

# An Ecocritical Reading of Arundhati Roy's Select Works – A Literature Review

Reena Ranjith<sup>1</sup> & Manjula K. T.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar in English, Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities,  
Srinivas University, Mangalore, India,  
ORCID: 0000-0003-3182-5737; E-mail ID: [reenaranjith.cssh@srinivasuniversity.edu.in](mailto:reenaranjith.cssh@srinivasuniversity.edu.in)

<sup>2</sup> Research Professor, Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities,  
Srinivas University, Mangalore, India,  
ORCID: 0000-0002-2459-1103; E-mail ID: [manjula.kalyat@gmail.com](mailto:manjula.kalyat@gmail.com)

**Area/Section:** Philosophy.

**Type of the Paper:** Literature Review.

**Type of Review:** Peer Reviewed as per [C|O|P|E|](#) guidance.

**Indexed in:** OpenAIRE.

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10417065>

**Google Scholar Citation:** [IJPL](#)

## How to Cite this Paper:

Ranjith, R. & Manjula, K. T. (2023). An Ecocritical Reading of Arundhati Roy's Select Works – A Literature Review. *International Journal of Philosophy and Languages (IJPL)*, 2(2), 56-84. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10417065>

**International Journal of Philosophy and Languages (IJPL)**

A Refereed International Journal of Srinivas University, India.

Received on: 12/07/2023

Published on: 21/12/2023

Crossref DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47992/IJPL.2583.9934.0019>

© With Authors.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0 International License](#) subject to proper citation to the publication source of the work.

**Disclaimer:** The scholarly papers as reviewed and published by Srinivas Publications (S.P.), India are the views and opinions of their respective authors and are not the views or opinions of the SP. The SP disclaims of any harm or loss caused due to the published content to any party.

## An Ecocritical Reading of Arundhati Roy's Select Works – A Literature Review

Reena Ranjith<sup>1</sup> & Manjula K. T.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar in English, Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities,  
Srinivas University, Mangalore, India,

ORCID: 0000-0003-3182-5737; E-mail ID: [reenaranjith.cssh@srinivasuniversity.edu.in](mailto:reenaranjith.cssh@srinivasuniversity.edu.in)

<sup>2</sup> Research Professor, Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities,  
Srinivas University, Mangalore, India,

ORCID: 0000-0002-2459-1103; E-mail ID: [manjula.kalyat@gmail.com](mailto:manjula.kalyat@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** *The theme of ecocriticism as it is presented in Arundhati Roy's nonfiction writings is the focus of the study. The interdisciplinary study of the environment and literature is known as ecocriticism. Several of Arundhati Roy's chosen writings contain allusions to ecocriticism. The challenges people had to deal with because of the different environmental crisis that mankind had caused are explored in ecocritical literature, especially nonfiction works. The purpose of the study is to investigate how ecocriticism is used in the nonfiction works of the author selected for this study. A careful reading of Roy's works demonstrates the impact of the suffering the individuals endured.*

**Design:** *In order to identify the research gap, a review of the literature is conducted by gathering data from secondary sources like peer-reviewed journals, national and international publications, the internet, and research sources like Google Scholar, Research Gate, SSRN, Elsevier, and Academia. Using ABCD analysis, the main points of the study are highlighted. To complete the proposed research, information is gathered from academic publications, doctoral theses, scholarly articles, and websites. The methodology utilized largely relies on gathering, analyzing, and interpreting prior knowledge. The methodology will use the textual analysis and comparison method. A close reading of a few of Arundhati Roy's works will be done on the related topics. The APA Manual has been used to conduct the study's analysis in accordance with its guidelines.*

**Findings:** *After reviewing numerous papers, books, and theses, it has been determined that the focus of the study will be on ecocriticism in a few key pieces of Arundhati Roy. It demonstrates that ecocriticism studies the goals intended to take a review of the literature and a thorough investigation of the problem at hand. Through a parallel reading of the fiction works with her non-fiction works, the research hopes to gain a deeper understanding of Arundhati Roy's works. Ecocriticism in nonfictional works is not emphasized in analyses of these important literary works.*

**Paper Type:** *Literature Review*

**Keywords:** Ecocriticism, Environment, Arundhati Roy, Green(cultural) studies, Nature writing, ABCD Listing.

### 1. INTRODUCTION :

Suzanna Arundhati Roy, an Indian author born on November 24, 1961, is best known for her 1997 novel *The God of Small Things*, which won the Man Booker Prize for Fiction and shot to the top of the bestseller rankings for non-expatriate Indian authors. She is a political activist who backs human rights and environmental causes (Roy. A (2003). [1]).

As opposed to fiction, Arundhati Roy has published a lot of non-fictional works. Non-fiction provides knowledge and encourages readers to learn from others, whereas fiction fosters the reader's imagination. Reading both fiction and nonfiction gives readers a three-dimensional understanding of how people think. We realize that everything we thought we saw was reality, but was actually something else entirely. Her fictional works complement her non-fictional works. Her fiction and non-fiction writings

reflect her ideas and perspectives on the country, the environment, politics, womanism, and her Indianness.

Roy believes in having a true sense of what it means to be Indian in terms of society, culture, and religion. Roy makes criticisms about the classes of individuals with power and those without it, as well as on the state of democracy in India and other nations. Her goal is to help others comprehend the truth, which the wealthy and powerful always trample on. Roy's fictional works are skillfully crafted so that readers are able to use a higher level of imagination and experience awe as the story progresses. Fiction is a potent weapon for taking readers to the most unlikely places and forcing them to pause and reflect. She discusses a variety of subjects in her literature, including powerful people, oppressed groups, upper and lower castes, gender, and untouchability. When these topics are presented to us as a whole in an artistic fashion, readers discover the purpose of fiction. Although the problems are genuine, it is laudable that they are presented to us in a fictional way.

“Writing non-fiction is an argument, but fiction is my first love” says Roy (economic Times (2019). [2]). Non-fiction is any text or piece of media that makes an honest effort to offer accurate information on a current issue. It's written to convey information or viewpoints regarding reality. Nonfictional material might be delivered in an objective or subjective manner.

An interdisciplinary study of literature and environment is called ecocriticism. Literature researchers examine the numerous ways literature tackles the theme of nature, and analyses compositions that highlight environmental challenges. Joseph Meeker coined the term "literary ecology" in his book *The Comedy of Survival: Studies in Literary Ecology*. In his 1978 essay “*Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism*”, William Rueckert coined the term "ecocriticism" for the first time. Ecocriticism, also known as "green (cultural) studies," "ecopoetics," and "environmental literary criticism". Ecology, sustainable design, biopolitics, environmental history, environmentalism, and social ecology are a few of the fields that regularly affect it (Economic times (2019). [2]).

In the 1960s and 1970s, environmentalism began to gain momentum. However, because there was no organized attempt to research the ecological/environmental side of literature, these important works were scattered and categorized under a wide range of diverse topic areas, such as pastoralism, human ecology, regionalism, American Studies, etc.

The three Waves of Ecocriticism demonstrate how nature has increasingly proven to be preferable to man.

First Wave: (1960-1990) Man > Nature

The first wave of environmental criticism, which had its roots in deep ecology, had a tendency to view nature and humans as being in opposition to one another. Additionally, it held that helping to protect the environment from the destructive effects of human culture was the appropriate way to respond to criticism regarding the environment.

Second Wave: (1990-2000) Man=Nature

The second wave of ecocriticism focused on both human and nonhuman nature, as well as urban, suburban, and wilderness settings, as well as all literary genres other than just nature writing.

Second-wave literary critics were prompted by discussion with the environmental justice movement to stop viewing humans and the environment as being in opposition to one another and instead concentrate on how they are both independent of one another and mutually constitutive.

Third Wave: (2000-) Man < Nature

The third wave of ecocriticism builds on the developments made in the second wave by examining the social, economic, and physical aspects of environmental processes and deconstructing the inherited opposition between "nature" and "humanity," in which the former is privileged and the latter is denigrated. (Anthropocentrism. (2003). [3]).

Instead of focusing on "nature writing," the third wave will also study "environmentality" as a fundamental component of all texts.

The third wave ecocritics also assert that ecocriticism is an interdisciplinary research field and offers a variety of research subjects, including: Ecofeminism, Ecomarxism, Eco(post)colonialism, Ecocinema, Posthumanism & ecocriticism, Animal Studies, Ecotheatre, Ecopedagogy, etc.

The second wave of ecocriticism, according to former Harvard professor and proponent Lawrence Buell, is in accordance with public health environmentalism and sociocentric rather than ecocentric ethics and politics. Along with rural or wilderness settings, the second wave also considers landscapes that have undergone industrial and urban modification. It is influenced by writers like Charles Dickens, who discussed public health issues in Victorian times, by American novelist Upton Sinclair, as well as by international activists like Ken Saro-Wiwa, who was executed for his protests against environmental destruction in Nigeria, and Michiko Ishimure, who wrote about Minamata disease and the effects of mercury poisoning (SIBI, K. (2020). [4]).

Ecocritics support discussions of aesthetic and moral issues relating to the environmental crisis, as well as inquiries into the ways in which language and literature express values that have substantial ecological implications. Ecocritical practice forces us to consider our identities and how we view the "natural" and constructed surroundings in which we live. Many claim that the fundamental to ecocriticism is "a commitment to environmentality from whatever critical vantage point."

Language, cultural background, and social background are usually regarded as important variables in the traditional approach; however, eco-critics consider nature to be the most important aspect since they believe that natural forces have a substantial impact on the evolution of societies. Because they believe that the world, we live in is made up of more than just language and social components. They constitute one of many variables that have contributed to the evolution and existence of humanity. The influence that nature and the environment have on life, including human life, makes nature the most crucial factor for the existence and progress of mankind.

