
An Eco-critical Perspective in the Non-fictional Works of Arundhati Roy

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Abstract:

An important underlying assumption of this article is that Suzanna Arundhati Roy, an activist writer, paints a vivid image in some of her non-fictional works that how some activities of certain people in society damage environment. A serious attempt is made to make clear various dimensions and commitments that convey her critique of certain activities of some of the people which cause more damage and devastation to the environment than benefits. Arundhati Roy's critique against spoiling the environment by the people and her concern for establishment of eco-friendly society can broadly be categorized into three kinds as her critique against construction of big dams which cause great affliction to the environment through several ways i.e. Narmada Bachao Andolan, her critique against loot minerals from hills in the forest and her critique against development, collection and detonation of nuclear weapons by leaders of several countries in the world focusing mainly on the countries of India and Pakistan. All in all, the article focuses mainly on Ms. Roy's nature of ideology which prefers saving the environment and establishment of eco-friendly society on the earth.

Key words: Environment, nuclear weapons, ecosystem, Narmada Bachao Andolan, extinction.

Introduction:

Arundhati Roy is one of the few activist-writers in India who writes actively to promote a sustainable environment. She fights for good environment and her fight can be categorized into three kinds. They are her fight against big dams, against looting the minerals from the hills in the forest and against development and detonation of nuclear weapons. Arundhati Roy has projected the impending environmental apocalypse. According to Lakhimai Mili, Ms. Roy mirrored her views and put herself at the forefront of several

conflicts aimed at protecting the earth's ecology. She is viewed to Mili as a fighter who has stepped forward to protect the global eco-system. She reminds to readers of her writings that it is everyone's responsibility to challenge the policies that impact negatively against people and environment. Through her writings and lectures, Ms. Roy serves as a peace messenger, a protector of the ordinary people, and a custodian of the environment.

Arundhati Roy's interests for conservation of nature and natural elements can be seen in some of her non-fictional works like *The End of Imagination*, *The Greater Common Good*, *Walking with the Comrades*, etc. The essay *The Greater Common Good* deals with the movement of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA), how it tries to protect the ecology of the Narmada Valley and how Medha Patkar, an activist and main leader of the movement, led the movement in a non-violent way. As an activist writer, Ms. Roy champions the rights of common people and the preservation of the Narmada Valley and the surrounding forest. She opposes biased and immoral decision-making processes of the World Bank, corporate companies, government and bureaucracy which result in the eviction of millions of people, destruction of thousands of acres of forest, extinction of aquatic life and degradation of Central and Western India's natural beauty. She believes that majority of Indian politicians have banded together to destroy natural beauty and biodiversity of Narmada Valley in India.

The essay *Walking with the Comrades* is about depletion of natural resources and ensuing disruption of ecological equilibrium inside forests besides conflicts among tribals, Maoists, landlords, politicians, bureaucracy etc. According to Ms. Roy, corporate companies damage ecosystem through looting rich minerals in forest. The essay *The End of Imagination* explores nuclear weapons testing programs particularly by India and Pakistan and potentially catastrophic fallout.

In fact, some environmental life has been wiped off as a result of advancements in science, technology and industrial sector. Many ecologists, authors, activists and humanists have expressed their worries about the state of the environment. The majority of them have organized protests to bring the matter to public eye. However, some others have limited their advocacy to their written works. Among these figures is Arundhati Roy, who warns of potential for nuclear war and ensuing ecological problems in the modern world. In addition to nuclear concerns, Ms. Roy's non-fictional works highlight the building of massive dams and projects and ensuing population relocation, devastation of forests, extinction of animals and birds, and deterioration of ecosystem and ecology. Debarati Bandyopadhyay, a professor of English at Visva-Bharati, India, opines about Arundhati Roy, “. . . she had criticized both global and national political and economic policies and the mode of implementation of government decisions in terms of, again, both short-term and long-term impact on the

population and the environment” (5). Bandyopadhyay commends Ms. Roy for her advocacy as a result. The author's analysis of Ms. Roy is accurate. She alerts responsible leaders about the harm to the environment.

