

The Issue of Environment as Seen Through William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*

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Abstract: The issue of environment is a constant concern of nations. Protecting the environment and keeping safe is the daily concern of many people. Many writers address the issue as the main theme of their work. Still the problem of it protection seems unsolved. William Golding in *The Lord of the Flies* has made it one of his work concerns. In novel under study the characters are stuck on a tropical island. The weather is not as favorable as it could be for them. It is hot and humid, with periodic storms and torrential rainfall, as is typical of a tropical island. The environment dictated its law to them. It has been used as a tool of exercising violent and savagery acts. Golding argues that human nature, free from the constraints of society, draws people away from reason toward savagery. The main objective of the current research is to try to apprehend the issues of environment portrayed from the beginning to the end of the novel. New criticism has been used to find out some of the reasons why Golding wrote the novel and his portrayal of the negative impacts of the characters' interactions on the isolated and hostile island.

Keywords: Environment, Ire, Issues, Resentments, Drawbacks

1. Introduction

Our environment is constantly changing, and as our environment changes so does the need to become increasingly aware of the environmental issues that are causing these changes. The issue of environment has been talked by many scholars and researchers in many of its aspects. The works of Barraza & Walford, 2002; Chuet al., 2007; Kuhlemeier, van den Bergh, & Lagerweij, 1999; Makki, Abd-El-Khalick, & Bou-jaoude, 2003; McBeth, Hungerford, Marcinkowski, Volk, & Meyers, 2008; Tuncer, Ertepinar Tekkaya, & Sungur, 2005 are of good illustration. At the center of the debate we have man and his unlimited needs and wants. Over the past century, the average temperature of the Earth has risen by 1.8°F. Over the next one hundred years, scientists are projecting another 0.5 to 8.6°F rise in the temperature¹. The cause of this temperature

change is human activities that have released large amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (such as methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases) into the atmosphere.

"It has been clear for decades that the Earth's climate is changing, and the role of human influence on the climate system is undisputed,"

This statement from Valérie Masson-Delmotte, a senior scientist at the University of Paris-Saclay, explains how harmful human being could be for its environment. Imam A. Hanafy, in his article entitled *Deconstructing Dichotomies: An Ecocritical Analysis of William Golding's Lord of the Flies* writes that environment is something that remains still and eerily silent; yet it is immensely powerful and can have a long lasting effects. Since the advent of man, he has been experimenting with nature and his surroundings. As soon as his means of food, shelter and covering were met, man started exploiting nature for the sake of surplus, leisure and in order to satisfy his beastly and curious nature. [1] As you can see, human beings depend on nature. It is nature, the

¹seaturtles.org/our-work/our-programs/fighting-climate-change/?gclid=CjwKCAjwiY6MBhBqEiwARFSCP4IZU4753gWxKDd

environment where we live that dictate the law. But very often man consider himself superior to nature. On the same vain Harold Fromm writes:

Nature, whose effects on man were formerly immediate, is now mediated by technology so that it appears that technology and not Nature is actually responsible for everything. This has given to man a sense that he mentally and voluntarily determines the ground of his own existence and that his body is almost a dispensable adjunct of his being. This is modern man's own peculiar mythology. [2]

In reality man is not so powerful over nature. He just has the power of the technologies he is using. The immediate consequences of that is the rapid destruction the environment.

The massive increase in natural disasters, warming and cooling periods, and different types of weather patterns, people need to be a lot more cautious with the way they lead their lives in conjunction with the types of environmental issues our planet is facing. The massive emission of CO₂ on the air is another phenomenon that fears people. These emissions are estimated to have prolonged the current interglacial period by at least 100,000 years. [3] Sea level rise will continue over many centuries, with an estimated rise of 2.3 metres per degree Celsius (4.2 ft/°F) after 2000 years. This is the case of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* which embodies among other aspects, the issue of environment. The novel puts a tress on how dangerous human beings could be either willingly or unconsciously to the environment they live in. In that prospect, the present research work will shed lights on the perception of the author about environment throughout his work in one hand and on the other hand it raises the negative impacts of some protagonists on the place they were divinely offered.