After turning into a theory, green criticism split into two subfields. One of these subfields were responsible for reexamining and assessing how nature, representation, and natural aspects functioned in literary works created by international scholars. Green studies are just a type of regional literature because they consider the differences in nature in different places. But the primary source of concepts, research, and discoveries in this field will always be the well-known and esteemed writers and poets in the literary world. (Ecocriticism. (2005). [5]).

### **1.1 Tropes /Approaches of Ecocriticism:**

The tropes and techniques of ecocriticism are recognized to give a wide picture of the environment and how each component of the environment is addressed so that we can concentrate on the necessary zones, as opposed to studying the entire ecosystem, which would be very extensive.

First zone: "the wilderness" (e.g. seas, deserts, and unpopulated continents)

Second zone: "the scenic sublime" (e.g. forests, lakes, mountains, cliffs, waterfalls)

Third zone: "the countryside" (e.g. Woodlands, fields, and hills)

Fourth zone: "the domestic picturesque" (e.g. gardens, parks, and alleys)

The literary genre of pastoral (the country side), which is most common in American and British literature, emphasizes the contrast between urban and rural life, frequently idealizing the natural world and rural living while denouncing metropolitan life. Here, we concentrate on the countryside to better understand how environmental catastrophes affect both urban and rural life (Literary movements. (2018). [6]).

## **2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :**

The chief focus of the study is on secondary literature review related to an ecocritical reading of the select works of Arundhati Roy. The following research objectives help in reaching the central goal.

- (1) To analyse and interpret the fictional works of Arundhati Roy.
- (2) To analyse the ecocritical works within the nonfiction writings of Roy.
- (3) To conduct a systematic literature review from 1997-2023.
- (4) To enumerate the pros, drawbacks, and restrictions of the suggested subject.
- (5) To examine how the elements of nature contribute to the wellbeing of man.
- (6) To trace the impact of human activities on nature and the consequent issues.
- (7) To study how urbanization and modernization impacts nature.

- (8) To examine the emergence of Eco criticism in the pre-Industrial era and its impact on literature.
- (9) To analyse the discursive writings of Arundhati Roy to trace the environmental concerns expressed in them.
- (10) A detailed reading of the two fictional works of Arundhati Roy to critique her representation of environmental issues in them.

### **3. METHODOLOGY :**

The available literature serves as the foundation for qualitative research. The proposed research will analyse the chosen texts utilising secondary sources, including articles in journals, interviews, and publications from across the world. Forty research articles, eight books, and six research theses on ecocriticism in Roy's writings were thoroughly examined. By utilising ecocritical ideas, an effort is made to comprehend both the subject and the books that were selected. Google Scholar is used to conduct an online search in addition to gathering the database. The peer-reviewed journal articles that have been reviewed come from both domestic and international sources. In order to analyse the study work, the APA manual is used as a guide.

### **4. LITERATURE REVIEW :**

The interdisciplinary study of literature and environment is known as ecocriticism. Scholars of literature examine the different ways that literature addresses the theme of nature and study works that draw attention to environmental challenges. It focuses on the connections between nature and culture, particularly the literary and linguistic manifestations of culture (Ecocriticism (2023).[7]). As a theoretical discourse that balances human and nonhuman, it is both grounded in literature and grounded in a critical mindset. We breathe clean air, use water to cultivate our crops, and obtain our food from our woods, rivers, oceans, and soils. They also offer us a plethora of other goods and services that are vital to our prosperity, well-being, and health. These natural resources are often referred to as "natural capital". Literature allows us to travel across time and gain knowledge about Earthly life from our predecessors. We can increase our knowledge of other cultures and grow to appreciate them more. Manuscripts and oral communication are two of the historical record-keeping techniques utilised by humans to acquire knowledge.

In writing, especially poetry, nature has always played a significant role. Authors and poets have frequently used the natural world to convey their feelings and ideas on life, death, love, and war. Typically, the setting for the story is in nature. Also, it reveals the tone of the story and hints at a deeper significance. Also, it enables writers to show the growth and emotional state of their characters. Given that environmental research is more frequently linked to literary writings, literature often addresses nature's challenges with an awareness of literature and the environment. Intelligent commentary on environmental issues is written in environmental literature (Literature and Environment (2018).[8]). Roy frequently addresses the environment as a setting in both her fictional and nonfictional writings. She speaks of the government of the same nation oppressing the common people in the name of development when they should be protecting the citizens' fundamental rights. The environment serves as a conduit between the populace and the government, and both the common people and nature are subjected to oppression for the benefit of others.

Roy's first novel, "The God of Small Things," which was released in 1997, is among Roy's most well-known works. The story of two fraternal twins Rahel and Estha, who grow up in a household plagued by tragedy, caste prejudice, and social standards, is told in the novel, which is set in the southern Indian state of Kerala. The twins' emotional connection and effort to manage the difficulties of their family and neighbourhood are masterfully portrayed in the book. The essence of Kerala's scenery and the characters' feelings are captured in Roy's poetic and descriptive prose. Twenty years after the release of her first book, Roy's second book, "The Ministry of Utmost Happiness," was published in 2017. The story follows the lives of numerous Delhi-based characters as they struggle to survive in a violent, corrupt, and discriminatory city. A transgender woman, a Kashmiri independence warrior, and an architect who is plagued by the memories of her murdered son are among the characters. The novel emphasises the atrocities committed by the Indian government as well as the results of political and religious disputes. The plot jumps back and forth in time and location, creating a non-linear narrative

framework that Roy employs to emphasise how interwoven the lives and experiences of the people are (The God of Small Things (2023). [9]), (The Ministry of Utmost Happiness (2023). [10]). The fact that her fiction provides us with a wealth of information about her world—the society she portrays in her book and the world she lives in as an author—is indisputable (Reading Arundhati Roy Politically (2022). [11]).

The primary sources used to support the literature review are *Listening to Grasshoppers: A filed notes on democracy*, *The Cost of living*, *The End of Imagination* and *The Greater common Good*. There are issues in our own country, and Arundhati Roy wants the people to use their intellects to understand what is happening. She acknowledges that she is inconsolable over the direction that India’s future is going, saying, "I am screaming from the bloody rooftops." She contends in her book *Listening to The Grasshoppers* (Listening to Grasshoppers (2023). [12]), that the government, court, business, and media are working together to cover up one another's transgressions. She provides some excellent insights about the eviction and resettlement of those who lived close to the dams in her book *The Greater Common Good* (The Greater Common Good (2023). [13]). Arundhati Roy addresses two topics in her book *The Cost of Living* (The Cost of Living (2023). [14]), (The Cost of Living (2023). [15]), that she believes are deluding us into a false feeling of national pride: dams and the nuclear bomb. It was necessary to confront the terrible injustice being done to individuals affected by the construction of a dam in the name of the greater good and the severity of the injustice. In her book, *The End of Imagination* (The End of Imagination (2023). [16]), (The End of Imagination (2023). [17]), Roy makes insightful arguments against fascism and empire. Her arguments also encourage communal notions of resistance and pose challenges to them. She criticizes the US nuclear programs, American imperialism and its wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, corporate globalization, the dam-building system in India, and the response to resistance.

Roy's tenacious political engagement and dedication to social justice are characteristics of her writing. She is not scared to tell the truth to authority and to confront the systems of power that uphold inequality. She frequently criticises the corrupt and tyrannical Indian state and its institutions in her writing. She has utilised her position to raise awareness of the concerns of marginalised groups like Muslims, Dalits, and Adivasis. She has been an outspoken advocate for their rights. Arundhati Roy's fictional creations are evidence of both her literary prowess and her political zeal. Her prose is known for its beautiful language, intricate characters, and scathing critique of authority. Roy has used her position to raise awareness for the problems and ambitions of India's marginalised populations through her novels. Readers are still challenged by her writing to envision a world that is fairer and just.

Examining books, dissertations, and research articles that have been used as references to arrive at the review of the literature is included in the table 1 that is given below. After a thorough analysis of the keywords used in connected publications, the following terms emerged: Ecocritical Observation, Literary Ecology, Ecocriticism, and Eco literature. An effort has been made to refer to related articles published between 1997 and 2023 in order to learn more about the suggested topic.