Arundhati Roy focuses her critique against construction of big dams which cause serious damage to environment and to lives of people along the Narmada River. The Narmada Bachao Andolan is an Indian organization that seeks to prevent construction of massive dams, reservoirs, and power plants on and around the Narmada River. Moreover, it demands facilities of reconstruction and rehabilitation for those who are affected by the projects in the River Valley. As a matter of fact, thousands of people, including farmers, Adivasis and activists are participating in the action to protest the above-mentioned constructions that are being carried out under the auspices of the Narmada Valley Development Authority. The largest dam on the Narmada River is the Sardar Sarovar Project. The reservoir of the dam spans 40,000 hectares and is located in Indian states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Medha Patkar, the main activist, opposed building of India's massive dam projects and advocated for workable alternatives that would help underprivileged and save the environment.

As an activist-writer, Arundhati Roy seeks to understand plight of people residing in forest along the Narmada River and to provide them with assistance. The splendor of the hills and hamlets was visible to her. She appreciates beauty of natural world (Roy, *The Algebra of Infinite Justice* 35). She says in her essay “The Greater Common Good” in the book *The Algebra of Infinite Justice* (2013) that the big things should be dismantled referring ‘big dams’. There are several connections between the words ‘big’ and ‘devastation’. A list of harmful things that are large in scope and magnitude has been provided by Ms. Roy. She says, “[w]e have to fight specific wars in specific ways. Who knows, perhaps that’s what the twenty-first century has in store for us. The dismantling of the Big. Big bombs, big dams, big ideologies, big contradictions, big countries, big wars, big heroes, big mistakes. Perhaps right now, this very minute, there’s a small god up in heaven readying herself for us” (39). In the opinion of Ms. Roy, large structures are harmful. In fact, she is not opposed to minor projects or dams. She claims that small dams have their uses but large dams pose a number of risks.

The catastrophic effects of large dams on the people should be evaluated first by the government. Lewis T. Preston, the President of the World Bank, appointed Bradford Morse and Thomas R. Berger, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, respectively, to conduct an independent review of the Sardar Sarovar Dam and Irrigation Projects. In 1992, the two men published their report. They also opined the same, “[t]he Bank and India both failed to carry

out adequate assessments of human impacts of the Sardar Sarovar Projects" (9). Given that the SSP is the largest project on the Narmada River, the authorities must assess its advantages and disadvantages thoroughly. The impoverished among the affected people suffer largely as a result of development of the project and ensuing relocation of people. One of the victims whose life was ruined as a result of the Bargi dam on the Narmada River was Ram Bai. She cried, "[w]hy didn't they just poison us? Then we wouldn't have to live in this shithole and the government could have survived alone with its precious dam all to itself" (Ctd. Roy, *The End of Imagination* 111). Ram Bhai's remarks portray pitiful circumstances of those impacted by the dams. Her miserable circumstances can be applied to everyone impacted by the dam.

Government authorities take great pride in the fact that they have been constructing tall, short, huge, and little dams for benefit of the nation. According to the data of Central Water Commission, 3,600 Big Dams have been constructed in India, and of which 3,300 have been built since 1947. Ms. Roy says that although Indian government has constructed thousands of dams, majority of people in the country don't have sufficient drinking water facilities. She says in *The End of Imagination*, "[y]et one-fifth of our population— 200 million people— does not have safe drinking water, and two-thirds— 600 million— lack basic sanitation" (111). The primary needs of the people should be met first by the government.

Thousands of people are displaced, thousands of acres of land are drowned, and thousands of hectares of forest are devastated as a result of construction of large dams. Ms. Roy expressed her concern for the environment in her remarks. She predicts that large dams will harm the environment. She says in *The Algebra of Infinite Justice*, "[e]cologically too, they're in the doghouse. They lay the earth to waste. They cause floods, waterlogging, salinity, they spread disease. There is mounting evidence that links Big Dams to earthquakes" (42). Large dams pose a variety of environmental risks.

Large dams are actually no longer useful in the first-world countries. For this reason, the dam construction industry exports its technology to developing nations such as India. Thus, technology transfer is referred to as "development aid" in polite speech by leaders of the first-world countries, but Ms. Roy calls transfer of outdated technologies in *The End of Imagination* "gift-wrapped garbage" (112). In fact, industries that manufacture weapons as well as those that construct dams are pouring their technology into developing nations.

