organizations. “Business ethics” and “Corporate ethics” are the two forms of ethics which are often used to describe the application of ethical values to business activities. Ethics applies to all aspects of conduct and is relevant to the actions of individuals, groups, and organizations.

In addition to the above mentioned ethics, there is another form called professional ethics. Professionals such as managers, lawyers, and accountants are individuals who exercise specialized knowledge and skills when providing services to customers or to the public. By virtue of their profession, they have obligations to those they serve. For example, lawyers must hold client

conversations confidential and accountants must display the highest levels of honesty and integrity in their record keeping and financial analysis.

Environmental ethics is the philosophical discipline that studies the moral and ethical relationship of human beings to the environment, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents. While ethical issues concerning the environment have been debated for centuries, environmental ethics emerges as a philosophical discipline from 1970 onwards. Its emergence was the result of increased awareness of how the ever increasing world population had an impact on the environment as well as the environmental consequences that came along with the growing use of pesticides, technology and industry.

Environmental ethics helps in defining man's moral and ethical obligations toward the natural environment. But human values have become an important factor when looking at environmental ethics. Human values are the things that are of utmost importance to individuals as they are then used to evaluate actions or events. In other words, human beings assign values to certain things and then use the assigned value to make decisions about whether something is right or wrong, good or bad. Human values are unique to each and every individual because everyone places differently the same importance on each element of life. For example, let us take two people living in different conditions. A person living in poverty in an undeveloped country may find it morally acceptable as well as valuable to cut down the forest where he can grow food for his family. While, a person in a developed country may find the act morally unacceptable because the cutting down of forests will lead to increase carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere which can have negative impact on the environment.



Environmental Ethics and Human Values are closely inter-related to each other. Environmental ethics deals with the philosophical discipline that considers the moral and ethical relationship of human beings to the environment. While ethical issues which concerns about the environment have been a talk for centuries, environmental ethics has emerged as a philosophical discipline very lately. Its emergence was the result of increased awareness of how the world population was growing rapidly there by impacting the environment as well as the environmental consequences that came with the growing use of pesticides, technology, and industry. Environmental ethics, along with human values, have made a challenging philosophical debate about man's interaction with the environment. And we see that within the discipline of environmental ethics there are tough ethical decisions humans must consider not only for themselves but also for the environment.

Eco-ethical analysis includes various aspects of nature-human relationship. Checking destruction and degeneration of ethical values of human relationship with respect to ecology, acknowledging its existence and providing the importance of its role in upholding the peace and prosperity of humanity are the various parts covered in eco-ethical analysis. This type of conscious use of ecological values as well as the concern of ecology makes the writing in English an interesting and meaningful study which may further make new provisions for understanding not merely the work of the writers but also the eternal meaning of life as a whole. Therefore, moral and ethical considerations should have an important function in the study and evaluation of literature.

## **Ernest Hemingway and Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma**

Ernest Hemingway is one of the most powerful short story writers and novelist of America. Most of his stories and novels are based upon his personal experiences. He occupies a prominent place in the American Literary history for his never ending role in the areas of fictional writings. Hemingway has written in a simple but unconventional style, with the problems of war, hatred, violence, relationship of man towards nature and death as the themes. His novels present a symbolic interpretation of human life.

Ernest Miller Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois in a typical higher middle class American family as the second of six children to Dr. Clarence Hemingway and Grace Hall Hemingway. His father was a physician and her mother a musician. His early venture before becoming a writer was that of a musician as influenced by his mother. His father on the other hand introduced him the art of hunting and fishing, thus becoming the two dominant interests in his life.

His early days in school were not very interesting. He was an excellent student of English classes despite this he was an average student. He worked as a reporter for his school's weekly magazine, The Trapeze and further contributed various stories for The Tabula, the school's literary magazine. He was not good at sports though he was good at swimming. His contributions to the school paper every week, made his writing skills continue to grow and evolve.

Hemingway got a job of a reporter for Kansas City Star just after graduation in 1917. His work covers the collection of police stories, hospital news etc. He further consulted his office staffs about the style of writing in journalism. At that time, War was going on in Europe and he was keen and interested to go there. So, he resigned from his post after serving for six months and became an ambulance driver for Red Cross Society. He was posted to Italy and chooses an assignment which was very close to the battle fields. On July 1918, he was hit by a bullet and got seriously injured while performing his duty of carrying an injured soldier to nearby first aid command post. He had around two hundred scars around his legs. He was treated in Milan with great care. On January 21, 1921, he returned to America as a war hero. This experience shaped his mind profoundly and forms the basis for his novel "A Farewell to Arms".

In 1921, he married Hadley Richardson in Horton Bay, Michigan. She was the first of the four wives. They had been doing some sort of writing for living. Later on they decided to move to Paris where the living expenses were low and many emerging writers were visiting. Their decision to move there was partly influenced by Sherwood Anderson, another American novelist. Hemingway worked as a foreign correspondent and was influenced by the modernist writers and artists of the "Lost Generation" community of 1920. The term was coined by Gertrude Stein. The term Lost Generation means a sense of moral loss or aimlessness in the literary writing. During those days Hemingway met Erza Pound, F. Scott Fitzgerald, James Joyce and many other associates of literary scene. In 1926, he published his debut novel "The Sun Also Rises".

In 1927, Hemingway married Pauline Pfeiffer in the Paris church of Passy after getting divorced from the former wife. This marriage was too short lived. Both got divorced after Hemingway returned from The Spanish Civil war. He then wrote his famous book “For Whom the Bell Tolls” in 1940. He then married his third wife Martha Gellhorn and soon broke up. During his stay in London during the war, Hemingway began an affair with the woman who would become his fourth wife — journalist Mary Welsh. In 1946, he married Mary Welsh and they began their life together till his death. In 1951, He began to write a book that would become one of his most celebrated works – “The Old Man and the Sea.”

In 1952, he published “The Old Man and the Sea”. A bestselling novella which made Hemingway won his long-awaited Pulitzer Prize in 1953. In 1954, Hemingway was awarded the career-topping Nobel Prize for literature for the same book which won him Pulitzer Prize. Then, both of them went on a safari to Africa and survived two plane crashes. He was left with illness till the end of his remaining life though his wife recovered slowly. After, their return from the trip, life began to settle peacefully with the familiar routines of fishing, hunting, writing and various other businesses. In January 1959, Hemingway’s moved from Cuba to Ketchum, Idaho. He was nearly 60 years old and was suffering for several years with high blood pressure and the effects of heavy drinking. He became moody, depressed and appeared to be deteriorating mentally.

Due to deteriorating health, Hemingway was admitted to Mayo hospital in 1960 where he was asked to stay there for two months. He received electroshock therapy for his depression and was sent home after two-month stay in the hospital. He further became depressed when he realized he was unable to write after the treatments. He was released from the hospital due to improvement in health. But

in April 1961, he was re admitted again, stayed there for two months and was discharged on June 26, 1961. Only after a few days of being discharged from the hospital, Hemingway ended his life tragically, with a shotgun blast to his head on early Sunday morning of July 2, 1961 before anyone got up. He died instantly.

Some of his famous works include: *In Our Time* (1925), *The Torrents of Spring* and *The Sun Also Rises*(1926), *Men Without Women*(1927), *A Farewell to Arms*(1929), *Death in the Afternoon*(1932), *Green Hills of Africa*(1935), *To Have and Have Not*(1937), *For Whom the Bell Tolls*(1940) *Across the River and into the Trees*(1950), *The Old Man and the Sea*(1952), *A movable Feast*(1964), *By-Line: Ernest Hemingway*(1967), *Islands in the Stream*(1970), *The Nick Adams Stories*(1972), *The Dangerous Summer* and *Dateline: Toronto*(1985), *The Garden of Eden*(1986), *True at First Light*(1999) and *Under Kilimanjaro*(2005).

Further several film and television adaptations were made based on his books. To name a few includes (1932) *A Farewell to Arms* (with Gary Cooper and Helen Hayes), (1952) *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* (with Gregory Peck and Susan Hayward), (1959) *For Whom the Bell Tolls* Playhouse 90(with Jason Robards, Jr. Maria Shell), (1984) *The Sun Also Rises* 20<sup>th</sup> Century Fox (with Hart Bochner, Jane Seymour) and (1990) *The Old Man and the Sea* (with Anthony Quinn).

Hemingway, in his style of writing is able to express the themes of the novels through strong character traits and actions. Most of his protagonists are lonely individuals, wounded either physically or emotionally. He views life as a perpetual struggle in which the individual has to assert the supremacy of free will over forces other than him. Most of his novels are based on the relationship between environment and human and their interdependence.

Hemingway, through his novels and short stories, presents human life as a perpetual struggle which ends only in death. It is of no avail to fight this battle, where man is reduced to a pathetic figure by forces of both within and without. However, what really matters is the way man faces the crisis and endures the pain inflicted upon him by the hostile powers that might be his own physical limitation, the hostility of society or the indifference of unfeeling nature. The ultimate victory depends on the way one faces the struggle. In the world of pain and failure, an individual also has his own weapon to assert the dignity of his existence. One has the freedom of will to create his own values and ideals. In order to achieve this end, one has to carry on an incessant battle against three oppressive forces, namely, the biological, the social and the environmental barriers of the world. According to Hemingway, the struggle between the individual and the hostile deterministic forces takes places at these three different levels of forces of the world.

Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma was born on January 05, 1939 at Khongmal Mangjil Imphal East. His parent's names were Shri Aribam Angoubi Sharma and Aribam ongi Chinta Devi. He retired from Directorate of industries Manipur arts and crafts as supervisor. He is 80 years old at present. He studied at Pettigrew School, Singjamei Thokchom Leikai and U.P school at Moirangkhom Leipung. He studied in a horrid condition that sometimes he listened the lectures of the teachers by sitting on the empty paddy bag. In his life he came across the 2<sup>nd</sup> World war. By 1940, the troops of the allied forces began to gather at Manipur. 1942 1<sup>st</sup> bomb was dropped at Manipur and the 2<sup>nd</sup> one around 1943. During this time, the author as well the most of the people of Manipur had fled their houses. During the war places including Nambol and Moirang were very active. INA was located at Moirang. His mother passed away after the war got over around 1944. During the war, while his family went away, people from nearby locality took care

of his house. The Indian Army who were stationed in Imphal were very generous. They went to each and every house to give eatables and various other things.

Being brought up in a poor family, during the early stage of his life, the author sold cigarettes, matchbox and locally made Manipuri sweets. He was a brilliant student but he could not complete his matriculation due to the condition of his family. His childhood dream was to become a supervisor of arts and craft. He was a great painter too.

In 1951, he was enrolled at R.K.C.S and became his first student. He taught the author how to draw and some other basics. After few years, he was called up to his teacher's house to draw the posters of the Film. He was first made to mix the colours before he was made to draw. The first colour was white, yellow, orange, red and brown. He has a studio called R studio set up by him. He had a difficult life as he was the lone person in the family to take care of his family as his father too became blind despite of being a famous singer.

The author along with his friends set up another big studio near Usha cinema Hall but had to close after few months due to some circumstances. Shri Chitreshwar met Haobam Shyamo one of the pioneers of Manipur painting. The later was working as a designer at Design extension centre under Manipur Industry Department which was few blocks away from the place where the author was working. One day, Haobam Shyamo asked Chitreshwar to come and work in his centre. The author thought as how he can be working under a govt. Institution. So he left his old studio and joined the new one with a slight hesitation. Shyamo put him as a craftsman under him and to his surprise he was working as a master-roll.

In 1963, Bimola Raina wife of G.M Raina (The then Chief Commissioner of Manipur) organised Mangol Mela (Courtyard Mela) the present governor's office area for week. The author painted all the painting at the Design centre. After the Mela got over, he was given a prize of Rs. 50 postal certificate which would turn into Rs. 500 after 5 yrs. He requested Bimola Riana to send him training in Arts and Crafts so that he could get a better post of service. She treated him like his own son and sent him the training which the author wished for. After he came back from the training, his job was still unstable.

After working for 10years, he left his job and started working for another 10years in his Sharma arts at Nipa Keithel. During that time, the people of literature especially Madam Thoibi (a renowned Manipuri writer) and Sir Guno (another renowned writer) visited his studio for the designing the cover of their literary journal and novels. The design of the journals varies from season to season. At that time the author was engaged with lots of other prolific writers at that time viz. Pacha Meitei and R.K Madhubir. They used to come to his studio and discussed their literary works. Hearing their discussion, the author began to write a shot story and showed them. They were pleased to see such a nice piece of work and promised him to publish it in their journal. Thus this way he started his literary journey. Some the books of Shri Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma are Leibaklei, Ngacidi Lakle, Bharada, Echel, Lupthakhraba Hinao, Tharoshangbi and Apaiba Leichil. Some books related to Manipur culture are Ariba Meitei Lairik Masinlon and among the Nata Sankritana the book related is Sankritan Bivhar. Till today he has published more the twenty books. He got Manipur State Kala Akademi Award on Lupthakhraba Hinao in 1989. In 1991, he got Sahitya Akademi Award for his book Tharoshangbi given by Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi. In 1992, he was awarded for "New Literacy" by government of Manipur.



He also received State master craftsmanship award in 1992. And in 2015 Manipur Sahitya Parisad awarded him B.M novel award for his novel Apaiba Leichil.

In 1968, he published his first novel “Leibaklei”. Together with his literary friend they established “Sahitya Sabha” which lasted for 10 years. In 1989, he was given State Sahitya Academy Award for his compilation of short story “Lupthakhraba Hinao”. In 1991, he was given Sahitya Academy Award for his work “Tharoshangbi”. The novel talks about the scenic beauty of the Loktak Lake. It also talks about how the people nearby depend on Loktak for their survival. The lake became source of income for the people. The novel also deals with the comparative study of village life and city life. His short story “Apaiba Leichil” talks about the life of the beggars and the way the society treats them. Through this story he talks why the society neglects them and he urges not to do so and also ask them “are the Beggars not human being?”

He was a great admirer of Hemingway. He too believed that one must write what he came across in reality and not just creation of mind. One should revise again and again for one’s work and only after thinking that the time was right, one should go for it. He has a great respect for the Rishi Bankim Chandra, Sarat Chandra, Rabindranath Tagore, R.K Narayan, Rabindranath Tagore and Indira Goswami.

Some of his notable works are: Leibaklei (Flower of Earth) 1968, Ngacidi Lakle (Came Today) 1970, Liyek Pathap (Rules of Drawing) 1971, Bhara da (In the Rent) 1972, Sana Keithel (Market Place) 1977, Lupthakhraba Hinao (The sunken small boat) 1987, Tharoshangbi 1991, Meitei bamon hourakpham (Origin

of Manipuri Brahmins) 1995, Leirol-Tengtha (In praise of flower) 1996, Nongda Lairen Pakhangba gi Mama Mapa Thiba (In search of parents of Nongda Lairen Pakhangba) 1996, Nata Sankritan amasung mashiga mari leinabasing (Relationship of Nata Sankritan and its related contents) 2012 and Masil lon (Ancient Books) 2012 and 2013.

Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma is a great writer who portrays how the society has changed from good to worse in terms of human relationship with nature. Through his writings, he depicts how human beings turn into slave of money, power, etc. He further views, how the relationship between humans and nature has degraded to a greater extent. Most of his novels and short-stories talk about how humans tend to forget nature which had given him the comforts of life—food, water, air and shelter. He further suggests that if human wants to live a better and good life, the only way of achieving it is to have a good and caring relationship with nature.

All together I have selected fifteen books from Hemingway and two books from Chitreshwar Sharma for the Eco- ethical analysis. The summary of the books are as follows:

### **In Our Time**

It has fifteen chapters, each consisting of a short story and vignettes. The stories are about the year before, during and after First World War. All the stories were separated by vignettes. The vignettes that separate these stories are different in content but most of them deals with bullfighting. The introduction, four of the stories and seven of the vignettes deals with war, while six of them focus on

bullfighting. Violence seems to be the main theme in most of the chapters either expressed in boxing, bullfighting, quarrelling, fighting or killing. And in the end nature is seen as an evident healing force in these early stories, a refugee from cities, crowds and battlefields. The themes of fatherhood, the problem of relationships, uncertainty about the future- fate and destiny, loss, youth, death, fishing and skiing are shown beautifully.

### **The torrents of Spring**

The novella is set in northern Michigan and talks about two men who work at pump factory. One of them was a World War veteran named Yogi Johnson and other a writer named Scripps O'Neil. It is a satire on the works of Sherwood Anderson's *Dark Laughter*. These two major figures bear close parallels to those in Anderson's novel. Scripps leaves his wife and wanders here and there in search for work before he finds in Petoskey. While the war veteran, Johnson was unmarried and uninterested in women, recites stories as a substitute for living. He befriends with two Indians near the end of the story for a chaotic time until he saw a naked squaw, at which he is overcome by a new feeling which he hastens to attribute to Mother Nature and pursues her into the night. The major themes in the story are that of sense of negativity and imitation.

### **The Sun Also Rises**

It is divided into three books of various length and the action proceeds through four major phases. As the novel opens, Jake Barnes Leaves from his Paris

base. He is a veteran of World War I who works as a journalist. His daily work includes contacts with different male friends and one single lady. Another character in the story Robert Cohn, a writer is not in a good relation with Jake. The second section of the novel begins with Jake going on a vacation trip to Spain with Brett Ashley and three men. After reaching there, Jack along with Mike Campbell and Bill Garton goes to fishing for five days at Burguete while waiting for fiesta and bullfighting to begin. Then, they gather in Pamplona where they enjoyed a week long fiesta. The trip got marred only by the continuous presence of Cohn and complicated by the romantic relationship Pedro Romeo and Brett. In the final section of the novel, Brett brakes up with Romero for the fear of ruining him and his career. She wishes to return to her ex lover Mike and then calls for the reliable but impotent Jack Barnes to her aid in Madrid. As they were travelling through the Spanish capital, Brett laments that they could have had a wonderful time together. To this Jake responded, “Yes, Isn’t it pretty to think so?” The aimlessness of the lost generation, male insecurity, the destructiveness to sex, bullfighting, nature and regeneration etc. are some of the major themes shown.

### **A Farewell to Arms**

It is Hemingway’s first major war story. It is divided into four parts. It is largely based on his own war experience at Fossalta and Milan. In the story, Lieutenant Frederic Henry was wounded at the Italian front and he was given treatment by a nurse named Catherine Barkley. He falls in love with her. Soon after their friendship ripens, they become lovers. Finally, the lieutenant recovers and was ready to return to the front where he was captured and barely escapes with his life. Unable to bear the war situation in Italy, he sets out to find Catherine so that he can find peace, settle down to love and marriage with his love. He

finally finds her and escaped secretly to a neutral country Switzerland. They enjoyed there for few months happily until Catherine dies while giving birth to a stillborn son and then the lieutenant walks out alone into the rain. Some of the themes include love, rain and destruction, diversions, abandonment and journalistic style of omission.

### **Death in the Afternoon**

It is a tragedy presented in three acts. In the book Hemingway attempt to explain about the tragedy of corrida de toros, the Spanish bullfight. He describes and gives explanations about the entire institution from breeding ranch to selection of best breed. The story includes eighty one plates of scenes related to bullfighting with explicit commentaries and an extensive glossary of bullfighting in Spain in addition with a schedule of regular bullfights throughout Spain. However, the mode of communicative device used by the author between an old woman and the narrator adds liveliness to the text.

### **To Have and Have Not**

The story revolves around largely on Harry Morgan. He was an unlucky fellow who has a wife and two daughters. He finds very hard to earn for a living so he started illegal ways to make money with his thirty eight foot long boat. His trade was to carry twelve “Chinks” from Cuba to Keys. But in the process he breaks the neck of a middleman and returns the live cargo to Cuba. He next runs

bootleg liquor to Keys and unluckily he lost an arm due to a shot in the process of delivery. His next job was the most risky than the previous ones. He then agrees to provide a gateway boat for a band of Cuban revolutionaries who rob a Florida bank. He got something in his mind and plans to keep the loot all for himself and kill them. But things went wrong while he attacks the four men as one of them shot him in the belly. Finally he managed to kill them but his fate was against him. He too died after a gruelling twenty four hour. In the story he represents have-nots.

A second major character, the writer Richard Gordon represents the haves. He was a writer by profession. He was frustrated in his work and alienated from his wife. He was surrounded by the wealthy yachting crowd who are pathetic in their adulteries, frenetic plays and bored excesses. The novel was originally published as two short stories and was then expanded to a novel. The point of view changes from one section to another section in the book. The have-nots appeared in the first half of the book and then the unpleasant haves appear in the second part of the book. There are no thematic ties between the two sections. The only common in the two is that of ugliness, violence and hard drinking. It is perhaps the least successful book by Hemmingway. It can be treated as a brutal book and the “real world” as envisioned in the book turns to be a far cry from most conventional assessments.

### **Across the River and into the Trees**

The novel is about a Colonel Richard Cantwell, a fifty one year old dying war veteran, who returns to Venice for one last fling at hunting and love in present time. He was suffering from heart disease and was in the state of dying condition.

Then, his long flashback starts which comprises of the vision During World War I where he had spent a great deal of time in and around Venice and then thinks about a young Venetian woman, Renata. The novel ends with the war veteran suffering a series of fatal heart attacks as he leaves the hunting place and then finally Colonel dies. The main themes of love, war, youth and age are explicitly explained in the novel.

### **The Old Man and the Sea**

It is the story about the indomitable human spirit. It also represents the struggle between an old man named Santiago and Marlin (the giant fish). The story also talks about the bond of friendship between the old and the young boy by the name Manolin. The old man had gone eighty four days without catching a fish that gave him the tag of an unlucky man. Then on the eighty fifth day, he had caught a Marlin and fought with it for two days with great amount of courage until he wins. But to his dismay, the Mako sharks attacked the fish and the old man tried all the measures to stop them. He could stop a few but the sharks overpowered him and ate up his prized catch. He finally reached the shore, went to his shack and sleeps very deeply. The next morning the other fisherman and the boy was amazed and gathered around the skeletal remains of the fish and talked about heroism of the old man. The tourist nearby observes the Marlin and mistakes it for a shark. Manolin was happy to find Santiago sleeping safely in his bed. He went to fetch some coffee and daily newspaper for the old man. When the old man woke up, the two agreed to be partners in fishing. Then, the old man returns to sleep and dreamt about lions playing on the beaches of Africa. The general themes of unity, heroism, manhood, pride, success, worthiness and friendship are shown

clearly in the story. This book won the coveted Pulitzer and Nobel Prize in the year 1953 and 1954 respectively.

### **For whom the Bell Tolls**

It is a superbly crafted novel in which a small group of guerrilla band of Republicans fights against a stronger and better organised fascist war machine. An American volunteer named Robert Jordan, an anti-fascist was assigned to blow up a bridge held by the fascists. He was a demolition expert, newly joined to the group. Pilar was a magnificent, sturdy older woman who was recently wrested control of the band from her cowardly husband Pablo. He had earlier resisted fascism courageously and even brutally but now he was in a different role as he has lost his heart. Another young woman, Maria was rescued by the band from fascist misuse, who soon gives herself in love to Jordan. Soon both Maria and Jordan discovered profound sexual peace in each other and promised of better days. But later on things do not go well. Then a patrol of fascist horseman finds the hideout of the guerrilla fighters and exposure follows. Under the leadership of El Sordo, a nearby companion band of guerrillas was wiped out after heroic resistance. Due to this Pablo runs off with Jordan's dynamite detonator caps. Despite a major obstacle in destroying the bridge, Jordan successfully blows it up. But despite of this Jordan did not escape to freedom with Maria. He was badly wounded while fleeing from the ruined bridge. Being unable to travel, he drove away his companions on to their escape. Jordan was left all alone and thought of suicide but later resolves to stay alive to hold off the fascists. The novel closes as Jordan waits his certain death on the pine covered ground of the forest. The general themes of loss of innocence in war, value of human life, romantic love as salvation, warfare, duty, foreignness, men and masculinity, politics, friendship,



morality and ethics, supernatural etc are beautifully depicted by the author in the novel.

### **A Moveable Feast**

It is a book which was published in 1964 after the death of Hemingway and mainly deals about his memories in Paris from 1922 to 1926. In the book the author describes his life with Hadley and Bumby, his wife and son. In those days many artist and authors lived in Paris. Hemingway wrote about his encounters and friendship with Erza Pound, Gertrude Stein and Fitzgerald. A huge portion of the book was taken into account to describe Fitzgerald and his wife Zelda. He closes the period of time when begins an affair with a young woman, whom he associates with the wave of rich people discovers Paris changing it for him forever.

In the opening chapter, Hemingway discusses about the bad weather and cafes of Paris. He describes losing himself in his writing as he works at the cafe tables, distracted occasionally by pretty girl or a critic. He further describes the kindness of Sylvia Beach, the proprietor of Shakespeare and Company, a bookstore. Hemingway also beautifully describes the city and the people who inhabit it. The story also talks about the struggle of the author himself about his career as a writer. The book also talks about the how he manages his family and himself by writing short stories. The book then tells us about becoming the loyal friend with F. Scott Fitzgerald and his first encounter with him. The author also talks about the ill wife of Fitzgerald named Zelda and believed that she only wants to destroy Fitzgerald, who was a gifted but insecure writer. Then, finally the

author ends with a recall of his early days when they were very poor and very happy.

### **Islands in the Stream**

It is a novel consisting of three parts. The central figure in the novel is Thomas Hudson, painter. The first part is set in “Bimini”, where the painter is seen working on the island. A writer- friend named Roger Davis has a brawl which leads to his joining Hudson at his home. Then, Hudson’s two divorced wives and three sons visit him for five weeks and Davis helps to entertain the boys. During their visit, on an unlucky day, David one of the son got almost hit by a shark and a week later he almost catches a sword fish. The story in Bimini ends with a cable that the boys had been killed along with their mothers in a car accident and Hudson goes to Europe to close their affairs.

The second part of the novel is set in Cuba. The painter is now engaged secretly in military affairs and his current wife was away to some place. He further bears an oppressive private burden: his eldest and third son was shot down in Europe. He then goes to Havana to drink away his sorrow. He then does a lot of erotic reminiscing until his wife shows up and goes with him to the Finaca for lovemaking. Then, with a great difficulty he shares the news of their son’s death there.

The third part, “At Sea” follows. Hudson along with a crew of about seven men patrols the Gulf Stream looking out for German submarines. Then they find a

small fishing village destroyed by German survivors from a sunken submarine and they set off in pursuit. The novel ends with the shootout and the destruction of the Germans with Hudson badly wounded. The story was posthumously printed and edited by Mary Hemingway and Charles Scribner.

### **Men without Women**

It is a collection of short stories with the themes of human's competitive culture, war, loss of innocence etc. Most of the settings of these stories are Spain and Italy. These stories are influenced by author's time in Europe during and after World War I.

"The Killers" is about Nick Adams, one of Hemingway's Major characters who hear the planning of two hired killers to hit someone he knows. "Hills like White Elephants," is a story where woman plays a primary role. The story is about the discussion between a man and woman on whether the woman should not have an abortion or not. "In another Country" is about an injured soldier and a major. The major breaks down when he hears that his wife has died and he tells the soldier not to marry as he might lose it someday. "The Undefeated" is about a story of a bullfighter's last performance which was merely satisfactory. "Today is Friday" is about three Roman soldiers having a drink, following a crucifixion. "Banal Story" is about a tribute to the great bullfighter named Maera. "Fifty Grand" is about a boxer who bets against himself though he knew that he cannot win. "Che Ti Dice La Patria" is a story about a trip taken in ten days where the travellers had no opportunity to see the places or interact with the people properly.