**Table 1:** Related works on Ecocriticism, Environment, Arundhati Roy, green(cultural) studies and nature writing.

S. No.	Field of Research	Focus	Outcome	Reference
1.	Environment	Arundhati Roy aims to raise public awareness about environmental degradation and how it negatively affects both human life and other animals, as a responsible author, she has skilfully expressed her experience in her current work that is unique and effectively explains the First World	Awareness of the public of environmental degradation and its negative effects.	Mandal, S. (2018). [18]

		countries' ecological imperialism.		
2.	Eco literature	These environmental literary works deftly address the central theme of eco-literature: the interconnectedness and interdependence of human nature. The overarching idea is to protect the natural world in all of her untainted beauty and refrain from demolishing anything that cannot be repaired.	People will learn how to engage with nature in a way that is appropriate given the current environmental situation as more ecocritical works become prominent.	Mishra, S. K. (2016). [19]
3.	Marxist Ecocriticism	Contemporary ecocriticism and power politics share many similarities. The purpose of this article is to prove that this proverb is accurate. To this end, a critical assessment of Arundhati Roy's book <i>The God of Small Things</i> and a few political writings is conducted within the framework of Marxist ecocriticism.	Political power is compared to modern ecocriticism.	Amin, T. (2022). [20]
4.	Ecological Balance	In the <i>God of Small things</i> , the author says it serves as a reminder of the importance of non-human viewpoints on the environment, such as those provided by trees, rivers, mountains, and animals. Ecological balance is now more important than ever because of how quickly culture is consuming nature.	The eco-centric strategy can make people more aware of the issues and encourage them to look for solutions.	Bhattacharjee, A. (2012). [21]
5.	Environmental awareness	Due to the insensitive exploitation of environment, the World Bank's loans to developing nations for development have had a negative impact on the ecosystem of those nations. As a result, emerging nations are eradicating their biodiversity in the name of development. She has attempted to argue for the need for sustainable development in her book. Natural resources should be used by humans, but only to the point where they can regenerate and meet the demands of future generations.	Made an effort to raise environmental awareness among people so that the environment can be protected and the future can be preserved.	Maral, P. (2013).[22]

6.	Eco- writing	The current study aims to shed light on and investigate eco-critical concepts as they are portrayed in a few prominent pieces of English-language Indian writing and world literature. Readers who are exposed to literature in a way that is consistent with nature gain biological proficiency and, consequently, become more aware of and appreciative of Mother Nature.	The literary works on the environment deftly address the primary issue of eco-writing, which is the human instinct's interrelation and interconnection. The primary goal is to protect nature in all of her pristine splendour and to abstain from harming anything that is beyond our power to create.	Dar, F. A., & Bhatt, P. (2019). [23]
7.	Environment al ethics	It focuses on the investigation of the ethical appraisal of human obligations to the environment, of which we are all a vital part.	In order to keep this planet habitable for future generations, humans must show concern for the environment.	Kumar, C. S. (2017). [24]
8.	Environment al Injustice	The challenges of environmental injustice are highlighted by this study. It looks at how declining ecological health is impacted by population growth. It shows how contemporary technology is separating people from nature and obliterating their long-standing emotional and spiritual connections to it.	This article contends that ecocentrism is more significant than egocentrism and provides a much-needed corrective to our anthropocentric attitude.	Borade, A., & Singh, A. (2020). [25]
9.	Literary Ecology	The study focuses on the widespread interest in literary ecology and in environmental challenges.	Millions of readers were introduced to a wide range of issues facing the globe today thanks to Roy's astute observation and compelling writing. The examination of several topics also draws a non-reader. Roy has been correctly described as a writer activist, which aptly supports her position.	Pati, R. K. (2017). [26]
10.	Ecocriticism	The paper demonstrates how ecocriticism's early Anglo-American concentration on the pastoral life or the wilderness in literature has changed to a focus on the built environment and sociocentric themes like environmental justice and eco-imperialism, multi ethnicity, postcolonial ecocriticism, ecofeminism, and bioregionalism.	Ecocriticism may effectively unite disparate environmental viewpoints under one roof and foster insightful talks about how literature might help reduce global environmental and climate change-related risks.	Nuri, M. A. (2020). [27]



11.	Environmental Identity	With an emphasis on concepts like equality and unity in variation, this paper seeks to examine how Velutha, an untouchable in Arundhati Roy's novel <i>The God of Small Things</i> , developed her private and public identities from an eco-criticism perspective.	Only in the presence of nature can the fictional character Velutha achieve his sense of self and environmental identity, and the role that society plays in the lives of the victims is a significant contributor to their identity issue.	Varghes, J., & Pius, K. T. (2018). [28]
12.	Environmental balance	The concentration is on emphasizing the importance of ecological and environmental balance by supporting a healthy relationship between nature and people.	The necessity of the hour is for a wholesome, balanced environment or atmosphere.	Thakur, B. (2014). [29]
13.	Nature writing	In this paper a prime instance of the "new nature writing" is shown, these are included to clarify some tasks and expose some limitations. Particular attention is given to an introduction to the subject that significantly advances practical ecocriticism, a few essays focused on the most recent theoretical advancements and literary form experiments, a significant intervention in the discussions of ecocriticism and post-colonialism, a collection of essays applying Frankfurt School thinking to current ecological threats, and a Shakespearean reading that aims to create a unifying ecocritic.	The idea of ecocriticism that links reckless environmental exploitation to social inequality.	Ecocriticism (2013). [30]
14.	Ecological imbalance	Ecocriticism has emerged as a brand-new area of study, and academics are starting to emphasise ecological imbalance and environmental issues by analysing various texts. It arrived in India somewhat later, but Indian writers embraced it with great enthusiasm and started writing about it. They depict characters that are either directly or indirectly impacted by environment and use nature as a backdrop in their works.	Ecological imbalance is currently the most pressing concern.	Yadav, R., & Wani, A. R. (2019). [31]
15.	International Ecological Criticism	The study shows how ecological criticism must be interdisciplinarity-driven and	This ground-breaking project demonstrates the complexity of numerous	Flannery, E. (2015). [32]

		shows how the Irish context might be applied to broader general issues within international ecological criticism. The volume is noteworthy because it presents ecological critical paradigms to the Irish studies community and highlights the significance of this kind of conceptual discussion for the future growth of Irish political and cultural critique.	Irish cultural and historical responses to ecological exploitation, degradation, and social justice.	
16.	Ecological Sustainability	The goal of the study is challenging the prevailing cultural and environmental standards rather than coming up with a universal solution to the world's environmental injustices.	The distinctions between modernism and environmentalism lead to a developing dialogue using various perspectives and techniques about the connections between economic might and ecological sustainability on a global scale.	James, E. (2011). [33]
17.	Environmental deterioration	This paper makes an effort to link environmental deterioration to living things, human life, and the economy. It also looks at how environmental issues are reflected in literature. The environment's quality and the support of the human world are intertwined.	International literature addresses environmental issues. Ecological imbalance impacts not only living things but also the economy and existence of humans.	Reddy, B. M., & Shende, S. N. (2021). [34]
18.	Ecocriticism	The suggested study aims to investigate the numerous academic conceptual advancements in ecocriticism. In several ways, it illustrates the interdisciplinary connection between literature and environment.	In order to disprove any existing notions of dominance and change from an anthropocentric perspective to one that is more biocentric and eccentric, the study will demonstrate the pressing necessity to establish some sort of value system and ideology in this society.	Singh, J. (2019). [35]
19.	Environmental Studies	This paper focuses on Roy's environmental nonfiction writings. By emphasizing those concerns and geographical elements that were not given as much attention by earlier writers, she builds a narrative mapping of place.	Numerous conversations have been sparked by Arundhati Roy's nonfiction writings on ecofeminism and environmental studies. This article also discusses the cultural formation of India's deep map in relation to the	Badajena, P. M. (2017). [36]

			contemporary identity and ecological challenges.	
20.	Narmada Valley Project	The Narmada Valley Project's cost-benefit analysis is approached in a welcoming, upbeat manner. It almost seems like a board game for the family.	Changing the project's design to include a smaller dam would prevent hundreds of thousands of people from experiencing inevitable impoverishment. Numerous thousand hectares of forest would be preserved. It would be a victory for democratic ideals and nonviolence.	Roy (1999). [37]
21.	Environmental Catastrophes	When it comes to the uneven weight and long-term social, cultural, political, and environmental impacts of disasters, even massive environmental catastrophes offer a crucial engagement with the issue.	These concerns serve as a major organisational concept for the content by repositioning common perceptions of environmental difficulties in relation to the background of imperialism, militarism, and resource extraction in the global South.	Didur, J. (2012). [38]
22.	Green Studies	Vital issues related to environment.	To make the readers aware of the importance of maintaining a peaceful coexistence between people and the natural environment.	RAHMAN, D. M. M. (2014). [39]
23.	Ecocriticism	Ecocriticism prioritised local interaction with the natural environment.	The bewildering spatio-temporal scales of our time would be confronted, long-standing local-global binarisms would be resisted, the importance of indigenous narratives would be emphasised, and the field's roots in environmental justice would be embraced.	Ryan, J. C. (2019). [40]
24.	Interaction with nature	Concerned about how humans' interactions with nature are changing	Ecocriticism pays no less close attention to artistic representation and the morality of interactions between people and animals.	Buell, L., Heise, U. K., & Thornber, K. (2011). [41]
25.	Ecocritical observation	The paper looks at how declining ecological health is impacted by population growth.	The argument of the study is to switch our attention from anthropocentrism to biocentrism.	Borade, A., & Singh, A. (2020). [42]
26.	Environmentalism of the poor	Article focuses on creating a critical awareness of the post natural and contemporary neo-	The paper aims to locate disadvantaged and dispossessed presences,	Baruah, R. (2022). [43]

		colonial era's environmental and cultural imperialism.	interactions, and interpretations in the human-nature discourses that are characterised by environmentalism racism in addition to exposing the power structures and uneven resource flows in the neo-colonial period.	
27.	Environmental Feminism	In order to reveal the hidden costs and consequences of global capitalism, Roy launches into a polemical exposé, counting the negative impacts on the environment and the rural poor of India.	Roy breathes new life into these ideas by combining them in a complex and dynamic tension that revolves around a criticism that is akin to postcolonial environmental feminism.	Comfort, S. (2009). [44]
28.	Postcolonial Green	The definition of "green" and "postcolonial" vary greatly across different geographical contexts, which makes postcolonial ecocriticism a divisive field.	By means of diverse viewpoints and methodologies, the differentiations make a valuable contribution to the expanding conversation regarding the correlation between global economic power and ecological sustainability.	Roos, B., & Hunt, A. (Eds.). (2010). [45]
29.	Green Literature	The primary objective is to examine the environment and nature via literary representation, particularly environmental works.	Discussing environmental issues and assuming ecocriticism.	Maria, M. A. (2020). [46]
30.	Ecological terminology	In an inverted version of apologues, the author discusses plants and animals that needed a voice to tell the tale of Nature or of intrinsic instinct through the means of people. As Roy brings to light symbiotic interconnections in nature through metaphoric and metonymic connections that demonstrate fundamental kinship principles, these ties gain strength.	The survival instinct of the female characters is outlined using ecological terminology, symbolising the tearing down of barriers in the culture/nature dialectical relationship.	Kunhi, Rukhaya M. & Kunhi Zeenath Mohamed (2017). [47]
31.	Ecological balance	Ecological balance is now more important than ever because of how quickly culture is consuming nature.	The eco-centric strategy can make people more aware of these issues and encourage them to look for solutions.	Bhattacharjee, Archana (2012). [48]
32.	Environment and Economy	Analysis of the literature on the relationship between growth, environment, and energy at the local and regional levels.	This survey provides more information about the research on the causal relationships for both individual and collective	Tiba, S., & Omri, A. (2017). [49]