Two of the thirty large dams planned to construct on the Narmada River are mega-dams. The largest reservoir in India is to be constructed by the government between the

Sardar Sarovar and the Narmada Sagar in the states of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, respectively. Even though it appears to be a huge achievement for Indian government, ecological issues brought on by the building are disregarded. Additionally, 25 million lives will be negatively impacted. In addition, the reservoir will demolish 4,000 square kms of forest in the valley which is a serious threat to eco-system.

According to Ms. Roy, the World Bank intervened to approve a loan before receiving approval from the Ministry of Environment, contributing to devastation of Central India's ecology. The bank intended to approve the credit for construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam, which would solely benefit Gujarat and harm ecosystems of states of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Numerous concerns regarding the dam's studies, construction costs, human costs, environmental effect and other aspects were brought up by the bank's approval of the financing for its construction. For the Sardar Sarovar projects, a \$450 million loan was approved in 1985; but, the Ministry of Environment gave its approval in 1987 only. It is well known that construction of the dam had been done without any previous approval.

The NBA has taken the lead in bringing various organizations together. Because of the NBA's altruistic devotion, Ms. Roy has supported the organisations. Critics such as Ms. Roy have referred to the Narmada Valley Development Projects (NVDP) as India's Greatest Planned Environment Disaster. The lives of millions of impoverished people who live near the river will be ruined by the NVDP. The primary duty of preserving the environment and the lives of those living in the catchment region has been assumed by the NBA. To deliver justice to ordinary people who are unable to dispute the government's immoral activities, all other groups must unite together. In fact, the NBA has been actively working against the NVDP since 1988. Ms. Roy invites all people to join the epic battle for protection of environment, including journalists, students, teachers, athletes, physicians, attorneys, artists, singers, actresses and others.

There will be significant negative effects on both the environment and humans as a result of increased height of Maheshwar dam. Malaria cases have been observed to have increased in the areas close to the dam site along Narmada Valley. As a result of silting and floods, the river is now uneven. The river is no longer accessible because a 200-meter-wide sand silt has blocked its flow. Arundhati Roy in *The Algebra of Infinite Justice* says, “[w]omen carrying water pots now have to walk miles, literally *miles*, to find a negotiable entry point. Cows and goats get stranded in the mud and die. The little single-log boats that Adivasis use have become unsafe on the irrational circular currents caused by the barricade downstream”(70-1). They faced difficulties as a result of the projects from several angles.

Sixty-one villages in plains of Nimad in Madhya Pradesh will be submerged, whole or partially, in the reservoir of Maheshwar project. Majority of the population is made up of former ferry settlements, Kevats and Kahars, farmers along riverbanks and laborers from sand quarries. They cultivate various vegetables and fruits in addition to fishing in rivers. Most of them will lose their jobs as soon as the dam's construction is over. Paul Routledge enumerates a few issues that have arisen as a result of Maheshwar dam project. The writer observes, “. . . the Maheshwar dam will submerge some of the most fertile agricultural land in India, consisting of black cotton soils, which enable farmers to grow three crops a year, including cotton, pulses, and various grains, fruits, and vegetables” (247). People who have relied on the river for many years are forced to move to unknown places as a result of the dam's construction. Out of sixty villages that the Maheshwar dam would inundate, Jalud is the first. The homes have started to fracture because of dynamiting operations done to build the dam.

To construct the SSP, the Gujarati government has acquired 1,600 acres of land spread over six villages. People in the villages have heard alluring talk of jobs and pay in cash. Their resources—fields, grazing areas, standing crops and forests—had all been leveled before they knew what had occurred. The land has been stolen from them violently even though they haven't given it over. Archaeologists claim that the valley is rich in fossils, microliths and rock art that provide a continuous record of human habitation dating back to the Old Stone Age. All proof of human evolution, historic vocations and lifestyles that haven't changed in thousands of years has been obliterated by the government. Broad-leaved forest covers the forest region between Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar dams. Its fifty-thousand hectares of forest area are home to a variety of animals, plants and wildlife as well as valuable trees, herbs and several historic hills and temples. Thirteen thousand hectares of valuable forest land would be lost when the Sardar Sarovar reservoir fills up fully with water. There will be extinctions of several creatures. The lush terrain will be devastated.