“A Simple Enquiry” is about a conversation between a major and a soldier where the major was confused whether the soldier was lying to him or not.

### **The Snows of Kilimanjaro**

The story opens with Harry and Helen, the writer and his wife are on safari in Africa. A bearing burned out on their truck. Harry was busy talking about the gangrene that has infected his leg and the reason for the infection was that he did not apply iodine after he scratched it. He knows that the rescue plane they have been waiting won't be arriving on time. Harry spends his time drinking and insulting his wife. He then reviews his life and realises that all his talent was wasted through procrastination and the marriage to a lady whom he doesn't love. In a series of Flashbacks, he recalls the beautiful mountains of Constantinople and Bulgaria and the lonely feeling of being alone in Paris. He felt very uneasy when recalling about a boy whose body was frozen and half eaten by dogs. Further he also recalls of a wounded officer who was entangled in a wire fence and his bowels were spilled over it.

Harry was lying on his cot, still after having the knowledge that the vultures are walking around his camp and from the shadows hyena lurks. He knew that he will die before walking up, so he goes to sleep and dreams about the rescue plane taking him safely to the snow covered mountain of Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. The western part of the mountain is called Masai “Ngaje Ngai,” which means the house of God, where he sees the legendary leopard. Then, Helen wakes up and walks towards Harry's cot with a flashlight in her hand. She sees his leg drooping alongside the cot. With a sort of fright, she calls him repeatedly. She

then tries to listen for his breathing but couldn't hear anything. Outside the tent, she could hear the strange voice of hyena that had awaken her. And to her dismay, Harry was dead.

### **Lupthakhraba Hinao (The sunken small boat)**

It is a collection of twelve short stories. The names of the stories are given below:

- a. Haraobungda (Celebration Place)
- b. Hangoi gee Leibakta (In the land of frogs)
- c. Laibak (Fate)
- d. Combing operation
- e. Lin ga, hangoi ga (Snakes and Frogs)
- f. Nupi ge numit (Women's day)
- g. Lupthakhraba Hinao (The Sunken Small Boat)
- h. Ningkhairaba Phura (A shattered building of dreams)
- i. Neikhaiba (To cause havoc)
- j. Layong khangdaba anaba ( A mysterious disease)
- k. Maru yaodraba upal (A tree without roots) and
- l. Meiraduge mami (The shadow of the fire)

*“Haraobungda” (Celebration Place)* is a short story about how the society is indulged in different kinds of festivals. The people are excited mood when it comes down to festivals. The overuse of high volume of speakers leading to the disturbance of surrounding is also mentioned in the story. Through the story the author tries to convey the message that too much involvement in the festive is not good and breaking the rules of the land might sometimes land a person in the jail which is not good.

*“Hangoi gee Leibakta” (In the land of frogs)* is a story of domination on the indigenous people by the Foreigners. The degradation of the society could be seen easily in the story. Total control of the society by the foreigners is shown in the village. The head of the foreigners told how they came into the society and start to mix with the local. Then further tells about the perfect timing when they can get hold of the society. The head of the foreigners made a remark to those who are trying to revolt against them, “If you want to beat us then first try to work hard, bring unity among yourselves and only then you will succeed in the revolt.” The story ends with the voice of indigenous people echoing from the bushes, “We are here, we are still alive.”

*“Laibak” (Fate)* is the story about a young widow who sells blanket in Khwairamban market. Here the author portrays how the society views a widow from different angles. In the story, there is a conversation between the widow’s brother and his wife. Where the former tells to the later that the colony is telling ill about their sister and the former gives a reply that there was nothing wrong in their sister and tells him that seeing and hearing is different things. The story also shows the great bond between the widow and her brother’s son. She loved him like her own son. The most touching line of the story is when the boy inquired on why she was selling blanket and she replied, “I am doing this only for you.” When the boy goes for graduation she gave her all her savings and the boy buys gifts every time when he comes for holidays. When the boy gets married, his aunt gave his wife all the gifts that he had brought for her. He wondered why she had done that. After few years his father died and aunt was nearing to visit for heavenly abode. The story ends with the death of the widow.

*“Combing Operation”* is a story about the society where highly rich people can do anything with the use of money power and state forces. The story opens in

a small pan shop where people of all ages come to discuss and share their stories. The shop was mostly visited by young educated unemployed. But one night the shop was raided by police and the owner was taken to police station. The next day when people inquired about the incident, then some of them said the shopkeeper was smuggling drug and all sort of intoxicants regarded unlawful. On hearing this father of the shopkeeper said, “I know under whose instruction it has been done.” The story ends with the arrival of the police near the shop.

“*Lin ga, hangoi ga*” (*Snakes and Frogs*) is a story which depicts that good people are often used by bad ones and the greed of the people seems to increase at a great pace in the society. The story opens with the stealing of a hen by few young boys who came to kill the snake. They wondered where they would have their party and one of them pointed to the open lawn of a lunatic man. The man was returning home after his daily work of collecting eatables from door to door. He inquires from whom they have stolen and one of them said, “Shall we inform the Police?” on hearing this he went away. Few years ago, the man was involved in a serious crime of deporting guns of the underground personal unknowingly. One fine morning two young man requested to shift their belongings to the other side of the town. Police checking was done upon nearing the town and on seeing the guns the policemen started to thrash him without interrogation. Then, his wife sold most of their belonging for his treatment but he was not recovering so she left him along with his kids. The story ends with his neighbour enquiring about his lost hen and the lunatic gave a reply, “If you want to take my property then why don’t you ask me directly?”

“*Nupi gi numit*” (*Women’s Day*) is an interesting story of women in Manipur society. In the story, there was a function of selecting office bearers of

the women society. In the early morning when the function started, the function place was crowded with women. They talks about the freedom of women given in the constitution and certain rights they should enjoy equally with their male counterparts. But as the function ends, by evening all the brave words are gone in an instant and everyone was getting busy for their return to home. The story reveals that though the women in the society know about the rights but still they could not exercise because of cultural restrictions.

*“Lupthakhraba Hinao” (The Sunken Small Boat)* depicts the beautiful bond of relationship between an unknown animal and a small boy who lives on a small hut near Loktak Lake. The dependence of livelihood on Loktak is clearly seen and the relationship of nature and human could be seen clearly. As, the story goes on the animal began to grow very large and one fine day, kills a man. On seeing this small boy said, “Alas! What have you done? You should not have done it.” After this, the news spread all around the locality and people came in search for the animal. The story ends with the death of the unknown animal that was killed without any mercy nor tried to find out why the animal has done it and the sinking of the small boat of the boy.

*“Ningkhairaba Phura” (A shattered building of dreams)* is about man who thought would get a job due to his monetary aid given to a person at the times of election. The man becomes an MLA (Member of Legislative Assembly). But to his dismay, the person demands for more money. The man mortgages all his property and gave the money with high hopes of getting a job. The story ends with the news of MLA getting killed on the previous night, the man shattering all his dreams fainted and his wife went out of the house without telling anyone.



*“Neikhaiba” (To cause havoc)* is a story of how rich people play with the life of poor people and shows how men use nature as a means of profit. The story opens with the beautiful description of a garden filled with various kinds of flowers, fruits and fish ponds. The garden was guarded by a Nepali boy, a gate keeper and his wife. The owner of the garden arrives with his friends to show them his garden. He tells the gate keeper to prepare something for the party since the boy was on leave. He quickly calls out for his wife and caught some fishes and starts cooking. The owner and his guys already started the party and shortage of red liquor is found. The story also talks about how the owner of the garden along with his friends rapes the wife of the gatekeeper who was sent to fetch some liquor for them. The story ends with the soft cry of the gatekeeper and his wife slowly raising his hand on hearing it.

*“Layong khangdaba anaba” (A mysterious disease)* is story of ancient or traditional method of treatment of a disease. The story covers a wide drama on how a husband tries to save his wife from an unknown disease by means of ancient treatment. He was a modern man who does not believe in ancient treatment. But after trying all the known resources to cure the ailing wife, he decides to go for the old fashion way. All the people were shocked to see the condition of his wife. At the end of the story, the wife was amazed to see lots of people surrounding her, inquired what had happened and the husband was amazed to see her wife fit and strong as before.

*“Maru yaodraba upal” (A tree without roots)* depicts a story of a family run entirely by a wife by doing odd jobs to feed her children and an ailing husband. The story opens with the wife getting ready for her usual job. Though her husband wanted to inquire couldn't utter a word. Previously they were leading a

happy life but an accident transformed their happiness to sadness. Since then, the wife was earning the bread for the family though he wishes not. At the end the husband was out from his bed with the help of his wife's soldier and not by his stick. Tears were rolling down though he tries to control his emotion and then he slowly tries to wipe it.

*“Meiraduge mami” (The shadow of the fire)* is the story of a new born child of a widow and the hardships that she has to face from the society. The story opens with the widow trying to perform the ceremony of her new born without a father though the ceremony should have been performed with a father. She returns to her past remembering how she was a brave lady who sacrificed herself along with other women in the society to drive away drug addiction. The women folks of the community form a society named “Nisa band”. She was often helped by a man who became friend with her in all her needs. Soon, she became dependant on him. They often met at night time near the bushes. One day she was thrown out of the society by telling her that she had an intimate relation with the man. In the end, she regained consciousness, filled with remorse and joy of her child's ceremony and on top of this she wanted the man to be on her side.

The entire stories deal with the series of destruction of nature, power of greed, in human activities, how male dominant society looks down at women, difference between high, low and middle class families, faith of the poor. He through his short stories tries to portray how humans have downgraded to such a low level that there are no words to describe it. The destruction of forests, exploitation of lakes, rivers, mountains and animals. could be easily seen through the stories. The author also talks about the miserable life conditions of the poor, how they became the victim of the rich people. Losing of precious lives by

unwanted activities could also be easily seen. He writes in such a way that even the reader can easily identify to what kind of society he is living in.

### **Tharoshangbi**

On the other hand “Tharoshangbi”, talks about the beauties of nature (especially Loktak, and its surroundings). In the opening part of the novel, the author beautifully describes the scenic beauties of the lake and the human activities in and around it. But in the later part of the novel, we can see the destruction of the nearby natural surroundings of the lake, which the author describes as a result of human activities in search of finding comfort and happiness for themselves. He also says that humans do not care for nature nor do try to make the arrangements for the destructions that they have caused. In the end of the novel, the author tells the reader that in days to come, nature will cause havoc to mankind and if we are to divert that we should have good and caring relationship with nature.

The most common features about the authors are that both are the war survivors and experienced the condition of the society during the war. Both the authors, teach us to have compassion and harmony with nature. They through their work tell us to have a tradition of living with nature in a relationship of mutual dependence so that both sides get equal benefit. Both the writers are very specific in their writings regarding the studies dealing with ecology. The relationship of natural world and humans could be easily seen in their work. The words they use in their works are simple and easily understood by the readers. The availability and abundance of natural resources have been pivotal in shaping the aesthetic

sensibilities of both the writers. So, studying their writing from this ecological perspective may even help in understanding the underlying meaning.

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## Chapter II

### Myriad Thematic World of Hemingway and A. Chitreshwar Sharma

This chapter will be dealing with the works of both the authors and their works will be analyzed from eco-ethical view point and be critically discussed. How ecological concerns find expression in their works will be examined carefully.

Hemingway is a great writer. The way he portrays his natural phenomenon in his books are simply marvellous. He has a great skill of writing, his choice of selection of landscapes in different books is good and above all of this his writing mainly deals with his personal experiences. He was indeed a complete wizard of natural setting in most of his works. Due to this he can also be called as a natural writer.

One of the most precious books that Hemingway wrote was "*The Old Man and the Sea*" which won him both the Pulitzer (1953) and Nobel Prize (1954). This book deals about the friendship between an Old man and a young boy, the aesthetic bond of relationship with nature and human. It also shows how man depends on nature for his food, travel and living. The book also shows how man has to overcome the barriers of nature to survive safely. The book also tells us to have a good relationship with nature as it is through nature that we are living peacefully and comfortably.

The significance of natural element like water is found in the novel. “He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish.” (3) The above is the opening line of the novel, here old man is seen travelling alone in the in the Gulf Stream for fishing. But to his dismay he has not caught any. Gulf Stream is an ocean current favourable for the growth of fishes. Despite this the luck of the old man did not favour him. Water finds an importance not only as a source of drinking but also for survival of an individual. This shows the dependence on nature by humans for their survival.

“He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed 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 capes and the great brown mountain.” (15) Here, too one can see the intimate relationship of nature and man that even in the old age the old man still sees the wonder of nature in his dreams. His bond with nature is truly remarkable as he can name all the natural places he had been living with when he was a small kid. The beauty of natural Africa is beautifully shown in the given lines like the forest covered mountain and beautiful beaches which is found plentifully in Africa. This shows the relation of human and nature.

“He was very fond of flying fishes as they were his principal friends in the ocean.” (19) To have a companion has always been the nature of all the living beings on the earth it may be either natural or inanimate beings. Here the old man too keeps fishes as the companion because to stay alone is impossible in the vast ocean. He was usually accompanied by these fishes whenever he travels put in the ocean for fishing. Flying fishes are the kind of fishes which are found in big seas



and can travel swiftly. This shows the importance of companion between man and other beings.

“His choice was to stay in the deep dark water far out beyond all snares and traps and treacheries.” (36) Ocean water symbolises home for water animals specially fishes. Here too, Marlin the big fishes wish to stay in the depth of the ocean so that no harm is done. The survival of the fish depends on the vast ocean. People especially the fisherman usually keep traps like nets and various other methods to catch fishes and this makes the fishes wishes to stay in the deep water to avoid the dangers that lies above the surface of the ocean. This shows that even fishes are afraid to come up to the surface of the water as they might fell in the traps laid the higher beings specially humans. The above line shows the cruelty of human over other natural beings existing together with them.

“He settled comfortably against the wood and took his suffering as it came and the fish steadily and the boat moved slowly through the dark water” (48) the above lines represents the competition between the forces of nature viz. and human being represented by old man. While trying to make the boat go in a desired direction along the fish, the old man hurt a little but soon got control over it. This shows the dominant figure of human over natural elements and nature in which humans are trying to control it are beautifully crafted by the author.

“He could not see the fish’s jumps but only heard the breaking of the ocean and the heavy splash as he fell.” (63)The control of man over the other natural creature is seen here. The old man had complete control over the fish and as he fell down for rest all he could hear was the beautiful sound of ocean water splashing

against his boat. This also shows the satisfaction of the old man against the fish. This further shows the relation of nature and man in terms of superiority one over another.

“He lifted some sea water with his left hand and put it on his head.” (67-68) The availability of natural resource is shown in the above line. The old man got tired of handling the fish and to replenish this, he got hold of some water from the sea and put on his head to cool off. This shows the dependence of man on nature even for simple things.

In another book “*Across the River and into the Trees*” Hemingway beautifully portrays the beauty of relationship between the nature and human. The destruction of nature due to greed and domination can be clearly seen through waging war against each other. The beautiful natural landscape of Venice is being talked off and the romance between young lady Renata and a dying Colonel Richard Cantwell are also beautifully portrayed. The profession of hunting which was prevalent in those days are also beautifully crafted.

“It was all ice, new-frozen during the sudden, windless cold of the night.” (1) Here the author displays how the natural phenomenon can impact the life of humans. The hunters were travelling by boat for hunting but to their dismay the sudden change in the weather causes certain obstruction to their journey. Probably, it would have been easy hunting travel during the summer but it became difficult due to seasonal change and the time of their hunting. Especially hunting at night is a very difficult task. This shows that nature plays an important role in everyday life of human beings.

“It was green along the banks and men were fishing along the far shore where it ran deep.” (9) The dependence of nature for the livelihood is beautifully crafted by the author in the above line. The scenic beauty of nature is also clearly shown. The Major was travelling on the way to Venice and he saw the fresh green shrubs beautifully planted along the banks of a river and was further mesmerised by the way men were fishing on the shore. It seems those men were never ending like the course of the river.

“This wind is off the mountains now and she makes it along pretty good. It’s liable to turn really cold tonight if this wind holds and it ought to bring in plenty ducks.” (18) Here the author beautifully crafts the connection between the natural elements viz. the cold wind and the course of the river. The Colonel tells the boatman about what might happen after a short period of time. He has a vast experience of the place as he was a war veteran and participated in the World War I. He has the experience of both the cold wind and the Sile canal as these were his companion in the past. He further tells the boatman that the weather might get severe if the wind does not pass the mountain though it should be bringing lots of ducks down the mountain which will make their hunting trip a fruitful one. This shows how men treat nature and their thought of dominance over nature and its allies.

“The Colonel looked out of the windows and the door of the bar onto the waters of the Grand Canal. He could see the big black hitching post for the gondolas and the late afternoon winter light on the wind-swept water.” (39) Gondolas are the main means of transport in Venice. It is a flat bottomed boat used for navigation of city’s canals. The Colonel was looking at the beautiful water

scenery of the Grand Canal from the bar. Further he could view the winter light and the black post of gondolas where the wind was sweeping the water. This shows that human uses water as a source of transportation and water provides livelihood to the gondolas drivers. Moreover, the bar was built above the water further signifies the dependence of human on nature for their needs.

“There’s a lot of oxygen in this air, he thought, as he faced into the wind and breathed deeply.” (56) The above line clearly shows the availability of forest or place with full of green plants nearby. The Colonel seems that he could distinguish the various amount of oxygen content just by facing against the direction of wind. This shows that he was a great observer as during the war he could feel the polluted air filled with dust and smell of dead, bullet, fire etc. Oxygen is the product of nature exhaled out during the process photosynthesis by the green plants, trees etc. This shows men’s dependence on nature for respiration to live.

“Just then the lobster was served.” (83) A lobster is a sea animal found mostly in the deep parts of the sea. Venice is a place with most of it on the side of water. Sea provides shelter for many water animals this in turn help the fisherman catches these and sell them for their living. After this these animals are again bought by other man, factories or hotels. In those days, lobster was a very favourite dish of Venice. In the above line too, the colonel, his lover and sergeant was served with lobster. This show how important is nature for the survival of human beings.

“There was no light as yet in the east across the Grand Canal, but his eyes could see how rough the water was. Be a hell of a tide today, he thought. Probably flood the square. That’s always fun. Except for the pigeons.” (118) Colonel has a great compassion for lower order animals like pigeons. He could see the sea water turning violent and thought that it could be the indication of a high tide, a rough weather or a cyclone coming in the later part of the day. He further would love to see flood in the place. The above lines show the feelings of human for other natural animals and between themselves. Further nature has its own way to indicate the coming of danger to other beings and seems to tell others aware of the danger. The relationship of Nature-Man- Animal are beautifully shown.

“There was no promise nor threat of rain; only the same strong wind, cold winds from the mountains. Everyone in the gondola looked cold and the Colonel thought, I wish I could issue these wind-proof coats to everyone on board.” (130) when nature’s call comes down, man though smart enough to tackle all the situation cannot confront to such situation. Even though the colonel wishes to help the gondola drivers from the cold winds blowing down from the mountains he could only wish but not supply the coat like his. The above lines shows that even though men is superior to all the animals living on the planet still has to tackle various kinds of threats of nature. This further shows that man who thought for the safety of his comrades should think of helping nature through various means.

“We could plant a few more trees if we found a place with a big enough garden.” (145) Here the colonel is seen talking to his lovely daughter after his daughter informs him that her mother couldn’t stay there as there were no trees. He seems to have a concern about nature so, he promises to his daughter on a condition that they could plant different varieties of trees if they could find a big garden. The above line also shows man’s awakening from greed of destroying

nature to that of conserving nature. This is a good sign that action speaks louder than words.

“There was snow, or something, rain or fog, all the time and the road had been mined as many as fourteen mines deep in certain stretches, so when the vehicles churned down to a new string deeper, in another part of the mud, you were always losing vehicles and of course, the people that went with them.” (181) The colonel was in the midst of the war and what he could see was the destruction of nature, man and machines. During the war, people from both the sides dig up the earth and put mines in it so that anyone who steps on it will be destroyed. The weather in which the war occurred seems to have a natural phenomenon of rain, snow and fog all the time. The above lines show that the author has a great concern over the nature as it is being destroyed by the craziness of the humans among themselves. He visualises that war is not the solution of the problem of greed. To have compassion among human as well as with nature seems to be the solution of all the problems.

“Cortina is in a high valley in the mountains. Sheridan lays right up against them. They aren’t any foothills to the Big Horns. They rise high out of the plateau. You can see Cloud’s Peak.” (188) The beautiful scenic beauty of Cortina is described in the above lines. Any place along the sides of the mountain has a breathtaking natural beauty. To live in such a place is of great joy. From the top of the place one could see the peak of the cloud. Amazingly, this place is filled with wonderful natural elements. The author wants to portray that if one is truly intact with nature than many then one would be able to see the beauty of nature and its marvellous creation.

“The trees were black and moved in the wind, and there were no leaves on them. The leaves had fallen early, that year, and been swept up long ago.” (197) In the above lines the author wants to portray that nature is very delicate. Due to war, the seasonal changes could be seen and it seems that the autumn season has arrived very early then the previous occasion. Further it can be deducted from the natural phenomenon like the change in the colour of the trees turning to black with no leaves on the branches, the shedding of leaves before its normal time etc., that the surrounding place is not a healthy one and it is an indication from the nature that it needs proper care.

“The boat came in slowly, breaking ice all the way, and the man picked up the wooden decoys, caught the calling hen and put her in her sack, and, with the dog slithering on the ice, picked up the ducks.” (211) Here, man’s dominance over other lower order animal is portrayed beautifully. The boatman had brought dog and wooden decoys in their hunting to use them find and search for what they came for. They used the dog to go to places where it is difficult for the people to go into and they use decoys to lure the animals towards them. The hunting trip in an unfriendly weather condition shows the motives of man to control over nature and other creatures by any means. This could prove satisfaction to man for a short period of time but in the long run conflict with nature could probably occur.

The book “*Islands in the Stream*” was published posthumously by Mary Hemingway and Charles Scribner. It consists of three parts viz. Bimini, Cuba and At Sea where the main protagonist is Thomas Hudson, a painter by profession. Through the book the author spectacularly portrays the beauty of nature and its surroundings. The dependence on nature by human for their pleasure, merrymaking and travel is also seen. Through the book one can understand the

importance of nature in the everyday life of a man and how men confront each other for their domination of nature.

“The house was built on the highest part of the narrow tongue of the land between the harbour and the open sea. It had lasted through three hurricanes and it was built solid as a ship.” (1) The above lines are the opening lines of the novel. The author is a nature loving person and beautifully portrays how he loves nature in the above lines. The house was located in such a place that nature it was surrounded by water on all the sides and on top of this any person living in such a house will have easy access to the harbour where one can buy, go on a sea trip etc easily. Though the house was situated in such a beautiful place, it was not free from natural disaster like hurricane, tornado, cyclone and flood. But due the advancement of technology the house was made in such a way that it was able to survive from any natural calamities especially the hurricanes. This shows man’s love of nature and wanted to be in close relation with it.

“It was a safe and fine place to bathe in the day but it was no place to swim at night.” (1) The relationship of man and nature is beautifully portrayed in the above line. However the danger of nature is also portrayed. The author wants to convey that daytime is the best time to bathe in the wide open sea while it is dangerous to do in the night time as various ferocious water animals loves to hunt for prey during this time. It further suggest that during day time many human activities happen like that of fishing, travelling of ship, swimming of people and the noise of various kinds make the sea animals keep aloof from coming out of their homes but as the night time approaches the sea animals would love to come out and prepare to hunt down for food and seems like these animals love the calm



conditions. The above line further shows how men acknowledge the importance of other products of nature, their habits and respects them.

“Soon after you saw the dark blur of casuarina trees above the line of the sea, you would see the white bulk of the house.” (2) The white represents the colour of the house and such colour distinct itself from others. One can easily find out any object from very far with such colour painted upon them. The place where the house was built was on the highest part of the place above the sea and the surrounding was filled with beautiful casuarina trees which were dark in colour. The shading of the house was such that it looks odd but can be easily point out by any from a distant place. The quoted line also conveys man’s distinct creativeness and the level of art where the manmade objects can be easily identified from the natural ones

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“As he lay on the floor he felt under the wind although, really, the wind whipped at the lower corners of the house and at the lowest grass on the island and into the roots of the sea grass and the cockleburs and into the sand itself.” (3) The above lines shows man’s sudden realisation of nature, its activities and close relationship. Further, the lines also clearly suggest that the painter has a great regard for nature and wonders on the relationship between the nature-man-natural elements. The painter was lying simply on the floor suddenly he could feel sudden thrust of wind passing through his lovely corners of the house which were further travelling to the grasses on the islands, to the roots of the sea grass, sea weed and lastly to the sand. The author has a great sense of power to sense such nature’s element and displays them through his writing. This shows that man could feel the nature and enjoy the natural phenomenon occurring around them.

“Sometimes he would leave the island to fish off Cuba or to go to the mountains in the fall.” (6) The above line signifies that the painter loves to travel by sea or go to trekking by the nearby mountains. This further suggests man’s love for nature, its beauty and seems like both of them have a deep interaction for each other. The relationship of man and nature is also beautifully shown. This also shows the dependence of man upon nature for pleasure, travel and rest. In the quoted line, the painter loves to travel by sea to Cuba or climb the mountains nearby to take his day off. Here nature plays an important role in the life of the painter by providing him the sea water through which he could travel and provide him the mountain to which he could climb and a peace in mind.

“Water’s rising all around the island and hammerheads and mackerel sharks and tiger sharks and shovelnose sharks are swimming round and round and feeding on those who try to swim away to keep from being forked down the big open hatch that has steam rising out of it.” (17-18) The above lines shows how the various residents of nature are hovering around the island waiting for their prey to come out. The water residents include various kinds of ferocious sharks. This was the time of the year when the islanders were not suppose to swim around as these animals would hurt them or have them as their meal. This shows that nature has its own way to harmonise between the various species living together and human should have respect for it.

“When Thomas Hudson woke up there was a light east breeze blowing and out across the flats the sand was bone white under the blue sky and the small high clouds that were travelling with the wind made dark moving patches on the green water.” (47) A beautiful morning scene is described in the above lines by the author. The breathtaking beauty of the sea water, clear sky and small high clouds

is described too. The painter woke up early in the morning and he could feel the light breeze inside his house and he could also see the clear blue sky under which the gentle breeze was blowing through the sand and further the small clouds was also travelling with the wind across the vast green water. Through this one can easily know that the writer is a man which has high regard and respect for nature. Through the book the author wants to advice man to have a good relation with nature and one could find the inner beauty of nature if one is intact with nature.

“There was only a light wind and the water over the reef looked light and creaming, with the reef showing brown and the dark blue water beyond.” (77) The colour of the sea water changes suddenly from green to dark blue water. This shows the activity of human on the surface of the water. The sons and various other people of the island were happily swimming on the surface of the water and above this the daily activities makes the water change its colour. Through the above lines the author tries to convey message to the readers that whatever activities we do we should have a thought of conserving nature and its allies after all we are living under the same home called earth.