			examples between the energy use parameters, the environment, and economic growth.	
33.	Environment and Economy	the importance of comprehending humans' intrinsically relational sense of duty, as well as their ability and need to link to nature, as well as to their sense of community and society.	to emphasise the dual advantages of moral responsibility for people and their environment.	Bina, O., & Vaz, S. G. (2011). [50]
34.	Environment and authors	The authors explore the theoretical underpinnings of nonshared environments with a focus on distinctions between environmental variance components, environmental event causal characteristics, and effective and objective environmental elements.	The nonshared variability proposed by biometric studies of behaviour is not significantly explained by measurable nonshared environmental variables, according to a quantitative review.	Turkheimer, E., & Waldron, M. (2000). [51]
35.	Environment and Water	encouraging proper water management and securing sufficient financial backing from both the public and commercial sectors.	A few key objectives were proposed, including ensuring that everyone has access to safe and secure food supplies by 2005, clean water and sanitation by 2015, environmental and aquatic biodiversity preservation by 2020, guaranteed sustainable economic growth, and immediate promotion of international peace and security.	Abu-Zeid, M. A. (1998). [52]
36.	Environment and pollution	The Issue with Pollution Allowance Reporting	Environmental accounting will be harmful to the environment because it fails to place human interactions with nature in their proper historical and social contexts.	Lehman, G. (1996). [53]
37.	Environment and Wildlife	In poor nations, few studies on environmental valuation have been done.	Finding strategies to tap into this economic potential while also ensuring the conservation of animals presents a problem for developing nations.	Navrud, S., & Mungatana, E. D. (1994). [54]
38.	Environment and ozone	To support practical recommendations aimed at improving the sustainability of agricultural land management in a changing environment and to secure food supply in areas	At the study level, interactions between the impacts of ozone and elements that are either changed directly by man through crop management	Fuhrer, J., & Booker, F. (2003). [55]

		with rapidly expanding populations, research on the effects of ozone on agricultural crops and agro-ecosystems is required.	or indirectly by man must be taken into account.	
39.	Environment and Sustainability	This article examines the possibilities for such integrated systems in the stationary and portable power sectors in response to the pressing need for greener energy technology.	Examined from both the present and the future perspectives are the environment, renewable energy, and sustainable development.	Omer, A. M. (2008). [56]
40.	Environment and Sustainability	conversations on the links between energy and sustainable development, as well as between sustainable development and the environment.	Numerous energies, environmental, and sustainable development-related topics are studied from both present-day and long-term viewpoints.	Dincer, I., & Rosen, M. A. (1999). [57]
41.	Environment and Food Scarcity	The current investigations used ecological cues to investigate if people's preferences for foods high in calories alter in response to safe, scarce, or aggressive ecological signals.	The results show that people generally favour meals high in energy when evaluating food in a safe ecological situation, and that there is a relationship between such evaluations on an individual basis and the expectation of a food shortage.	Garza, R. (2023). [58]
42.	Environment and Transport	The study, which considers behavioural theories of car usage and reduction, shows advancements in the psychological understanding of mode choice.	Attitude techniques have the advantage of acting as a launchpad for initiatives aimed at reducing driving, even though none of the tactics is inherently better.	Haustein, S., & Hunecke, M. (2013). [59]
43.	Environment and Newsprint	The method for making an alternative insulation material is described in this study and involves using scrap newspaper paper, cane stalks, vermiculite, perlite, zinc borax, and plaster.	These findings suggest that the materials under investigation can be utilised for thermal and ultrasonic sound insulation. As a result, the suggested product may be a possibility for commercialization in the future with additional modifications.	Aksogan, O., Resatoglu, R., & Binici, H. (2018). [60]
44.	Environment and Textbooks	The author identifies seven environmental elements that affect how a plant interacts with its surroundings: soil, water, temperature, light, atmosphere, the biotic factor, and fire.	The end result is a book that can be highly recommended as an authoritative, current, and straightforward exposition of the subject. It is a well-balanced and by no means brief overview of the principles of plant ecology.	Daubenmire, R. F. (1947). [61]

45.	Environment and E-Books	The goal of this study is to look into how well e-books are used in academic and research settings from the viewpoints of users.	The apparent limited usage of electronic books suggests the need for more user education and awareness of e-book-related software and hardware.	Anuradha, K. T., & Usha, H. S. (2006). [62]
46.	Environment and Sickness	Although the risk of developing chronic diseases may be influenced by both inherited and environmental variables, environmental differences are most likely responsible for 70 to 90% of sickness risks.	If epidemiologists are to identify the primary causes of chronic diseases, a more thorough and quantitative picture of environmental exposure is required.	Rappaport Stephen M. & Smith Martyn T (2010). [63]
47.	Environment and Marine life	How marine animals are impacted by garbage at sea.	Numerous direct and indirect effects were noted, with the possibility of ingested sublethal effects being an area of significant uncertainty and worry.	Gall, S. C., & Thompson, R. C. (2015). [64]
48.	Environment and media awareness	Possibility of promoting environmental sustainability awareness widely.	University-level sustainability initiatives including recycling, cutting back on water and power use, and reducing paper use in the classroom are utilised to educate students about environmental issues.	Hamid, S., Ijab, M. T., Sulaiman, H., Md. Anwar, R., & Norman, A. A. (2017). [65]
49.	Environment and media coverage	Analyses the relationship between the moderating influence of the local environment and media coverage of green innovation.	According to the research, regional digitalization and environmental regulation both enhance the positive effects of media coverage for green innovation.	Chen, Z., Jin, J., & Li, M. (2022). [66]
50.	Environment and Plastic	To examine the detrimental impacts of plastic litter on the marine ecosystem.	Addressing the problem of plastic waste in the oceans is a difficult task, but several strategies are desperately needed. Possible solutions to the problem are addressed.	Derraik, J. G. (2002). [67]
51.	Environment , Plastic and Cancer	The endocrine disruptor bisphenol A (BPA), which is widely used in the production of plastic items, may increase the risk of breast cancer.	Limiting BPA exposure to help reduce the incidence of breast cancer.	Shafei, A., Matbouly, M., Mostafa, E., Al Sannat, S., Abdelrahman, M., Lewis, B., ... & Mostafa, R. M. (2018). [68]
52.	Environment and	Focuses on the existing assumptions regarding the costs to society, the expected	The concept of affordability has no meaning in the "third	Latake, P. T., Pawar, P., &

	Greenhouse effect	costs of abatement, and the physical and biological effects.	world," which makes the challenge of quantitative evaluation nearly impossible.	Ranveer, A. C. (2015). [69]
53.	Environment and monsoon	Daily monitoring of the bacterial population variations in one of the tropical habitats for two years revealed intra- and inter-annual variations brought on by the amount of rainfall.	Variations in the number of dangerous bacteria during the monsoon may be caused by environmental variables other than precipitation-induced land runoff and the influx of fresh water.	Khandeparker, L., Anil, A. C., Naik, S. D., & Gaonkar, C. C. (2015). [70]
54.	Environment and Health	The primary impacts of energy on human health and the environment are examined in proportion to how severe they are.	There are significant prospects for "no regrets" techniques that produce advantages on multiple scales.	Holdren, J. P., Smith, K. R., Kjellstrom, T., Streets, D., Wang, X., & Fischer, S. (2000). [71]
55.	Environment and Society	Underestimating the intricate interplay of environmental, political, and social resilience in averting or lessening the effects of collapse is a risk associated with an undue emphasis on stressors.	It ignores the ways in which readaptation and resilience are dependent upon acknowledged possibilities, improved understanding, cultural cohesion, astute leadership, opportunities for engagement, and novel concepts.	Butzer, K. W. (2012). [72]
56.	Environment and Agriculture	Policy design is significantly impacted by the particulars of environmental quality challenges in agriculture, a sector that depends on the use of highly variable natural resources under stochastic conditions.	The design of environmental policies are examined in the context of two aspects that are common in agriculture: (1) heterogeneity brought on by resource variability and (2) uncertainty. The impacts of relationships between agricultural, environmental, and resource policies are then looked at.	Lichtenberg, E. (2002). [73]
57.	Environment and Health Literacy	Environmental health literacy (EHL) is a newly formed subdiscipline that combines the fields of environmental health sciences (EHS), health literacy, risk communication, communications research, and safety culture.	It is satisfactory that EHL has the ability to enhance the methodology and outcomes of EHS research on health inequalities and community engagement. Additionally, it can ensure that the application of research findings will lead to a reduction in exposures, a better understanding of specific risks, and improved health	Finn, S., & O'Fallon, L. (2017). [74]