The state with the most loss of forest acreage in the nation will be Madhya Pradesh. Water flow and the river will both decrease as a result of siltation. In due course, the region's woodland acreage will also diminish. It is well known that the engineers responsible for building the dams have not yet calculated the relationship among rivers, forests and rain. Despite warnings from a few environmentalists no officer, engineer or politician has addressed the subject favorably. The caution has gone off without sound. According to Thomas R. Berger, insufficient research has been done on effects of building dams. He says, “[t]he human and environmental consequences of the Sardar Sarovar have not been properly studied” (45). Any government must thoroughly calculate the benefits and drawbacks of any undertaking.

From Sardar Sarovar Dam, the Narmada flows 180 kilometers before joining the Arabian Sea at Bharuch. The river is purposefully curved nearly ninety degrees northward to send water to some regions in Gujarat. Even naturally occurring river lines are altered by humans. By altering the natural course of vast river flows, they hope to control nature. But it only does grave harm to the environment. Some aquatic life like fish have become extinct as a result of the alteration in the water's natural flow. In fact, hilsa fish breeds near firth of the Narmada river i.e., Bharuch. The diversion of the river's water causes disruption of fish's natural habitat. As a result, fish populations in the delta decline.

The construction of SSP has altered the water's chemistry and decreased flow, which has a significant impact on the estuary's environment. It alters the balance between freshwater and saltwater, causing harm to the ecosystem when spawning. In fact, ten thousand families make their living from fishing on the delta of the Narmada River. Together with freshwater prawns, the estuary yields 13,000 metric tonnes of hilsa fish annually. Everyone loses a great deal if the water's natural flow is disrupted or diverted because there will be no fish in the water. Ms. Roy says "[d]ams have either eliminated or endangered one-fifth of the world's freshwater fish" (*The End of Imagination* 142). Even the Morse Committee portrays the situation as pitiful and extreme. Everything has been overlooked, including seasonal variations, habitats and biological species. Waterlogging and salinity are two other issues that result from building dams.

Tanmayee Sahoo et al. say:

It is not only the large number of people displaced that attracts attention but the environmental aspects of the SSP have also been controversial. The project has several adverse impacts on the ecology of the region in addition to submergence of 13385.45 ha of forest. An assessment of this issue reveals that environmental safeguards are not being effectively implemented. The catchment needs to be properly treated in order to check soil erosion and siltation in the reservoir as both contribute to degradation of water quality of the reservoir and reduce the life span of the dam (889-90).

Ms. Roy focuses on several topics that are related to the primary issue rather than just one. She thoroughly examines every problem. She opposes devastation of the environment by big corporate companies.

Arundhati Roy focuses her critique against loot and transportation of rich minerals from forest in India. In fact, the loot and transportation lead to several kinds of pollution which again leads to arising of serious problems. To transport minerals from the hills, the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) constructed a new, four-lane roadway

through dense forest (Roy, *Walking with the Comrades* 3). Pollution occurs even in the forest as a result of mining and transportation of resources from the forest. The theft of the resources from the forest by corporate companies results in various forms of pollution, which worsens the state of the ecosystem and health of people and animals in the forest. Ms. Roy talks about her trip to Orissa, where she saw how corporate companies had destroyed hills and forest. She said in *Broken Republic*:

I remember my visit to the opencast iron-ore mines in Keonjhar, Orissa. There was forest there once. And children like these. Now the land is like a raw, red wound. Red dust fills your nostrils and lungs. The water is red, the air is red, the people are red, their lungs and hair are red. All day and all night trucks rumble through their villages, bumper to bumper, thousands and thousands of trucks, taking ore to Paradip port from where it will go to China (39).

The people who live in the forest suffer health problems as a result of overuse of natural resources. According to Ms. Roy, lives of those who live in towns and cities and those who live in forests have been negatively impacted by some of contemporary developments. For example, in Orissa, Dongria Kondh people reside on the Niyamgiri hills. They have long engaged in shifting farming while residing in the hills. They adore the hills, viewing them as their deities.

Arundhati Roy focuses her criticism against collection, development and detonation of nuclear weapons by governments of India and Pakistan. On plains of the Thar Desert, at Pokhran in Rajasthan, Indian government conducted nuclear weapons tests in 1998. The heat produced by detonation of the weapons was equal to the heat produced by the Sun. When India tested its nuclear weapons, Ms. Roy was mortified, while government officials talked triumphantly of "THE DESERT SHOOK". The Pakistani government responded to the test by saying, "The whole mountain turned white" (Ctd. Roy, *My Seditious Heart* 1). In retaliation for India's nuclear tests, Pakistan also carried out its own tests.