“Thomas Hudson came up slowly to almost touch the reef, seeing the big brown coral heads, the black sea urchins on the sand, the purple sea fans swaying towards him with the tide.” (79) Here the painter and his sons were going for fishing. He was trying to start the engine of the boat and went down to start it. Suddenly while coming up he could feel the touch of the reef surrounding the island and could also see the corals, sea urchins and lovely sea fans coming towards him along the tide. The painter could feel it and thought of as if nature is trying to stop his fishing day in the boat. The perfect setting of nature is portrayed in the above lines. Further the feeling of nature is beautifully portrayed here and it

seems that the author is trying to convey that we as humans should sometimes take out some time from the hectic and busy regular schedule and feel the nature and its beauty. So, in this way we could have a great relation with nature and feel what nature is telling us.

“His life was built solidly on work and on the living by the Gulf Stream and on the island and it would stand up to the right.” (93) A man’s life is all about doing work and here too in the novel Mr. Hudson is lived by this. But his location is in such a place that was filled with natural surroundings. He really loved to work in an island surrounded by the sea. To work in such a place means that the painter really wants to have close relation with nature rather than working in the cities. One can have a peaceful mind, breathe clean air and have a really good time to enjoy with nature. This further shows that Hemingway was a man who loves nature and wants to interact with nature to enjoy it. It seems that the author wants the readers to also have a good time with nature and feel the pleasure of spending some time with it.

“The run boat was loading live crawfish and conches and a deck load of conch shells and empty gasoline and Diesel oil drums and the islanders stood in line in the heavy wind waiting their turn in the cabin.” (146) As the human civilisation grows, the need of more food is needed and this too was depended heavily on nature and its allies. Further the dependence of oils to run the engines of various machines might be mentioned. The above line clearly shows heavy activities on the island like that of loading the live sea animals for food, decoration and various other things. Then, the people living in the islands too were waiting for their turn to go to the cabin and take their share of food items, medicines and various other needed items. The boat was the only mode through which the people can go in and out. Sea water plays an important role in the transportation. Thus the

author wants to convey a message that nature has given humans all their needs and we should at least try to have a good relation with them for without nature no human can survive alone. The bond of relationship should be kept intact.

“It had been a jolly trip, too, with the Indian Ocean blue and the ship coming out slowly from the new harbour and then Africa was behind them, and the old white town with the green trees and all the green behind it, then the sea breaking on the long reef as they passed and then the ship gained speed and was in the open ocean and flying fish were splitting out of the water and ahead of the ship.” (219) Mr. Hudson was on a travel trip to Southampton on a ship and on their way they had a stoppage in a new harbour and after pausing for few moments they sat on to travel the remaining journey. The painter could see Africa behind. Africa is a virgin continent filled with beautiful forest and landscapes. Though he wished to have a few moments down there, he could not do so as they had a distance to cover. As the ship gained speed, they passed along the beautiful reef and in the vast ocean he could see flying fishes swimming swiftly faster than the ship. During certain time in the past the only mode of travel was through ships and boats on seas and oceans. The water bodies play a vital role in the mode of communication so, without water there would have been communication gap. Thus, the importance of nature represented by water is shown beautifully by the author in the quoted lines.

“The only green now on the land, in this country of so many greens, was along the water- courses where the royal palms grew tall and grey, their green tops slanted by the wind.” (237) A watercourse is channel created either by naturally or artificially through which the water flows. Cuba was a country which was filled with various natural surroundings before becoming a colony of Spain. After

becoming the colony most of its natural beauty was reduced to such an extent that the only green part of the country was along the watercourses where one could see only the tall royal palms with their tops slanted by the wind. The quoted line shows clearly how man has destroyed nature to satisfy their needs and wants. The country which was filled with green was now reduced mere grey colour part. This shows the extensive exploitation of nature not only this all the living creatures which depend on nature also must have been destroyed with it. Through the book the author wants to show the impact of man's greed on nature and further conveys that the grey colour of soil is due to exploitation and to convert nature to its original state humans need to nurture nature through conservation to replenish it. This shows that human should conserve nature not only for himself but for future generations and also for other beings living on the planet.

“There was a long white beach with coconut palms behind it. The reef lay across the entrance to the harbour and the heavy east wind made the sea break on it so that the entrance was easy to see once you opened it up.” (321) The beautiful natural landscape is shown in the above lines with all the natural items one could find while visiting a beach. The painter was travelling there in search for his lost comrades but to his dismay he couldn't find them. Though he felt dejected was awestruck by the natural beauty and beautiful landscape. Thus this shows that nature can sometimes be soothing to the mind of an individual for an instant. Through this the author tries to convey the readers to have a good relation with nature.

“*Death in the Afternoon*” is a story about bullfighting in Spain. In the book the author describes about how the bull was trained and gives a complete account of bullfighting in Spain, France, Mexico, Central and South America.

From the book one can know that Hemingway loves to travel around the globe, gives the purpose of his travel and all the happenings from war to that of bullfighting. The good and cruel relationship of man over other natural creatures and natural elements is beautifully crafted and shown in the book.

“So I went to Spain to see bullfighting and to try to write about them for myself. I thought they would be simple and barbarous and cruel and that I would not like them, but that I would see certain definite action which would give me the feeling of life and death that I was working for.” (3) Here the author’s craziness about bullfighting is shown. He travels to Spain where the place was famous around the globe for its bullfighting. He personally wants to visit there, has an experience and describes them through writings. After having a personal experience his previous feelings about bullfighting totally changed. This shows seeing and experience is totally different from reading on a piece of newspaper or books. Further portrays how man for pleasure tames the animal and risks their life to earn for living. While performing the task sometimes leads to the death of the person who is taming the animals. Animals like those of bulls used for the pleasure should not be encouraged. The cruel relation of man over other animals is shown in the novel. And dependence of man over other animals for pleasure and money making is clearly shown in the book. This further shows domination of humans over other animals.

“It is an oasis of tall trees, rich gardens and a swift river set in brown plain and hills.” (35) An oasis is a fertile place in the desert where one could find water, fruits and date palms. Hemingway was travelling to Aranjuez a desert like place in the southern part of Madrid. The location of such a place was breathtaking and one can see the beautiful creation of nature. The author went there to see bullfighting.

Only a certain part of it is filled with natural beauty but the vast area of it was totally barren only sand can be found. If one wishes to see the bullfight one has to travel by a means of transport for one could die of thirst if travelled by bare foot. This shows the contrasting relation of man and nature.

“The bad thing about going to Spain in the spring to see bullfighting is the rain. It may rain everywhere you go, especially in May and June, and that’s why I prefer summer months.” (41) From the above lines we can assume that seasons around the globe is totally different from one another. In some parts of the world spring season is a perfect time of the season where plants, trees and flowers bloom but in Spain spring season is usually accompanied by rain. So the author conveys the message to the readers that the best time to go to Spain to see the bullfighting is preferably summer. This shows the author too dislikes rainy season. The quoted line shows the contrasting change in the seasons and the dislike of it by the author. Though man has the nature of disliking certain natural phenomenon but he has to satisfy it against such for no one can change any natural phenomenon. Thus this too proves that human cannot have what they like from the nature though they can be superior over it. Here, conflict occurs between nature and humans and this could be solved only when man understands the cycle of nature.

In the book, “*The Sun Also Rises*” the author talks about travel, war, bullfighting and love for nature. It is divided into three books of various length and the action proceeds through four major phases.

“The taxi went up the hill, passed the lighted square, then on into the dark, still climbing, and levelling out onto a dark street behind St Etienne du Mont, went



smoothly down the asphalt, passed the trees and the standing bus at the Place de la Contrescarpe, then turned on to the cobbles of the Rue Mouffetard.” (22) The above lines describe the journey travelled by Jake Barnes while going to the market of Rue Mouffetard. Here he came across the hills which show that the area under which he travels was an outskirt and moreover the inside the city of Paris trees was planted which describes that the people were conscious of the environment. The use of trees in helping the environment clean is known to the people and they know the value of the trees. Thus the author wants the people to know about the usefulness of having trees and wants to convey the message of conserving nature.

“After a while we came out of the mountains, and there were trees along both sides of the road, and a stream and ripe fields of grain, and the road went on, very white and straight ahead, and then lifted to a little rise, and off on the left was a hill with an old castle, with buildings close around it and a field of grain going right up to the walls and shifting in the wind.” (82) The above lines describe the scenic beauty of the Spanish country side. After they came out of the mountain, Jack could see the trees on both the sides of the roads they were travelling. He could see an old castle on the hill with building closely built around it and surrounded by fields of grains. Further the grains dance along the breeze. The quoted lines describes that Spain was a beautiful place where people are engaged closely with nature. Further it also describes the dependence on nature especially the food grains by humans for living. The habitual relationship between nature and humans are also clearly shown. Thus the author shows that human and nature have a bond which humans tend to forget.

In the book, "*For Whom the Bell Tolls*" the author describes about the loss of psychological and physical innocence in the war. The value of human life and love of forest while nearing to the end of life is well preserved in the book.

"He lay flat on the brown, pine-needled floor of the forest, his chin on his folded arms, and high overhead the wind blew in the tops of the pine trees. The mountainside sloped gently where he lay; but below it was steep and he could see the dark of the oiled road winding through the pass. There was stream alongside the road and far down the pass he saw a mill beside the stream and the falling water of the dam, white in the summer sunlight." (3) The above lines describe the opening lines of the novel. Here Robert Jordan is having a great time with nature lying flat on the ground of the forest. He could see the oiled road, further down the mill beside the stream and the dam water falling in the bright sunlight. The author shows how a person can enjoy nature and manmade items like the mills and the dams from the top of the forest. The view was spectacular and the author wants the readers to know the importance of nature and the comfort it give us both in mind and physical body. To mind it gives peace and to physical body it gives clean air which is good for health.

"Anselmo was crouched in the lee of the trunk of a big tree and the snow blew past on either side. He was pressed close against the tree and his hands were inside of the sleeves of his jacket, each hand shoved up into the opposite sleeve, and his head was pulled as far down into the jacket as it would go." (199) The above lines show how natural element represented by trunk of a big tree can be used as a shield against the other forces of nature. Here, Anselmo was saved by the trunk against the cold snow passing down through the mountain on both his sides. He was freezing and tried to get pass it by pressing close against the tree

with his hands inside the sleeves of the jacket; and his head went down as far as he could inside the jacket to save from the severe coldness. The author is trying to show how nature can be useful in times of need and it can save us from danger. Thus the author wants the humans to have a good relation with nature so that humans can be saved from unseen danger. Further the author believes that human can be happy if they can treat nature as their own saviour rather than their beneficiary. The author also believes that human and nature should be in a close relationship helping each other as without one the other would not be able to stand alone.

On the other hand, Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma is another great writer like Hemingway from Manipur who loves nature and the way he represents is unique and uses simple words to describe it. He is also one of those writers who describe nature through personal experience. His book *Lupthakhraba Hinao "The Sunken Small Boat"* has won prestigious State Sahitya Akademi Award in 1989. The book has twelve short stories in which relationship between nature and human is beautifully described.

The story Haraobungda (Celebration Place) talks about the deteriorated Manipuri society where people is in the festive mood and too much believe in god. The greed of human over their fellow mates is beautifully displayed and that of nature too.

“Che du ge mateng na houjik mahak leikai gi umang lai haraoba mafam khuding da jagoi tambibagi mingchat leire” means with the certificates, he was famous in each locality as a dance teacher for the traditional festival of “Ancestral

fore-father god” (2) Umang Lai haraoba is an ancient tradition of Manipur where people pray to ancestral fore-father god. This was usually performed nearby forest or place where lot’s of greenery. Here the author wants to show that people in the name of tradition take chances to glorify themselves as a dance teacher with some certificates and earn a lot. In the name of the festival, people use to clear forest and build temple and platform where they can perform rituals and dance. With the increase in the festivals in different parts of the society various greenery portions are carved out thereby hampering the natural environment. On the other certain people in the society take chances in the name of festivals. Thus, the author wants the readers to realise the need of natural conservation and be less attractive to festive mood.

The story, Hangoi gee Leibakta (In the land of Frogs) is beautifully crafted by the author to show how unity bring the strength and fall as divided among the people. The story is about how the foreign person slowly and steadily captures the indigenous land of the native people. The leader warns the leaders of the native people that they can reclaim their rights and can revolt against them only when they are united and have the sense of feeling oneness.

“Madu eikhoi yaba ngamloi. Nagarik amagi ningtamba sambhidan na piri. Eikhoi gi eramdam eikhoina ngakchagani. Lamdamcgi pat, ching, pukhri amasung khongbal ama tada miram machana thinhjinba yaroi. Hangoi leibak eikhoi gi epa epusingna sembirambani” means The right of freedom is given to all the citizens by the constitution. We will rule our own land. No outsiders should lay hands on the lakes, rivers, ponds and sewage of the land. Our land has been made by our ancestors. (7) The above lines describe the dissatisfaction of the native leaders over the rule of their land by the foreigners. The leaders were talking about their

claim on land given to them by the constitution. The native leaders doesn't want their beautiful natural landscapes given to any other person for they know are going to be destroyed and create a risk among the natural environment as well as to the natives. They further claim that the lands are made by their ancestors so the foreigners need not take claim over their rights. The author further views the destruction of natural environment as the foreigners would destroy it in the name of the development and try to extract as much as profit they can from without caring them as their motives are mainly based on profit maximization. They will neither care for indigenous habitant nor for the natural environment. So, the author wants the people in the society to realise this.

“Adumakpu tomba na magi san anidu paduna ingkhol machet tu khoiraga mana-masing na pumsang sangna thai. Mahakki nupi na mana-masing singdu yolli. Makhoi ani changduna tanba senfam na machasing thake; makhoinigi hingbagi pambei oi” means But, with the help of the two cows, he nicely ploughed his piece of land and planted green leafy vegetables. His wife used to sell the green vegetables. They used to take care of their children with their hard earned money; it also acts as a source of their survival. (22) Here, the above lines clearly show the dependence of human for their survival on nature and other animals. Tomba was a man of mid fifties with a wife and two children. He was a very hard working man. To earn his living, he transformed his piece of land to beautiful green environment which includes various types of green vegetables. He ploughed it with the help of his two cows. And after selling these eatables in the market, both wife and he could easily afford not only their needs but also for their children. Here, the author tries to show that planting green eatables in a piece of land not only make the surrounding look green but also helps in the proper circulation of clean air for breathing and on top of this we could be able to make survival out of it by selling them. Through the short story, the author is telling us

that we could have a good relation with nature in which both can have mutual benefits.

“Atheng ba echik hullaba ahing duda nungshit na maning tamna tombagi hanglaba yumdu faoduna sanari. Nungshitki tangthak naidraba sahumda pukhrida kaba ethak macha macha kaya na leiraida mathang mathang yeisinduna mangkhri. Atiya pak sanna sandokhri ba thawanmichak kayana tathak tathak nganli” means on the late and lonely night, breezes played around Tomba’s house as they wish. Along with the breeze, there were small waves in the ponds who vanished themselves after hitting the sides of the pond. The stars which spread all over the sky also twinkle brightly. (24) The above lines beautifully describe the beauty of nature and its activities during the late night. The winds became lively during the night playing independently and in the mean time while they use to create lovely waves on the ponds which would vanish after reaching the boundary of the ponds and above this the star lit night in the sky makes the scenery adds more beauty to it. Here the author mesmerises the reader with his beautiful words in describing nature so that human beings can spend their quality time with nature and see the inner beauty lying beneath other than destroying them for mere benefit.

“Thoibagi phumthakta saba pongshangduda etha thajadana keishal macha ama leirare. Thoibana Loktak tagi nga puraga fubala keithal karui. Magi afangba lupa khara duna chana thaknaba leiraga Loktak phumthakta halakpada arangbi machadu leirambani” means out of a sudden, there was a small baby jackal near the hut of Thoiba which was built above the floating Phumdi. After catching fishes from the Loktak, Thoiba carried them and went to Phubala Market. With the few amounts he got from the fish, Thoiba bought some eatables and was returning back to his house. It was at that moment that he saw the small colourful baby. (32)

The above lines show the relation of Loktak Lake with various animals and human beings residing nearby. This shows that the lake is the main support of livelihood among the people not only this it also supports the homes to many people living above it on phumdis. The young jackal which was found near the hut of Thoiba shows that not only humans reside on phumdis but also other wild animals. Thoiba earns his living by catching the fish from the lake and selling them in the market place. In this part of the society we could see a great bond between nature and human beings. However the dependence of human is more than what the nature depends on the former.

“Thoibana numit khuding Loktak tagi nga, matam matamgi heikak, yelli, tharo-thariktha anou apet pumnamak arangbigi saruk yao-e. Farakpa nga singdagi arangbina apamba khanbada thoibana nongma tasu asaoba utkhide” means Arangbi gets share of whatever Thoiba brings from Loktak Lake eg. Fishes, water chestnut, Yelli, Red water lily and Pygmy Water Lily. Thoiba never got angry when Arangbi chooses whatever it likes from the fishes that he caught. (32) Loktak symbolises a spot for livelihood for Thoiba. Every day he goes to the lake and catches fishes, various water plants and other eatables. Loktak is the only fresh water lake in the north east India and it provides source of livelihood to many people residing around it. The above lines also show the great relationship between human and animal. Arangbi and Thoiba became friends such that he never hesitates when the former takes any amount of fish as its share. Not only this, he gives share to everything he caught from the lake. The author depicts the beautiful landscape of the Loktak Lake and the dependence on it by the humans. Further the bond between animals and humans shows that all of us can live together with understanding and harmony.

“Thoibana setliba khudeigi fidumdu segak segairaga nupadugi asokpa mafamsingda punsinli. Mahakna manaknakpada Houba tera paibi mana khubam ama hekla ga neikhairaga thomjilli. Pakhatpana wantharuraba amadi Arangbina sokpadagi cheinakhol fanglaba nupadu Thoibana kanna hotnabadagi tapna tapna sor hollakhi” means Thoiba tears his waist cloths and started to bind the injuries. To stop bleeding, Thoiba pluck a handful of Tera-Paibi leaves, squeeze it and put above the injuries. His hard work finally paid off. The victim, who was hurt by Arangbi and left unconscious out of fright, began to breathe slowly. The victim came into consciousness. (40-41) Manipur is a land gifted with many medicinal plants by nature. Tera-Paibi is a medicinal plant usually used for the treatment to stop bleeding. It is found abundantly near Loktak Lake. Thoiba came to help the injured person with all the available nearby natural resources. Here the bond between human kinds among themselves is seen. The author believes that nature has given enough materials not only for eatables but also for natural ointments plentifully. He further believes that there might be other such valuable medicinal plants which are beneficial to humans around the lake. So the author wants the readers to have a good relation with nature and conserve them.

“Imphal sahardagi kilometre taramathoi rom lapna kha nongpok pangna haitharaga nongmaijing chingsnaggi napomda fajaraba thel ama lei. Mafamcbu thonggrangbi kou-e. Tangthak naiba loubuk amasung chingkhonggi loiroy ngamba chingmei kayana lirung sana koiduna leiba prakritigi ningthiraba mafamni” means Around ten kilometres from Imphal towards the south-eastern direction of Nongmaijing hill range, there was a beautiful scenic place called Thonggrangbi. This natural place was surrounded with beautiful hill-steps created by prolonged burning along with curving design of the vast paddy field. (51) The above lines beautifully describe the scenic natural beauty of the place called Thonggrangbi. The place is gifted with hilly terrain and filled with green forest. But due to the



burning of forest by the people the beauty of the place is degraded thereby causing lots of change in the natural habitat of the animals residing in it and sudden raise in temperature is also depicted. Thonggrangbi which was once filled with natural beauty is now converted into barren place with hill steps on it so that people can discover the inner parts of the land thereby hampering the natural environment. Thus, the author is trying to give a message that people in greed can do anything for their benefit without realising what will happen in the future and he wants the people to realise before it is too late and try to conserve nature and those organisms residing on it.

“Chinggi sarukta heikol leikon kaya mana masinggi feidom kaya, loubukki saruktana lourok anirak ahumrakki changyeng loufam amasung nakal amada choura sanglaba pukhri kayada makhal makhalgi nga yoktuna boyaiji sijinanabadagi henna miyamgi awatpa menkhatna ba hotnari” means on the hill side there were many gardens, rows of vegetables, on one side there was a field of about two-three hectares and there was large pond on the other side. There were different and various kinds of fishes inside the pond. From it, he was trying to meet the needs of the people besides his own. (51) The above lines beautifully describe the garden owned by Boyai. He was a young and energetic contractor from the city area. He owns a piece of land near the hilly area and plants vegetables, built few gardens and a pond to farm variety of fishes. Through this he was trying to meet the needs for himself as well as the people. Through this the author is trying express that human beings are those who can do anything for his profit. And in this act he destroys the nature for his own benefit thereby causing a lot of disturbance in the natural surroundings. Though the young contractor made modifications of nature by planting flowers, vegetables and farming fishes but his modified beauty was no match for the natural ones. Further the author is also trying to show through this short story that in the society many of the people have

the habit of owning lands in far off places and then destroys the lands in trying to build set up gardens and various other purposes. Thus, if this increases to a great extent then it will not only harm the environment but also will indirectly harm the human as well as the other beings. So the author wants the readers to check such activities and if possible try to stop them from doing so.

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## Chapter III

### Fictional Oeuvres of Hemingway and A. Chitreshwar Sharma

The works of both the authors will be discussed in this chapter with respect to eco-ethical perspectives establishing relationship between the form and content of their writings.

Hemingway is one of the great writers not only in the history of American literature but also in the literature of the world. He is a kind of writer who displays his thought into action and moreover most of his works are dealt with his personal experience. So, he can be treated as a versatile writer. His ways of presentation of natural elements are beautifully crafted in various forms such that the readers are usually captivated by his exposition. The importances of nature are found in his writings with a great significance. Further, his personal experience adds more beauty to his works and in addition to this most of the words that he uses in his stories is simple and easy to understand which makes him one of the versatile writers throughout the ages.

In the book "*The Torrents of The Spring*" the author talks about how the change in the season has an effect in the mind of the people. The relation of nature in the form of season and human is beautifully stressed out in simple yet powerful words.

"Could it be that what this writing fellow Hutchinson had said, 'If winter comes can spring be far behind?' Yogi Johnson wondered." (3) All around the

globe, we have four seasons namely summer, winter, spring and autumn. These are cyclic in nature. Each season is unique and different from one another not only this mindset of the people is also changed when the season changes. This proves that indirectly human has a psychological relation with nature. Yogi Johnson was a war veteran who was staying with his writing friend Hutchinson suddenly stuck his mind the quoted lines while looking out of the window. He thought that winter snow which was lying above the pump- factory will slowly fade away with the arrival of the spring season and the workers of the pump will work with a great pace. Thus, the quoted lines prove the bonding relation of the natural environment with the human beings.

“Yogi Johnson looked out of the window at the snowed-in pumps, and his breadth made little fairy tracings on the cold windowpane.” (3) During the winter season one could have a great time in winter near the windowpane by breathing on it and making various shapes with the help of hand or any other things. Likewise Mr. Yogi’s breadth made tracings on the windowpane. Further he was looking at the snow filled pumps, wonders when it will melt and the workers will have a nice time doing their job. No one can have such tracing in any other season except winter in a natural way. This shows that there is some sort of relation between nature and humans. The author is trying to convey through the quoted lines that humans can experience and have a great time enjoying the nature. He further believes that nature has a great element of giving pleasure to humans in various forms while humans indulge themselves in the name of development, work and money making could not even find such pleasures which are lying in front of them. Thus, the author wants the readers to have such wonderful moment with nature and try to mend the relation with it.

“Outside in the yard the snow began to melt. A warm breeze was blowing. A Chinook wind the pump fellows call it. The warm Chinook wind came in through the window into the pump-factory.” (5) A Chinook wind is a warm and dry wind blowing down the eastern slopes of Canadian Rockies. It means “snow-eater”. The arrival of such winds marks the end of winter and beginning of spring season. The beautiful natural phenomenon is shown in the above quoted lines. Mr. Yogi who was looking outside the window saw such beautiful phenomenon and suddenly could feel the warm wind passing through the window into the factory. He then recalls the wind by the name Chinook as his pump fellows named it. To view such a scenic beauty would have captivated Yogi and thus the author wants readers to view such scenery during the fall of the winter and realises the pleasure the nature is giving to humans so that both can produce a great relationship between each other.

“He picked up a dead bird that had frozen and fallen onto the railroad tracks and put it inside his shirt to warm it. The bird nestled close to his warm body and pecked at his chest gratefully.” (9) Mr. Scripps was one the major characters in the novel. He was a writer by profession but he takes a job at pump factory while staying at Petoskey. While he was walking down at the rail tracks, he saw a nearly dead bird lying on the cold railroad tracks. To this he picked it up and put inside his shirt to fade the coldness. The bird too felt the warmth while it was inside the body and felt as if it were inside a warm nest. Then, the little bird pecked at Mr. Scripps chest as a gratitude for saving it from the deadly cold winter. The bond of relationship between natural animals and humans are clearly depicted in the quoted lines. Further, he has the sense of saving a bird from the cold wind which shows man’s power of compassion towards other beings. Thus, the author believes that all the humans in some way or the other has the power to feel and express it in some way or the other and hence Hemingway wants the readers that humans

through compassion have the power to mend the relationship with nature which could prove effectiveness for future prospects.

“‘Ah, what a beautiful gilded cage I’ll build for you, my pretty one,’ Scripps said exultantly. The little bird pecked him confidently.” (13) Mr. Scripps was in a delighted mood in his own world and he wishes to make a beautiful gilded cage for his little friend. His friend too answered to his call confidently by pecking. The above lines show that man and birds can be friendly and live happily together. Love and affection is beautifully displayed by the author too. Likewise the author believes that nature and man can also have an understanding and survive together as without one the other would not be able to survive alone. Human being around the globe has the habit of destroying nature, carve out the profits and leave it as it without doing anything in return. This habit of humans will have a great impact in the future and thus the author tries to show the readers through his work that if we want to live together than we should have the habit of conserving nature just like Scripps wanted to build cage for his pretty little friend. What humans need the most are the confidence and the ability to do it.

“The ice had already melted in the river and he watched the swirling brown current. Below, beside the stream, buds on the willow brush were coming out green.” (59) Mr. Yogi was coming down the road in the middle of the street while on the way he saw that most of the ice on the river was melted. Further he could see the water current of the river and just beside that he could see the buds of the beautiful willow brush coming out green. This was the sign of winter season fading away and coming of the spring season. The beautiful sight had caught his attention for a while and this proves that nature’s phenomenon has the power of attraction. Further Yogi believes that spring season was in the air and felt quite

happy for cold winter was over. Thus, the author has beautifully describes the change of seasons in the book and further talks about how the beauty of nature can be eye catching. He believes that man has forgotten all this beautiful natural phenomenon and further tries to show that man should at least take out some time to view such a beautiful thing so that he can understand and learn more about nature. He further believes that it will help in moulding a good relationship between nature and humans because due to the destruction of nature the seasonal change is witnessing all around the world and such beautiful view might not be seen by the future generation. So, if the human has seen such beauty then obviously they will try to conserve nature.

“On his right was a field that stretched to Little Traverse Bay. The blue of the bay opening out into the big Lake Michigan. Across the bay the pine hills behind Harbor Springs.” (61) The above lines describes about the scenic beauty of nature with vast field stretching till the Little Transverse Bay. And the blue colour water of the bay opens into the Michigan Lake. Further a beautiful hill filled with pine trees lay behind the Harbor Spring. This beautiful scenery was seen by Mr. Yogi while he was walking up on the hill. The author describes beautifully how nature can be mesmerising to one’s eyes. But people tend to forget the beauty of nature while trying to earn, eat and survive. So, the author believes that after reading his story people would believe that they could make difference the natural and artificial beauty. Further he believes that natural beauty lasts that the artificial one for a longer period of time. Hemingway further describes the beauty of Michigan Lake where the blue colour of the bay open out to it. He believes that man should take some time out on a holiday and feels the natural environment so that they can observe the beauty of nature and believes that it could help man understand nature and develop a bond between them so that man would conserve them not only for themselves but also for future generations.