			outcomes for individuals and communities.	
58.	Environment and Identity	This study examined the connections between environmental self-identity and biospheric values as well as how they relate to environmental preferences, intentions, and conduct.	They found that one's environmental self-identity mediates the relationship between biospheric values and preferences, intentions, and behaviour. Specifically, it fully mediated the association between biospheric values and environmental preferences, intentions, and conduct.	Van der Werff, E., Steg, L., & Keizer, K. (2013). [75]
59.	Environment and COVID - 19	This study aims to investigate the global preventive measures put in place to minimise COVID-19 transmission, as well as to provide a complete analysis of the impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak on the natural domain, the energy sector, society, and economics.	Governments, policymakers, energy providers, and consumers will find the knowledge in this paper useful in handling pandemic-like scenarios in the future.	Mofijur, M., Fattah, I. R., Alam, M. A., Islam, A. S., Ong, H. C., Rahman, S. A., ... & Mahlia, T. M. I. (2021). [76]
60.	Environment and Energy consumption	The purpose of this study was to investigate how institutional quality affected the environment and energy use in 66 developing nations.	The findings indicate that environmental quality in poor nations has not improved over time as a result of economic globalisation.	Azam, M., Liu, L., & Ahmad, N. (2021). [77]
61.	Environment and Man	The study explores questions of integrity and self-organization within the framework of a philosophical and historical analysis of the relationship between man and nature.	Methodological principles that reflect the modes of human existence in the socio-natural system were underlined.	AK, B., & AJ, M. (2020). [78]
62.	Environment and Seasonality	The abundance of data points to the multifaceted nature of lead seasonality throughout the natural world, including humans.	1) "Seasonality" is a multifaceted, terrestrial phenomenon that has an impact on lead exposures across species. Human activities have made natural cyclicities worse. 2) Human lead remediation techniques must take into account the entire ecosystem in order to be sustainable. 3) Climate change and global warming events may increase lead exposure and toxicity to all organisms in the natural environment.	Levin, R., Vieira, C. L. Z., Mordarski, D. C., & Rosenbaum, M. H. (2020). [79]
63.	Environment and Fisheries	Animal physiology and psychology are affected by the	In this review, improvements in our	Bowden, T. J. (2008). [80]

		environment in a wide range of different ways. We may be able to foresee these changes, avoid or mitigate harmful events, and the ensuing changes in fish health and disease resistance if we can better understand how various environmental conditions affect various processes.	understanding of how the environment affects particular aspects of immune function were found. Increases in light, temperature, salinity, oxygen, pH, or particles result in an overall rise in immune function, according to the trends, where they can be distinguished.	
64.	ABCD Analysis	In order to highlight the importance of innovations appropriate for the century's advancement, this paper examines some of the major new models for scholarly research that have the potential to make significant contributions to the field. The conceptual analysis of some of the potential new directions in scholarly research for the twenty-first century is the main focus of this paper.	In order to raise the calibre of study, numerous creative researchers have started various new avenues in scholarly research methodologies.	Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S. (2018, December). [81]
65.	Innovations and Predictions	Through an examination of some important new scholarly research models that have the potential to significantly advance the field, this essay emphasises the significance of innovations appropriate for the advancement of the twenty-first century. It focuses on the conceptual analysis of some potential new scholarly research directions for the century.	In order to raise the calibre of study, numerous creative researchers have started various new avenues in scholarly research methodologies.	Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S. (2019). [82]
66.	Green Technology	In this essay, we provide a method for converting existing technologies into green ones in order to prevent environmental damage and preserve a healthy environment for coming generations.	If society is to continue at the level of comfort, people need to be concerned about the sustainability of the environment.	Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S. (2016). [83]
67.	Green Education	In this paper its been analysed and explored how the education industry may become a leader in green education while taking technological advancements and student preparation into account.	Future generations should be able to appreciate and preserve natural resources, protecting human health along the way by leading the way in environmental innovation.	Aithal, P. S., & Rao, P. (2016). [84]

68.	Environmental Informatics	In order to assess the potential of Environmental Informatics in Informatics or IT, or simply iSchools-related departments, programmes, etc., environmentalists, educators, and IT professionals may use this as a policy document.	Environmental informatics can be started as a major or specialty with the correct educational policies. iSchools is an international consortium and organisation that unites all information-related institutes, departments, and programmes under one roof with an emphasis on technologies for society and various businesses.	Paul, P., Saavedra M, R., Aithal, P. S., Aremu, P. S. B., & Baby, P. (2020). [85]
69.	Green Nanotechnology	The study goes into great length about the advantages and rewards of managing green and eco-friendly nanotechnology in a systematic way as a way to accomplish personal, long-term objectives.	In this essay, we've examined the potential drawbacks of nanotechnology, discussed its strategic management and produced a prototype for the wide range of applications that eco-friendly nanotechnology could find in order to achieve the 13 SDGs while also removing the risk of the technification of development processes.	Aithal, S., & Aithal, P. S. (2021). [86]
70.	Green Energy	This essay explains how using green energy affects greenhouse gas emissions. This essay compares and contrasts the systems for producing traditional and renewable energy in terms of CO2 emissions.	To discover a solution to lower the world temperature. The primary method of producing electricity in the energy sector is the thermal energy system.	Aithal, P. S., & Acharya, S. (2016). [87]

### 5. NEW RELATED ISSUES :

In *Desire and in Death: Eroticism as Politics in Arundhati Roy's "The God of Small Things"* article Brinda Bose says that ROY's debut book, highlights protagonists who aren't afraid to defy social expectations and give their lives in order to fulfil their desires or find love. By doing this, Roy's construction of the erotic in her work calls into question the existence of a politics that is both viable and non-deadly. It would be simple to interpret eroticism as a utopian indulgence, but since utopias do not exist in a vacuum, it is unlikely that a purposeful endorsement of erotic desire as a transgression can be brushed aside as a brief slip-up caused by one's ongoing politicization. Is it a capitalist obsession to satisfy erotic desire? Does this make its politics—assumed to have one, which I think we can all agree it does—suspicious and ultimately regrettable? (Bose, B. (1998). [88]).

In *Ecocriticism: A Study of Environmental Issues in Literature* a conference paper authored Sandip Kumar Mishra says that this literary analysis that emphasizes the environment helps readers develop an ecological literacy and ecoconsciousness, which helps them take excellent care of Mother Nature. Given the importance of the environment today, ecocriticism has developed quickly in the short time since it was first introduced. The approach of analysing and interpreting nature literature that is often associated

with deep ecology, ecofeminism, animal studies, environmental criticism, ecopoetry, and other related ideologies (Mishra, S. K. (2016). [89]).

According to Lawrence Buel's book *The Future of Environmental Criticism: Environmental Crisis and Literary Imagination*, concerns of vision, value, culture, and imagination are crucial to understanding the current ecological disaster (John Wiley & Sons (2009). [90]).

In the chapter *The Polavaram Dam project: A case of displacement of marginalized people* by Sudipti Banerjea says that temporary or contract labour for low pay has a negative influence on a sizeable segment of the underprivileged population, making them accept an extremely challenging financial situation. There are rural and urban regions where this is taking place. There have been many instances of marginalisation and hardship brought on by initiatives that were either preventable or might have been carried out with a "human face," despite resistance to some development projects, like dams, being voiced on the grounds that they may have an impact on people. Although the positive effects of dams have, on the one hand, been widely acknowledged, some development programmes' detrimental repercussions have been documented in the literature. (The Polavaram Dam undertaking is an instance of marginalised people being displaced (2010). [91]).

In "The End of the Imagination," Arundhati Roy frames her argument in favour of aesthetics as a protest against globalization. She contrasts the proliferation of nuclear weapons and global development with an alternative—beauty. Even in our broken, violent world, there is beauty, she says (Cohn, E. (2009). [92]).

The Ministry of Utmost Happiness, Roy's second book, is discussed in this essay "Too much blood for good literature": Arundhati Roy's *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* and the question of realism" by Filippo Menozzi, as it reevaluates the literary clash between fiction and non-fiction. The Ministry of Utmost Happiness suggests a conflicting and erratically written poetry where fictitious and non-fictional components cohabit as opposed to adopting a notion of realism interpreted as transparent, as an open and honest record of truth. Roy's critique of realism incorporates both her will to interact with modern history and her doubts about how well writing can depict misery. In order to address the residue of non-fictional descriptions of politics and history, Roy reframes the literary concept of realism as a "aesthetic of the inconsolable" in the book ("Too much blood for good literature": Arundhati Roy's *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* and the question of realism (2018). [93]).

According to Esterino Adami in the article, "Place is text: Representing the architecture of landscape, the human and non-human in Arundhati Roy's prose" The analysis uses a variety of critical approaches and takes into account passages from both fictional and non-fictional works by Roy, particularly *The God of Small Things* and *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness*. The investigation's key findings demonstrate the author's political and ecological views, which come through in strategies such as defamiliarization, metaphorical language, and point of view. These techniques lead to a broader understanding of the environment and a relationship between people and things that aren't people that is complementary rather than competitive (Location is text: Arundhati Roy's prose represents the human and non-human, as well as the architecture of the environment. (2022). [94]).

In this article "Environmental Constructions and Ecocritical Observation in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*" by A Borade & A Singh, the challenges of environmental injustice are highlighted by this study. It looks at how declining ecological health is impacted by population growth. In it, it is analyzed how contemporary technology is separating man from nature and eradicating the visceral and spiritual ties to the natural world. Man is bringing about his own destruction by ignoring ecological progress in the craze of economic development. Man fails to recognize that he is but a thread in the web of life, and that whatever harm he causes to the web, he also causes to himself. The study argues that we should turn away from anthropocentrism and towards biocentrism (Borade, A., & Singh, A (2020). [95]).

