

Research on the "Ecological Harmony" Consciousness of Foster's "India Trip"

Linjia Gao^{1, a}

¹ Sichuan Minzu College, English Department, Kangding, Sichuan, China, 626001

^aemail,

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Abstract. The famous British novelist Foster's "trip to India" contains profound ecological thoughts, reflecting the ecological crisis between man and nature, man and man, and between conquest and domination. The novel strongly criticized the strong sense of power created behind the crisis, advocating the desire to return to nature, into nature, and to discover nature, with a view to building the ecological holism of harmony between man and nature, man and man and man. The ecological view embodied in the "trip to India" expresses Foster's pursuit of human survival and caring, the pursuit of poetic dwelling and the search for a more lasting human home.

Introduction

Foster (1879-1970) is the 20th century British famous novelist and literary theorist, he and Woolf, Joyce, Lawrence is known as the British 20th century's greatest literary master. His life has created six novels, of which "India trip" is his most representative works, has always been regarded as the British contemporary novel masterpiece. In his novels, interpersonal harmony, nature protection and social justice are always the focus of his focus and the theme of creation, and this thought vividly in the "trip to India" to be reflected and revealed.

Ecological literature is to explore the relationship between literature and the natural environment for the purpose, by examining the contemporary world of natural environment and cultural spirit of ecological imbalance, to look at modern human thought, culture and civilization and many other complex issues. Today, when we rethink Foster's complex and sophisticated classics, we can be surprised to find that there are deep ecological revelations in the works. In this paper, from the perspective of ecological criticism theory, from the three points of Professor Lushu Yuan proposed to start, that is, natural ecology, social ecology and spiritual ecology, the "trip to India" in-depth analysis, to dig out the works reflected in the survival of the human worries and care, the poetic dwelling and looking for a more lasting pursuit of the ideal of human homes.

The Unity Harmony between Man and Nature

Anthropocentrism is the primary criticism of ecological literature researchers' anti-ecological ideas. Anthropocentrism is the idea of the survival and development of mankind as the highest goal, which requires that all human activities should follow this value goal. "The main source of mankind is the anthropocentrism that dominates human consciousness and behavior for thousands of years." [1] The famous American historian Lynn. "[1] The famous American historian Lynn. White also points out that "Jewish - Christianity is anthropocentrism is the ideological and cultural roots of the ecological crisis and the most human-centered doctrine of mankind in the world." [2] Christian doctrine constitutes all human values and ideas basis. (Animal, plant, mineral, lifeful and inanimate), including the earth itself, for the sake of mankind, for the sake of mankind and created.

As a devout Christian, Mrs. Moore firmly believes that God is everywhere and even in exotic India is no exception. However, India, with its vast land, numerous ecology, changing climate and different races, constitute the epitome of nature, the vast majority of Christian doctrine in the face of complex India is difficult to explain the meaning of the existence of nature. In the vast, mysterious world, there are still areas where human consciousness cannot understand. As the Malabar cave echoes to her the "everything that exists, everything is worthless" [3] the crisis of faith. The

Malabama Cave Story is the central part of the second part of the novel "Grotto". Foster spent a third of the length of the original cave description of the cave: "than all the spirit are long, more than the world of all old, a human civilization tentacles never touched the place." [3] And those People are dizzy, chaotic, meaningless, empty and no change Malabar cave symbolizes the vast universe that humans must face and cannot understand. In the vastness of nature, mankind is only a small part of its small, if the human attempt to use nature, control of nature, it is only wishful thinking.

India is a symbol of nature. In the "Indian", Foster drastically describes and portrays nature, proactively proclaims his ecological nature, in his eyes, the Hornets, birds, flies and even the moon, soil, rock and air can be carried out with people Dialogue and communication, even low wild animals such as snakes are also as sacred as god. As the novel depicts: "India's animals cannot tell the indoors and outdoors. Bat, rats, birds and insects will always be indoors as indoor, built fossa. Regardless of indoor and outdoor, for them are the normal products of the immortal jungle." [3] Foster's description of nature completely subverts the human-centered" anthropocentrism "of other animals and plants, subverting the long-term literary thought the relationship between the foil.

The Harmony between People

Compared with the natural ecology, social ecology involves the social interaction between people, especially the discordant interpersonal relationships and alienated interpersonal contacts. As Professor Lu Shiyuan's three-point law states: "Social ecology is based on the political and economic life of human society as the object of study." [4] Concerned about the relationship between people. Foster's work is not only concerned with the current political and economic life, but also his attention on the exchanges between people and through these interpersonal relationships reflect the differences, barriers, conflicts and deviations. "India" is the performance of this idea most vividly. In this work, we can see Foster's strong and persistent idea of interpersonal harmony, the connection between people, the ecology of Eastern and Western races and heterogeneous cultures.

Racial discrimination or racial contradiction is the main reason for the harmonious relationship between crisis and interpersonal relationship. Foster in his novel to varying degrees to reflect the British "stunted heart" of this idea, and "India" this work is the ultimate embodiment of this idea. "Poorly developed heart" mainly refers to the British character of a major flaw, the performance of the relationship between people and the gap between the conflict. "False hypocrisy, philistine reality, indifference and stubbornness, seeking full reproach, cautious, lack of fantasy, these characteristics in any country's middle class will find, but in the United Kingdom they have become a national character." [5] However, this defective national characteristics in the South Asian subcontinent - India found suitable for the growth of the soil, become add up to grow up. In the novel, through a series of events depicting the British officials and their wife in India has always put a pair of arrogance, indifference, discrimination, exclusion of alien and lack of sympathy for the general attitude. As the article began with Lenny and the debut of the mother of India, he said: "We are here to practice justice and to maintain peace." [3] Lonnie also said: "I came here to work, Power to control this sad country ... we are not friendly in India, will not be friendly later, we have more important things to complete." [3] Lenny as the representative of the British colonists to savior of the identity came to India, but their actions in India is full of brutal oppression and ruthless plunder.