*“Men without Women”* is a collection of short stories where most of the settings were done in Spain and Italy. The stories mainly deals about men’s competitive nature, culture over natural environment, aggression over other natural beings, war, loss of innocence, deception etc. Moreover, these stories are influenced by the author’s staying during and after the First World War.

“There was much game hanging outside the shops, and snow powdered in the fur of the foxes and the wind blew their tails. The deer hung stiff and heavy and empty, and small birds flew in the wind and the wind turned their feathers. It was a cold fall and the wind came down from the mountains.” (33) The above lines are the opening lines in the short story “In another Country”. The author is talking about Milan, where in winter the sun sets very quickly. There was very less activity in the market place. Moreover the wind which was blowing down from the mountains was very cold such that the birds which were flying along the direction of it turned their feathers cold. Further the deer which were hanging outside the shops were heavy, the fur of the foxes was powdered with the snow and their tails were blown by the cold shivering wind. Winter in natural is a phenomenon where the condition of a place is not favourable to human as well as to other creatures of nature. Further, due to the quick fall of sunlight by the evening all the shopping activities as well as the human activities were less. Thus the author believes that winter season is disliked by all the beings living on the planet. The quoted lines beautifully blend the natural activity of wind in a simple manner.

“The hills across the valley of the Ebro were long and white. On this side there was no shade and no trees and the station was between two lines of rails in the sun. Close against the side of the station there was the warm shadow of the building and a curtain, made of strings of bamboo beads, hung across the open

door into the bar, to keep out flies.” (38) The above lines show the development of society with the compromise of surrounding environment. The hills across the Valley of Ebro River were long and white due to the destruction of forests on the hills for the building railway coaches and tracks. Due to this there were neither trees nor shade. While on the near sides of the station, there were many bars and in one of such bar one could find a curtain made of strings of bamboo beads hanging across the open door to keep flies away. Here the author is trying to show that man in the name of development does not see any sign of effect due to the cutting down of the trees in the forests. Further the humans could know the effect of it only when they fall above them. There was no shade as there were no trees. Further there was a disturbance in the natural habitat such that people uses natural method to keep the flies from entering into the bar. Thus the author is trying to say that creating imbalance in nature does not only hamper in the weather conditions of a place but also the living conditions of the people nearby it. Further, the mode of development of human race implies that there could be only destruction and no development from the side of the humans. So, the author meant to say through these quoted lines that people should not only think for themselves but also about other natural beings and environment surrounding them. Humans should not be harsh on nature but develop a good relation with them by planting more trees and taking care of it in each and every way they can.

“The girl was looking off at the line of the hills. They were white in the sun and the country was brown and dry.” (38) The pathetic condition of the country is displayed in the above lines. Usually a country becomes brown and dry due to over exploitation of natural resources. And the colour of the hills looked white because there were hardly any trees on it. Actually, the colour of the hills would have been green if there were trees on it. Conservation of nature is much needed in such country. The girl was looking at the hills while two beers were served on the

table. The girl was experiencing a hot and dry weather. The author is trying to show that the entire weather phenomenon experienced by a country is due to actions of humans against their natural surroundings. Similarly, in the quoted lines the author shows that nature plays an important role in the climatic conditions and beauty of a place. The country should have looked fresh and green if it was surrounded by green trees and but all the natural beauty was gone due to human's greed in the name of development. Thus the author is trying to show that we should not compromise nature in the name of development. But we should conserve nature to have a good climatic condition so that not only the country looks beautiful but also the people can breathe fresh and clean air. In this way people can have a good relation with nature where both can benefit from one another.

“Give me chicken croquettes with green peas and cream sauce and smashed potatoes.” (44) George was ordering the dinner at a hotel named Henry's Lunch room. All kinds of dishes were served in the hotel. The menu of the hotel itself shows that humans have great dependence on nature, other domesticated animals for food. The green peas and potatoes are all products of nature. Further, chicken is another living creation of nature. Though humans grow and domesticate. These items belong to nature. So, the author is trying to show through this short story “The Killers” that humans should have a cordial relation with nature for it is nature that gives and satisfy the need of humans.

“The road of the pass was hard and smooth and not yet dusty in the early morning. Below were the hills with oak and chestnut trees, and far away below was the sea. On the other side were snowy mountains.” (54) The beautiful scenery of nature is described in the above lines. Two persons were about to set on a travel

trip. One of them was the author himself and the other named Guy. The author was talking about the condition of the road in the early morning. The road was clear with no dust particles and the surface of the road was smooth and hard. Further he could view few hills filled with oak and chestnut trees and the sea still further away. He could also view the snowy mountains on the other side of the hills. This shows that Hemingway is a passionate observer of nature. From the above lines one can understand that the road of the place would have been filled with dust in the later part of the day. Further the author is trying to convey that the best part of the day to set out on a trip is in the early morning where one could feel the grace of the nature. Thus, the author views that one can have a good time with nature and advises the readers to set on a trip where there is abundance of natural surrounding and feel the nature and only then the importance of nature could be felt by one and thus in this way one could have a good communication with nature.

“There was a big sea running and waves broke and the wind blew the spray against the car. A river-bed that, when we had passed, going into Italy, had been wide, stony and dry, was running brown and up to the banks. The brown water discoloured the sea and as the waves thinned and cleared in breaking, the light came through the yellow water and the crests, detached by the wind, blew across the road.” (60) While the author was travelling with his friend, he came across a brown river which was running up to the banks. Here the term “brown” is used to indicate that the river is polluted due to dissolved impurities. This was an indication that nearby the river there was a factory and all the products of the factory was disposed off in the river. Further the river water polluted the sea water and the water turning yellow. The author was travelling across a place which was highly industrialised and due to which he believes the area is polluted. So, the author believes that nature has the tendency to show that they are in need of

attention by showing different signs just like the turning of river water into yellow and brown. Thus Hemingway through this short story is trying to show that we should have a habit of checking the natural environment so that nature can be saved from further pollution and degradation. He further believes that humans tend not to take care in such activities and he wants the readers to spread the message of conserving nature.

“The whole trip had taken only ten days. Naturally, in such a short trip, we had no opportunities to see how things were with the country or the people.” (63) Here the author is trying to convey a message that to know a country or a place in just a few days is not quite possible. He didn’t have time to visit the natural beauty of the place nor had the opportunities to interact with the people and communicate with them. So, if one has to know about the natural environment then one has to be with it for a long period of time. Thus the author believes that one cannot judge a condition of a place with just a mere stay for ten days, further believe that one should spend some time with nature, observe them carefully if they need any attention and then comment on anything one should of the place. So, he wants his readers to take time while analysing and before judging a place or the people.

“Outside, the snow was higher than the window. The sunlight came in through the window and shone on a map on the pine-board wall of the hut. The sun was high and the light came in over the top of the snow.” (90) The snow is a natural phenomenon which could be seen only in winter season. On top of this one could have a nice view if one can experience the sunlight entering the window in the early winter morning. In the story, “A Simple Enquiry” there was snow outside the hut where the Major was staying. The snow was almost covering the window of the hut, and then the sunlight came through the window and shone on the map

which was hanging on the wall. The light of the sun came travelling through the top of the snow. According to the author to view such sight is very rare and wants the readers to experience such natural scenery. Thus, Hemingway wants to show that there are many natural scenes which cannot be created by any other source and further wants the readers to experience it so that nature and humans have a close relation.

“It was hot coming down into the valley even in the early morning. The sun melted the snow from the skis we were carrying and dried wood. It was spring in the valley but the sun was very hot.” (105) The above lines clearly shows the arrival spring season. The author was seen coming down the valley from the snow covered hills after skiing. But he felt hot coming down the valley in the early morning as the sun shone brightly. The heat was of the sun was too extreme that it melted the skis that the author was carrying. Further the author believes that in spring season the sun was not suppose to be hot as it should be in summer. Here one could view that the sudden change in the season is due to the environmental destruction of the nearby forest by the human activities. Thus the author conveys the message that if human wants to experience the pleasant season then one should try to conserve nature and care for them.

“I looked out of the open window at the white road. The trees beside the road were dusty. Beyond was a green field and a stream. There were trees along the stream and a mill with a water wheel.” (107) The above lines shows the description of a polluted place where the author was staying because when he looked out of the window, the trees besides the road were dusty. This shows that the author was staying in a town where there was heavy activity. Further beyond the dusty road, there was a beautiful stream and a green field; along the course of

the stream there were trees and a mill with water wheel. This shows that the author could see the beautiful outskirts beyond the town. The mill with the water wheel could be found only in the outskirts of the town where one could feel everything fresh from air to breathe in to that of the organic foods. The quoted lines describe the distinction between the town and the outskirts regarding the condition of the road and the natural elements present in both the place. This shows that the relation of natural environment is closer in the outskirts than in the town. So the author wants the readers to spread the message to the people around the globe to have a good relation with the environment.

“Sometimes I found insects in the swamp meadows, in the grass or under ferns, and used them. There were beetles and insects with legs like grass stems, and grubs in old rotten logs; white grubs brown pinching heads that would not stay on the hook and emptied into nothing in the cold water, and wood ticks under logs where sometimes I found angle-worms that slipped into the ground as soon as the log was raised.” (125) The above lines describe the beautiful relation of insects with nature. The author was searching for his fishing baits and uses natural elements which were found mostly in the swamp meadows, inside the grass or under ferns. He describes that there were few insects which would not stay on the hook and disappears suddenly in the cold water; sometimes he would find wood ticks under the logs and as soon as the log was raised the angle-worms would slip into the ground. The quoted lines show that the author was fond of fishing and has great experiences with the various relations between other living creatures like insects and nature. Like human, other living creature also has a great relation with nature. The dependence of nature for food and living could also be clearly seen. Here the author shows that not only humans but also other living creatures have a great intact with nature. Their relationship might be similar in various aspects but the main difference was that the former destroys nature while the latter has a

spontaneous relation. The quoted lines further show the intention of humans to use other lower creatures for their purpose and seems like humans never care for them. Further it seems that humans never tend to stop utilising nature for their benefits. Thus the author shows that humans have the tendency to utilise all the available natural resources that may be either in the form of living or non-living, for their use and never tends to show their effort to bring harmony and care for them. It's just like use and throws. Further humans have forgotten the love and care they use to show nature in their early stages of human life. The nature which gave them all their needs is long forgotten and seems not to care for nature anymore. The relationship of human and nature is further degraded due to overpopulation in the recent years. So, the author beautifully shows that humans can have a beautiful relation with nature and experience the entire natural phenomenon happening around us.

In the book "*A Farewell to Arms*" the author talks about the destruction of nature due to war, love and affection of humans with fellow mates. The beautiful description of nature before and after the war could also be seen clearly. The books also describes about the effect of the war not only to nature but also to the humans who were waging wars. Moreover it is largely based on his own war experience at Fossalta and Milan.

"The plain was rich with crops; there were many orchards of fruit trees and beyond the plain the mountains were brown and bare." (3) The above lines describe the difference between the plain and mountains. Human activity seems to be more in plains than in mountains as the Lieutenant describes that the plains was filled with crops and orchards and further the mountains were brown which shows that there was change in the season of the place and bare due to human



intervention in the natural habitat. The mountains were left bare due to cutting down of forest and leaving as it was without any thought of conserving them. The quoted lines also implies that human being shows selfish character as one could see the developmental change in the plain side and nothing is done in the mountain side after the forest resources are being used up. Through this the author is trying to show that humans need to change their intention against nature for it is nature which is satisfying the needs of the humans. And further humans' needs to care for the environment as without them we would not be able to survive.

“The mountain that was beyond the valley and the hillside where the chestnut forest grew was captured and there were victories beyond the plain on the plateau to the south and we crossed the river in August and lived in a house in Gorizia that had fountain and many thick shady trees in a walled garden and a wisteria vine purple on the side of the house.” (5) The lieutenant's unit were victorious in the war and stayed in a beautiful place called Gorizia. The house was surrounded by many natural elements. It had flowering plants on one side of the road, thick shady trees in a walled garden and a fountain. Further the Lieutenant (Henry) and his unit were victorious in capturing the hills and the mountains from the enemy. The above lines show human beings are crazy over one another for power and supremacy. Further the habit of humans waging war against one another without thinking the consequences that it will have not only to the humans but also to the environment is clearly seen. War destroys the scenic beauty of the environment. The quoted lines show that war victorious persons were happy and had nothing in mind for the natural environment that had been destroyed. This shows how human thinks about the environment and this nature of his should be corrected before it gets too late.

“The fields were green and there were small green shoots on the vines, the trees along the road had small leaves and the breeze came from the sea. I saw the town with the hill and the old castle above it in a cup in the hills with the mountains beyond, brown mountains with little green on their slopes.” (10) The arrival of spring season is beautifully described in the above lines. The lieutenant saw the brown mountains with little green on their slopes suggest that heavy human activities are performed in the mountains. The slopes in the mountains are made by the humans for transportation, carrying down goods or for other purposes which will make their work easier. Further Henry, could feel the fresh breeze coming from the sea. The fields nearby were green due to planting of grains and green shoots on the vines. Henry had a great time watching all this beautiful phenomenon of nature. This shows that he had some thought about nature and the author wants the readers to experience the beauty of nature so that one could have a good relationship with nature.

“We went on and passed the regiment about a mile ahead, then crossed the river, cloudy with snow-water and running fast through the spiles of the bridge, to ride along the road across the plain and deliver the wounded at the two hospitals.” (34) The above lines show a beautiful short description of nature seen while the lieutenant was carrying the wounded to its destination. They were passing above the fast flowing rivers through the spiles of the bridge. The above lines shows the dominance of human over nature as for the convenience transportation human have built bridge over rivers for better communication. But the constructions of the bridge are too made from the woods which again show the dependence on the natural environment. Thus the author believes that human and nature should go hand in hand to survive together as without nature human cannot survive alone.

“After dinner we walked through the galleria, past the other restaurants and the shops with their steel shutters down, and stopped at the little place where they sold strawberries; ham and lettuce sandwiches and anchovy sandwiches made of very tiny brown glazed rolls and only about as long as your finger.” (102) The Lieutenant and his lover Catherine Barkley were having a romantic time in Milan. They were having a post dinner walk nearby and came across various restaurants and shops. They stopped near a place which sold strawberries and various types of sandwiches. The above lines show that human beings rely on plants and other living creatures for food. Other living creatures mainly pigs in the form of Ham and small fishes are consumed in large quantities. Natural products like strawberries and lettuce are also a choice of food items in Milan. They use it for making varieties of sandwiches. So the author tries to get attention of the readers that we depend on nature and other lower order animals for our food. Thus, the message to conserving nature is clearly shown in the quoted lines.

“There were villas with iron fences and big overgrown gardens and ditches with water flowing and green vegetable gardens with dust on the leaves. We could look across the plain and see farmhouse and the rich green farms with their irrigation ditches and the mountains to the north.” (115-116) From the above lines beautifully describe the picturesque countryside of Milan. There were green vegetables gardens, green farms and mountains to the north. The green vegetable gardens with dust on it implies that roads nearby are not fully developed and lots of transportation work is going on. From the above lines one can easily suggest that the closeness of human towards nature is seen in the outskirts than in the town areas. People in the town are busy in their usual work while people in the outskirts are busy in planting and taking care of plants which is a sign of relation of human and environment in a negligible way.

“In September the first cool nights came, then the days were cool and the leaves on the trees in the park began to turn color and we knew the summer was gone.” (120) Henry and his lover knew that the summer was gone by seeing the changing pattern in the color of leaves of the trees. The above line shows the departure of summer and arrival of winter season. Nature always has an indication of its seasonal changes in the surrounding environment. Here, in the above lines too by September in Italy the arrival of winter starts by the cool nights, less hot days and lastly the turning colour of the leaves in the park suggest the arrival of winter season. Thus, the author believes that nature has various signs to show that it needs attention or not. So, he wants the readers to examine the changing patterns of the environment and act according to it.

“The mulberry trees were bare and the fields were brown. There were dead wet leaves on the road from the rows of bare trees and men were working on the road, tamping stones in the ruts from piles of crushed stones along the side of the road between the trees.” (147) The lieutenant was travelling and on the way he saw the brown fields, leaf less mulberry trees and further could view the leaves of the rows of trees on the road. There were various men working to mend the road with piles of crushed rocks in between the trees. The above line shows that during the war the more effect is seen in the natural environment rather than the human beings. The mulberry trees were left with leafless and the lush green fields turning brown suggest that heavy exchange of firing have taken place and moreover the workers are tirelessly mending the road in between the trees shows that they are looking for their own benefit of making the roads so that they could transportation easily. They do not care for the environment is easily proven by the unchecked wet leaves on the road. This shows that humans think only about themselves. Thus the author tries to show that we should not neglect natural environment and should take proper care as it is they who are satisfying almost all our needs.

“That day I crossed the Venetian plain. It is a low level country and under the rain it is even flatter. Toward the sea there are salt marshes and very few roads. The roads all go along the river mouths to the sea and to cross the country you must go along the paths besides the canals.” (203) The above lines describes the scenic beauty of low level country. Henry crossed the Venetian plain to reach another side of the country and the roads that lead to the different parts of the country are shown such that by following the description of how to lead to the country one could easily cross the country and leads to another one without any difficulty. Here too nature plays an important role in guiding a person to another part of the same country through its sources. Without the help of the sources of nature Henry could not have figure out to cross the plain. Thus, the author through the quoted lines shows that human cannot neglect nature as it is they who can act as our saviour in times of danger and so human should have a good relation with nature.

The short story “*The Snows of Kilimanjaro*” talks about the in-depth beautiful description of snow covered Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain of Africa. The natural habitat of the place is also displayed and the frozen carcass of a leopard at such a great height was a mystery. The story also talks about the fate of the writer (Harry) and his wife (Helen) when they had met an accident on a safari trip.

“Kilimanjaro is a snow-covered mountain 19,710 feet high, and is said to be the highest mountain in Africa. Its western summit is called Masai ‘Ngaje Ngai’, the House of God. Close to the western summit there is the dried and frozen carcass of a leopard. No one has explained what the leopard was seeking at that altitude.” (1) The above lines are the small epigraph of Mount Kilimanjaro. The

story resembles the life of the author and his visit to Africa after the end of the World War II. Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain of Africa and is located in Tanzania. It has three volcanic cones namely Kibo, Mawenzi and Shiria. Its elevation is approximately ranges from 4,900 m from its base to about 5895 m above the sea level. The above lines show the human expedition and exploration around the uninhabited part of natural environment. These show how humans are eager to dominate nature in each and every way they can and the approximate scaling of the mountain can be cited as the best example. Further the lying of the dead leopard in the western summit of the mountain might be due to the extreme coldness of the region or might be due to the human activities and due to actual proof no one can explain why, how and when the leopard ended up in such a great height remains a mystery.

“The cot the man lay on was in the wide shade of a mimosa tree and as looked out past the shade on to the glare of the plain there were three of the big bird squatted obscenely, while in the sky a dozen more sailed, making quick-moving shadows as they passed.”(1) The writer (Harry) was resting in his cot where he took the help of natural shade of the mimosa tree for his pleasure time. He then sees the beautiful scenery of three big birds having romantic times among themselves and moreover in the vast blue sky many birds are swiftly flying around making shadows on the ground. Here Harry is having a great time enjoying the natural beauty of Kilimanjaro and the activities of birds. From the above quoted lines one can easily recognise that nature has various breathtaking activities which gives pleasure to the onlookers, the only thing one could do to view such lovely thing is to give certain time to nature. Thus, the author through these lines wants the readers to take out some precious time from the busy schedule, have quality time with surrounding environment, experience the joy or pleasure of having a great relation with nature and the wonderful natural phenomenon.

“This was a pleasant camp under big trees against a hill, with good water, and close by, a nearly dry water hole where sand grouse flighted in the morning.”

(2) Harry and his wife Helen were having a camp under big trees while waiting for rescue as their truck broke down. Their camp was surrounded by beautiful trees, hills, birds, animals and clear skies. They were having a great time with nature. Near to their camp there was a small depression on the ground where small birds came out to in the morning. The above lines beautifully describe the nearby natural surroundings of Kilimanjaro. The early morning activities of small birds are beautifully described. The pleasure of an outing in the natural environment especially on a mountain is clearly described in the quoted lines. Further the author is trying to show that there is a great difference of experiencing nature through real life and just by mere listening from someone or watching TV's or through reading. Thus the author believes that to have a bond with nature, human should go out, spend some time with nature so that one can understand how nature can bring joy to humans and further to stop the humans from encroaching, destruction of natural surroundings.

*“A Moveable Feast”* is a memoir of Hemingway published after his death. It mainly talks about his early days of struggle for writing. The story also talks about Paris where the writers the entire globe came there to try their luck. The social structural of Paris is also shown in the story. The book also talks about his first wife Hadley Richardson and his son Bumpy. The vivid description of how the author experiences the beautiful natural landscape of Paris is given in detail.

“As I ate the oyster with their strong taste of the sea and their faint metallic taste that the cold white wine washed away, leaving only the sea taste and the succulent texture, and as I drank their cold liquid from each shell and washed it

down with the crisp taste of wine, I lost the empty feeling and began to be happy and to make plans.” (4) Paris is famous for delicious oyster for food. After the author completed the story, he had his white wine along with the oyster that he had ordered. He could feel the taste of the oyster every time he takes the liquid from each shell. He felt sad for he could not see the beautiful lady that had visited the cafe but after having the taste of the foods that he ordered he felt quite happy and thought of carrying out a new plan. The above lines show the reliance of humans on nature and its products. And a country’s famous delicacies are prepared from natural products especially from the sea. Indeed nature has a pivot role in giving human what they need and in making a country known all over the world. The quoted lines show that the author too is quite satisfied after having the oyster, the wine and prepares for new plans. Thus nature plays an important role in the life of a human being and that it can make a country known all over the world.

“When we came back to Paris it was clear and cold and lovely. The city had accommodated itself into winter, there was good wood for sale at the wood and coal place across our street, and there were braziers outside of many of the good cafes so that you could keep warm on the terraces.” (6) Here, the couples (Hemingway and Hadley Richardson) returned back to Paris. Winter was already in the city, people prepared themselves for the cold weather and fire woods and coal places are open at their respective places for sale. Moreover there were portable fire places outside the cafes to keep the customers warm. The natural environment of a place changes with the change of the season and people react according to it. Here too when the winter season approaches in the city of Paris people change their usual activities. Even the market also changes with that of selling firewood and coal; further the cafe owners too put up portable fireplace to keep the customers warm and attract more of them. Here too the people rely greatly on natural products namely wood and coal to fight against the cold winter.



Without wood humans might not be able to survive the bitter coldness of winter. Thus, the quoted lines prove that human and natural environment are inseparable and the author wants the readers to understand it.

“The good spot to catch fish changed with the height of the river and the fishermen used long, jointed, cane poles but fished with very fine leaders and light gear and quill floats and expertly baited the piece of water that they fished.” (25) Here the author describes the techniques of fishermen residing near Seine River while catching fishes. The above lines suggest that the availability of fish changes with the height of the river; the fishermen have to be experienced and have to place their bait to a proper place to catch fish. The people residing near the Seine river of Paris depend on the river for their survival. They either catch the fishes for food or sell them in the market place for money. The river is the major source of income for the people. Thus Hemingway suggests that the people and natural surroundings are inseparable things. Without nature human cannot survive by itself or alone.

“With so many trees in the city, you could see the spring coming each day until a night of warm wind would bring it suddenly in one morning. Sometimes the heavy cold rains would beat it back so that it would seem that it would never come and that you were losing a season out of your life.” (26) The above lines suggest that Paris was filled with lots of trees and blessed with fresh air to breathe in. One could enjoy the spring season coming in each time during the day until the warm wind of night would bring in the morning. The above lines show that nature plays an important role in the climatic phenomenon of a place and determines the happiness of a person's life. So the author wants to convey the readers to have a good relation with nature and experience its happenings.

“I remember the smell of the pines and the sleeping of the mattresses of beach leaves in the woodcutters’ hut and skiing through the forest following the tracks of hares and of foxes.” (123) The above lines shows that Hemingway was fond of the place and remembers each and every incident for his stay in Paris and its surroundings. He vividly remembers all the happenings right from the smell to that of skiing through the forest. This shows that nature has a great impact in the mind of the people and can create a sense of satisfaction. Thus, the quoted lines proves that relation with nature has the long lasting effect in the mind of the people; so the author wants the readers to have a relation with nature so that in future when one remembers the past it will give satisfaction.

Another fictional book “*To Have and Have Not*” by Hemingway represents unique display on how nature especially in the form of water has given importance in the life of a person not only in their personal matters but also acts as a saviour in times of danger. The book has three Parts of unequal lengths where part one and two consists of few chapters while part three covers more than half of the book. The story mainly revolves around Harry Morgan who was forced to smuggle to feed his family represents “Have Not” while Richard Gordon represents “Haves” a wealthy fellow was fed up of his surrounding usually by the yachting crowd who were obsessed with adulteries and frenetic plays. However both the major characters represent a passion for discoveries of vast sea and other natural elements.

“Those big flying fish are the best sign there is. As far as you could see, there was that faded yellow gulfweed in small patches that means the main stream is well in and there were birds ahead working over a school of little tuna. You could see them jumping; just little ones weighing a couple of pounds apiece.” (9)

Yellow gulfweed are the sea food which are found exclusively near the tropics and are famous for attracting large number of fishes. Cuba is one those countries where people can fish all around the year. This is mainly due to the favourable climatic condition and availability of plenty of seaweed or gulfweed. Here, Mr. Harry Morgan was accompanied by his friends while they set out on the sea for catching fishes. To a person who has a great knowledge of catching fishes, there were various signs from which they know what kind of fish is available in the place and Gordon was one of such people. The above lines describe the luck day for the crew for fishing for they can visualise the surroundings. This shows the importance of sea in the life of human and the signs which the nature gives human shows that nature is always there for the human's need. Further nature supports not only the livelihood of the humans but also for other creatures especially the fishes. The quoted lines show that nature has enough for everyone; the author wants the people to understand that nature is not only for humans and should treat nature with care for without them we would not be able to sustain our lives in a comfortable way.

“The nigger was still taking her out and I looked and saw he had seen a patch of flying fish burst out ahead and up the stream a little. Looking back, I could see Havana looking fine in the sun and a ship just coming out of the harbor past the Morro.” (10) A harbor is an area near the sea shore deep enough for placing a ship or boat either to protect them from strong winds, waves, currents or for business purposes. There are various harbours around the world which is unique in their own and Morro was one of them. Mr. Morgan could see his nigger friend taking the wheel of the boat and saw the shoal of fish ahead of them. Further he could see the beautiful Havana in the sun while turning back and saw a ship coming out of the harbor of Morro. This shows that sea offers a variety of activities for humans from that of proving food to that of means for business and

vice versa. Without the help of nature it is impossible for humans to perform anything and the author wants to show that humans should not neglect nature but to take care; for it is nature that are providing human for their basic survival and connection between different parts of the world.