2. The William Golding Perception of the Issue Environment

William Golding is described as "a religious poet who writes novels"; in all his work he is profoundly disturbed by the power of evil in the world. *Lord of the Flies*, is in many, a parody of one of the most famous adventure stories for boys, as in *Coral Island* of R. M. Ballantyne where the three castaway boys after numerous exciting adventures, recall their days spent on the island as an idyllic interlude, although they had experienced many hardships. In this novel understudy, he used Ecocriticism [3]. Even the title *Lord of the Flies* is significant and carries multiple interpretations. *Lords* might refer to magnificence, beauty, grace², and *The Flies* might give reference to whatever is related to death and decay³. Even the titles of the chapters revealed the contrast Golding wanted to show in his novel. At the beginning of the novel, Golding's castaways find themselves in an ideal surrounding - there is plenty of fruit for the picking, the climate is warm, and there are wonderful lagoons and

beaches for swimming.

The shore was fledged with palm trees. These stood or leaned or reclined against the light and their green feathers were hundred feet up the air. The ground beneath them was a bank covered with coarse grass [4]

He shows that the discovered island was untouched till the arrival of the boys; he describes the environment as a virgin one that was not connected to any civilization and which was pure nature. The Ocean, the lagoon, the tree and even the sand of the bank keep their initial colors and one's could see far away "to a point at infinity" But things stop being well with the introduction of our protagonist Ralph to that perfect area. With the introduction of "boys" to that almost perfect environment, William intended to destroy the perfect place he pictures. He willingly introduces "boys" who are -among the two genders that exist- most destructive. Unlike girls who are caring and neat, boys are negligent and really destructive. Though they were threatened by external dangers, the boys begin to quarrel among themselves, their own inner natures and desires come to the fore and they revert to savagery and destroyed their Environment.

After his naval service in the World War, Golding has lived by teaching, and these two facets of his private life are closely reflected in his written work. For example, only a person with practical experience of teaching small boys could re-create so effectively the psychology of the "littluns" and their outlook on the world. Each of Golding's major novels to date, *'Lord of the Flies'* (1954), *The Inheritors* (1955), *Pincher Martin* (1956), *Free Fall* (1959), and *The Spire* (1964) is an unusually and carefully constructed fable, compelling as a narrative and far-reaching and disturbing in moral implication. *Lord of the Flies*, the simplest and most fully effective of these books, is in Golding's own words, "an attempt to trace the defects of society back to the defects of human nature"; the reader witnesses' parables of the human situation, in which a few cowering hopes can be seen by a light too uncertain to fix them in any overall philosophical design. A taste for cruelty is blended with an occasional command of fine pathos, producing an atmosphere which makes the reader shrink, while fascinating and astonishing him at the same time. Thus, for all its light touches, *Lord of the Flies* is like a fragment of night-mare, with the reader reluctantly compelled to admit that things could very well turn out that way and that there are not many steps of regression from cathedral choir to tribal savagery. With poetic imagination Golding faces the moral problems of his story in an honest manner, and leaves a bitter trail of fear, inhumanity and death. It is a novel of tragic force and deep moral power. Regarded purely as a story, it is excellently constructed and worked out, with the various children just sufficiently individualized and the tension build up steadily to the shattering climax of the closing chapters in which Ralph finds himself outlawed and hunted as a tribal scapegoat and potential sacrificial victim. As a story, then *Lord of the Flies* is a very fine romance in the classical tradition. Yet none of the things which preoccupy Golding as a moral philosopher are seriously sacrificed by the novel's

2 At the beginning of the novel Golding pictured an island that is full of beauty.

3 Flies always come for something in decomposition.

plot. Throughout, there broods a sense of conjunction between the inner (spiritual) and outer (physical) world; there is an instantaneous sense of nature; fear and paranoia are distributed where they belong. The author's sense of animal pain and horror is governed by the sanity of the natural historian. Piggy, Ralph, Simon and the boys who paint themselves and turn savage, are alive and form a recognizable society. The whole effect, realistic and anti-mythical, is better grounded than most of the book's idyllic predecessors like *Coral Island*.

3. Critical Analyses

The action begins on a minor key. There are vague references to the airplane crash (we are never told what the boys were doing or where they were going on the ill-fated flight). And Ralph is introduced and contrasted, the conch 'which is to become a symbol of legal authority) is discovered and used, and the first assembly serves as a device to introduce the other boys. Gradually the setting becomes a little less hazy: the plane, we are told, crashed in a storm but was it also shot down? Some sort of atomic war is going on in the world outside in the course of which the boys were being evacuated but to where? And there is some hope that the war itself will one day end. The circumstances on the island are also kept deliberately vague: we are never given even an approximate indication of how many boys there are, and even the fruit which sustains them is seldom mentioned by name, Golding being content with some such phrase as 'acres of fruit trees'. except for subsequent mention of coconuts and bananas, the reader is told only of 'that other olive-grey, jelly-like fruit With its deliberate vagueness of background and surroundings, the story depends for its verisimilitude on the attitudes and behaviours of the boys themselves, and this aspect is being done; there is a desire to conform to their previous existence through a strict code of rules, while Ralph retains his leadership because he serves as a constant reminder of and comforting link to the adult world. Gradually the atmosphere is transformed as the well-brought-up little boys begin to succumb to their environment and their own natures.