The leaders of the two countries might not realize consequences of detonating nuclear weapons in a neighboring country across a border. John W. Birks, an American atmospheric scientist, and Paul Jozef Crutzen, a Dutch meteorologist and Nobel Prize winner warn about consequences of nuclear war. They opine, ". . . the atmosphere would most likely be highly perturbed by a nuclear war," (145). The environment will be ruined in a matter of hours due to nuclear war.

The heat produced at the site of detonation of nuclear bomb during the 1998 Pokhran nuclear weapons test was one million degrees Celsius. It was predicted that large boulders

and rocks weighing hundreds of tonnes were vaporized, creating a subterranean mini-mountain. The ground became a mound the size of a football pitch. A scientist, on seeing it, exclaimed, ". . . I can now believe stories of Lord Krishna lifting a hill," (Ctd. *The End of Imagination* 45). But Ms. Roy believes that remarks and activities of the leaders of India and Pakistan will have a disastrous effect on lives of the citizens of the two nations. The issue has gotten worse because of confrontational behavior of the leaders of the two countries. For this reason, Ms. Roy has boldly stepped up to criticize in *The End of Imagination*. She says: I am prepared to grovel. To humiliate myself abjectly, because, in the circumstances, silence would be indefensible. So those of you who are willing: let's pick our parts, put on these discarded costumes, and speak our secondhand lines in this sad secondhand play. But let's not forget that the stakes we're playing for are huge. Our fatigue and our shame could mean the end of us. The end of our children and our children's children. Of everything we love. We have to reach within ourselves and find the strength to think. To fight (46).

Arundhati Roy herself becomes afraid that a nuclear conflict between the neighboring nations may destroy a healthy ecosystem and worsen the earth's ecological balance. She laments that instead of concentrating on constructive initiatives, some of leaders of Pakistan and India have been actively involved in acquisition and testing of nuclear weapons.

As an activist-writer, Ms. Roy clearly cautions that, in the event of a nuclear war, most of the species will go extinct. Such a deadly conflict might result in deaths of billions of people. There will be an extinction of numerous little organisms, including birds, plants and animals. In such undesirable and dangerous situations, clean water will get contaminated and air would turn poisoned. Ms. Roy sighs in *My Seditious Heart*, "[i]f there is a nuclear war, our foes will not be China or America or even each other. Our foe will be the earth herself. The very elements—the sky, the air, the land, the wind and water— will all turn against us. Their wrath will be terrible"(3). The earth will become unusable for human habitation and cultivation as soon as nuclear war breaks out. It will be engulfed in toxic fumes and flames. According to Arundhati Roy, the leaders of the two nations are hankering after the nuclear arms. However, what they actually require is enough clean food to feed everyone in their own nations.

As far as Ms. Roy is concerned, nuclear testing spell the end for freedom, wealth, environment and a bright future for every citizen of a nation. In 1998, the president of the United States was given political justifications for conducting nuclear testing by then-prime minister of India, Vajpayee (Ctd. Roy, *The End of Imagination* 55). Arundhati Roy's study indicates that "Suffered" and "Victim" a result of wartime aggression from China and

Pakistan were the primary concerns that PM Vajpayee brought to the president's attention. But, three reasons have been established by Šumit Ganguly, an Indiana University political science professor, for why India was forced to carry out nuclear tests in 1998. He says, ". . . three factors impelled India toward its 1998 nuclear tests: fifty years of critical political choices, influenced by ideology and the imperatives of statecraft; fitful scientific advances in India's nuclear infrastructure; and an increased perception of threat from China and Pakistan since the end of the Cold War" (149). Ganguly has provided valid justifications for the Indian government's explosion of nuclear weapons.