“We’d put out a feather squid and caught four of those little tuna and the nigger put one on his hook for bait. It looked pretty heavy but it made a big splash in the wake.” (13) Mr. Morgan and his friends were having a great time in the sea catching various kinds of fishes. By the evening while they were about to return for the last time they baited with a feather squid to try their luck and caught four little tunas. While the nigger had caught something heavy and made a big splash; the above lines shows the love, joy and happiness in the face of the people while they are out with nature. Further it also shows that man has the habit of dominance over nature and it is clearly seen in the above quoted lines. A human with the help of his brain uses the help of other living creatures against one another for their own benefit without having any idea of what it will lead to in the future. The author believes that man should have the habit of caring nature for it is they who are taking care of us by supplying food, transportation and happiness.

“Above the roar of the motors and the high, slapping rush of the boat through the water he felt a strange, hollow singing in his heart. He always felt this way coming home at the end of a trip. I hope they can fix that arm, he thought. I got a lot of use from that arm.” (62) After having a gun fight while delivering bootleg liquor to the Key West, the nigger who accompanied Mr. Morgan was wounded and so was him. While they were returning towards home, on the way he could sense the water of the sea gushing against the boat though he could not feel his heart. He wished his arm could be fixed as it was of a great help to him. He

knew that he would not survive before reaching his home and usually had a thought of such kind. The above lines shows nature represented by sea acts a mode of communication link between different places. Nature has helped all the living and nonliving creatures in every possible way but human's over possessive thought has degraded nature to certain extent that it will lead to uselessness in the near future. Further human has the tendency to remember Mother Nature while nearing to death. Thus the author is trying to show the connection link between human and nature in a simple but effective way.

“He watched Richard Gordon lurching down the street until he was out of sight in the shadow from the big trees whose branches dipped down to grow into the ground like roots. What he was thinking as he watched him was not pleasant.” (153) Mr. Gordon was returning home by foot and in a taxi the Professor was returning back to home. He was still angry with him as the former has suspicion that he was beaten in the bar by the gang of the later one. So, the professor watched him as far as he could until he was vanished in the shadows of the big trees. The big trees as described in the given lines shows that they are never taken care of for their branches dipped down to get food and other minerals from the ground. The above lines also describe how nature represented by the big tree saved a human being from creating nuisance in front of a public. Thus the author is trying to show that nature has many ways of protecting human but it is human who are destroying for their own benefit and further wants the humans to realise the importance of nature in the life of a human beings.

“The coast guard cutter towing the *Queen Conch* was coming down the hawk channel between the reef and the Keys. The cutter rolled in the cross shop the light north wind raised against the flood tide but the white boat was towing

easily and well.” (154) Hawk channel is one the most wonderful gift the nature has given to the Key West, Florida. It is a deep natural waterway marked and protected by the reefs from the heaviest sea offshore. It is also one of the most marvellous of all Florida’s gift to the sailor especially the fishermen and the business persons. Here, in the above quoted lines nature represented by sea acts as a guide for the coast guards who was towing the Conch. The scenic beauty of the vast sea where both natural phenomenon and human activities were seen together is given in the above lines. Nature always has got something or the other for each and everyone according to their convenience. Human who has got higher intelligence power has named and divided each place for their convenience and just like it they named a channel in the sea as “Hawk” which lies between the reef and the keys. The sea acts as a chief means of transportation in those times as land communication between different places were impossible. Thus, according to the author nature which has supported and played an important role in the life of a human should not be neglected and be treated with great care.

“Outside it was a lovely, cool, sub-tropical winter day and the palm branches were sawing in the light north wind. Some winter people rode by the house on bicycles. They were laughing. In the big yard of the house across the street a peacock squawked.” (180) The above lines describes the beautiful surrounding of a place where the weather was cool outside the house, the branches of the palm trees are also enjoying the wind and further one could hear the squawking sound of a peacock. This shows that the area of the house was filled with natural elements like wind, peacock and trees all around. Further one could also see the joyful moment of the people while they were near the house. The quoted lines shows that Hemingway loves to spend time with nature and wanted to surround his house with natural elements. Further his interest in the wild animals especially the birds could also be seen in the given lines. Thus, the author wants to

show that having a simple relation with nature can bring a smile not only to oneself but to all those who are around. So, he wants the readers to feel through the story what it feels like to live within the environment filled with nature and believes they would soon have a caring relation with nature.

The book *In Our Time* was published in 1925. The book mainly talks about the First World War-- during, before and after. It has got fifteen short stories—each one unique and different from one another. The stories were separated by vignettes. The book was much appreciated by famous critics of that time due to its simple and precise use of words. The book has a vivid transmission of his experience in the war. It talks about how nature and its allies are being destroyed in the course of struggle between different likeminded persons grouped together. Further nature plays an important role in the means of communication, transportation and vice versa. This book marked his arrival in the literature world and made him famous.

“They walked up from the beach through a meadow that was soaking wet with dew, following the young Indian who carried a lantern. Then they went into the woods and followed a trail that led to the logging road that ran back into the hills. It was much lighter on the logging road as the timber was cut away on both sides.”(15) The two Indians, Nick, his father and Uncle George came by boat to check the illness of the Indian lady. They came by boat and headed towards the direction of the house where they came from. They came across a meadow soaked with dew which suggests that there was a little bit of shower. The Indians have beautifully marked their way to their home with the help of nature in such a way that one can easily identify the spot quickly. The destruction of nature are also seen in the above lines – the logging road itself suggest that the Indians have used

a lot trees from the hills to make the road and this also shows that humans have the tendency to destroy nature for their own benefit without thinking the consequences. The logging road was made with timber wood which was cut away on both sides further implies the thinking capacity of humans. Thus, the quoted lines suggest the dependency on nature by humans for building roads.

“The sun was coming up over the hills. A bass jumped, making a circle in the water. Nick trailed his hand in the water. It felt warm in the sharp chill of the morning.” (19) The panoramic natural surroundings of the hills, lakes in the early morning are described in the above lines. Little Nick was amazed to see such a beauty. Further of quite sudden the water of the lake made circles by the sudden jump of the bass fish. The weather of the lake in the early morning was quite chill and pleasant. The beautiful occurrence of nature and its allies are beautifully displayed in the above lines. This suggests that the author loves to reside in a place where abundance of natural elements is present. So, Hemingway wants his readers to hang out and experience the early morning hillside so that one can have more compassion with nature.

“He turned and shut the gate. The others went on ahead of him down to the lake shore where the logs were buried in the sand.” (23) Dick Boulton came along with his friends and son from the back gate out of the woods. They came for the logs of wood which were hidden in the sand. This shows human nature of evil and greed over their fellow mates. Moreover the use of nature to cover the logs of wood suggests how nature has been used against its own for the benefit of the humans. This shows how pathetic human can be in terms of its usual habit of defying their own kind for a log of wood. Thus the human nature of such kind should not be created for nature has its own way to serve for all. Human should



not get over possessive or carried away with the idea that he is superior to all the beings and within his own community; this might lead to serious problem in the environment and should stop it before getting too late to control.

“In THE old days Hortons Bay was a lumbering town. No one who lived in it was out of sound of the big saws in the mill by the lake. Then one year there were no more logs to make lumber. The limber schooners came into the bay and were loaded with the cut of the mill that stood stacked in the yard.” (31) The above lines shows how a place (Horton Bay) which was famous for lumbering was turned suddenly into silence one year due to unavailability of woods. This shows the over exploitation of natural products by the humans for their own benefits. But later on the Bay was supplied with the cut of the mill that stood stacked in the yard. This line proves that the human activities to explore especially nature is never ending such that if one part ends it will search for another one and starts to exploit another one. Human has known only destruction but no caring instinct for nature. The author wants to show the evil of human towards in these lines and prefers to stop doing so.

Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma occupies a prominent place in the literary world of Manipur. He is a versatile writer who can represent the cause of natural environment in his writing. He expresses his thought into action in his writing. His main concern with the changing environment was mainly due to the over exploitation and negligence of the humans. His acclaimed novel “*Tharoshangbi*” won the prestigious Sahitya Akademi Award in 1991. This novel has been made into radio drama by the all India radio Imphal. A tele- film in Hindi under the title “Jhil ke Upsar” was shown in 2007 by M/S Ambica Commuication, Proprietor Mr. Sanjesh Ahuja under the ambit of Prasar Bharati, New Delhi. The novel mainly

talks about the Loktak Lake, its surroundings and the difference in the life style of the people living in the village and town is reflected.

“Ayukki ngangranaba numitki masekna yeibada anouba machu sanglaba Loktak emai, liri humba epomda ethakki jagoi sari” means The surface of the Loktak lake dance in the light breeze forming waves when the sun light falls in the early morning. (1) The above lines describe the calm and pleasant surface of the lake. It shows how nature has displayed its beauty in the early morning. Moreover the formation of waves by the gentle breeze depicts to that what extant the author has observed the lake closely. The author is trying to show how one could enjoy the scenic natural beauty of the lake and wants the readers to experience it so that a person can they the joy of companionship with nature. To be with nature not only refreshes the mind of the people but also have a peace in the mind. The quoted lines show how much the author loves nature and how he observes nature is beautifully portrayed.

“Loktak patki fajaba, epakki ningthiba, eronunggi lan, tharo-thambal thariktha, kabokang mapal, phumgi langdon-langna amadi kambong mana-na nungshit mairamda hai humna ningthijaba” means The beauty of the Loktak lake, elegance of the water surface, the fortune of the lake, lotus-its allies, buds of the water weed, the thin delicate parts of phum and the leaf of kambong were waving in the path of the breeze is charming (1) The author beautifully describes the breathtaking view of the Loktak lake where varieties of plants are waving their various paths in the way of the breeze. In the above lines the author portrays how nature plays an important role over the plants of the lake by supplying its nutrients and the joyous nature of the plants when facing the light breeze is portrayed. Here, the author wants the readers to feel the nature within itself and the only

possibility it can happen is when one is with nature and observes them properly. He further wants to show that to be with nature depends on the mood of the person and to find such one should go off far places and experience it. With the experience one can know the value and importance of nature. Thus, the author wants the readers to be associated with nature and feel its natural beauty and importance.

“Eyaida lepli thanga, ething, karang ching, thaptakna sendra nakal amadana malemda tanglaba Sangaigi chaktafam Keibul Lamjao asigumba Loktak amadi magi masaigonna ningthijaraba rituamada chaktarariba makhal kayagi lam uchek, lam nganu amasung pat ta taba urok kayana mahousagi khutsembu henna magul hapli” means near the waves there stands thanga, ething, karang ching, in a distance there is sendra on the other side there lies Keibul Lamjao where the settlement of endangered Sangai (the only brow antlered deer) is found, further in the Loktak lake there are various migratory birds which came to reside in different seasons. Some of the birds include wild birds, wild duck and the numerous cranes which were there in the lake adds more beauty, value and grace to the natural environment (1) The above lines shows how Loktak lake gives shelter not only to the local birds but also to the migratory surroundings which shows that nature always has a room for all the living creature of the world unlike human which knows only how to lead comfortable life for themselves without thinking for others. This shows that nature always has a caring nature for everyone. Further both the people and the other animal residing nearby the lake depends heavily on the lake for their survival. Moreover from the hillocks of Sendra one could see the residence of Sangai and the way various birds came to the lake for finding food adds more beauty to natural surroundings. Thus the author wants the readers to feel how nature can bring to the mind of the people and the experience it gives can

have a lasting impression. So, to have a good bond with nature one should take out some time and enjoy the nature.

“Loktak lairembina chanbiduna nongalakpada ahurulang ayamba pumngou ngouna thurammi. Apanbi haraojakhi, mathawai nungaina momon nokladuna Loktak eyaiduda mathanta sonjakhi, “Echa chara hellaroi Loktak leimana chanbire” haina” means The net which was set the day before to catch fish was filled with full of fishes in the early morning. It brings joy to Apanbi, standing near the lake she smiled with joy she exclaimed, “My kids won’t be hungry... I am blessed by the Loktak mother alone (3) Apanbi was a young widow who had survived with a son and daughter. Her son goes to school while the daughter helps in the household work. She was the only bread earner in the family. Apanbi’s usual work was to lay the net at night time so that in the early morning she could sell the fishes and buy the eatables. She felt excited every time when her net was filled with fishes for it will not make her children hungry. She was indebted the mother Loktak for blessing her with the fishes. The above lines shows how to a family residing near the lake depends on the lake for their survival. Loktak acts as a saviour for many families and depends on her for their survival. The author wants the reader to realise the importance of the lake and wishes to sends a message that humans should not destroy the natural environment for their own happiness but to conserve them for the future generations to come and enjoy the natural spectacular beauty of the lake.

“Mahak beedi machei ama chinglaga in-hangel, poura amadi tungol nakanda yansinla ga Loktaklomda kumthakhre” means She smoked a beedi, put all her fishing items on her side and went towards the Loktak lake. (5) Beedi is an Indian cigarette filled with tobacco flake and wrapped in a tendu leaf tied with a

string in one end. Apanbi smoked a beedi and went towards the lake to try her luck in catching fishes. This show human always depends on nature and its products for their survival. Bidi is a natural product found in plenty and smoked by people fondly by elders though it is bad for health and causes cancer. Though human doesn't care for forget nature it is always besides them and always associated with it in the form of a simple items. In the above lines beedi represents nature which is associated with Apanbi. Thus the author shows how human and nature are always in a bond of relationship with each other.

“Apanbina awaba kaya khangduna Loktak eyaida he holla holladuna inchingba-nga thibada fangliba ngasingdi erang nga, ngaching, samjet(ukabi), ngamu-ngakra amadi nganap-ngachrou asina chingbani. Ngasidi apanbi mahousa gum tungol thanna nga thi ba ngamga ni ningdre” means beside various hardships Apanbi had, she rowed her small boat to catch fish and some of them includes erang fish, ngaching, Ukabi, ngamu-ngakra and varieties of small fishes. Unlike other days today she cannot filled her small fishing pot (6) Loktak lake is endowed with various kinds of exotic fishes; some of them are very rare and could fetched up for high prices in the market. Lots of people near the lake depend on it for their survival. These lines show the dependence on Loktak Lake by Apanbi. The lake was the only mode of survival for her family. She most of the time caught fishes and find some eatables on the lake to feed her children. The author feels the bond of relationship between the nature represented by lake and the people. He wants the readers to feel the need of checking the environment of the Loktak lake for in recent years the lake have been degraded by the extensive and overexploitation of the lake due to which the lake is decreasing the productivity of certain fishes and eatable plants both for the humans as well as the animals and migratory birds. Thus the author wants the human beings to safe guard the natural habitat so that both can have mutual benefit from each other.

“Matang chaba yenglaga mahak ngagi machinjak chengkuptu thada duna in chinglakle. Loktak leimana chanbiduna numidangwairam gi nga sayom chatpa thengnarure Apanbi. Machinjak tharubaga natei chanaruduna ngaihakki manungda nga tungol khangtap henkhre. Nga lakhatlakpada mamtharakpagi thengjillakpa kaothok-e Apanbi” means She waited for the perfect moment, put some *Rice Bran* on the surface of the water and pull up the fishing net. Mother Loktak favoured Apanbi and she approached with the small shoal of fish which usually roam round the lake in the evening. By luck she filled her fishing pot within a few minutes. Apanbi forgot that it was getting late when she was bringing up the fishes (7) Apanbi was worried when with the thought of not getting enough fish as she was going to sell it and buy eatables for the family. It was her daily routine but one day she couldn’t get enough. So she waited for the whole day and it was getting late. With luck on her side she could get hold off enough fish and almost forgot that it was getting dark. This show how human can be distracted if they are supplied with what they wished for. Here too Loktak supplied the need for Apanbi and she forgets of the surrounding condition. Nature (represented by Lake) also favoured her for her patience and this proves that nature always has got something for those who are in need and it is humans who are trying to extract everything at one go. This nature of humans is not liked by the author. Thus it will be good for humans to keep something for others and have a caring nature as it is nature who is supplying humans whatever they need. We as humans should also have the habit of caring nature, its surroundings and should not neglect them.

“Amam angan sinnarakpada Lokatk kumduna lang kairibi Apanbi, numitna tangag-tangang thoklakpada Loktak emaida masek mangal yeirakpadu uri. Apanbi na lang kaina kaina Loktakki maikei mari da lu kairiba amasung lang kairiba khunja singbu urakpada khanjarakhi, Loktak leima emana thakliba thawaisingsi masing thiba ngamloi haina” means Apanbi was slowly searching for the fishes in

her net which she previously laid out when the sky was in exchange with the light and darkness, she was seen clearly when the sun glare its light on the surface of the lake. Apanbi was doing her job and saw along the four directions of the lake that the people nearby were performing similar work as her and some with Lu (local made fish catching item made of bamboo), just then she thought of the lives that mother Loktak has been supporting of must be numerous and countless (8) Apanbi and all the people residing near the lake depends on the lake for their day to day survival. Most of the people catch fishes either for the food or for selling in the market and their main motive are that of the survival rather than that of profit making except for few. The beauty of the early morning of the lake is also beautifully portrayed. Most of the people perform the same functions as Apanbi but in a different manner or style. These lines show the dependence of nature by humans and the livelihood of most the people living in the villages mainly depends on the products of nature. Even she wondered about the numerous lives that Loktak had been supporting. This thought of her is really wonderful and the author attracts the readers on how person should start thinking about nature. He wants the readers to think about her so that there would be less destruction of nature and further wants to spread the idea of conserving nature in the minds of the people.

“Apanbigi Loktaktagi fangliba meeoibagi hingnabagi potlam kayadasu nouhounana ningsinglak-e. Matam pumnamakta leptana khunja singbu thakliba Loktakki ngana mapung oijarabasu chahigi kumchat-thajat(ritu) matam matamda fangliba Loktak pat ki mana-masing, acha-atak amasung eronungdagi fangliba heikak maruoibasinggi marakta amani. Masida natte, tharo-thambal, thariktha amasung chamu-lemphu kaya kayni” means Apanbi vividly remembers all the items found in the Loktak that are necessary for survival of humans. Fish was the main product which was supplied by the lake to the community beside this she

also provides the people with the seasonal eatables – water chestnut is one of them. Not only this, there were other eatables too (8) The above lines show that Apanbi remembers how the lake gives bread for the survival of the community residing around it. The lake provides fish mainly other items include seasonal eatable consisting of water-chestnut and similar items. The author wants to show that when human thinks on what nature provides for their livelihood then they will surely want to take care of nature. He wants the people to know that without nature the life of human would not be a pleasing one. The idea of conservation of nature should be initiated in the mind of the people so that people can realise that the environment too needs proper care and attention. One should also help other people in realising the need of protection and why it is needed.

“Phumgi akoibada kungna nga litanaba khariba wasang singda paya punba, pal nappa, phum lellaga pankhong da namba amasung nganeiduna nga faba Loktak phum namba haibasi Loktakki khwaidagi chaoba thabak ni haiba si tharoshangbi numituda khangkhi. Esing epakta wa amasung phumna pal thingba, hi tonglaga ngafaba, erupla ga pal nappa, pak chaoraba amadi thara tharaba fum kayabu miyam changduna kakthat-lenthatlaga chingkhatpa, asigumba fum nambagi thabakasi tharoshangbi matung amuk yaokhidre” means building a bamboo cage around the phum not to let the fish escape, pasting the boundaries, cutting the phum and pasting in the exact place and catching fish by muddying. Pressing the phum of the Loktak was a difficult task was known to Tharoshangbi on that day. From that day onwards she never took part in the community activities comprising of pressing phum, the collection of bamboo by cutting and bringing up from the water surface. (20-21) The above lines describe how traditional fish farming is done on the Loktak lake. The difficulty level of the task is also mentioned and further other community task is also mentioned. Due to such difficulty, Tharoshangbi took no heed in such participation for it requires a lot of



stamina and strength. Moreover she realised how the task was in just a single contribution. The above lines also show how people of the locality caught fish from the lake. The dependence on the lake by the people is clearly shown in the above lines. The lake provides the basic amenities of livelihood to the people. Further the way people are trying to catch fish shows their over possessiveness and greed over nature and it seems they need all the fish in a single go which in turn will make the fish go unavailable in the long run. The community service of cutting the phum and pressing them near the boundaries of the surface of the adjoining land shows that human has always been protective for their land even if it causes harm to nature. They care only for their safety. They tend to forget that it is nature which is supplying all his need and in turn receives nothing from the human. Thus, the author wants the readers to know the value of natural surroundings and act according to it.

“Thanga chingkha leikaigi upal wupal amadi Loktak patki epomsingsu Tharoshangbida bidai pirakliboi khalli, Tharona yengthorakhibada. Tumpak lepli sana khongnang, chingna yenghou-e sendragi mithungsang” means It seems like the natural surroundings of Thanga chingkha comprising of trees, plants and the small waves of Loktak lake were waving good bye, when tharo glimpse back. The big banyan tree lay silent, the guest house of Sendra views silently (26) Tharoshangbi was leaving her home and going to the city to her uncle (Tomchou’s) house and while she was leaving on her way it seems like not only the human beings but natural environment too was silently wishing her good bye. Here in the above lines the author beautifully portrays the plants, hillocks and lake as the living being. This shows the imaginative power of the author in displaying his art. Further in the quoted lines one can see that even natural environment is feeling sad when Tharoshangbi was leaving. Though they cannot speak like human one can see how they express their sadness through their actions. Through

this he wants the readers to know that nature has the same feeling as the human and we should treat them with care while handling them.

“Dalalgi mapanda makhal makhalgi lei-su pambina leitengni. Manungi kasingdasu mafam chana mireibaktagi mamal changna puthoklakpa machu amasung makhal kayagi pambi amadi lei thari. Pumnamak urubada Tharo pumsum sumhatli” means Outside, the building was decorated with various kinds of flowering plants. Inside the building there were various imported plants and flowers of various colours were planted in designated positions. To view such a thing was breathtaking (28) When Tharoshangbi reached her uncle’s place in the city, she could see the vast difference between the city and village. Moreover the lifestyle also differs, she could also see that the houses were built so closely and the roads were filled with people with lots of noises. Her uncle’s place was filled with natural surroundings both inside and outside the big building. His home was decorated with various kinds of flowering plants which were placed in the perfect spots and the inside of the house was filled with various costly imported plants of various colours. This shows that Tomchou was a nature loving person and so he has planted various kinds of plants both inside and outside the house. His house was located in the city so, one could know the lifestyle of the city dwellers. To have a nature loving person in a busy city is an amazing one. The author wants to show that there are various people in the city who wants to associate with nature in some way or the other. To have compassion with nature should always be there in the mind of the people and should not forget that even though one lives in a big city; most of the available resources in the city from that of food to clothing are supplied by the nature. Even the city was once a village and it was people who destroys them and made into big cities. Thus the author wants to show that human and nature are always associated with each other and go hand in hand though the former tends to forget about it.

“Leiriba leikol adomda changkhre. Leikolduda pothafam famfam ningthina semmi. Asangba napina chang manana kaklaba lampak, angangsinggi sanafam, machi Machida fajana semduna thariba leipal kayagi leirangsing fugaina satli. Panthoibiga loinana Tharoshangbi leikoldu koina chattuna yenglakle. Mafamsida houriba, satliba amasung palliba heipal leipal khudingmakta khutsemgi mami taribadu ubada Tharogi pukningda thanga amasung Loktak pat ki yengsinbiba yaodana panghou houjaba, pangsatsatchabaduga changdamnarak-e” means they went towards the garden. Resting place was put in the perfect positions inside the garden. The playground of children, a ground on which the green grass were cut in the same length, the flowers blooms at the selected positions. Along with Panthoibi, Tharoshangbi viewed the whole garden. Tharo in her heart compares the handmade beautification of the place which was filled with plants, flowers and fruits with that of the plants of the Loktak Lake where no one to take care off (32) Panthoibi: the daughter of Tomchou was a clever girl as told by Ebethoi (mother) to Tharoshangbi. Both of them went to the garden and saw various kinds of spots ranging from playground to that of resting place. The garden was such nicely placed that the grass which were there was of the same length, beautiful flower at different positions. Both of them were amazed to see such beautiful scenery. The above lines shows that Tomchou was a rich man who not only has a big building but also a big garden and both inside-out the building was deployed with natural elements in the form of flowering plants. This show how human can associate with nature even though one stays in the busy city. The garden was also transformed into various designs and forms like the playground of the children and resting place. This implies that Tomchou wants his children to be associated with nature and one should know that have a garden in the city not only beautifies the house but also makes the air clean for breathing and makes shade in the summer. Then, the resting place inside the garden implies human’s need for nature in the state of rest. This shows that nature brings peace of mind and not only this when one sees green scenery in the early morning; it is good for the eyes and any person would

love to have it which in turn implies that Tomchou was a health caring person. This also shows that in each and every way nature has a role in the life of a human to play. Though human knows about it most of us have forgotten; the author wants the readers to know how nature is important to human and should remember that without nature human race would not be possible. Thus, to remain intact with nature is a must.

“Mama Apanb na kamdouramgadaba kahlak-e. Loktak kumlaga numit khuding nga thiba ngamligadra, lu thamba, lang kaiba, amadi il chingbadi mathanda hotnarabasu yai, Loktak eronungdagi heikak khunbadi Apanbi matomda waga ni khanbada Tharoshangbi mamagi damak wajakhi” means How her mother would have been came to thought. Will she be able to go to Loktak and catch the fishes, pull up the fishing net and somehow she can full up the fishing net alone, however picking up the water chestnut from the depth of the Loktak her mother won't be able to do it alone. This thought of Tharoshangbi created a worry some for her mother (33) The caring nature of daughter for her mother is shown in the above lines. Tharo remembers all the activities that her mother used to do -- catching fish from the lake in the early morning and pulling up the nets. But she was still not sure whether her mother could go alone and pick up the water chestnut from the depth of the lake. The author beautifully displays the love, care, uneasiness of thought for mother by the daughter. The above lines also show the dependence on the lake by the people specially the poor ones residing nearby the lake. Loktak acts as saviour for many families and in the present times the lake is polluted due to extreme human interference. The author wants to spread the message that the people of the nearby lake depends heavily on it for their survival. Thus he believes that after reading his novel people can realise the importance of the nature and its usefulness.

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## **Chapter IV**

### **Multiple Aspects of Eco-ethical Analysis of the Works of Hemingway and A. Chitreshwar Sharma**

The chapter deals with multiple aspects of eco-ethical analysis of the works of both the authors (Hemingway and A. Chitreshwar Sharma). The similarities, dissimilarities and uniqueness will be analyzed in this chapter.

Both the authors (Hemingway and Chitreshwar) are very careful in their works while representing nature. The style and technique used by them are unique in their own way. However their similarity is that both the authors used experience as their writing tool while the difference is that Hemingway's work are confined to wider geographical coverage viz. Paris, Spain and Mexico while Chitreshwar's work is confined to the state of Manipur.

Ernest Hemingway wrote numerous novels and a few lesser novels. These lesser novels are not to be treated with his major works of fiction. One of the novel "To Have and Have Not", stood out distinctly with a number of good passages. All the works of the author reveals his thought, mind and intention as vividly as the more successful works.