In the article, "STUDY OF POST-COLONIAL AND NON-FICTIONAL ESSAY BY ARUNDHATI ROY" by BANDI, S., & YADAV, M "In conclusion, the author has argued that women's attitudes towards the environment are ambivalent by using postcolonial ecofeminism as a framework to describe the lineages of ecofeminism. This challenge the nature/culture dichotomy while also straddling the line between the two extremes. Women who write Indian fiction in English notably stress this attitude. Women and the environment are in a complex interaction where factors like power, gender and caste discrimination, as well as the larger context of politics and neo-colonialism, must be taken into consideration (] BANDI, S., & YADAV, M (2016). [96]).

## 6. CURRENT STATUS :

While Arundhati Roy makes references to ecocriticism in her literary works, there are none in her non-fictional writings. In Roy's non-fiction writings, hardly any ecocriticism is done. The various problems put out by academics seem to be perennial and genuine, and the interpretations offered are distinctive. It implies that the state apparatus has potential solutions to the issues, but modification of the perspective is always a better solution.

## 7. RESEARCH GAP :

The majority of study investigations on the topic restrict Roy's ecocritical viewpoint on nonfictional literature. The ecocritical perspective of Roy's non-fictional writings is the common subject of the essays. We can see that not much research has been done in this area thus far if anything, this would be the first publication to take an ecocritical viewpoint.

## 8. RESEARCH AGENDAS :

The following are the key agendas that the study will pay particular attention to:

- (1) What are the aspects of ecocriticism found in Roy's works?
- (2) Are the values portrayed in these works according to ecological knowledge?
- (3) What is the role of nature in these select fictional works?
- (4) How far have Roy's works been successful in enlightening the readers on havocs that can be created through indifference and apathy towards nature?
- (5) What role does nature play in these nonfiction works?

## 9. ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH AGENDAS :

To provide an appropriate research result, the discussed research agendas must be analyzed.

The following are the detailed analysis of the research agendas:

- (a) To discuss the elements of ecocriticism present in Roy's works.
- (b) To understand the ideals expressed in these works align with current ecological understanding.
- (c) To understand how nature plays a part in these particular fictions.
- (d) To understand to what extent, have Roy's writings succeeded in educating readers about the damage that can be brought by disregarding and ignoring nature.
- (e) To discuss how these nonfiction works deal with nature.

## 10. FINAL RESEARCH PROPOSAL ON THE RESEARCH TOPIC :

After a thorough analysis of the chosen research topics listed under the author, the provided research proposal focuses on how the author skillfully expressed the ecocritical viewpoint to exclude any matches. The works that were chosen for the study are examples of how the author critiques the world's anthropocentrism, helplessness, and environmental justice.

## 11. ABCD ANALYSIS :

ABCD method provides a framework for determining and evaluating the efficacy of any written paper. Aithal, P.S. devised the ABCD analytical framework/listing, which is utilized to determine the advantages, benefits, constraints, and disadvantages of the research. This approach enables us to examine the literature review from a variety of perspectives related to an ecocritical reading of Arundhati Roy's writings (Frederick, D. P., & Bhat, G. (2022). [97]).

Various research indices exist and many of them are used to evaluate a researcher's expertise and as a direct result of that assessment, the quantity of research conducted as well as the caliber of a research publication. Research indices are determined by either counting the number of articles a researcher published during a given time period or by counting the number of citations each of those publications received. It was found that the best way to determine a contributor's contribution to research is to calculate their yearly research index for that author by taking into account their annual research publications. This was found in addition to well-known citation indices as the H-index, i10-index, and G-index. This discovery was supported by an explanation for why some research publications initially fail to garner citations for several years. The RE-Index, also known as the Research Expansion Index, and the ARP-Index, also known as the Annual Research Publication Index. A few of the new research indices that have recently been proposed to determine the research productivity of both individuals and

a group of people working together in an organization are the RC-Index, also known as the Research Continuation Index, the RE-Index, also known as the Research Expansion Index, the Project Productivity Index, and the Cost Index. This study's goal is to assess these five indicators utilizing a brand-new qualitative analysis technique called ABCD analysis/listing (Aithal, P. S. (2017). [98]), (ABCD Analysis as Research Methodology in Company Case Studies (2017). [99]). An ABCD analysis of the proposed research is provided below.

**Table 2:** ABCD Analysis of An Ecocritical Reading of Arundhati Roy's Select Works

ADVANTAGES	BENEFITS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We can have a better understanding of the world around us.</li> <li>• Fosters creative knowledge of literary lovers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In depth investigation of environmental issues.</li> <li>• Through a parallel reading we get a deeper understanding of Roy's novels.</li> </ul>
CONSTRAINTS	DISADVANTAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecocritical issues are not emphasized in Roy's literary works.</li> <li>• Interpretation of Roy's works were done with sincere ecocritical approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No definitive answers to the research questions.</li> <li>• Due to common topics her nonfiction writings have attracted readers from all over the world.</li> </ul>

### Advantages:

The current study contributes to a deeper understanding of previous research on the ways in which nonfiction and fiction express environmentalism, ecocriticism, and nature writing. Researchers can better understand nature and the world around us, especially the environment, thanks to the current study. It enables scholars to carry out new study to fill in the gaps in earlier studies understanding the fundamental ideas, points of view, and research methods used to analyze environmentalism. By enabling people to examine and appreciate how ecocritical theory is applied to critically analyze the works, it fosters the creative knowledge of literary lovers.

### Benefits:

Arundhati Roy lists environmental issues as one of her top concerns, hence the project tries to investigate them in-depth. Through a parallel reading of these works with her non-fiction works, the research hopes to gain a deeper understanding of Arundhati Roy's novels.

### Constraints:

It was found that various interpretations of Roy's works made an effort to depict the locations and events with a sincere ecocritical approach. Ecocritical issues are not emphasized in analyses of these important literary works. To complete the inquiry, secondary sources will be looked at in addition to the text itself.

### Disadvantages:

There are no definitive answers to the research questions covered in the study. The current study's central claim is that ecocritical concepts can be found in Arundhati Roy's nonfictional writings. Due to their common topics, her nonfiction writings have attracted readers from all around the world. Ecocriticism is a recurring theme that appears in the majority of Arundhati Roy's chosen works. As a result, the study's main recommendation is to concentrate on Arundhati Roy's nonfictional ecocritical writings.

In this paper, we have examined whether the ABCD (Advantages, Benefits, Constraints, and Disadvantages) analysis framework can be utilized when analyzing a research, how to take into account various research issues, choose various influencing factors under these issues, and identify constituent critical elements for each construct using its elemental analysis technique, as well as the reasons to recommend the ABCD analysis framework in any kind of research analysis (Aithal, P. S., Shailashree, V., & Kumar, P. M. (2016). [100]).

## 12. EXPECTED OUTCOME :

Following an examination of the literature, it was found that the many readings of Arundhati Roy's nonfictional works failed to adequately describe eco critical works via the lens of ecocriticism. The research aims at an in-depth study of the environmental issues which is identified as one of the major

concerns of Arundhati Roy. The research also expects to arrive at a more insightful understanding of the Novels of Arundhati Roy through a concurrent reading of these works with her Non-Fiction works. Analyses of these significant literary works do not emphasize ecocriticism in nonfictional works.

### 13. SUGGESTIONS TO IMPLEMENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSAL :

Following a survey of the literature, it was discovered that different readings of Roy's works attempted to portray the settings and events in a genuine ecocritical attitude. Analyses of these significant literary masterpieces do not emphasize ecocritical concerns. An examination of secondary sources will be done together with a textual analysis to carry out the investigation. These secondary materials will include works related to the ecocritical theories that will be examined as well as peer-reviewed research articles. Yet, the most difficult part of the research and one that necessitates in-depth investigation is experimenting with and researching these ecological themes in the non-fictional works.

### 14. LIMITATION OF THE PROPOSAL :

The research will be carried out doing textual analysis and also analysis of secondary sources. These secondary materials will include works related to the ecocritical theories that will be examined as well as peer-reviewed research articles. Present study will be limited to the select fictional works of Roy - *The God of Small Things* (1997) and *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* (2017) and non-fictional works of Roy - *The End of Imagination* (1998), *The Cost of Living* (1999), *The Greater Common Good* (1999), *Listening to the Grasshoppers : A Field Notes on Democracy* (2009). All the other books of the author shall be referred for the study although it would not make any direct examination of the research problem under study.

### 15. CONCLUSION :

The study titled, "An Ecocritical Reading of Arundhati Roy's Select Works – A literature Review, explores four non fictional works that include *Listening to the grasshoppers- A field notes on democracy*, *End of imagination*, *The cost of Living*, and *the greater common Good*. The five chapters that make up the present study all focus on ecocritical reading. The premise of the current study is that Arundhati Roy's nonfictional writings have ecocritical ideas reflected in them. Her nonfictional writings have gained her readers from all around the world due to their universal themes. The recurrent theme that runs across most of Arundhati Roy's selected works is ecocriticism. Thus, the conclusion of this research is that the analysis of these significant literary works does not emphasize ecocriticism in nonfictional works.

### REFERENCES :

- [1] Arundhati Roy. (2003). Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arundhati\\_Roy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arundhati_Roy) on August 18, 2022.
- [2] Retrieved from <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/magazines/panache/writing-non-fiction-is-an-argument-but-fictions-my-first-love-arundhati-roy/articleshow/67773836.cms?from=mdr> on 20/10/22.
- [3] Anthropocentrism. (2003). Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropocentrism> August 15, 2022.
- [4] SIBI, K. (2020). Confluence of Arundhati Roy's Fiction and Non-Fiction: An Analytical Study. [Google Scholar](#)
- [5] Ecocriticism. (2005). Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecocriticism> June 28, 2022.
- [6] What is Ecocriticism? Literary movements. (2018). A Research Guide for Students. <https://www.aresearchguide.com/ecocriticism.html> [Google Scholar](#)
- [7] Ecocriticism. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecocriticism#:~:text=Ecocriticism%20is%20the%20study%20of,traits%20the%20subject%20of%20nature> on 27/02/23.

