

A STUDY OF ENDANGERED SPECIES IN THE TIM WINTON'S *SHALLOWS*.

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ABSTRACT

Australian novels portrayed the indigenous lives are diverse in geological and communal under the context of the British rule. Colonization in Australia was not only showed the administrative domination and armed conquest but it also drawn the marginalization, financial manipulation, exploitation of natural resources and cultural suppression. In contemporary situation, movement forecast the multifaceted association between the technologies versus environment. This testimonial impulses the humanoid to stretch the accesses of underworld. Tim Winton's Shallows ventures the ecological crises in marine and terrain. He illustrated the ecological conservation. The present paper showcased the numerous facets of Green Literature.

Key words: *Green literature, Ecocritism, endangered species and degradation of nature.*

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Introduction

The Ecocriticism is a prime issue during the period of colonialism and also it demolished the milieu in the global arena. This E-theory transforms the outlook of the man towards environment. This theory fetches the attentiveness in the minds of humans who concentrated the issues of ambiance and environment. This approach exposes the renovation among the human beings. The ecology is a frequently quoted term in contemporary literature and it provides the thorough portrayal of ecosphere. This exposes the environmental constraints and restoration in the works of literature.

The Ecocriticism theory displayed the association between human and environment. The famous theorist Cheryll Glotfelty said that Ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and physical environment (Glotfelty xviii). The term Ecocriticism was used by William Rueckert. He published in his essay on Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism in 1978. Another theorist Barry said that the connection between the culture and nature. Gradually, changes in the culture made the fluctuations in the pattern of nature.

Timothy John Winton is a preservationist author. He depicted the Australian outback of little settlements, farmlands, forests, mountains, desert, as well as coastline towns, are areas as well as subjects in his work. He drew in with the regular history of his local Western Australia. He is a supporter of natural development. He is a supporter of the Australian Marine Conservation Society.

In March 2017 Winton was named supporter of the recently settled Native Australian Animal Trust. He has generally highlighted the climate and the Australian countryside in his compositions. The trust was laid out to help research and educating about native animals and their environmental current circumstance. He is known for a straightforward pundit of natural debasement; Winton was granted the Australian Society of Authors (ASA) decoration in 2003 for his ecological promotion. His works are *An Open Swimmer* (1982), *Shallows* (1984), *Cloud Street*(1991), *Dirt Music* (2001), *The Turning* (2005) *Breath* (2008) His latest novel, *Eyrie*, was Printed in 2013.

Tim Winton's *Shallows* (1984) is a winner of Miles-Franklin award in 1984. Later, it collected the Western Australian Premier's Book Award. It is a chronological novel represents the terrestrial grounded mining company in Angelus on the Western Australia. The novel shows the killing of whales for products in whaling industry. The plot is allocated with two scenarios. They are historical and contemporary. The former is related in the ancient episodes of diary of Nathaniel Coupar. Latter is described with trade of coastline .

The evolution of culture changed the habitant of folks to use the whales for nourishment and cosmetics. Whales are renewed as substantial product for humans. Progressively, ethos and culture are exploit the landscape in myriad methods. The Humpback whales, Right whales and Sperm whales are in the juncture of extinct species. The mammals are rehabilitated from their inhabitation due to climatic fluctuations. The mammals are to preserve, so that ecologist had an objective to close down the whaling industry. At the End, Queen Cookson had also together in an anti-whaling company to conserve nature.

The indigenous people hunted the whales. Aborigines are not furnished with technical equipment's to hunting the whales. Hence, they didn't commence the whaling industry. It was the sign of growth and development of culture. They began to use the modern whale products by the changes of culture. The whales are used in the form of products like foodstuff and cosmetics. So, many whales are in the stage of extinction.

In 1831, Nathaniel Coupar said about the humpback whales are in gloomy condition. In the entrance of harbour, a hump back whale was rotted and in the condition of decay. The gulls are eating that nasty flesh. However, already it was in the stage of extinction.

Down on a shelly beach near the entrance to the harbour, a humpback whale lies where it has been jettisoned by the sea, rotting, caving in, rumbling in its decay, left alone by even the sharp-beaked gulls that hunt the lonely shallows for smelt and mullet. (Shallows : Prologue: XII).

Coupar's family was living in the town of Angelus. They surrounded with sounds of whales. Queenie Cookson was desired towards the lovemaking of the whales from her adolescent days. *She listened to the lovemaking of the whales out in the bay, the sounds of her childhood. She quivered. (Shallows:3).* The whales created a strange effect on her. She noticed the frequent visit whales was less in number. *This happen every year? the man asked. For a couple of years. Then one year the whales didn't come. (Shallows:4).* Coupar said that the whales are not coming recurrently in the water. The every year things are happening in common. This statement created the melancholy feeling towards Queenie. Because, it changes the habitation of whales and its consequences resulted in changes of climate .

The forbidding scene was displayed in the whaling industry. In the flensing deck, Sperm whales are flooded in a bloody stream. Every part of the whales are separated from its whole body. One side the rotten carcass are from the sheds and in another sheds are furnished with blubbers are peeled away. This sight of dismantled whales are unpleasant to grasp and submerged with bloody torrent. The boiling, flensing, blubber and steaming are the procedures to preserve the whales in the industries.

... Down at the flensing deck, a long ramp running into the bloody shallows, a whale was being winched up, hooks through the flukes of its tail, chains and cables moving, taut, noisy. Men hosed the platform, standing in gumboots and bloodied singlet's. Plumes of putrid steam lifted from the sheds, where boilers and furnaces and generators roared..... Blubber peeled away in long, smooth strips as thick as mattresses. Steadily, bloodily, the sperm whale was dismantled like a salvaged vessel. (Shallows:36)

The whale's exploitation was quite common in Angelus. The whaling industry provided the sustain employment to many people. But killing of whales changed the habitation of nature . . . *There's no time to change everything from the top down. The whales are dying out, being exterminated and you know it's a fact. (Shallows:63).* Many whales are in the extinction stage. But human are in the stage to preserve the nature for future generation. The environmentalist in that novel are wanted to shutter down the whaling industry.... *People allowed him to chase relics instead of guiding him towards the future, and our future lies in communication between the species, co-existence with the environment. (Shallows:48).*

Conclusion

In the novel, the whaling industry was closed and they changed the whaling station into whale observation station. It was possible solution for the future generation. It will helpful for the students and public can use this platform to watch the habitation of whales... *Whale observation might not be lucrative as whale exploitation, but could be viable enough to sustain employment for many of those seamen and workers who must inevitably lose their jobs when finally the whaling industry in Angelus causes its own redundancy. (Shallows:9)*

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