The Torrents of Spring, was Hemingway's self declared novel which describes his part ways from Sherwood Anderson and Gertrude Stein. The book is the clever mockery of Anderson's "Dark Novel". As long as Hemingway's works are read, the reader would remember Sherwood Anderson. In the novel when spring comes to the northern Michigan at the start of the novel, the sap rises freely

to everyone, intellectual and ordinary reader. Scripps O'Neil, the Harvard intellectual, gets close to nature by picking up a stray bird and carrying it with him whenever and wherever he goes. Meanwhile Yogi Johnson was in the pump factory at the other end of the town. He was obsessed with his dreams of travelling around the globe. In the novella it may be observed that he was a kind hearted person and loves to help anyone who was in danger:

*Alone, bareheaded, the snow blowing in his hair,  
he walked down the G.R.&I. Railway tracks. It was  
the coldest night he had ever known. He picked up  
a dead bird that had frozen and fallen onto the railroad  
tracks and put inside his shirt to warm it. The bird  
nestled close to his warm body and pecked at  
his chest gratefully.*

In the novel there were Indians who represents the primitive Negro people who were presumably employed with a deep instinctive wisdom that the white man lacks. The novel ends with Mr Johnson taking off his clothes and the two Indians following him. The natural elements present in the novel are closely related to humans like that of the relation between the siblings of the same family viz. the bird and Mr. Neil, Mr. Yogi and the cold snow, the beautiful spring season etc. All these elements show how man and nature are closely bonded to each other.

Further, Hemingway has received a mixed appreciation from various writers for the novella. Dos Passos considered it as a funny novel and did not want to see it getting published; F. Scott Fitzgerald considered the novel as a

masterpiece. Moreover, his wife Hadley Richardson thought the characterization of Anderson was a little bit nasty. *The Torrents of Spring* has less scholarly criticism as compared to his other works because it was considered to be of not great importance than Hemingway's subsequent works.

*Leslie A. Fiedler* describes the book as "Extraordinary tour de force... For perhaps the first time in our literature, a kind of anti-Western Western."

"To Have and Have Not" is Hemingway's depression novel where his feelings were expressed in the novel. In the novel Key West was filled with the survival of men on bread lines and families on relief. The protagonist of the novel Harry Morgan was worried about his family and wondered what would happen to his family if he was dead. The novel also emphasized on the perfect separation of rich and poor. When Harry was dying, he was brought in from the sea and passes the yachts of the rich moored in the harbour. His boat passes their boat without the acknowledgement of any kind. Here, too natural elements represented by the sea and fishes acts as a source of survival for the poor people. Sea was the main mode of doing business and it shows that nature has no restriction on giving service to the poor and rich alike. The notable lines from the novel:

*About four o' clock when we're coming back close in to shore  
against the stream; it going like a mill race, us with the sun at our  
backs; the biggest black marlin I ever saw in my life hit Johnson's  
bait. We'd put out a feather squid and caught four of those little  
tuna and the nigger put one on his hook for bait. It trolled pretty  
heavy but it made a big splash in the wake.*



The scene symbolizes about the difference that exist in between the classes, which the depression did much to intensify. Nor there was any short of communication in between the classes. The structure of the novel is also disintegrated and disconnectedness due to these lots of criticism came from scholars. But the themes of the novel were reflected due to the fragmentation. The novel also shows how man can be deceptive and put someone in trouble.

The concept of the collapse of the world is also present in most of the novels of Hemingway. Morgan was the immediate victim of depression and due to this he uses his boat on two purposes. First thing was to haul legitimate cargo and the second was to take the sportsman fishing. Boats become the only possible means of income for harry acquired either in a legal or illegal way. Further Sea represents the only source through which poor people could earn their livelihood by fishing and also the main mode of travel through which people can do transport, travel and business. The role of nature represented by sea is beautifully portrayed by Hemingway in the novel and shows how man especially the poor people depends on nature.

*Scotsman* viewed the book as “Its tragic scenes are rendered with an economy of words and a power that might well be the despair of a lesser write.”

*Times Literary Supplement* describes it as “Absorbing and moving. It opens with a fusillade of bullets, reaches its climax with another, and sustains a high pitch of excitement throughout.”

*New Statesman* claims the novel as “This active, passionate life on the verge of the tropics is perfect material for the Hemingway style, and the reader

carries away from the book a sense of freshness and exhilaration; trade winds, southern cities and warm seas all admirably described by the instrument of precision with which he writes.”

“Across the Rivers and Into the Trees” is Hemingway’s last minor novels. Most of the lines of the stories are intimately personal of his works. One might feel after reading the novella that there is almost no differences exist between author and the hero. Like the author, the protagonist of the novel Colonel Cantwell loves Venice, has a body which was filled with scars and wounds. The colonel was a passionate duck hunter, an expert of fist fighting, war, the problems of military combat, lover of young and beautiful women and a fondness of food, drink and manners.

The novel is made of largely a monologue revolving around himself during the last weekend of his life. The monologue was mainly of devoted to unqualified self praise. The novella is an aggressive admiration of oneself. Most of it displays Cantwell looking in the mirror or carefully examining his behaviour, conduct and characteristics of his past, present and finding them good. He was proud of his wounds and further loves his own battered face. When he was not thinking about himself, he often thinks about a nineteen year old Italian countess by the name Renata, whom he was having a love affair. He praises her lot mostly about her charm, beauty and slim figure. She in return for her praise celebrates his manliness, courage and rugged honesty. She listens with sympathy to his detailed recollections of both wars, eases him over his rough spots and sometimes she compares his wounded hands to the wounds of the Christ.

The novel opens with Cantwell's favourite duck shooting in a Venetian lagoon at dawn. The scene is beautifully described but the effect of shooting to the animals is beyond human sympathy. This shows how human in times of sadness or remorse definitely depends on nature for the cure. The relationship of human over their compatriot is also depicted beautifully in the novel.

The beautiful scene of shooting ducks is marred by the inexplicable surliness of his boatman. In the novel, a number of objects, words and people irritate the colonel and he rushes out at each of them. His favourite tag is 'jerk' which he sprays over the whole crowded landscape of his dislikes. The one unspoiled aspect of the book was Venice. Hemingway was the author who remains unmatched in descriptions of place, the way he describes was that when describes are tinged with strong emotions, they are raised to that level of the formation of the prose poems.

The protagonist of the novel Cantwell, when he approaches Venice with reverence, he was normally rough, his speech was losing its coarseness and lingers lovingly, even exquisitely, on the lagoons, canals, marshes, islands, bridges and the structures of churches. The hotel where he was staying too came in for special tributes and even the surroundings of the countryside were infused with beautiful natural surroundings. His hunting trip was made difficult due to cold winter season:

*It was all ice, new-frozen during the sudden,  
windless cold of the night. It was rubbery and  
blending against the thrust of the boatman's oar.*

*Then it would break as sharply as a pane of glass,  
but made little forward progress.*

Every writer has his own favourite landscapes. Likewise Hemingway has Paris as the first choice. The first ever foreign country he lived in was Italy where he suffered his first wound. The country was the first one to have taught him that there were various modes of living outside the range of Oak Park, Illinois. The colonel was ready to die, and makes a last ritual visit to Italy. The last earthly view he wishes to make was rest upon the city of Venice and one can realise how much he loves and feels for the city. Further the novella was the last of Hemingway's full length works of fiction. If a novella could be said to have the reflection of the novelist's private mind, it was an unfavourable forerunner of the tensions that were to overwhelm Hemingway as the last decade of his life began.

After the publication, mixed criticism came up from the scholars and publication house. The novel was superbly crafted with natural surroundings where human's reliance on nature for every simple thing was shown.

*The New York Times Book Review* describes Hemingway as "The most important author since Shakespeare."

*Times Literary Supplement* describes him "He can perform prodigies. He can fascinate us by pure evocation, by the tensivity of the situation."

"The Old Man and The Sea" was the masterpiece of Hemingway which fetched him both the prestigious Pulitzer and noble prize in the year 1953 and 1954. The hero of the story was an aged Cuban fisherman named Santiago. He

was more than a hero and can be compared to a superman. Though he was very old, his physical strength was that of a young man and the spirit was that of an absolutely indomitable. Everything about the old man was king-sized: his age, cheerfulness, strength and not to forget the run of extraordinary bad luck he has at the start of the book – he has gone eighty-four days without catching a fish. When on the eighty-fifth day he does catch one, it is record breaking, a sixteen-hundred-pound marlin, so large, powerful and symbolic structure of nature.

The book was a remarkable one for its stress on what man can do and on the world as an arena where heroic deeds are totally possible. Like Hemingway's other protagonists, here too the old man was confronted with a vast universe filled with the tragedy and pain but these are transcended and the affirming tone was in sharp contrast with books such as "The Sun Also Rises" and "A Farewell to Arms".

In the Universe we lived in, changeless and unaffected by divinity, everyone has a fixed role to play. In the book too, Santiago's role was to pursue to the great Marlin. "That which I was born for," he reflects. The great Marlin was supposed to be found in the deepest part of the sea and escape from the dangers of the outside water world especially from the pursuit of man. Then, the two of them struggle with each other to the death, but without animosity or hatred. One was escaping from the other while the other was after them.

On the contrary, Santiago suddenly feels a deep affection and admiration for the fish. He admires the great Marlin for the great strength it has. The pulling of the skiff of the old man by the Marlin out to sea, and becomes conscious of its nobility as the two grow closer and closer together, in spirit as well as that of space, during the long struggle between them on the Gulf Stream. In the final

struggle of the two, Santiago's hand was bleeding, his whole body was endowed with fatigue and pain, the old man reflects in his exhaustion:

*You are killing me, fish... But you have a right to.  
Never have I seen a greater, or more beautiful,  
or a calmer or more noble thing than you, brother.  
Come on and kill me. I do not care who kills who.*

An emotional sense of brotherhood and love, in the world in which everyone was killing or being killed, binds together the creatures of nature, establishes between them a unity and a beautiful nature which transcends the destructive pattern in which they are caught along the journey on the sea. In the endless universe, each living thing man, trees, plants and animal, acts out its destiny according to the drives of its species, and in the process becomes the profound harmony of the natural universe.

This harmony takes into account the hard facts of pursuit, violence, and death but sometimes reached a state of feeling beyond them, was a primary aspect of Hemingway's viewing of the world we are living. Even the different species of sharks have their own place. They are largely of scavenger type, but the one with the great Mako shark which makes its way out of the deep part of the sea, shares the grandeur of the great Marlin. The Old man killed him but feels identified with him as well:

*But you enjoyed killing the dentuso, he thought.  
He lives on the fish as you do.  
He is not a scavenger nor just a moving appetite*

*as some sharks are. He is beautiful and noble  
and knows no fear of anything.*

The natural surrounding which we live not only has its own harmony but also has integration and the degrees of value. In the Old Man and the Sea, the above idea is contained in the ideas of depth. The deeper the sea gets, the more valuable the creatures living there and the more intense the experience deriving from it. The day Santiago caught the great Marlin; he goes out much further into the sea than the other fisherman and casts his bait in much deeper water. The great Marlin is itself shows that it is the native of the profounder depths. Even the Mako sharks lives in the deep parts of the sea water and its speed, power and directness are the qualities associated with depth:

*“I shouldn’t have gone out so far, fish,” he said.  
“Neither for you nor for me. I’m sorry, fish.”*

The evolution of the experience of greatness and the inevitability of the wilderness are bound up together. Nature provides us with the boundless and numerous opportunities for the great experience if men have within itself to respond. The experience carries with it its heavy tragic price, but it was worth it. When the old man returns to the island with the skeleton of the Marlin still lashed to the skiff. He then falls asleep exhausted in his wretched hut, falls asleep and dreams his usual dream of the great African lions. Then, in the morning, the other fishermen of the area was amazed to see the huge size of the Marlin, they made measurement out of it and believes it as a record-breaking; while the sad feeling of Manolin for the old man was strongly reinforced. However, the tourists in the last

scene of the story have mistaken the Marlin for a shark, but they too are awestruck by the sense of extraordinary.

The account of the natural vast sea coming to life at the dawn was one of the most moving passages in the story, supplemented later with the drama of the great pursuit. This comes when the old man saw the huge size of the Marlin for the first time. Here, the author too plays very close attention to the movements of the currents of the wind, the rippling of the water, the movements of the turtles, birds, fishes, the rising of the stars, moon and the sun. The author has employed simply not the sense of nature's vastness but also her enhancement. This magic enhancement has added an aesthetic dimension to the adventure of Santiago whose heroism invests it with moral meaning and whose invocation of comradeship and the supply of identity with emotional grandeur.

Within the universe which we live in, there is no limit to the depth of experience with our natural surroundings, learning how to function is of great importance. It is the power of will that one enable to live and the use of various kinds of technique is what enables one to live successfully. In the story Santiago was not just a common and ordinary fisherman, but a superb craftsman who knows about his business thoroughly and put into practice with great skill. He keeps his lines in straight while other fisherman allows them to drift with the natural flow of the sea current.

The simple reason that most of Hemingway's stories are so crammed with the technical details about fishing, hunting, bullfighting, war and boxing is because of his belief that professional technique is the quickest way of getting into



the world of literature. He believes that men should study the natural world into which they are born as the most serious of all subjects; they can live the world successfully only when they are able to handle themselves with the skills. To him, life was more than an endurance of contest. It was also an art which contains various rules, rituals and methods that if once learned, leads to mastery. In most of his stories, the stripping down of existence to the struggle between individual man and the natural world during the course of one's life is beautifully portrayed.

The author through "The Old Man and Sea" make a realisation to the readers that man is a part of the whole universe. Further, man, fish and all other creatures in nature are similar from the cosmic point of view. Though man may not treat other creatures as same, but to the universal conscience that treats man and other creations of nature as equals. The story is a presentation of life as a struggle against the indestructible and unconquerable forces in which a kind of victory is possible. With the novel, Hemingway had written an epic metaphor for life. The fish is the creation of the natural world with its ambiguous and unbreakable essence. It can't be taken home as a trophy of some tournament. In the struggle between life and death, the problem of right and wrong seems meagre.

*Anthony Burgess*, one of the renowned English writer claims "It is unsurpassed in Hemingway's oeuvre. Every word tells and there is not a word too many."

*Sunday Times* displays "The best short story Hemingway has written... no page of this beautiful master-work could have been done better or differently"

*Guardian demonstrates* as "A quite wonderful example of narrative art. The writing is as taut, and at the same time as lithe and cunningly displayed out, as the line on which the old man plays the fish"

The story of “The Sun Also Rises” starts in the beautiful city of Paris and then the main characters of the story go to Spain to view the festival of Pamplona. They are trying to live with NADA. Like Brett, none of the characters can have what he or she wants. The story portrays that man may give himself to his passions and become their slave. As the novella begins one can see that Robert Cohn and Brett Ashley are the slaves of their own passions. Any man may discipline his passions and rise to a moral life above them which are hard but this is the way to win in one’s life. As man controls his passions, he becomes free from his eternal self and becomes free from all. This was what Hemingway calls the true freedom.

At the end of the novel, Brett Ashley tries hard to give up the bull fighter, succeeded in it and attains the higher moral life. The Sun Also Rises ends on a positive note. Love was dead but it brings hope. In the world of creation by Hemingway, “a pantheistic system rules”. Man has to go to the natural surrounding and has to go to the great out-of-doors, for regeneration. Coming back to the normal life man could be either or both physically and morally wounded.

“Fishing” in the story represents the closeness of man to nature and is generated. He gains the new form of internal energy to go back to the society. Nature, especially the higher places or part of the place is the ultimate sanctuary. Fishing, hunting and bullfighting represent the images of independent manhood. In the Book II of “The Sun Also Rises”, Jake and Bill decides to go for fishing at Burguete which was situated at the cool heights above Pamplona. Robert Cohn was also excited to go fishing with them but stayed behind citing some lame excuses which shows off his incapability of moral transformation which is the significance of the fishing trip. Few noted lines from the novel include:

*We stayed five days at Burguete and had good fishing.  
The nights were cold and the days were hot, and there  
was always a breeze even in the heat of the day. It was  
hot enough so that it felt good to wade in the cold stream,  
and the sun dried you when you came out and sat on  
the bank. We found a stream with a pool deep enough to swim in.*

The river to which Jake and Bill had gone fishing is also in the mountains and it was cold there too. Both of them took the rituals of the fishing very seriously. Even the meal they eat by the river is carried on like a mock –serious relief ceremony. For them, religion was of no importance, but fishing gives them strength and regeneration as no religion could. Fishing has some kind of magic touch for all of the heroes of Hemingway. In the story, the joy of camaraderie was added to the joy of fishing. The hero was not isolated anymore but feels as one of the group who was gone for fishing. The killing of the fish has a form of regeneration and the hero came back to the company of the men.

*Spectator* claims the novel as “Remarkable, startling, disquieting.”

*Evening News* says “Hemingway captures atmosphere by reticence and breathes life into his characters by pages left unsaid... It is American; it is literature; and it is a first novel by a genius.”

In “Big Two-Hearted River”, Nick Adams realized his dream and was on the bank of the river, fishing inch by inch. Through such a simple act, he was trying to adapt himself to the natural surroundings. He was doing everything very slowly but did not want to rush the sensations to anyone. His attention to the

rightness and to the meaning of each action suggests that he wants to have a meaningful life.

The code of any fisherman or sportsman was to bring pleasing, health, beauty and order to the life of oneself. But the code of sportsman lacks the inner depth; most admirable character of “The Sun Also Rises” is Pedro Romero (the Bullfighter) whose courage before the threat of death gives moral to his code of life. Fighting the bull and challenging the death in a rounded arena is of a great courage to the life of a fighter and none of the other characters of the novel can pass. In “Big Hearted River” Nick Adams fishes the clear and slow portion of the river because in the fast deep water, in the half light, the fishing would not be seen properly. The relationships of nature to that of human are clearly shown.

“The Snows of Kilimanjaro” is a good story which represents nature to its fullest form. It is also a story that takes place in the last day of a man’s life. The protagonist of the story, Harry is a bit disappointed writer who was dejected as he could not finish writing his master work. He feels that he will never be able to write because he felt that death was coming to claim him. The story is embodied with the author’s Pre-occupation with death, closeness with natural environment and it is the most inventive treatment of nature in Hemingway.

If we look closely in the story, one can easily see that in most civilizations that had carved out, the phenomenon of God or God’s promise of immortality is often found in the highest mountain tops. Here too, African civilization is represented by Mt. Kilimanjaro. Then, the leopard was searching for some idea of immortality at the summit of Kilimanjaro, where it lies frozen –preserved forever.

Further, when Harry looks at Kilimanjaro, he sees it as a symbol of purity, idealism and truth. He likes the leopard died but on a different tone. When the leopard died in a clean, high and freshness to nature; Harry in contrast dies in the arm of nature but in the rotten and stinking on the plains lamenting his wasted life and his failure to complete his desired projects. The opening lines of the story also clearly show the beautiful structure of the mountain of Africa:

*Kilimanjaro is a snow-covered mountain 19,710 feet high, and is said to be the highest mountain in Africa. Its western summit is called Masai 'Ngaje Ngai', the house of God. Close to the western summit there is the dried and frozen carcass of a leopard. No one has explored what the leopard was seeking at that altitude.*

In most of Hemingway's novels and precisely in his short stories, he often uses natural elements like fish, bull, sea and mountains to symbolize goodness, the purity. Cleanliness and uses the plains as a symbol of evil and confusion. This story was endowed with the author's exploration of the natural world, different kinds of species and of course with the fear of death. The story deals with death from the beginning till the end, but he keeps the story interesting so that the reader is never bored or get annoyed. While the idea of hunting, killing and exploration of natural world is clearly portrayed in the story. The story reflects his desire for his travel and closeness with the nature.

The story starts at the foot of the Mt. Kilimanjaro and the author calls it as Masai 'Ngaje Ngai' meaning the house of god. The highest summit was covered

with beautiful snow. Here, snow represents for purity and vitality that was once within Harry (the protagonist). In the western summit of the mountain there was the dried and frozen carcass of a leopard. It was very doubtful as to why the leopard had come up there. Harry was the embodiment of the evolution of the Hemingway's hero. He has gone through the prime stages of the spiritual voyage, from the discovery of wound and discovery of NADA and then death in the life existence. In this story too, Hemingway transfers his personal account of his visit to Africa beautifully, the way he personifies the natural environment is mesmerising and could be treated as the reason to why his stories are famous.

*Daily telegraph* claims "An excellent story-teller, intense and skilful in planning and bringing off his effects."

*Guardian* exclaims "Stamped with the urgency of Hemingway's style... revealing tenderness of feeling beneath descriptions of brutality."

"A Farewell to Arms" is one of the most acclaimed novels of Hemingway. It was his second novel. The opening chapter deals with a generically rendered landscape with thousands of moving figures. The first sentence of the novel tends to fix the readers in a house in a village where Frederic Henry can take long view across the river and the plain to the distant mountains. However the symbolic meaning and the fundamental values of the natural elements present does not seem to have a realisation on him.

The season of autumn played an important role in the first part of the novel, further the tone of the language used is the most important in establishing the autumnal mood of the chapter. The general setting of the scenic landscape itself

has the further importance of serving as the setting in general for the whole first part of the novel. This shows that the author has the idea of how nature played an important role in the life of a man. Under the different values of nature and of basic structural importance, are the elements which comprises of the basic idea of the remarkable introductory chapter.

The natural elements present in the novel draws the attention from the mountain to the bed of the river in the middle distance to produce the sense of whiteness, dryness, clearness and sunny which is to grow subtly under the artist's hands. In the novel there are two main natural objects; first being the mountain and the other is the plain. Throughout the book, the structure of the book the plain is opposed to the mountain image. Down the plains the river flows and across it, on the dusty road among the trees, passes the men-at-war, faceless, voiceless and unidentified against the background of the spreading plain. Then, the management of beautiful paragraphs like that of marching of the troops and vehicles begins as the chapter goes on.

While from the readers point of view the elevated vantage point, looking down on the plain, the river and the road, the man continuously parading are reduced in size and scale –made to seem smaller, more pitiful and pathetic like the wraiths blown down the wind. The change of season applied by Hemingway in the novel is structurally crafted. He accomplishes the transition from the late summer to autumn. Here the natural elements take on a symbolic function. In the summer we have dust while the falling of leaves in the autumn. Through the introduction of dust and the treatment of cholera, the author is trying to show that the advancement of science and technology is trying to get hold of over the natural surroundings.

The use of natural element 'rain' as a kind of illustrated obligation in the novel has been widely admired by the critics. It seems less apparent to the readers too about the way in which the whole idea of climate is related to the natural-mythological structure. The raining season begins in Italy during October, just before Henry was returning to Gorizia after his recovery from wounds. The rain continue to fall steadily then intermittently throughout the disastrous retreat, Henry's flight to the reunion of his lover Catherine. To add beauty to the story, in the morning of the reunion the rain had already stopped, the bright sunlight came through the window and Henry was looking out in the fresh early morning and could see Lake Maggiore in the sun.

Both of them are settled in an idyllic hibernation in their small rented house above Montreux are really out of the rain. While they were escaping up the lake in an open boat, the rain had swept over them. Then, the role of nature played an important role to their escape and further once they were out in the mountains, they were out of lowlands, out of danger, out of the huge and tired debacle of the war. Then, nature trolls on them as the deep snow began to isolate them and gives them a sense of domestic safety, tranquillity and invulnerability. For several months the rainless idyll continues:

*We lived through the months of January and February and the winter was very fine and we were happy. There had been short thaws when the wind blew warm and the snow softened and the air felt like spring, but always the clear, hard cold had come again and the winter had returned. In March came the first break in the winter. In the night it started raining.*



In the novel not only the natural elements play an important part in the life of a man but women too play an important role. Catherine has a symbolic part to play in the central antithesis between the images of love, life and home (the mountain) and the image of death (the plain) and war. It was indeed required for her that she should become its denouncement, more of an abstract of love than a down-to-earth portrait of an actual woman in love and in pain. Any reader would feel that she is a woman but if she moves to the direction of abstraction, one might feel that her portrayal by the author is symbolically and emotionally justified.

Because when Henry had closed the doors of the hospital so that he could be alone with his dead wife, Catherine; he learns at once that his act was the finality and totality of his loss. It was just like a loss of love, life and a home. And her death completes the symbolic structure, the construction of tragedy so carefully erected. This type of structure is needed and essentially poetic in conception and execution. It is achieved without obvious insistence or striking of the point, but it is indisputably achieved for any reader who has found his way into the true heat of the book. And due to this achievement, it has enabled Hemingway's first study in doom to succeed as something far more than an exercise in romantic naturalism. It is his best novel after "For Whom the Bell Tolls".

*Arnold Bennett* claims "Hard, almost metallic, glittering, blinding by the reflections of its hard surface, utterly free of sentimentality."

*Vita Sackville-West* says "A most beautiful, moving and humane book."

In general, a contest between the discourses of time and public history, a private feeling and social content, is pronounced in all areas of Hemingway's

writing. There are few variations in his works that relates to the quest for an untainted area where the individual's deepest needs can be met. However, his quest seems to shift in direction and is linked to the sense of gradual diminishment. But, there is awareness that to make of other countries or realms utopian spaces where a person's private desires can be realised is radically to falsify the nature of history, their social reality and of cross-cultural interaction.

This fictional awareness could be related to the narrative techniques that he had developed –the techniques that reflected the fragment quality and experience stemmed up from a deep unease concerning the nature of subjectivity and its relation to the real object. But in the non-fiction category, he does not generally show or share this quality or show the same type of awareness. While the setting he uses for the portrayal of some countries is remarkable one as he defines how nature and its allies play an important role in adding the beauty of the place. He also adds some cultural and historical places of the country to which he writes as it gives some form of freedom, self- expression and oneness with the natural surroundings.

Hemingway's vision of an alternative space which comprises of both geographical and cultural content is essentially backward looking and seems to tremble on the edge of loss. Most of the country that he chooses like that of France, Spain and Africa for instance to inhabit to call home are imagined versions of a simpler world where the protagonist can enter at his ease and where his presence causes no false note. Again, his fiction creates the evidences of the awareness of the ambiguities and the dangers of that backward look which mark those versions of 'home' being offered to.

Hemingway being an American writer uses the potential theme of the narrative as one of the cultural possibility. Such possibility is linked to the notion of boundaries, where the values of different cultures can be tested out and put into writing, with the prospect of new and fresh combinations emerging. While he started writing in America, the prospective vitality of other cultures around the other parts of the world which are led to the formation of cultural combinations is swiftly suppressed. His thought of the domination of the American culture overwhelms alternative value schemes and resists new and productive joint developments. While the cultural combinations that occur in the fact only operate, in the American settings, there is only one-sided way and that leads to the damaging effect.

“Lupthakhraba Hinao” is the most acclaimed short story collection of Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma. It got Manipur State Kala Akademi Award in 1989. It is a collection of 12 short stories most of depicting the deterioration of human beings, how man in recent years have become slave for money, fame and the poor people becoming the victim of the rich. Some of the stories tell about how man destroys nature for their own benefit, how the rich people destroy the employees, the loss of respect for women is also shown. The ever increasing level of unemployment, the unlawful activities like selling of drugs by the young people is also depicted in one of the short stories. The ever increasing festive mood in recent years is also beautifully shown. In one of the stories, it was depicted:

*Thoibana numit khuding Loktagi talliba nga,  
matam matamgi heikak, yelli, tharo-Thariktha anou apet  
pumnamak Arangbigi saruk yao-e. Farakpa ngasingdagi  
Arangbina apamba khankhibada Thoibana nongmatasu*

*asaoba utkhide. Saobadi lairaduna momon noklaga hai,  
“Arangbi ngsi chaba-thakpa kammi. Eidi nanggi chakchadu  
pamde bu...” means*

*Arangbi gets share of whatever Thoiba brings from Loktak  
Lake eg. Fishes, Heikak, Yelli, Tharo-Thariktha etc. Thoiba never  
got angry when Arangbi chooses whatever it likes from the fishes  
that he caught. Instead of angriness, with a smile he exclaimed,  
“Arangbi! You eat with so much of greed. I dislike your  
eating habit...”*

Moreover, the betrayal of people by their own kind, the influx of foreign people harming the indigenous people, playing with the innocence of the poor people are truly depicted in some of the short stories. Lastly, the dependence on nature by the people living in the natural surrounding especially Loktak Lake and its nearby areas are shown. How man has become the victim of his own creation is of notable sight that most of the readers will feel after reading this short story. The destruction of forests, exploitation of lakes, rivers, mountains and animals. could be easily seen through the stories. The entire stories deals with the series of destruction of nature, power of greed, in human activities, how male dominant society looks down at women, difference between high, low and middle class families, faith of the poor. He through his short stories tries to portray how humans have downgraded to such a low level that there are no words to describe it.