- [8] Literature and Environment. Retrieved from <https://gacbe.ac.in/pdf/ematerial/18MEN32C-U1.pdf> on 27/02/23
- [9] The God of Small Things. Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_God\\_of\\_Small\\_Things#:~:text=Roy's%20debut%20novel%2C%20it%20is,people's%20behavior%20and%20their%20lives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_God_of_Small_Things#:~:text=Roy's%20debut%20novel%2C%20it%20is,people's%20behavior%20and%20their%20lives) on 08/05/23.
- [10] The Ministry of Utmost Happiness. Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Ministry\\_of\\_Utmost\\_Happiness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ministry_of_Utmost_Happiness) on 08/05/23.
- [11] Reading Arundhati Roy politically. Retrieved from <https://frontline.thehindu.com/cover-story/reading-arundhati-roy-politically-by-ajaz-ahmad/article38458826.ece> on 12/05/23.
- [12] Listening to Grasshoppers: Field Notes on Democracy. Retrieved from <https://www.penguin.co.uk/books/175635/listening-to-grasshoppers-by-roy-arundhati/9780141044095> on 20/12/22.
- [13] The greater common good. Retrieved from <https://www.asianstudies.org/publications/ea/archives/arundhati-roys-the-greater-common-good-dams-development-and-democracy-in-india-2/> on 02/01/23.
- [14] The cost of living. Retrieved from <https://www.fantasticfiction.com/r/arundhati-roy/cost-of-living.htm> on 02/01/23.
- [15] The cost of living. Retrieved from <https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/arundhati-roy/the-cost-of-living/> on 17/01/2023.
- [16] End of Imagination. Retrieved from <https://smartenglishnotes.com/2020/10/21/the-end-of-imagination-by-arundhati-roy-main-point-summary-and-question-answers/> on 13/01/2023.
- [17] End of Imagination. Retrieved from <https://smartenglishnotes.com/2020/10/21/the-end-of-imagination-by-arundhati-roy-main-point-summary-and-question-answers/> on 02/01/2023
- [18] Mandal, S. (2018). An analysis from the perspectives of Postcolonial Ecocriticism of Arundhati Roy's the ministry of utmost happiness. *An International Journal in English*, 9(1), 58-66. [Google Scholar](#)
- [19] Mishra, S. K. (2016). Ecocriticism: A study of environmental issues in literature. *BRICS Journal of Educational Research*, 6(4), 168-170. [Google Scholar](#)
- [20] Amin, T. (2022). Ecocriticism and Power Politics in Arundhati Roy's Select Works. *The Criterion: An International Journal in English*, 13(2). [Google Scholar](#)
- [21] Bhattacharjee, A. (2012). Ecocriticism in The God of Small Things and The Inheritance of Loss. *Galaxy: International Multidiscipline Research Journal*, 1(4), 1-4. [Google Scholar](#)
- [22] Maral, P. (2013). Ecocriticism in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*, 10(4), 40-42. [Google Scholar](#)
- [23] Dar, F. A., & Bhatt, P. (2019). Ecocriticism: A Study of Relationship Between Literature and Environment. *International Journal of Research in Education and Psychology (IJREP)*, *An International Peer Reviewed Journal*, 5(9), 29-33. [Google Scholar](#)
- [24] Kumar, C. S. (2017). Environmental Ethics in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things and Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide. *The Criterion: An International Journal in English*, 8(6), 007-014. [Google Scholar](#)
- [25] Borade, A., & Singh, A. (2020). Environmental Constructions and Ecocritical Observation in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things. *The Criterion: An International Journal in English*, 11(6), 079-086. [Google Scholar](#)
- [26] Pati, R. K. (2017). The Environment in Arundhati Roy's Non-Fiction., *Re-Thinking Environment: Literature, Ethics and Praxis*, 291-299. [Google Scholar](#)



- [27] Nuri, M. A. (2020). Three Waves of Ecocriticism: An Overview. *Horizon*, 5(1), 253-268. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [28] Varghes, J., & Pius, K. T. (2018). Evolution Of Environmental Identity Of ‘Velutha’ In The God Of Small Things. *Journal of English Language and Literature (JOELL)*, 5(3), 13-17. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [29] Thakur, B. (2014). Significance of Nature and Environment in Indian Fiction in English. *An International Refereed e-Journal of Literary Explorations (IRJLE)*, 2(3), 690-695. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [30] Ecocriticism (2013). Retrieved from <https://academic.oup.com/ywctt/article-abstract/21/1/345/1686996> on 20/12/22.
- [31] Yadav, R., & Wani, A. R. (2019). Environmental Discourse in Indian Writing in English. *Think India Journal*, 22(4), 2263-2269. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [32] Flannery, E. (2015). Ireland and Ecocriticism: Literature, History and Environmental Justice. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [33] James, E. (2011). Postcolonial Green: Environmental Politics and World Narratives. *ISLE: Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment*, 18(4), 891–893. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [34] Reddy, B. M., & Shende, S. N. (2021). Environmental Degradation And Its Impact On Living Organisms, Economy And Reflection Of Environmental Issues In Literature: A Correlative Study. *The Journal Of Oriental Research Madras*. 1(1), 27-34. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [35] Singh, J. (2019) Ecocriticism and its’ Conceptual Developments: A Sensitive Portrayal Through Critics’ Pen. *IJRAR- International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 6(1), 1-4. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [36] Badajena, P. M. (2017). Arundhati Roy’s Search for an Ecological Order: A Study of Her Non-fictional Writings. 2(4), 441-448. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [37] Roy, A. (1999). Retrieved from [https://www.cambridge.org/assets/documents/Lecture\\_No\\_22.pdf](https://www.cambridge.org/assets/documents/Lecture_No_22.pdf) on 17/01/2023.
- [38] Didur, J. (2012). Provincializing Ecocritism. *Contemporary Literature*, 53(3), 585-591. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [39] RAHMAN, D. M. M. (2014). The God of Small Things: An Analysis from ‘Green Studies’ Perspective. *GSTF Journal on Education (JEd)*, 1(1), 44-49. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [40] Ryan, J. C. (2019). Foreword: ecocriticism in the age of dislocation? *Dix-Neuf*, 23(4), 163-170. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [41] Buell, L., Heise, U. K., & Thornber, K. (2011). Literature and environment. *Annual review of environment and resources*, 36(1), 417-440. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [42] Borade, A., & Singh, A. (2020). Environmental Constructions and Ecocritical Observation in Arundhati Roy’s The God of Small Things. *The Criterion: An International Journal in English*, 11(6), 79-86. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [43] Baruah, R. (2022). ‘Environmentalism of the Poor’ and Ecopolitics: A Contemporary Reading of Arundhati Roy’s Walking with the Comrades. *IUP Journal of English Studies*, 17(3), 32-45. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [44] Comfort, S. (2009). How to Tell a Story to Change the World: Arundhati Roy, Globalization, and Environmental Feminism. In *Globalizing Dissent* (pp. 134-158). Routledge. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [45] Roos, B., & Hunt, A. (Eds.). (2010). Postcolonial green: Environmental politics and world narratives. University of Virginia Press. *ISLE: Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment*, 18(4), 891–893. [Google Scholar](#) ↗

- [46] Maria, M. A. (2020). Environmental awareness through Indian green literature: an eco-critical reading of Aranyak and The Hungry Tide (Doctoral dissertation, Brac University). [Google Scholar](#)
- [47] An Ecocritical Perspective of ArundhatiRoy's The God of Small Things. (2017). Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2158244017712767> on 12/05/23.
- [48] Eco-Criticism in The God of Small Things and The Inheritance of Loss. (2012). Retrieved from <https://www.galaxyimrj.com/V1/n4/Archana.pdf> on 12/05/23.
- [49] Tiba, S., & Omri, A. (2017). Literature survey on the relationships between energy, environment and economic growth. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 69(1), 1129-1146. [Google Scholar](#)
- [50] Bina, O., & Vaz, S. G. (2011). Humans, environment and economies: From vicious relationships to virtuous responsibility. *Ecological Economics*, 72(1), 170-178. [Google Scholar](#)
- [51] Turkheimer, E., & Waldron, M. (2000). Nonshared environment: a theoretical, methodological, and quantitative review. *Psychological bulletin*, 126(1), 78. [Google Scholar](#)
- [52] Abu-Zeid, M. A. (1998). Water and sustainable development: the vision for world water, life and the environment. *Water policy*, 1(1), 9-19. [Google Scholar](#)
- [53] Lehman, G. (1996). Environmental accounting: pollution permits or selling the environment. *Critical perspectives on accounting*, 7(6), 667-676. [Google Scholar](#)
- [54] Navrud, S., & Mungatana, E. D. (1994). Environmental valuation in developing countries: the recreational value of wildlife viewing. *Ecological economics*, 11(2), 135-151. [Google Scholar](#)
- [55] Fuhrer, J., & Booker, F. (2003). Ecological issues related to ozone: agricultural issues. *Environment international*, 29(2), 141-154. [Google Scholar](#)
- [56] Omer, A. M. (2008). Energy, environment and sustainable development. *Renewable and sustainable energy reviews*, 12(9), 2265-2300. [Google Scholar](#)
- [57] Dincer, I., & Rosen, M. A. (1999). Energy, environment and sustainable development. *Applied energy*, 64(1), 427-440. [Google Scholar](#)
- [58] Garza, R. (2023). Examining ecological harshness cues and anticipated food scarcity on food preferences. *Food Quality and Preference*, 104, 104736. [Google Scholar](#)
- [59] Haustein, S., & Hunecke, M. (2013). Identifying target groups for environmentally sustainable transport: assessment of different segmentation approaches. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 5(2), 197-204. [Google Scholar](#)
- [60] Aksogan, O., Resatoglu, R., & Binici, H. (2018). An environment friendly new insulation material involving waste newsprint papers reinforced by cane stalks. *Journal of Building Engineering*, 15(1), 33-40. [Google Scholar](#)
- [61] Plants and environment. A textbook of plant autecology (1947). Retrieved from <https://www.cabdirect.org/cabdirect/abstract/19480700977> on 25/05/23.
- [62] Use of e-books in an academic and research environment: a case study from the Indian Institute of Science. Program (2006). Retrieved from <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/00330330610646807/full/html> on 25/05/23.
- [63] Environment and Disease Risks(2010). Retrieved from <https://www.science.org/doi/abs/10.1126/science.1192603> on 30/05/23.
- [64] Gall, S. C., & Thompson, R. C. (2015). The impact of debris on marine life. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 92(1), 170-179. [Google Scholar](#)