Jack himself, who at first shared with the others a feeling of repugnance at drawing blood soon begins to behave like an animal on the hunt The taboos of the old life become less effective, rescue itself becomes a hopeless, almost-forgotten vision; strange, sadistic emotions are experienced with tribal savagery. Then, like all primitive societies, the castaways are made fearful by rumour and superstition, until their behavior is more like that of forest 'creatures' than human beings. They feel the need to appease the unknown with ritual and sacrifice, they murder, torture, and paint themselves, until, eventually; their original personalities are transformed beyond recognition. 'This was not bill. This was a savage whose image refused to blend with that ancient picture of a boy in shorts and shirt'. At the close of the novel, after the hunting of Ralph-who

alone of the survivors has managed to preserve some of the polish of civilization, at least in his outlook on life if not in his physical appearance-the metamorphosis is complete, and the rescuing officer sees before him a battered collection of 'small savages'.

4. The Issues of Environment as Seen in *Lords of the Flies*

Taken place on coral island in the Pacific, a wonderful place for good life, *Lords of the Flies* gets everything to show a good relationship between the schoolboys. Left to their own devices, there is fruit to eat, a clear pool for swimming, and in the forest there are piglets to be hunted and as in old time there are lenses to make fire. They cut off trees for the building of shelters, organize themselves to survive and tried to make their presence known by boats. But the situation turns out and they started ill-treated they environment and meanwhile persecuting themselves. With the blood and entrails of pigs thrown everywhere, the massacre of Simon and Piggy let to the nature, the environment changes aspect through boys' actions. Those negative impacts on the environment caused by the boys' actions can be full in our actual life style. As the boys destroyed the forest for hunting, we also do so for making charcoal, build houses, making furniture; we also destroyed forest for urbanization, agricultural purposes too.

4.1. The Setting

The setting of *Lord of the Flies* is the physical environment in which action occurs. It is a common literary element of every story. However, when it is used eloquently, it can be seen as brilliant device that aids in the development of a story. Golding participation in the War, led appear in his novel how our environment is sacrificed, and the way it can determine our behaviors Through *Lord of the Flies*, William Golding, focuses on depicting his setting in great detail. He utilizes the setting, to motivate character behavior, foreshadow events that will take place, and also to represent the values held by the characters. At the beginning of the novel, the characters discover that they are stranded on an island with no other humans. Since all of the characters are children, they are inexperienced on how to handle grave situations. Considering they are all by themselves, their environment forcefully arranges them into two groups. One of the groups is the hunters which will go out and kill animals for food. This must be created; otherwise, all the characters shall die. The boy who will take on this challenge will be Jack.

Jack, at the beginning of the novel, was a very considerate and caring. An example of this takes place in chapter one, where he is about to kill a pig but did not have the heart to do it. However, as the novel proceeds, his environment, the forest, and his new role of hunter will change him to an uncaring, selfish savage. The other group that will co-exist with the first stays behind non-violent works such as building huts or creating weapons. A result of having two groups

within the whole, a leader must emerge in order to keep the two groups working efficiently. Since there is no adult on the island to take on the responsibility, the character's environment once again forces them to elect a leader. The person who is elected is Ralph. He is forced to be organized and insightful on how to keep everyone alive. This is shown through him, organizing a way for people to voice their opinions in his meetings. It is also shown through him suggesting that they build shelter, hold signal fire and appointing people to take on certain parts in that task. Golding also uses the setting in order to foreshadow events that will happen or actions of characters. At the beginning of the novel, he illustrates the island in a fashion that makes it seem heavenly. This description makes the island too good to be true and the reader will realize that throughout the rest of the novel.