Racial contradictions have become an insurmountable gap between the East and the West, and cultural conflicts have also caused the contradiction between the two peoples. In the "Indian", Foster tried to Aziz as the representative of the Indians and Philip as the representative of the British between the different cultural exchanges between the bridge. However, the rape affair confirmed that such efforts were futile. This interrogation trial raises the antagonism and hatred of the two peoples, allowing us to see the contrast and collision of different national cultures and characters. This conflict is worrying and more devastating. "The purpose of the trial is not only to reveal the truth of the storm, but the political documents that are reflected behind the violence - the cultural conflict between the colony and the colony." [6]

In short, the novel on the one hand through the racial contradictions and cultural conflict point of view of the industrial society of human nature of the natural nature of depression and deprivation of human freedom and dignity of the harm, attacked the essence of capitalism caused by human nature alienation, interpersonal the relationship between the disharmony, resulting in a serious social ecological imbalance. On the other hand, through the goodness of Muer and Aziz and others, the relationship between love and equality and fraternity, expressed Foster's desire to establish a connection between man and man, harmony of man and nature good long-cherished wish.

The Harmony between Man and the Self

"We seem to be increasingly indulging in the form of culture, society, technology, the media and the survival of the consumer code, but the cost is to lose their spiritual life." [4] Under the impact of the scientific and technological revolution, human "Law" completely lost balance, people in the material "in the harvest lost the" heart "of the intention, a deeper ecological crisis occurred in the human spirit. The study of spiritual ecology is human inner emotional life and spiritual life, mainly refers to the relationship between people and their living environment, including the natural, social and cultural environment. Through careful reading, we can easily find the main characters of the novel Aziz and Adela has been in a state of mental confused, inner thoughts and external behavior cannot be unified. Adelaide is still shallow, full of fantasy. She came to India just to meet her own curiosity, can see the real India. However, her special identity makes her fall into deep self-contradiction.

However, the participation of the Azerbaijan community volunteered to organize the Malabar cave expedition to exacerbate her inner self-contradiction. Her potential female consciousness and long-term blocked human nature was finally inspired by a rock of sun drying. So she realized the problem of her marriage: "she and Lonnie - we did not love each other ..." [3] She really realized: "she and Lonnie have a respect between each other and like a dark animal body The kind of demand that comes after the contact, but there is no passion that can be linked to them. "[3] Because of this awakening so suddenly, coupled with the hot weather and the echo of the cave, she made a terrible Illusion, mistakenly believe that Aziz in an attempt to rape her in the cave, they accuse Aziz. Standing in the courtroom, she transcends the color, transcends the class, transcends the culture, transcends the religion, transcends the fame, transcends the vanity, and more importantly transcends the inner weak oneself and she completes the salvation of the self. She realized that the accusation was only an excuse to cover up the confused, so that she found the real self, to achieve their own physical and spiritual unity of the body.

Similarly, Aziz has also experienced the struggle of contradictions and recovery. As an indigenous Indian, Aziz came from the marginalized colonial India, but he was influenced by Western advanced medical education. Due to the inspiration of European enlightenment thought, he often used modern European thought to guide the daily practice life in India. Thus, modern European thought and traditional Islamic thought coexist in his ideology, leading to a complete division of the subjective consciousness. Aziz and his compatriots were often subjected to the British colonists' ruthless and rude treatment, but they were helpless and helpless. Living in this environment, he has been in the spirit of contradictions. However, the unfair trial of the court made a radical change in his contradictory thought, so that he embraced a unique way of physical and spiritual recovery - the awakening of the nation-state consciousness, and he finally got rid of the double The distress of consciousness. He knew from the experience of his own colonial bullying, rebellious ugly face, and finally able to face the Indian people's hardship life. Hoping to unite the Indian people, beyond the differences of faith and religious disputes, rise against the British colonial slavery, calling for the birth of New India. So at the end of the novel, he proclaimed to Philding that "India is going to be an independent country! All foreigners are all out! Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are all united! Long live! Long live! "[3]

No matter how to understand, as two separate individual life, they are beyond their own class and culture to try to touch each other, and forced himself to face the real heart, to achieve self-salvation.

Conclusion

To sum up, Foster in the "trip to India" carefully portrayed the whole process of mankind and it represents the ideal of heaven and earth unity. It is the expansion of the desire of the British expansion of the territory to make their own set foot on the land of India, and then the plundering of India's natural resources, the formation of the British and the Indian people between the vicious circle of interpersonal relationships, and human internal and external not a unified mental state. However, human beings only love nature, into nature and return to nature, sentimental nature can live in harmony with nature in order to achieve the highest level of harmony between man and nature. Only to achieve the unity of man and nature, the link between people in order to rebuild the imbalance of the spiritual ecology, so as to build a harmonious ecological holism ideal and poetic dwelling on earth. Thus, the "trip to India" is not only a trip to India, but also a trip to the West or even to a more sought-after human home trip.

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