- [65] Hamid, S., Ijab, M. T., Sulaiman, H., Md. Anwar, R., & Norman, A. A. (2017). Social media for environmental sustainability awareness in higher education. *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education*, 18(4), 474-491. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [66] Chen, Z., Jin, J., & Li, M. (2022). Does media coverage influence firm green innovation? The moderating role of regional environment. *Technology in Society*, 70(1), 102006. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [67] Derraik, J. G. (2002). The pollution of the marine environment by plastic debris: a review. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 44(9), 842-852. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [68] Shafei, A., Matbouly, M., Mostafa, E., Al Sannat, S., Abdelrahman, M., Lewis, B., ... & Mostafa, R. M. (2018). Stop eating plastic, molecular signaling of bisphenol A in breast cancer. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 25(24), 23624-23630. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [69] Latake, P. T., Pawar, P., & Ranveer, A. C. (2015). The greenhouse effect and its impacts on environment. *Int. J. Innov. Res. Creat. Technol*, 1(3), 333-337. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [70] Khandeparker, L., Anil, A. C., Naik, S. D., & Gaonkar, C. C. (2015). Daily variations in pathogenic bacterial populations in a monsoon influenced tropical environment. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 96(1), 337-343. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [71] Energy, the environment, and health (2000). Retrieved from <https://temis.documentation.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/docs/Temis/0082/Temis-0082806/22085.pdf#page=74> on 01/06/2023.
- [72] Butzer, K. W. (2012). Collapse, environment, and society. *Proceedings of the national Academy of Sciences*, 109(10), 3632-3639. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [73] Lichtenberg, E. (2002). Agriculture and the environment. *Handbook of agricultural economics*, 2(1), 1249-1313. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [74] Finn, S., & O'Fallon, L. (2017). The emergence of environmental health literacy—from its roots to its future potential. *Environmental health perspectives*, 125(4), 495-501. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [75] Van der Werff, E., Steg, L., & Keizer, K. (2013). The value of environmental self-identity: The relationship between biospheric values, environmental self-identity and environmental preferences, intentions and behaviour. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 34(1), 55-63. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [76] Mofijur, M., Fattah, I. R., Alam, M. A., Islam, A. S., Ong, H. C., Rahman, S. A., ... & Mahlia, T. M. I. (2021). Impact of COVID-19 on the social, economic, environmental and energy domains: Lessons learnt from a global pandemic. *Sustainable production and consumption*, 26(1), 343-359. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [77] Azam, M., Liu, L., & Ahmad, N. (2021). Impact of institutional quality on environment and energy consumption: evidence from developing world. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 23(1), 1646-1667. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [78] AK, B., & AJ, M. (2020). Philosophical and methodological aspects of the interaction of natural environment and man. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12(3). [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [79] Levin, R., Vieira, C. L. Z., Mordarski, D. C., & Rosenbaum, M. H. (2020). Lead seasonality in humans, animals, and the natural environment. *Environmental research*, 180(1), 108797. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [80] Bowden, T. J. (2008). Modulation of the immune system of fish by their environment. *Fish & shellfish immunology*, 25(4), 373-383. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [81] Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S. (2018). Scholarly Research—Some New Models in 21st Century. In *Proceedings of National Conference on Advances in Information Technology, Management, Social Sciences and Education*, (2018) (157-178). [Google Scholar](#) ↗

- [82] Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S. (2019). New Directions in Scholarly Research—Some Fearless Innovations & Predictions for 21st Century Research. *International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS)*, 4(1), 1-19. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [83] Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S. (2016). Opportunities & Challenges for Green Technology in 21st Century. *International Journal of Current Research and Modern Education (IJCRME)*, 1(1), 818-828. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [84] Aithal, P. S., & Rao, P. (2016). Green education concepts & strategies in higher education model. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Modern Education (IJSRME) ISSN (Online)*, 2455-563. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [85] Paul, P., Saavedra M, R., Aithal, P. S., Aremu, P. S. B., & Baby, P. (2020). Environmental informatics: Potentialities in iSchools and information science & technology programs—An analysis. *International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS)*, 5(1), 238-251. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [86] Aithal, S., & Aithal, P. S. (2021). Green nanotechnology innovations to realize UN sustainable development goals 2030. *International Journal of Applied Engineering and Management Letters (IJAEML)*, 5(2), 96-105. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [87] Aithal, P. S., & Acharya, S. (2016). Impact of Green Energy on Global Warming-A Changing Scenario. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Modern Education (IJSRME) ISSN (Online)*, 2455-5630. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [88] Bose, B. (1998). In Desire and in Death: Eroticism as Politics in Arundhati Roy's "The God of Small Things". *ARIEL: A Review of International English Literature*, 29(2). [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [89] Mishra, S. K. (2016). Ecocriticism: A study of environmental issues in literature. *BRICS Journal of Educational Research*, 6(4), 168-170. [Google scholar](#) ↗
- [90] The future of environmental criticism: Environmental crisis and literary imagination. John Wiley & Sons (2009). Retrieved from [https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=lang\\_en&id=CZmX2YQDs9gC&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&dq=Buell,+L.+\(2009\).+The+future+of+environmental+criticism:+Environmental+crisis+and+literary+imagination.+John+Wiley+%26+Sons&ots=XO3z\\_NQo5e&sig=n3-33E9gxIcNrbb8BrjizQFHwwE&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Buell%2C%20L.%20\(2009\).%20The%20future%20of%20environmental%20criticism%3A%20Environmental%20crisis%20and%20literary%20imagination.%20John%20Wiley%20%26%20Sons&f=false](https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=lang_en&id=CZmX2YQDs9gC&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&dq=Buell,+L.+(2009).+The+future+of+environmental+criticism:+Environmental+crisis+and+literary+imagination.+John+Wiley+%26+Sons&ots=XO3z_NQo5e&sig=n3-33E9gxIcNrbb8BrjizQFHwwE&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Buell%2C%20L.%20(2009).%20The%20future%20of%20environmental%20criticism%3A%20Environmental%20crisis%20and%20literary%20imagination.%20John%20Wiley%20%26%20Sons&f=false) on 02/06/23.
- [91] The Polavaram Dam project A case of displacement of marginalized people (2010). Retrieved from [https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=lang\\_en&id=07CMAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT138&dq=https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9780203864241-10/polavaram-dam-project-sudipti-banerjea+&ots=LNkw2Jf4b&sig=pdH\\_-3pK86wyE1stHwTNfN3u-DQ&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=lang_en&id=07CMAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT138&dq=https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9780203864241-10/polavaram-dam-project-sudipti-banerjea+&ots=LNkw2Jf4b&sig=pdH_-3pK86wyE1stHwTNfN3u-DQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false) on 23/03/23.
- [92] Cohn, E. (2009). Radical Aesthetics: Arundhati Roy's Ecology of Style. *ARIEL: a review of international English literature*, 40(2), 161-181. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [93] "Too much blood for good literature": Arundhati Roy's The Ministry of Utmost Happiness and the question of realism (2018). Retrieved from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17449855.2018.1507919> on 25/06/23.
- [94] Place is text: Representing the architecture of landscape, the human and non-human in Arundhati Roy's prose (2022). Retrieved from <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/jwl-2022-0027/html> on 25/06/23.
- [95] Borade, A., & Singh, A (2020). Environmental Constructions and Ecocritical Observation in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things. *The Criterion: An International Journal in English*, 11(6),1-9. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [96] Bandi, S., & Yadav, M (2016). Study Of Post-Colonial And Non-Fictional Essay By Arnudhati Roy. *International Journal in Commerce, IT & Social Sciences*, 03(6). [Google Scholar](#) ↗

- [97] Frederick, D. P., & Bhat, G. (2022). Quantitative ABCD Analysis of Online Food Delivery Services. *International Journal of Case Studies in Business, IT, and Education (IJCSBE)*, 6(1), 76-92. [Google Scholar](#)↗
- [98] Aithal, P. S. (2017). ABCD Analysis as Research Methodology in Company Case Studies. *International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS)*, 2(2), 40-54. [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- [99] ABCD Analysis as Research Methodology in Company Case Studies (2017). Retrieved from [https://www.academia.edu/44859496/ABCD\\_Analysis\\_as\\_Research\\_Methodology\\_in\\_Company\\_Case\\_Studies](https://www.academia.edu/44859496/ABCD_Analysis_as_Research_Methodology_in_Company_Case_Studies) on 10/05/23.
- [100] Aithal, P. S., Shailashree, V., & Kumar, P. M. (2016). Application of ABCD Analysis Framework on Private University System in India. *International journal of management sciences and business research*, 5(4), 159-170. [Google Scholar](#)↗

\*\*\*\*\*