Golding starts out the chapter with "Over the island the build-up of clouds continued". Golding moves on to describe the storm in a very cryptic way. He discusses the gusty wind, thunder and lightning and this makes the reader feel as if something wicked will happen. Oddly enough, something unfortunate does happen. The boys who were hunters were having a meeting and they saw a figure crawling in the forest. In reaction to this, they went to the forest and started beating the figure believing it was the beast, an animal, which they believed was trying to hinder their rescue. Instead they find out that they were actually beating their friend Simon. Unfortunately, they beat him to death. These were two examples that display the way in which Golding used the setting to foreshadow events.

Golding also used setting to delineate values and the state of mind of the characters. For example, in chapter 5 the group splits up into two groups because Jack believed that Ralph was not qualified to be leader of the entire group and didn't want to follow his orders. Therefore, the leader of one group was Ralph and the leader of the other group was Jack. Jack's group moved into the forest to live. Golding decides for that group to move there because that group is evil, and savagery. This is what most people believe to be the place where savages live and where the strongest kill the weak. He then has Ralph and his followers who are depicted as a little more benevolent and democratic live on the beach. He chooses the beach because that is where the shelter was and all the supplies of the characters and meeting place. Therefore, through these two environments it can be said that Golding depicted the two types of people-savages or the ill of the human spirit and the civilized.

The setting in the *Lord of the Flies* is quite significant in the development of the story. William Golding uses it to motivate character behavior, foreshadow events and represent his character's personalities. He did an excellent job in painting a setting that did more than play a background but a literary element that helped make the novel more entertaining.

4.2. Environmental Impact on Human Behaviour

How does environment impact human behavior?

Environment is an extremely important part of one's life because it determines how someone is as a person. That then allows for there to be a question of how human behavior triggers rituals. Rituals are a big part of people's lives whether religious or not; some rituals include daily routines. People tend to be passionate about rituals, due to their environment, and the fact that it allows them to escape stressful situations by engaging in activities. As a result, people commit to these thoroughly, which has a strong impact on their behavior, which can result in hidden danger toward others and themselves.

In the book, *Lord of the Flies*, William Golding, portrays many examples on how environment affects human behavior in rituals. It is about a large group of boys who are struck on an island trying to survive and govern themselves till help comes. After a series of events, the boys or the littluns come across the belief that there is «The Beast». They believe different possibilities on what the beast could be and how the island created it. In reality, the beast is a dead parachute that fell from aircrafts in the middle of the book. The dead body casts a shadow which fears the littluns. "We began well; we were happy. And then" said Ralph... The vivid horror of this, so nakedly terrifying, held them silent the platform was full of arguing, gesticulating shadows seemed to be the breaking up of sanity... 'If there's a beast, we'll hunt it down! We'll close in and beast!' Said Jack. the beast is part of the flaws of the island. It brings out the savagery and the animalistic side in the littluns because they get continuous thoughts to kill it. Each of the littluns has disorderly thoughts and fear about the beast and Golding displays the dark side of human nature when in danger. The beast becomes a dominant force in their lives creating madness between each other and arguments, but it also becomes a ritual.

Everything was normal in the beginning until things like 'beast' caused change and brought up a fear within the littluns. Every day after that, they gradually became paranoid and got the feeling to get rid of this so called 'beast' so it wouldn't be a worry for them anymore. This supports the claim of the littluns being passionate about the rituals and it overtaking them. By analyzing this, it is uncovered that the children don't realize that their environment is affecting them and it is going to lead the situation to become more detrimental and violent or someone being harmed.

4.3. Human Impact on Environment

Human impact on the environment or anthropogenic impact on the environment includes changes to biophysical environments and to ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural resources [5] caused directly or indirectly by humans. Some of the human activities that cause damage to the environment on a global scale include population growth, [6] overconsumption, overexploitation, pollution, and deforestation, to name but a few. Some of the problems, including global warming and biodiversity loss pose catastrophic risks to the survival of the human race, [7] and some experts attribute this crisis to overall human overpopulation. [8]. With Golding we understand the

importance of respecting our environment and remaining environmentally accountable throughout our activities. Protecting the environment and supporting sustainable development is central to our generation and the next. We can see in *Lord of the Flies* the ways; Jack order for the forest burning and we wonder how they could survive just after? Golding let us appreciate and draw the conclusion by ourselves. When we come mindless and pursuing our selfish and only goal.

They make a signal fire to alert for rescuer. Trees and branches are using, without making grow a plant throughout they duration on the island. Only their survival was in cause. The fruits were picked ripe or not. Jack since hunting become savage and then participate to Simon death. His blood stained on the sand and carry to their swimming pool. The presence of *Flies* that gives title to the novel explains more the unclean conditions in which they were living. Instead of burring the head of the pig, they picked it on a stick as a gift to the imaginary beast. (Ritual) Calling *Flies* corrupted they environment.