The author also wants the readers to show that in the past people living in Manipur are of hard working types; they were simple and help each other in times of need. There was no need to worry for women as they were highly respected. The relation with nature was like that of the relation between the family members.

But as time evolves, due to greed and destruction of nature life in different parts of the state has fallen down to such level that there is no cure for it. The only solution that the author gives to such a situation is to live peacefully with the nature for it is they who in times of the need supply everything. Above this he also wants to convey the message of the proverb “*United we stand, divided we fall.*”

Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma is a great writer who can present nature in any form he wants. He was a great admirer of Hemingway. Like him, Chitreshwar’s style of writing is simple, lucid and easy to grasp. Both the authors have a vital concern with the roles that people are expected to play in their central theme. This concern in both of them has played an important role and manifest itself in the short stories which deals with the hero as a young boy. According to their principle, they operate in what may be termed as an expected fulfilment with various complexities. The meaning of this is that the individuals have certain notions derived from their social customs and conventions about the way particular personnel like parents, adults and the natural surroundings are associated with their lives and they are to act according to it.

But sometimes different individual measure up to the roles expected of them; while most of the time they do not. Likewise both the author in their adolescents and young men are particularly sensitive to this point. When these human role models fail to fulfil their expected roles then the result is an intense conflict of the inner self and can be regarded as like the happening within the immature hero. However, the resolution of this conflict provides the dynamics of the adjustment process in the future journey towards maturity. In real life situations too, the pattern of development in such is that the result of insight may be filled with various kinds of illusion. Such type of mood may be permanent or it

may be temporary, depending upon particular circumstances of the individual involved in the situation.

There are various complexities all over around us. Likewise, the complexities of the world and nature of experience rarely allow the sensitive individual to remain conceal in childish behaviour for long period of time. However, willingly or unwillingly the individuals are eventually thrust into the world of experience and was pressurised to deal with it. If any individual is willing from their heart to accept the lessons of experience and adapt themselves over which they could control any given situation to them. Likewise both the authors are brought up in different situations and dealt with their difficulties to become famous.

If any writers who are willing to accept the lessons of experience and adapt himself to the situations over which one can control then only one can arrive at the real journey through experience and achieve the goal of individualization. Further, if a writer cannot accept the reality and remains fixed at their own pace without understanding the situation which is happening around them, then he becomes the victim of his own and will alienate from the process of life around him follows. But in case of both the authors, they are really quite mature to understand the situation around them and are able to understand the situation around them.

Both the authors in most of their stories resorts to images of nature in order to formulate by symbolic means as a correlative in nature for the transformative or adaptive process taking place in their central character. Most of their stories are the examination of the manifold difficulties encountered on the journey towards

individualisation and a few to examine the process in its totality. Further, men face the ultimate test or some kind of symbolic reflection of that test, by trying to rise above the contingencies of life. And in some of their stories at the final point of time, almost transcendental elements in their thought which at the first glance seems at odds with his naturalistic technique.

Further, as a writer of fiction both the authors could be seen as a permanent adolescent in the sense that the mechanism of youths becomes a way of imagination, of translating emotions into drama. The self-character that is led through the drama provides an emotional satisfaction not available at that moment in life. Out of the emotions and needs, as well as out of a conscious desire to create and win the approval, the authors projects, transforms, exaggerates and a form of drama emerges that is based on one's life, but which has only a very weak relationship to the situation, in its facts, that might be observed from the outside. Both the works of the authors are relevant to their stories and fictions. Their stories represent their life, struggle and unending hard work which made them famous.

Both the authors, teach us to have compassion and harmony with nature. They through their work tell us to have a tradition of living with nature in a relationship of mutual dependence so that both sides get equal benefit. Both the writers are very specific in their writings regarding the studies dealing with ecology. The most common features about the authors are that both are the war survivors and experienced the condition of the society during the war. The relationship of natural world and humans could be easily seen in their work. The difference between the two authors is that Hemingway travels to different parts of the world viz. Spain, France and Africa and mixes their culture in his writings

while Chitreshwar travels around the state of Manipur and portrays the different cultures in his works. Further Hemingway uses his own name in many of the early manuscripts, not because he was writing about himself, creating a journal of his own experience and turning them into fiction but as a way of evoking the daydream imagination on the other hand Chitreshwar does not use any of his names but uses the common name of the persons so that they made an impression to the readers that the stories are made happen in usual lives of a common man.



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## **Chapter V**

### **Hemingway and Chitreshwar Sharma's Major Aesthetic Discourse and Craftsmanship**

The taste, skills and art of portraying the eco-ethical values in the works of the authors will be discussed in this chapter.

Hemingway can be regarded as one of the greatest writers of the twentieth century. A multi talented person endowed with various art of portraying any element may it be natural or manmade into a living being. He was a great short story writer, a novelist, poet, journalist and a dramatist. He was awarded Nobel Prize in 1954. In his time he was considered as the master of the understated prose style which later became his trademark. His novels and short stories had induced an enormous amount of critical commentary as he remains a controversial writer of his time. His narrow range of characters and his main thematic focus on violence, war, love and loss. have led some of the critics to regard his fiction as shallow and insensitive. While others claim that beneath the limited surface of the writing lays a complex and fully creative fictional world.

Critically one can see that most of Hemingway's writing had frequently focuses on the connection between his life and work. Being born and brought up in the ordinary place of Oak Park, Illinois, he spent under the strict supervision of parents and society. He was trying to take a break from such situation and luckily for him the break came as he volunteered for service in World War I. He was stationed in Italy and after few days of the stay, he was wounded and forced to return to his home. He was physically scarred and emotionally detached to the killings of the war. According to some critics, Hemingway began to search for

psychological and artistic freedom that was to lead him first to spend some time in the woods of northern Michigan, where he could remember the most pleasant of his childhood memories and then he went to Europe, where his literary talents began to take shape.

Hemingway began to step inside the world of literature in 1925 with the publication of “In Our Time” which comprises of a collection of short stories. He wrote three collections of short stories, eight full-length novels, a play, and document on bull fighting and a parody of a novel by Sherwood Anderson. After his death, some of the unfinished works were published and among them includes “A Movable Feast, Islands in the Stream and Garden of Eden in 1964, 1970 and 1986 respectively.

After his death and with the publication of “In Our Time”, it made an impact on the readers and the stories contain simple form of the essential Hemingway. His view of life during that moment of time can be viewed in the following ways:

1. The act of violence, disappointment and brutality were the larger part of the substance of life.
2. In the cruel world we live, pain and pleasure are interwoven and inseparable.
3. Life goes on as it is.
4. When a person comes to the world, his first and final duty is to survive and

5. Lastly, man's reputation is attained when he meets the hostile element with style and control.

In many of his short stories, the figure of Nick Adams reoccurs many times. Nick like the author was a young boy filled with full of illusions about life living with parents in Michigan countryside. His adolescence was occupied with full of problems and finally got rid of it after serving as a soldier in Europe. The horrifying scenes of war has been portrayed beautifully as images of horrible action or objects contradict each other and repeated in various forms creates a sense of the universal reality of horror. To the world every birth is accompanied with death; children are everywhere haunted by this knowledge. To him life was so single minded awful that it seems of a conscious, guilt, desire, dislocation, isolation, fear of responsibility and lastly life was accompanied by death. To Hemingway, every man emerges from the carefully controlled individual images and through the total effects of the juxtaposed images as a wounded creature in an ugly and treacherous world.

In the novel, *"Across the River and Into the Trees"* the author's way of representation either in form and content was totally different for his earlier works. It seems like creating a parody of his earlier works. The novel was written just after he had gone to Spain in 1948 and then went to the place where he was first wounded. The novel was a tale of a war-battered middle-aged army colonel who returns to Spain and to the exact spot where he received his wound in the World War I. This was an important point to be incurred from the view of psychological development. This shows how war can bring a drastic change in the life of an author and one could also imagine how it would have affected the mind of the soldiers and the common man.

Further, the publication of "*The Old Man and the Sea*" marks a culminating point of the author's view of reality and his artistic vision. In the novel he tries to show the necessity of human solidarity and the fact of interdependence of all living creatures and nature. The final impression of the novel is not of a celebration of the awareness of human solidarity but the recapitulated reflection of all his novels. The fact of helplessness of the isolated individual is shown. The need for human companionship and the expression of distress at the helplessness of the lonely protagonist through the equipped skill, fortitude and courage is depicted in the novel. Here too the total dependence on nature and its value in the survival of any man is shown.

The changes that take place in the novels of Hemingway were due to the human sensibility. The external world of violence and cruelty remains same and changeless. The only point when a unified aesthetic impression is gained is when the barriers between the external world and the exceptional world of the individual melt into each other. This occurs when the protagonist makes an effort to overcome the ruthless circumstances with the knowledge of the fact that he has engaged himself in an unequal struggle. Nevertheless, one can participate in such a struggle only when one is equipped with skill, strength, courage, endurance and love. These impressions are some of the points of illumination and are of simultaneously of considerable aesthetic satisfaction in a dark world of tragedy and violence.

In the novel, "*A Farewell to Arms*" nature plays an important part. Nature represents a veritable part of the world-order, becomes an accomplice and signals an evil for the lovers. The symbol of rain used in the novel is very effective as whenever there was rain, it brings in its wake of bad news or parting ways for

lovers. Even most of the characters in the novel are afraid of rain. Catherine confesses that she was afraid of the rain because she sometimes saw her death in it. The imagery of rain reoccurs in the most of the vital parts of the novel. The Italian army retreats, wet and sullen, the rain falls steadily. The rain starts to fall steadily when the doctors got ready to operate Catherine.

Each reference of the rain right from the beginning to the final chapter of the novel leaves a shudder of premonition in the mind of the readers. Ultimately when Catherine dies, Frederick returns to hotel and still there was rain. So, rain might be treated or identified as an accomplice of the hostile world order. Rain was the most important symbol in the novel. Catherine often sees herself and Frederick Henry's death in it. It often falls as he leaves her to rejoin his army group when his wounds were healed. The historic rain comes with the retreat of the enemy soldiers, at the beginning of the retreat and when the battle police take Henry. The last line of the novel:

*After a while I went out and left the hospital and  
walked back to the hotel in the rain.*

The rain seems to represent a fact about the world-order, its inescapable presence; act as a reminder that it is there, suggesting but not defining as the retreat and the battle police do. Hemingway's symbolism of rain suggests annihilation, thereby inverting the traditional nature association ship.

The phenomenon of nature and the natural phenomenon are also beautifully portrayed in most of his novels. It seems like nature is teaching the humans about the life, love, need and affection. In "*The Old Man and the Sea*" when Santiago

was waiting for the big fish to come out, the plankton, the light of the sun, the clouds overhead, the bleaching of Sargasso weed by the sun, the birds overhead, the infinite variety of colourful small fish, all of these forms a sort of lavish picturesque mosaic and seems like the old man feels a personal identification with the phenomenon of the surrounding sea.

Further, when the old man encounter with Marlin, he was amazed as the strength of the fish was great and enormous. His wish to catch a glimpse of the fish could be understood from the novel, because whatever lies within human understanding and knowledge is easier to figure out with than with unknown things that are simply left to the imagination to engage with. The moment he caught the big fish, he remembers Manolin and thought it would be great if he had accompanied him. The author is trying to show that human have the knowledge of the limitation of their own strength and endurance however courageous an individual might be.

The sense of isolation is also beautifully portrayed in the novel. Isolation plays an important role in the life of a person. Likewise the old man had felt the isolation of loneliness when he was out in the sea all alone and when he returns home he felt the reassuring sense of belonging. The important concern of human like comfort, love, care and companionship once again came into the mind as soon as he reached back home. The tragic irony of man's fate and the admirable capability of human endurance are both emphasized in "*The Old Man and the Sea*". The essence of how a man reacts under the pressure and hostile circumstances are also shown. In the story, the lesson that the old man learns the hard way is Hemingway's final view of reality and the culminating point of his life.



In the novel, the aesthetic fulfilment lies in the fact that a man can fight to the limits of his strength thereby displaying what a man can do and endure necessary. Santiago proves that man has the surprising capacity of human fortitude and strength, despite absolute mental and physical exhaustion. Further, the novel also represents the two levels of reality in Hemingway's novels –subjective and objective i.e. Santiago's inner world of pride, grief, private, expectation and self-awareness and the external world of the natural phenomena meet at a point, when the old man senses that he was after all a part of the universe.

Most of the works of Hemingway are related to war and it seems like he was enjoying it, according to some critics. He seems to have understood the true nature of war i.e. about the nature of the combatants in war and the real cause of the war. His attitude towards war is ambivalent and seems to proclaim the utter futility of the war but at the same time seems to hope that some good may come out of it. He believes war not only causes loss of lives but also loss of natural habitat too. He believes that war could be prevented if both the parties who are waging wars could have mutual understandings, so that there is no loss of properties, lives and natural surroundings.

Nature plays an important role not only in the life of a man but also in the works of an author. The study of nature in relation to man helps interpret a writer's view of life. Hemingway's representation of nature is ever related with man it does not necessarily have a philosophical significance. His pictures of nature are important, vivid and important in themselves. The images and symbols that Hemingway employs in his works belong to nature and so it seems fit for further discussion along with images, symbols and nature together. The reason for the discussing them together is that most of the images are symbolic and most of them

exist in the form of images –images from the point of religion, life, tradition or nature. Most of these natures have a symbolic significance.

Symbols, images and nature plays an important part in the works of Hemingway. The images which are both figurative and literal along with symbols help him to establish the requisite background and the emotional climate for the action. Sometimes the images showing nature plays a symbolic role and stand for the great earthly bliss. The nature becomes a kind of an agency, as if, of the malignant forces of the universe hurling death and doom on the mankind. Symbols and images have opened a window through which the supernatural powers can be peeped at. These elements help Hemingway in conveying his meaning and in showing the inscrutability of the mysteries of existence.

The images used by Hemingway are natural and entirely modest on the artistic harmony of the stories and novels. A major part of the images are descriptive, literal and constitute his main factor of his language and style giving both a touch of solidity and the impression of life like events and a behaviouristic turn of expression. The basic theme of most of his work is supplemented with his figurative images. So, due to this effect it becomes difficult to draw a dividing line between symbols and images.

The skill of Hemingway was such that he uses the symbols so skilfully that one might claim that he did not use at all. The pictures and images of nature from which the symbols emerge are so well-integrated in the scheme of writing that their symbolic interpretation appears only to be an intellectual. And it is absolutely clear to some of the readers that there was something behind the lines, words and

images he used. Further, the reader's minds are being haunted by the scenes of the symbolic forces which have a huge persuasive mechanism. Sometimes unknown yet compelling, subtle yet forceful, contagious yet impalpable appears to be present in the background of each of the stories that he has written.

Beneath the surface of each novel that he has written, there lie the symbolic connotations. His way of symbolic expressions acquire significance from associations, relationships, affinity and contiguity with the emotional atmosphere of works and the central them and this in turn they intensify the emotional effect and clarify the theme. They also help a reader in finding out the general on the basis of the particular. At various and different occasions, his symbols are constituted of images put in certain situation and as the images is set in the context of having a particular expressive value, this in turn becomes universally associated with them.

But most of the symbols used by Hemingway bear a natural and unintentional resemblance. He never tends to write an allegory deliberately. Hemingway claim was that he was concerned with the representation of truth, the real thing and purity. These aesthetic theories of him did not allow any intentional use of symbols. It was in the story "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" that the writer had the intention of producing a symbolic effect.

As time passes by, the general pattern of the use of symbols and images in Hemmingway has followed the trend of the thematic development. The themes comprising of vanity, fruitlessness, emptiness and aimlessness of human life in his early works are presented by the images of the same nature. Similarly in the later

period of time, the themes of social and spiritual commitment and communion are expressed by the images allied with tradition and religion. While the images used in the early works are characterised largely by limited space and gives an impression of something close and circumscribed while those of the later works are characterised largely by space, width and a cosmic range.

The images and symbols used by Hemingway similarly follow a pattern of an emotional development which was chosen in his early works as to supplement the feelings of morbidity, sickness, general apathy, disgust, deprivation and unfulfilment. Later on, his works are characterised mainly of health, sympathy and naturalness. This shows the evolution of his writing skills from an ordinary writer to a distinguished one. Further, his presentation of natural elements shows that he was deeply fond of nature and its phenomenon. He has the idea of how nature brings happiness to all.

Nature as represented by Hemingway follows a similar pattern in most of his works. In his early works, nature was treated as superficial in its relation with man however in the later works as vital. To him, nature is not a source of slight comfort or inconvenience, but as an agent of life and death. Further, in the later works acts as a force on which man must depend for his life. In the beginning of his works, they are connected with the artificial life of man while those in the later period are derived more and more from the primitive life or nature itself.

In "*Across the River and into the Trees*", the author revives some of the images of the early works with a new significance. But one of the causes of the failure of the book was due to the failure of its imagery closely related with the

writer's failure to give an adequate objective correlative. And the images from nature fail to dominate the emotional scene and sink below the images of empty bottles. Also the book fails precisely because the images of life and death are unable to assert over each other. The images found in the last of his works were the characteristics of his admiration of the religion of Christianity.

In the short stories, most of the images and symbols are used in the view of keeping with the nature as the theme and the depicted emotions are from life. Moreover, there are few images from nature and fewer from religious tradition. The most abundant use of images and symbols of nature are found in "*In Our Time*" and "*The Snows of Kilimanjaro*".

In the short story of "On the Quai at Smyrna", the images of women with dead bodies, those giving birth in the open dark places with hardly anything to cover their bodies and mules with the broken legs have a significance of various forms. However the most important ones include: the support of the imagistic structure of the style depending on irony and understanding of the effort, they help in evoking the emotions of repulsion against the war and they help in bringing out the disorder and inhumanity of war and support the themes and create the requisite atmosphere. The uneasy images of pregnancy in the waitress and in Nick's wife in 'Cross-Country Snow' acquire an uneasy tone as it mars the joy of skiing.

In the above story, the imagery acquired a figurative significance like that of the emptiness of bottles and the empty glasses indicate the emotional emptiness of both Nick and George at the prospect of their inability of skiing. The images of Nick's mother in a darkened room with blinds drawn are repeated four times in the

story of 'The Doctor and the Doctor's wife' and are both figurative and descriptive. It symbolises the moral state and mental condition of Nick's mother which is closed by the blinds of her idealistic belief in goodness from which she was not prepared to come out and face the reality.

The images of the deserted mill in the short story 'The End of something' is mostly figurative and associated with the emotional pattern of the story and anticipates in impending the termination of Nick and Marjorie's love. The brief description of the successful working of the mill is followed by the desertion is symptomatic of the same in the character's love. In 'The Battler' the images of Ad Francis's dead looking face, queer-shaped lips, sunken nose and only one ear helps in creating the atmosphere of abnormality pervading the story. The deformed emotional state of Ad Francis is symbolised by his mutilated face. The internal state of the battler is shown by the symbolical imagery. The emotion and desire to beat Nick gives a behaviouristic key to it. Similarly in 'Cat in the Rain', the wife's desire to have a cat and to grow her hair acquires significance. The cat and the growing of hair becomes a symbol of womanhood as her husband's desire to retain her hair like a boy –short. In the story, 'Out of Season' the term 'lead' stands at one time for weight used in fishing and at other time the force in personality –the power to dominate which is looking in the gentleman.

The images of nature play a symbolic role in helping the author present the landscape in the background of which the events had occurred. In the story, 'Up in Michigan' the sentence "There was a mist coming up from the bay" helps the author to represent the landscape and augurs the attitude of indifference between Jim and Liz. Further it also anticipates the future relation of the two. The same is

repeated at the end, “A cold mist was coming up through the woods from the bay.” Such kind of repetition shows that the writer wants to give some meaning to it.

And there is a prolific description of nature in ‘Big Two-Hearted River’. Most of the images present in the story have a symbolical value and physical activities present also acquire emotive significance. “There was no town, nothing but the rails and the burned-over country” –forms a part of the landscape of action. By the figurative view, it stands for the destruction wrought by war on the earth and humanity. It suggest the havoc that war brought to Nick himself- destroying his calm. Another image from the story, “trout keeping themselves steady in the current with wavering fins.” This stands for efforts that Nick has taken up to keep his mind steady, and to stop it from drifting on the current of his own old memories. The scenic natural landscape presented in the story is lovely and the transparent streams filled with full of trout are the symbols of the place of ideal beauty.

All the activities done by Nick like that of pitching camp and cooking are of physical type and acquires the significance of rituals which are meant for keeping the evil spirits away. So while Nick was performing these activities, he keeps his mind free from reviving old hurtful memories and himself steady. The camp itself represents a symbol representing a place of safety, home and comfort. This image has been put to a greater use and effect in the novel “A Farewell to Arms”. Fishing is another imagery of nature which is associated with joy becomes a symbol of bliss. The shadow of kingfisher as reflected in the stream is associated with something uncanny, darkness and is the symbol of the shadows of Nick’s own mind. The shadows as represented are associated with the hideous, uncanny and fearful in the works of Hemingway.

The greater part of the images and the expressive terms or activities functioning in a figurative way used in “*The Sun Also Rises*” are the emblematic of the themes, emotions and the way of life of the characters and their inner feelings and sometimes shape the pattern of the plot being used in the novel. The placing of the images of emptiness in the beginning, middle and at the end of the novel gives a look of emptiness and vanity. So, in the beginning part of the novel, while Jake was going from hotel he failed to find Brett inside the cafe. This marks the lines in the novel:

*Crossing the Seine I saw a string of barges towed empty  
down the current, riding high, the bargemen at the sweeps  
as they came towards the bridge.*

The description of the barges was the action to show what Jack had seen on the way. From just a mere point of view of action the empty barges has no significance and could be removed without any loss. This was added to show that Jake was in the state of empty emotional state, unoccupied and unhappy. Further the portrayal of ‘empty saucers’ in the novel describes the state of Harvey Stone and helps in creating the general emotional atmosphere of the novel.

“Rain” another symbol of nature was used in the novel becomes an agent of its destructive power. The symbol of rain is associated with a minor power of destruction, spoils the fun and the romp of the fiesta. It brings only bad weather and gloom. Though the rain makes banners and flags wet, makes pool of water to make the streets look wet, drives men under arcade and deserted but it fails to destroy the fiesta and the fiesta (festival) goes on without any harm.



The presentation of Nature by Hemingway is capable of giving the best joy as in '*Big Two-Hearted River*' as it is associated with carefree mental states and sports. Further, the places like Burguete and the Irati River are associated with nature's bliss. The protagonist of the above story had fear which prevented him from enjoying the beauty of nature fully. But Jake Barnes was totally different hero, and he was not in such a state of hesitation and his enjoyment of nature is much greater than that of Nick Adams. Besides, the beautiful landscape in the novel bristles with the natural beauty and there is no burnt country to spoil such charms.

Burguete was a lovely place, the landscape was partly hilly and partly plains. It is associated with joy and comfort. The hills were covered with thick woods and with cattle grazing in them look very wonderful and charming:

*We walked on the road between the thick trunks of the old beeches and the sunlight came through the leaves in the light patches of the grass. The trees were big, and the foliage was thick but it was not gloomy... The road went up a hill and we got into thick woods, and the road kept on climbing... All the time we heard cattle in the woods. Finally, the road came out on the top of the hills... There were wild strawberries growing on the sunny side of the ridge little clearing in the trees.*

This beautiful description of nature was filled with fertility, vegetation and fullness prevailing everywhere. There was no gloomy feeling in the woods

because such type of feeling would spoil the brightness of the landscape and the emotions.

Natural elements on the way to Burguete are extremely fascinating marked by the beautiful images of rich greenness, growth and fruitfulness:

*The grain fields went up the hillsides. Now as we were higher there was a wind blowing the grain... The road climbed up into the hills and left the rich grain-fields below... We came around a curve town, and on both sides open out a sudden green valley. A stream went through the centre of the town and fields of grapes touched the houses.*

This beauty of nature is a very good signs of the joyful emotions that Jake and Bill experience in the Burguete scenes where they could feel the nature and other natural phenomenon. The depiction of streams and rivers in Hemingway tends to become the agents of revitalising and cleansing. Jake and Bill crosses several stream before they reach river Irati. Fishing in such a wonderful place rids them of the sickly abnormal emotions they had in Paris. But, later on fishing turns out to be an activity of positive joy, a celebrated feast or a cherished dream.

In “A Farewell to Arms”, one could find the greater part of the imagery is derived from man which are in relation with nature. The dominant sign springs from it. In the novel, human activity is synchronised with the changes of nature which has a more telling effect on the human scene. One can see in chapter III, how the opening scene of the novel helps in creating the atmosphere of destruction

and helps in shaping the tragic pattern of the plot. Further certain symbolical images provide the key to the chapter:

*The trunks of the trees too were dusty and the leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred by the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterwards the road bare and white except for the leaves.*

The fact that 'leaves fall early that year' suggests that something is wrong with the natural phenomenon of the place itself. Further, the association of dust and leaves with the soldiers is in itself significant. Similarly, they reflect the helplessness state of the soldiers who in war lay down their lives unknowingly for the sake of their country. They were lying down on the road like dust and leaves. The falling of the leaves is the symbolical destructive power of nature and the exclaimed lines 'and afterwards the road bare and white except for the leaves' suggests that the dead bodies of soldiers indifferently left by the retreating armies.

For Catherine, her child is the harbinger of her death and her pregnancy was a source of constant worry to both Henry and Catherine and a cause of ugliness:

*She was beginning to be a little big with the child and she did not want me to see her, and a spoiler of the joy of skiing.*

In the novel, Hemingway has employed a very perfect and adequate combination of images and symbols to express his meaning. He employs the

symbols comprising of the game of chess, bridge and that of a dog in heat to describe the early stage of Henry's love for Catherine which was only sensual. To add to the misfortune of Henry, the missing of trout in the lake near Stresa before starting for Switzerland was a bad sign and given below statement was the ground for the ultimate loss of Catherine:

*Once I had a strike: the line hardened suddenly and jerked back.  
I pulled and felt the live weight of the trout and then the line  
throbbed again. I had missed him.*

The author uses certain expressions and images from religion point of view. Catherine's gift to Henry, the image of St. Anthony and his later wounding shows the futility of the image. Further, the depiction of the portrayal of doctors and nurses suggests the image of Inquisition:

*Down below, under the light, the doctor was sewing up the great  
long, forcep -spread, thick-edged wound. Another doctor in the  
mask gave the anaesthetic. Two nurses in masks handed things. It  
looked like a drawing of the Inquisition.*

The significance of the 'lake' at Stresa enables the lovers to escape to Switzerland is a symbol and an object of nature. As per aspects of nature, it is the symbol of helpful and joy-giving. Besides, giving the landscape an idyllic quality, it gives a lyrical look by making the love-plot an excellent romantic background, the lake figuratively and factually transports the two love birds to a place immune

from the going on war and suited to ideal love. If Henry had a little time to spend there, fishing in it would be successful. It will help the lovers to consummate their love, a thing which is very vital. Besides, it frees for Henry as his fear of punishment resulting from the desertion; but in Switzerland none can touch the lovers.