Arundhati Roy says that detonation of nuclear weapons harms ecosystem, perhaps resulting in the extinction of living things. According to Curt Covey and others, a nuclear war causes climate change. They say, ". . . the problem of long-term consequences of nuclear war represents not only an obviously critical issue for mankind, but also a stringent test of current understanding of the causes of climatic change" (25). Both the short- term and long-term impacts are difficult to lessen or eliminate. Acid rain is one of the many terrible outcomes of air and water pollution. The quality of human life declines as well. In conflict zones, the population will be severely affected by a number of ailments, including cancer, ulcers, and different swellings. Ms. Roy provides an illustration of one of these effects of the Iraq War. She points out, "[i]n southern Iraq, there has been a fourfold increase in cancer among children" (*War Talk* 65). The activities of leaders during the conflict have made people of Iraq their victims. It is not possible to live a tranquil life on the earth. Nothing will grow on it to provide sustenance and shelter for the living beings. Different components on the earth, both living and non-living things, are impacted by war zones. Nuclear war's horrific ramifications are too great for even mankind to bear. In a predicament context, Ms. Roy questions in *The End of Imagination*, "[b]urned and blind and bald and ill, carrying the cancerous carcasses of our children in our arms, where shall we go? What shall we eat? What shall we drink? What shall we breathe?" (47). The devastating impacts of war are unimaginable. Every problem is approached from a practical standpoint by Ms. Roy.

Wars don't give a nice and tranquil existence on this earth; instead, they bring about terrible conditions. Then, after surviving horrific results of nuclear war, such as swelling, ulcers, and cancer, majority of the people have no option but to die rather than live. In *The End of Imagination*, Ms. Roy bemoans prospect of a nuclear war, predicting such chaotic and extreme circumstances, saying that "[f]rom now on it is not dying we must fear, but living" (49). She is able to foresee the effects of nuclear war. She counsels the leaders of Pakistan and India not to start a war because of the terrible consequences. Ms. Roy calls on all residents to band together and defend a healthy, sustainable environment.

The terrible consequences of war are only felt after they have ended, never before they arise. The majority of people will perish as a result of detonation of nuclear weapons, regardless of their wealth, place, gender, or age. Hence, war is not a healthy thing for humans, as many educators have warned and continue to do. Renowned peace activists Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein both cautioned the world about potential ramifications of nuclear war and pushed for a peaceful conclusion to prevent "universal death" (Russell-Einstein-manifesto). After detonation of a nuclear bomb, Ms. Roy rightly predicts in *War Talk*, "[i]f nuclear weapons exist, then nuclear war is a real possibility. And Delhi is a prime target" (2). Nuclear weapons should not be possessed by any nation; else, war may break out. No nation should ever launch a nuclear war with India.

If nuclear weapons are detonated, everything is impacted, including people, wind, land, the sky, water, environment, animals, forests and tiny organisms. Thus, ruling classes of India and Pakistan ought to exercise caution when it comes to the potential consequences of thermonuclear war. Ms. Roy laments in *War Talk*, ". . . everything and everyone—every friend, every tree, every home, every dog, squirrel, and bird that I have known and loved—is incinerated, how shall I live on? Whom shall I love? And who will love me back?" (2). Every element of nature, whether living and non-living, is valued by Ms. Roy. Nuclear war has inconceivable and terrible impacts that cannot be lessened quickly. Through her works and speeches, Arundhati Roy has done all in her power to raise awareness of the harmful and catastrophic impacts of nuclear weapons. She takes issue with most things in the world.

Conclusion:

Arundhati Roy writes on humanitarian issues and is passionate about ensuring continued existence of humanity. Besides, she longs for environmental protection and examines and critiques regional, national and worldwide actions. Debarati Bandyopadhyay rightly says, ". . . she is an activist writing for a positive change in the state of affairs that can effect an improvement in our environment, physical as well as human societal" (5). In her writings and speeches, there is no self-glorification. In her non-fictional works Ms. Roy combines painstaking research, passionate advocacy and gripping storytelling in a way that is characteristic of her writing style. She challenges laws and policies that prioritize the interests of corporations over the well-being of common people and ecosystems by using forceful language and striking imagery to make complex social and environmental issues understandable. An eco-critical reading of her writings reveals the manner in which she has skillfully combined art and activism. In fact, Arundhati Roy's eco-criticism displays relationship between nature and literature. Her eco-critical writings reject the notion of human supremacy and argue that the world's problems arise from bad developmental strategies all the people now pursue. The officials don't take environmental preservation into account. The tranquil existence on the earth is disrupted by these choices. Thus, Ms. Roy has

achieved the pinnacle of her literary career as a non-fiction writer. Her works can be treasure to readers as well as to writers who are interested in eco-critical writings.

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