The situation described in the novel can also be extend to our current treatment of the environment. In the twenty first century, nothing changed so much in our relation to the nature. Our planet is warming, the climate change and change our activities as a result of our activities effects done on it. The efforts should be global to regulate the planet warming.

5. Lord of the Flies: From the Fiction to the Real Social Environment

Towards the end of the story in the chapter View to Death, in *Lord of the Flies*, Jack slowly separates from Ralph and creates his own tribe. He convinces some of the littluns to join him and they go hunt and eventually kill a sow. Afterwards, they eat the sow and celebrate. “The hunters took their spears, the cooks took spits, and the rest clubs of firewood. A circling movement developed and a chant... ‘kill the beast! Cut his throat! Spill his blood’” [9]. The children are so into the ritual and celebrating their sacrifices that they are being consumed by chaotic thoughts to kill because of the island. The children being on the island and its dark aura caused them to have a change in their behavior their behavior. The fact that they were staying on the island with no adults, no sense of security, and no form of control over their minds it caused them to become something that was not their normal selves. The children have no idea what they were doing because they were being controlled by the ritual in a negative way. The chant, dancing and war paint that were occurring continuously is a way for them to forget about their troubles but eventually led them to harm people. They kill two of the children and believing that it was “the beast”. They are allowing the environment having an influence over them. Environment will always be part of human identity and it will always affect them in some shape or from either in a positive or negative way.

Written in 1954, *Lord of the Flies* own much to the Second World War. In addition to its other resonances, *Lord of the Flies* is in part, an allegory of the cold war. Thus, it is deeply concerned with the negative effects of war on individuals and for social relationship. Composed during the cold war, the novel’s action unfolds from a hypothetical atomic war between England and the “red”, which was a clear word for communists, Golding thus presents the non-violent tension that were unfolding during the 1950s as culminating into a fatal conflict a narrative strategy that establishes the danger of ideological, or “cold”, warfare, becoming hot. Moreover, we may understand the conflict among the boys on the island as a reflection of the conflict between the democratic powers of the West and the communist presence throughout China, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union.

Ralph, an embodiment of democracy, clashes tragically with Jack, a character who represents a style of military dictatorship similar to be west’s perception of communist leaders such as Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong. Dressed in a black cape, with flaming red hair, Jack also visually evokes the “red” in the fictional world of the novel and the historical USSR, whose signature colors were red and black. As the tension between the boys comes to a bloody head, the reader sees the dangerous consequences of ideological conflict. The arrival of the naval officer at the conclusion of the narrative underscores these allegorical points. The officer embodies war and militaristic thinking, and as such, he is symbolically linked to the brutal Jack. The officer is also English and thus linked to the democratic side of the cold war, which the novel vehemently defends. The implications of the officer’s presence are provocative: Golding suggests that even a war waged in the name of civilization can reduce humanity to a state of barbarism. The ultimate scene of the novel, in which the boys weep with grief for the loss of their innocence, implicates contemporary readers in the boy’s tragedy. The boys are representatives, however immature and untutored, of the war time impulses of the period.

William Golding, in *Lord of the Flies* highlights the way forests participate to the survival of the littluns. They cut off branches and collected dead wood to make their signal fire. They built shelters from rains and violent winds; even the foods, (Pigs or fruits) were drawn from it. But here the main cause of the deforestation was not either Agricultural or survival. As Eric said:

“Listen, Ralph. Never mind what’s sense. That’s gone_”

“Never mind about the chief_”

“_you got to go for your own good.”

“The chief and Roger_”

“_yes, Roger_”

“They hate you, Ralph. They’re going to do you.”

“They’re going to hunt you tomorrow.”

The forest has been destroyed in *Lord of the Flies* just by hate. Jack setting fire in the forest reflects his deepening contempt for nature and demonstrate his militaristic, violent character. As describe Golding “The fire reached the coconut palms by the beach and swallowed them noisily. A flame, seemingly detached, swung like an acrobat and licked up the

palm heads on the platform. The sky was black. The island was scorched up like dead wood”.