Further, the portrayal of 'Mountains' in the novel signifies the association with security, invulnerability and happiness. They are immune from chaos and become associated with home. Then, Henry has the opinion that a mountain is not a fitting place for war. He says:

*You should have possible mobility and a mountain is not very mobile. Also, people always over-shoot down hill. If the flank were turned, the best men would be left on the highest mountains. I did not believe in a war in mountains.*

In the works of Hemingway, the moods of man are dependent on the moods of nature and changes in life follows nature. In the novel, "A Farewell to Arms" the patterns of war and events in life follow a cyclic pattern like that of the seasons. There were victories in the season of spring while in October there was defeat leading to a tragic retreat and no prospect of war to improve. Catherine too in the end dies only in the false spring and when it was raining.

Abruzzi is the place filled with natural beauty in Italy where it is always cold, dry and clear. The place is good for hunting and fishing. The respectfulness,

hospitality and humility of peasants show the ideals of mutual behaviour in a really cultured society. Hunting of the birds, feeding on the grapes, in the chestnut trees has a dreamy blissfulness about it. It is also the home place for the priests. In such a place, love of God is a natural part of men's belief. Thus, due to this the place becomes a symbol of faith, religion and perfect blend of joys of nature.

The author in *"To Have and Have Not"* was unable to portray an adequate structure of images and symbols to convey the themes and emotions. A few images of nature could be seen but lacks the spark that it creates in his other works. In the first part of the novel, 'Harry Morgan—Spring' the writer uses the image of the setting sun to symbolise the impending bad luck of Harry Morgan and the same is repeated in the third part 'Harry Morgan—Winter':

*"Have a drink", said Harry looking out across the grey swell of the Gulf Stream where the round red sun was just touching the water.*

Here, the time of the shrinking sun represents the symbol of his imminent death. In the first part, there is some lovely description of fish and fishing. There are snatches of good nature description in Chapter 12 in the last part of the novella. But the description given could be taken or grouped together and are too few to give the novel an enduring sense of beauty.

In the novel *"For Whom the Bell Tolls"* the images are taken both from nature and life and those from life pertaining both to peace and war. The images from nature belong to its various aspects. Some of them are from the world of

vegetation, while some from the animal world, a few from weather such as storm and snow and others from the topography of earth such as mountains, streams, river and gorge. Negligible points are derived from religious tradition. The total dependence on nature by man is shown. At some point of time, the human agency of destruction is so powerful that even nature fails to protect him. But when nature brings the disaster then there is no escaping from it.

The descriptive images used for Pablo, sheds some light on his character. The images of wolves used to describe him suggest his strength and resourcefulness. Like the fox stands for cunning and his preoccupation of safety, in similar way Pablo was. The image of the goat expresses his dexterity in climbing. Also, these images help the author in establishing the primitive background of the novel. The image of the broken nose and scarred face of Pablo is the reflection of his inner bravery impaired. The image of rock was used to describe Pilar, suggest the underlying force present in her.

While addressing a horse Pablo said there was no woman like Pilar. The image is repeated when she is compared with a mountain, a boy and a girl to the trees. The latter images used in the novel are expressive of her motherly instincts by which she manages the sustenance of the entire band. In this novel, Hemingway has achieved a new excellence with the use of descriptive images for conveying impalpable experiences will be illustrated in the following small passage from the book:

*From it, from the palm of her hand against the palm of his, from their fingers locked together, and from her wrist across his wrist*

*something came from her hand, her fingers, and her wrist to his that was as fresh as the first light air that moving towards you over the sea barely wrinkles the glassy surface of a clam, as light as feather moved across one's lip, or a leaf falling when there is no breeze, so light that it could be felt with the touch of their fingers alone, but that was so strengthened, so intensified, and made so urgent, so aching, and so strong by the hard pressure of their fingers and the close-pressed palms and wrist, that it was as through a current moved up his arm and filled his whole body with an aching hollowness of wanting.*

The images used in the above passage are poetic in nature, are marked by concreteness and abstractness. The first thing is that of the 'first light air moving towards you', the second is that of a light wrinkle over the glassy surface of the calm, the third is that of a feather moving across one's lip, the fourth is that of a falling leaf without any breeze and the last one with the current moving up in his arm and filling his entire body. All the images are characterised by softness, lightness and freshness and a quality of evanescence and therefore adequately express the mysterious experience of Jordan.

The images the author employs to convey the odour of death show his mastery on them. For smelling the odour of death Pilar advises Jordan:

*Put your nose against the brass handle of a screw-tight porthole on a rolling ship that is swaying under you so that you are faint and hollow in the stomach and you have a part of that smell.*



The images of the screw-tight porthole suggests the dirty smell of the bodies of men and women, of other things and of the stuffy air for lack of ventilation, of the rolling and swaying ship on the sea suggesting the sinking of the ship at any moment and of the sensation of hollowness and faintness of stomach—all by association express the death.

Snow another natural phenomenon as associated in Hemingway's novel is undesired and abnormal. In the "*A Farewell to Arms*" snowing occurs for a longer period of time, the havoc it brings is much greater and it symbolises as a great destroyer. It is the expression of nature in a more ferocious mode and becomes a symbol of great tragedy. If there was no snowing, then there would be no fights or deaths in the hills and the novel would have taken a different form or level.

The symbol of snow is associated with the emotionless attitude of the nature. It is mainly associated with frustration, defeat, anger, low spirits, mystery, confusion and chaos in the nature itself. The snows come sweeping the entire landscape:

*By the time they reached the camp it was snowing and the flakes were dropping diagonally through the pines. They slanted through the trees, sparse at first and circling as they fell, and then, as the cold wind came driving down the mountain, they came whirling and thick and Robert Jordan stood in front of the cave in a rage and watched them.*

*“Islands in the Stream”* is one of the famous ‘Sea’ novels of which Hemingway speaks at different occasions. The novel talks about the dominant image of the infinite ocean. In the novel, the sea is everything which represents – image, nature and symbol. It is a masterpiece where the presence of sea is felt everywhere – both foreground and background of the entire plot. In the novel, the author’s favourite spot is the Gulf Stream which seems to take the centre of the sea life, keeping the sea in motion as though by the flow of its various streams and the life associated with it comprises of the gulf weed and various varieties of fish.

The Gulf Stream, in the novel stands for the extraordinary and deep depths, the idea of this is to make the sense of the common man that they do not or dare not go out in the sea. So, the author tries to show that Gulf Stream is connected with the universe, the manifest creation and the principle of life in it. The above idea alone can unravel the mystery of the title and the theme present in the novel. Various scenic pictures of the sea are found in the novel which opens with a solid visible picture of the sea adjacent to Hudson’s house:

*It was shaded by tall coconut palms that were bent by the trade wind and on the ocean side you could walk out of the door and down the bluff across the white sand and into the Gulf Stream.*

The house of Thomas Hudson lies in the background of the sea which creates the image of temporary shelter for rest and peace. It also allows a happy and exciting occasion for underwater fishing and then sends a shark to destroy the joy bringing an imminent fear of death –this shows that sea is filled with full of uncertainties. Thus, to the author sea is a manifestation of the principle of good

and evil, peace and sorrow, chaos and order in the universe. As the action goes on, the ocean prevents Hudson's team to pursue the German team ahead as the eastern wind had started blowing and the water of the channel recedes which leads to the grounding of the Hudson's ship. In this account, the German team were luckier. Thus, nature does not always cooperative to the designs of man.

Rain another natural element in Hemingway is a famous symbol of complication and obstructs all military adventure in earlier books as present in the novel. It also presents as an indestructible forces of darkness and chaos. They are associated with the destruction and death. Besides invalidating Hudson's efforts to follow the tracks of Germans, and marks of their encampment, they obliterate all the signs of the enemy. Further, rain brings the lot of disappointments as in rains his own defence suffer. The coming of rain has been inauspicious for them during which they lose one of their men in a fight. Rain then brings more disappointments to Hudson because when he was piloting the ship ahead then out of nowhere some bullets enter his legs.

In the novel, nature and sea are the cradle and grave for man and seems there is no escape. Nature, in the form of the clear sky and the infinite space may open a window to the vast life of the future. This quite seems happening to be the important part in the close of the novel. Hudson remains wounded and all his men are inside and the ship gathers speed:

*He felt far away now and there were no problems at all...  
...He looked up and there was the sky that he has always*

*loved and he looked across the great lagoon that he was quite sure, now, he would never paint...*

Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma is a kind of writer who can portray nature in such a way that any reader could feel the impact of it. Further, being a painter he can see underlying beauty present in any natural object. His main focus deals with the natural environment of Loktak Lake and the people living around it. Whatever he expresses was his own view of what he was trying to do. His main focus while writing novels are to put down what really happened in action; and the things that were produced are the emotion that he experienced. Perhaps this was the distinction between telling what happened and putting down what really had happened in action. And this made him distinct from other writers.

Although Chitreshwar's words in his books consist of only the recording of actual events, the compact and distinct autobiographical side of fiction writing, while he was producing the words he might not see himself as a recording machine. He has a high power of imagination and sometimes he persisted in making contrast between the methodology of fiction and journalism. His variety of works shows that his continuous effort and devotion to both kinds of writing and his strong insistence on the difference between them.

The author's fiction was noted for its quality and also for the quality of its dialogue, and due to this the author makes sure of the significant distinction between describing of journalism and making of fiction. Chitreshwar's uses of dialogue in the fictions were mainly of short and distinctive while in some cases his dialogues were more the required. This shows his reliance on putting down

what people had said, and then of showing them in the act of talking rather than indirectly telling what they said and did, is obviously one of the techniques he had in mind for setting the complete distinction between describing and making.

Mr. Sharma's use of the speech patterns, almost nothing distinguishes journalistic and non-fictional treatments from the handling in fiction other than the already said much about the greater quantity of the dialogue in the fiction. Although some of the writers from Manipur might talk alike his way of presentation one can distinguish between the two as the author uses simple words that one can easily understand. Further, one can observe that his style of writing is quite similar to that of Hemingway. Both the writers show how man and nature are inter-related to each other.

One of the most common things that is present in both the authors is that the portrayal of natural element especially water, fish and fisherman. The mentioned name and identifying features seems to fall together in complete harmony. They have a popular imagination that man kills fish for their livelihood and for the survival in the world. They believe that man has forgotten that it is nature which is giving all the needs and requirements of the man. Man has always been dependent on nature and in turn gives nothing except destruction and hoarding of natural resources. To this, both the authors seem to feel sad about the behaviour and attitude that human are giving to nature and its allies.

Fishing seems to find an interest in both the authors since childhood. Hemingway took it up as a hobby and family tradition while Chitreshwar took it up for hobby and poor family condition. Thus, both of them transform their hobby

into their writing art which later became famous and won great prizes in the field of literature. Hemingway got Pulitzer and Nobel Prize for “The Old Man and the Sea” in 1953 and 1954 while Sharma got National Sahitya Akademi Award for “Tharoshangbi” in 1992. Both the stories talks about how man goes for fishing for their livelihood and gives the knowledge of the importance of nature and its elements in the survival of the human being.

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## **Chapter VI**

### **CONCLUSION**

Any novel written by a person illustrates the true history of mankind. It represents the changing phenomenon of life and reality artistically. As a work of art it manifolds the cultural, social, economical, political and environmental ethos of the people of contemporary society. The interrelation between the novel and society and the surrounding natural environment is essentially identical and reciprocal. With the creative imagination and keen observation the novelists records and interprets in his or her work various relation one seems to feel about the society which was prevalent during their time which of course takes place in a particular place.

The creative works of both the authors are quite commendable. They have achieved distinction in the field of fiction by portraying the diverse manifestations of rich and valuable Indian and American heritage authentically and aesthetically. Their novels illustrate multiple ecological traditions, cultural aspects and narratives which discusses freedom of thought and expressions, male angst and sensibilities, gender related problems, quest for destiny and problems caused by excessive destruction of nature by the humans, existential dilemmas, identity crisis and problems caused by excessive influx of foreign people to the indigenous people and East-West encounter. The novels of the authors depict the emotional and psychological trauma which arises out of war, love and the impact of multiculturalism.

Ernest Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois to Dr. Clarence Hemingway and Grace Hall Hemingway. He was an excellent student of

English classes despite this he was an average student. Hemingway got a job of a reporter for Kansas City Star just after graduation in 1917. His work covers the collection of police stories; hospital news etc. and then became an ambulance driver for Red Cross Society. He was posted to Italy and chooses an assignment which was very close to the battle fields. On January 21, 1921, he returned to America as a war hero.

In 1921, he married Hadley Richardson in Horton Bay, Michigan. She was the first of the four wives. They had been doing some sort of writing for living. In 1927, Hemingway married Pauline Pfeiffer in the Paris church of Passy after getting divorced from the former wife. This marriage was too short lived. Both got divorced after Hemingway returned from The Spanish Civil war. He then married his third wife Martha Gellhorn and soon broke up. During his stay in London during the war, Hemingway began an affair with the woman who would become his fourth wife — journalist Mary Welsh.

In 1951, He began to write a book that would become one of his most celebrated works – “The Old Man and the Sea.”—a bestselling novella which made Hemingway won his long-awaited Pulitzer Prize in 1953. In 1954, Hemingway was awarded the career-topping Nobel Prize for literature for the same book which won him Pulitzer Prize. Then, both of them went on a safari to Africa and survived two plane crashes. Due to deteriorating health, Hemingway was admitted to Mayo hospital in 1960 where he was asked to stay there for two months. He received electroshock therapy for his depression and was sent home after two-month stay in the hospital.

But in April 1961, he was re admitted again, stayed there for two months and was discharged on June 26, 1961. Only after a few days of being discharged from the hospital, Hemingway ended his life tragically, with a shotgun blast to his head on early Sunday morning of July 2, 1961 before anyone got up. He died instantly. Hemingway, in his style of writing is able to express the themes of the novels through strong character traits and actions. Most of his protagonists are lonely individuals, wounded either physically or emotionally. Hemingway, through his novels and short stories, presents human life as a perpetual struggle which ends only in death. However, what really matters is the way man faces the crisis and endures the pain inflicted upon him by the hostile powers that might be his own physical limitation, the hostility of society or the indifference of unfeeling nature.

Some of his famous works include: *In Our Time* (1925), *The Torrents of Spring* and *The Sun Also Rises*(1926), *Men Without Women*(1927), *A Farewell to Arms*(1929), *Death in the Afternoon*(1932),*The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), *A movable Feast* (1964), *By-Line: Ernest Hemingway* (1967), *Islands in the Stream* (1970), *Under Kilimanjaro* (2005) etc. Further several film and television adaptations were made based on his books.

Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma was born on January 05, 1939 at Khongmal Mangjil Imphal East as a son to Shri Aribam Angoubi Sharma and Aribam ongi Chinta Devi. He retired from Directorate of industries Manipur arts and crafts as supervisor. In his life he came across the 2<sup>nd</sup> World war. During the war in 1942 1<sup>st</sup> bomb was dropped at Manipur and the 2<sup>nd</sup> one around 1943. During this time, the author as well the most of the people of Manipur had fled their houses. During the war places including Nambol and Moirang were very active.

Being brought up in a poor family, during the early stage of his life, the author sold cigarettes, matchbox and locally made Manipuri sweets. He was a brilliant student but he could not complete his matriculation due to the condition of his family. In 1951, he was enrolled at R.K.C.S and became his first student. He taught the author how to draw and some other basics. After a few years, he was called up to his teacher's house to draw the posters of the Film. The author along with his friends set up another big studio near Usha cinema Hall but had to close after few months due to some circumstances. Shri Chitreshwar met Haobam Shyamo one of the pioneers of Manipur painting.

In 1963, Bimola Raina wife of G.M Raina organised Mangol Mela (Courtyard Mela) the present governor's office area for week. The author painted all the painting at the Design centre. After working for 10years as an artist he left his job and started working for another 10years in his Sharma arts at Nipa Keithel. At that time the author was engaged with lots of other prolific writers at that time viz. Pacha Meitei, R.K Madhubir etc. They used to come to his studio and discussed their literary works. Hearing their discussion, the author began to write a short story and showed them. They were pleased to see such a nice piece of work and promised him to publish it in their journal. Thus this way he started his literary journey.

He got Manipur State Kala Akademi on Lupthakhraba Hinao in 1989. In 1991, he got Sahitya Akademi award for his book Tharoshangbi given by Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi. In 1992, Manipur government awarded him for "New Literacy". He also received State master craftsmanship award in 1992. And 2015 Manipur Sahitya Parisad awarded him B.M novel award for his novel Apaiba Leichil. He was a great admirer of Hemingway. He too believed that one must

write what he came across in reality and not just creation of mind. One should revise again and again for one's work and only after thinking that the time was right, one should go for it.

Aribam Chitreshwar Sharma is a great writer who portrays how the society has changed from good to worse in terms of human relationship with nature. Most of his novels and short-stories talk about how humans tend to forget nature which had given him the comforts of life—food, water, air and shelter. He further suggests that if human wants to live a better and good life, the only way of achieving it is to have a good and caring relationship with nature. Some of his notable works are: Leibaklei (Flower of Mud) 1968, Ngacdi Lakle (Came Today) 1970, Liyek Pathap (Rules of Drawing) 1971, Lupthakhraba Hinao (The sunken small boat) 1987, Tharoshangbi 1991, Nata Sankritan amasung mashiga mari leinabasing (Relationship of Nata Sankritan and its related contents) 2012 and Masil lon (Ancient Books) 2012 and 2013.

The list of books which was discussed for the topic of “Eco- Ethical analysis” is given below with short description:

### **In Our Time**

It has fifteen chapters, each consisting of a short story and vignettes. The stories are about the year before, during and after First World War. All the stories were separated by vignettes. The vignettes that separate these stories are different in content but most of them deals with bullfighting.

### **The torrents of Spring**

The novella is set in northern Michigan and talks about two men who work at pump factory. One of them was a World War veteran named Yogi Johnson and other a writer named Scripps O'Neil. It is a satire on the works of Sherwood Anderson's Dark Laughter.

### **The Sun Also Rises**

It is divided into three books of various length and the action proceeds through four major phases. As the novel opens, Jake Barnes Leaves from his Paris base. He is a veteran of World War I who works as a journalist. The aimlessness of the lost generation, male insecurity, the destructiveness to sex, bullfighting, nature and regeneration etc. are some of the major themes shown.

### **A Farewell to Arms**

It is Hemingway's first major war story. It is divided into four parts. It is largely based on his own war experience at Fossalta and Milan. In the story, Lieutenant Frederic Henry was wounded at the Italian front and he was given treatment by a nurse named Catherine Barkley. The themes include love, rain and destruction, diversions, abandonment and journalistic style of omission.

## **Death in the Afternoon**

It is a tragedy in three acts. In the book Hemingway attempt to explain about the tragedy of corrida de toros, the Spanish bullfight. He describes and gives explanations about the entire institution from breeding ranch to selection of best breed. The mode of communicative device used by the author between an old woman and the narrator adds liveliness to the text.

## **To Have and Have Not**

The story revolves around largely on Harry Morgan. He was an unlucky fellow who has a wife and two daughters. He finds very hard to earn for a living so he started illegal ways to make money whit his thirty eight foot long boat. A second major character, the writer Richard Gordon represents the haves. He was a writer by profession. He was frustrated in his work and alienated from his wife. It can be treated as a brutal book and the “real world” as envisioned in the book turns to be a far cry from most conventional assessments.

## **Across the River and into the Trees**

The novel is about a Colonel Richard Cantwell, a fifty one year old dying war veteran, who returns to Venice for one last fling at hunting and love in present time. He was suffering from heart disease and was in the state of dying condition. The main themes of love, war, youth and age are explicitly explained in the novel.

## **The Old Man and the Sea**

It is the story about the indomitable human spirit. It also represents the struggle between an old man named Santiago and Marlin (the giant fish). The story also talks about the bond of friendship between the old and the young boy by the name Manolin. The general themes of unity, heroism, manhood, pride, success, worthiness and friendship are shown clearly in the story. This book won the coveted Pulitzer and Nobel Prize in the year 1953 and 1954 respectively.

## **For whom the Bell Tolls**

It is a superbly crafted novel in which a small group of guerrilla band of Republicans fights against a stronger and better organised fascist war machine. An American volunteer named Robert Jordan, an anti-fascist was assigned to blow up a bridge held by the fascists. The novel closes as Jordan waits his certain death on the pine covered ground of the forest. The general themes of loss of innocence in war, value of human life, romantic love as salvation, warfare, duty, foreignness, men and masculinity, politics, friendship, morality and ethics, supernatural etc are beautifully depicted by the author in the novel.

## **A Moveable Feast**

It is a book which was published in 1964 after the death of Hemingway and it mainly deals about his memories in Paris from 1922 to 1926. In the book the



author describes his life with Hadley and Bumby, his wife and son. Then, finally the author ends with a recall of his early days when they were very poor and very happy.

### **Islands in the Stream**

It is a novel consisting of three parts. The central figure in the novel is Thomas Hudson, painter. The first part is set in “Bimini”, where the painter is seen working on the island. The second part of the novel is set in Cuba. The painter is now engaged secretly in military affairs and his current wife was away to some place. He further bears an oppressive private burden: his eldest and third son was shot down in Europe. The third part, “At Sea” follows. Hudson along with a crew of about seven men patrols the Gulf Stream looking out for German submarines. The novel ends with the shootout and the destruction of the Germans with Hudson badly wounded. The story was posthumously printed and edited by Mary Hemingway and Charles Scribner.

### **Men without Women**

It is a collection of short stories with the themes of human’s competitive culture, war, loss of innocence etc. Most of the settings of these stories are Spain and Italy. These stories are influenced by author’s time in Europe during and after World War I.

## **The Snows of Kilimanjaro**

The story opens with Harry and Helen, the writer and his wife are on safari in Africa. A bearing burned out on their truck. Harry was busy talking about the gangrene that has infected his leg and the reason for the infection was that he did not apply iodine after he scratched it. Harry was lying on his cot, still after having the knowledge that the vultures are walking around his camp and from the shadows hyena lurks. The story ends with the death of Harry.

## **Lupthakhraba Hinao (The sunken small boat)**

It is a collection of twelve short stories. The names of the stories are given below:

Haraobungda (Celebration Place), Hangoi gee Leibakta (In the land of frogs), Laibak (Fate), Combing operation, Lin ga, hangoi ga (Snakes and Frogs), Nupi ge numit (Women's day), Lupthakhraba Hinao (The Sunken Small Boat), Ningkhairaba Phura (A shattered building of dreams), Neikhaiba (To cause havoc), Layong khangdaba anaba (A mysterious disease), Maru yaodraba upal (A tree without roots) and Meiraduge mami (The shadow of the fire).

## **Tharoshangbi**

The novel talks about the beauties of nature (especially Loktak, and its surroundings). In the opening part of the novel, the author beautifully describes the

scenic beauties of the lake and the human activities in and around it. In the end of the novel, the author tells the reader that in days to come, nature will cause havoc to mankind and if we are to divert that we should have good and caring relationship with nature.

Then, the myriad thematic world of both the authors were discussed in the coming chapter where the selected works were discussed in details on the perspective of Ecological concern and the relation of man- natural environment relationship. Here, both the works of the authors were observed and further discussions on how their work portrays the concern with the related topics are conveyed.

Further, the fictional oeuvre of Hemingway and Chitreshwar were discussed with respect to the eco-ethical perspective establishing the relation between the form and content of their writings from the selected fictional works. Both the authors in most of their stories resorts to images of nature in order to formulate by symbolic means as a correlative in nature for the transformative or adaptive process taking place in their central character. Further, as a writer of fiction both the authors could be seen as a permanent adolescent in the sense that the mechanism of youths becomes a way of imagination, of translating emotions into drama. The self-character that is led through the drama provides an emotional satisfaction not available at that moment in life.

There are various complexities all over around us. Likewise, the complexities of the world and nature of experience rarely allow the sensitive individual to remain conceal in childish behaviour for long period of time.

However, willingly or unwillingly the individuals are eventually thrust into the world of experience and was pressurised to deal with it.

Then, the multiple aspects of eco-ethical analysis of the works of both the authors were discussed in the following chapters. The similarities, dissimilarities and uniqueness were analyzed in the chapter. Both the authors (Hemingway and Chitreshwar) are very careful in their works while representing nature. The style and technique used by them are unique in their own way. However, their similarity is that both the authors used experience as their writing tool while the difference is that Hemingway's work are confined to Paris, Spain, Mexico etc. while Chitreshwar's work deals precisely around the state of Manipur.

Lastly, the major aesthetic discourse and craftsmanship were discussed where the taste, skills and art of portraying the eco-ethical values the works of the selected fiction were discussed. One of the most common thing that is present in both the author is that the portrayal of natural element especially water, fish and fisherman. The mentioned name and identifying features seems to fall together in complete harmony. Man has always been dependent on nature and in turn gives nothing except destruction and hoarding of natural resources. To this, both the authors seem to feel sad about the behaviour and attitude that human are giving to nature and its allies.

The language used by both the authors in presenting their works is simple and easy to understand by the person who reads it. Multi culture, environmental dependence, reliance on natural products for the survival, war is shown in their works through various characters. The style of writing of both the authors was

good and writes in such a way that they mix the various cultures in their works. Hemingway mixes his writing with the culture of Spain, Italy, and France while Chitreshwar infuse his works with that of the cultures of different communities of Manipur.

On the other hand they have unique qualities of employing the beauties of Indian and American culture, natural beauties with that of other parts of the world where people do not have good relationship with nature. They beautifully portrays the beauties of relationship of nature with that of and shows that both are inter related to each other. They also talks about the difference about the life style of the peoples, the one which have good relationship with nature and others which do not have good communication with nature. Most of the works of both the authors task about the ill natured of the humans on the natural environment and to the creatures which are living together in the world which humans live. However, at the end of each of their works it could be seen that nature plays an important role in the life of a human being. Through their works one can understand that they have a good presence of mind and the shifting of words through various characters is perfectly done.

Every writer has his own way of showing capabilities that they have got with their writings and presentations. Both the authors have beautifully portrayed each and every single line beautifully. After reading each of the works one can easily find out about the relationship of nature and its elements with human beings. The life struggle of the poor people, people living in the hills and plains are beautifully shown. It is also observed that nature plays an important role in identifying the ethnic culture of a particular community.

Both the authors, teach us to have compassion and harmony with nature. They, through their work tell us to have a tradition of living with nature in a relationship of mutual dependence so that both sides get equal benefit. Both the writers are very specific in their writings regarding the studies dealing with ecology.

Further, Hemingway uses his own name in many of his early manuscripts not because he was writing about himself but creating a journal of his own experience and turning them into fiction but as a way of evoking the daydream imagination while Chitreshwar uses locally available names so as to impress the readers that the events in his works do happen in the life of a common man. Thus, the authors mark a great impact in the literature world with their contribution from the perspective of Ecological point of view.

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