Shown in *Lord of the Flies*, the destruction of the Whole forest, contribute to the rescue of the boys because the flame resulting from the burning was signal an alert for chaotic situation. William Golding stopped the novel on that deforestation because at all points of view, the boys come to destroy they only and major source of their survival, then without rescuer they were going to die. Dying is the reaching point we are tending nowadays due to our environment mistreating. Because of deforestation, the earth is warming, the fast growing up of the world population, combined to they will to improve our living conditions, conduct to the creation of many kind of engines rejecting tons of carbon dioxide since forests are diminishing, the absorption of those pollutants are limited. Air is becoming more and more polluted and lungs, heart or eyes diseases start increasing. Another thing is that deforestation goes also with the destruction of fauna. Then some species of animals and insects disappeared too. Without forests, deserts install, back of the trees for drugs become rare, and treating diseases in some traditional way comes handicapped. Environmental pollution has negatively affected the life of both human-being and animals. Almost all of our gains in the fields of industrial progress, science and technology had so far been realized at the cost of our health. Even our flora and fauna were found to be threatened with extinction. Strongly used nowadays, the term pollution suggests different ideas and qualifies a multitude of action that damages the environment. It designates without any ambiguity the effect of varied pollutant freed in the nature by man in the biosphere. Such is for example, the case of the carbon dioxide rejected in the atmosphere due to combustions or that of phosphates contained in the detergent that are poured with the urban sewages in rivers and other waters.

Environmental pollution is a phrase that refers to the ways people contaminate their surrounding and this is one of the most serious problems facing Africa today, after Hunger and Aids. This pollution can affect directly a man through the agricultural resources, water or biologic products. This can also affect him while impairing the physical objects that he has in his possession or the recreational possibilities of the environment. Even if all our achievements and industrial civilization really help us to climb partially the peaks of prosperity, environmental adversity can be seen at many steep: Air, soil and water pollution are the main we have to discuss. If Air pollution may cause severe lung-diseases like asthma, in *Lord of the Flies*, Piggy is the one who represents that air pollution. This help to understand the bad air quality that exists with the use of planes, vehicles, boat, mercury and bomb. Soil pollution is most of the time visible in the heavily populated areas and near cities. William Golding expressed how boys dealt with the wastes, blood and entrails of pigs throwing on the island without care. The struggle against pollution is determined by a good knowledge of the causes of this phenomenon. We distinguished highly polluting activities and fairly or weakly polluting activities. This

classification has been done according to the number of people engaged in these activities or to the degree of specific emission.

This situation seems to be the same as in the normal life in which human beings are given a fabulous place and they finally end up mistreating it. As we compare it to our daily life, we could notice that it is the same reality because our government forbids us to cut down trees anyhow, yet people are doing it to please their own lust and desires (wood/charcoal for cooking, timber for making furniture....). To conclude, we can say that wherever mankind is put, is liable to destruction. Environment should be safeguarded by concise and clear regulations and whoever comes to break them should face the hardness of the law.

6. Conclusion

Life is always motion and change. Fed by the fruits and sun and soil, water and air, we are constantly growing and increasing, destroying and dying, progressing and organizing. And as we change, the world changes with us. Environmental quality has deteriorated during past two decades. This is because of the gap between the intent of the policy and the actual achievement. We get the obligation to rethink our relationship with the nature. The most common link human being shared. Our environment impacts on our health, behavior and decisions. Throughout *Lords of the Flies*, we understand man's abilities to destruction. The boy's relationships to the natural world generally fall into three categories: subjugation of nature, harmony with nature, and subservience to nature. The first is embodied by Jack whose first impulse was to track and kill pigs. His later action in setting the forest on fire reflects his deepening for nature. The second is embodied by Simon who finds beauty and peace in the natural environment as exemplified by his initial retreat to the isolated forest glade. The third is embodied by Ralph, he doesn't find peaceful harmony in the natural world; he rather understands like Jack it is as an obstacle to human life but while Jack responds to his perceived conflicts by retreating from the natural world, he stays on the beach, the most humanized part of the island. As Ralph done, we get to make a break and change vision about our environment. In order to change the destructive pattern of our current relationship to the environment, we have to develop a new understanding of technology's role in reducing the harmful effects of pollution. For example, the waste we produce should be recycle, one part to produce organic fertilizer and the second for achievement of new useful machines or gadgets. A lot of Acts like

Biodiversity Conservation Act, environment Protection Act, Wildlife Preservation Act, Water Pollution Prevention Act, Air Pollution Prevention Act etc. are enacted from time to time for environment preservation. [10] We are bent to the nature at any points of our existences, please let us save environment for the good of humanity, let us take more actions.

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