



RESEARCH PAPER

**Bitter Harvest: An Eco-critical Study of Food and Environmental
Devastation in *The Land of Milk and Honey***

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ABSTRACT

This research expounds the representation of food and environmental factors in contemporary fiction like Zhang's *The Land of Milk and Honey*. It utilizes Morton's 'Cultures of Taste/Theories of Appetite: Eating Romanticism' as a theoretical basis. The study explores protagonist's relationship with food and how food is centralized to depict degeneration of ecosystem and scarcity of resources. How the ethics of handling the environmental resources criticize the routinized real world capitalist practices and the representation of nature as an all-encompassing metaphor throughout the text. This study contributes to the present body of knowledge by engaging the ecological consciousness in the literary corpora and using an innovative framework for the research. The study elucidates how man as an extension of nature himself destroys it and as a result faces the music himself. Therefore, this study is a thought liberating endeavour to highlight the role of literature in environmental safeguard and preservation.

KEYWORDS Eco-Criticism, Food, Ethics, Nature, Ecological Consciousness

Introduction

It is believed that amusing literary fiction can do something to produce a positive change and altered outlook towards environment. Eco-critical literature deals with the human interaction and sustenance in natural environment. In recent times, Nature has acquired a position more than a scenic view in front of which human actions occur. Presently, nature has been dealt as an active participant in various plots. This importance is studied by scholars like *Lawrence Buell*, *Cheryll Glotfelty* and *William Rueckert*. They not only study the nexus of human and environmental relationship but also the poignant impact of human actions on the environment.

We explore the eco-critical aspects in *The Land of Milk and Honey* and it presents a dystopian landscape sharing with us the consequences of human decisions on the natural environment. The plot begins with the gloomy description of the world where food is scarce and relations are rotten. Naturally sourced materials are replaced by lab-developed and cultured food that neither contains the taste nor the nutrition of the naturally sourced edibles. This caused a perturbing impact on the protagonist's mental health as she tries to escape this dreary world by moving to an isolated island where there is a vacancy for a chef. The initial honeymoon phase of her visit elated her as she encounters the ingredients, she dreamt all her chef-life. From fresh greens, strawberries, caviar to different types of meat which never even dreamt of are at her disposal. However, she is unaware of the cost at which she is bestowed with these heavenly ingredients. No contact to the external world is allowed and social media is restricted.

No human interaction except the employer's daughter Aida. As the plot progresses the protagonist also gets to know that this job and the environmental luxuries have also cost her identity. She is forced to disguise as the employer's wife. The true face of the Elite Research Institute is revealed out of a façade of goodness. By the end, she gets to know the disguised evil of the Elite Research Institute. The complex and sacred relationship between the protagonist and the food is seen as a major driving force behind her actions. However, the devaluing of this holy aspect of her life by the Elite Research Institute caused a decline in her love for the heavenly island and the available luxuries.

By using the eco-critical lens, we have exposed the intricate balance between human actions and their effect on the ecosystem making Morton's *'Cultures of Taste/Theories of Appetite: Eating Romanticism'* as the theoretical cornerstone of this study. There is a need to analyse the harmful practices that lead to depleted natural environment. The textual analysis expounds the discourses of ecology, environmental degradation and human ethics in the malpractices. Nature is a dynamic part of this plot as it serves not only the background to the characters' actions but also contributes to their motives, actions and intentions. The role of food is deeply studied and its correlation to humans and the environment. The food is expanded from a symbol of hedonistic satisfaction to an ideological marker. There is also a deep scrutiny of the metaphors related to food and environment and their use in the text. There is also an interrogation of the social attitudes towards environmental damage and control.

The research shows the importance of food in the environmental studies. It also emphasizes the use of literature to bring attention to the contemporary food practices and their ethical means. The impact of these practices is studied in this paper. The role of literature in introducing environmental awareness in general masses.

The present study is impactful to enunciate the role of literature in invigorate ecological consciousness among the readers. The most prominent evil faced by the human society collectively nowadays is environmental depletion. It is a shared responsibility of non-scientific academia along with scientific episteme to highlight the gloomy impact of human material success on environmental depletion. Combining imagination with consciousness will lead to a better and far-reaching effects as people from all fields and walks of life can read leisure literature.

Literature Review

Environmental discourses are actually neo-colonial discourses as they unravel the Western hegemony on the material and ecological resources of the world. Human actions lead to a devastating impact on the environment by causing harm to the biosphere and non-human environment (Marland, 2013).

There is a 'slow violence' happening on the part of environment as us humans have adopted practices that lead to slow disastrous change in the ecosystem. Humans have violated environment badly (Nixon, 2011).

There is an intricate relationship of food and environment. The status of food is more than just a source of sustenance, rather it shows the complex discourses like colour, nationality and race. This includes not only production but also consumption and distribution of food. The violation of human rights through lab-cultured meat and greens cause the degradation of human environment (Estok, 2012).

During Covid-19 pandemic, all the communal practices were restricted due to lock-down and all the members of the society were confined to their own solitary bubble. The biggest setback was not being able eating out. This leads to the idea of '*The Land of Milk and Honey*' (Zhang, 2023). Everyone is a diner at the table of the earth and through this we can change our attitude towards food and as a result our attitude towards our environment. According to Chiha Kim, we share our energies and vitality in this food exchange (Estok, 2013).

There is a fake meat industry in Taiwan that produces lab-grown meat as many Taoists in the country believe that it is unethical and irreligious to kill animals before going to temples. As a result, this artificial meat is approved in the respective society despite its divergence from natural food practices (Huang, 2024).

Theoretical Framework

We extracted eight epistemic postulates from Morton's '*Cultures of Taste/Theories of Appetite: Eating Romanticism*' that serves as the basis for this study. Morton describes the culinary practices and their role in human environment building as well as social practices.

Morton argues that in romantic periods food consumption took a new turn and the status of food moved from a need to an aesthetic. Especially middle class used food as a medium of expression of culture and ethical basis. Food consumption moved to a more reflexive act of self-awareness and hedonism. As a result, it gave rise to performative role of consumption.

Morton describes appetite as a physical desire and desire as a broader human longing that encompasses physical and psychological needs as well. His manifesto is the interrelationship of food and desire. How physical appetite collides with the aesthetic aspects of food and intellect. This complex relationship shows the dynamic of culture and cravings that surround humans.

According to Morton, food becomes a metaphor of cultural identity that leads to nationalistic divides and colonialism. The historical usage of food to replace local identities and representation. This consumerist culture for example reduces the rich Chinese culture to 'eating Chinese' which reiterates the idea of global citizenship and the local identities.

Morton utilizes the idea of ecological imagination in his work. According to him, it is the ability to feel the coherence and internal linkage of all life forms in the environment. Nature is not just a pretty setting in the background of some story instead it has an active role in forming the plot especially in romantic literature.

The consumption and dietary habits of individuals lead to their ideological basis and identity. Food constructs your social and cultural identity as well as it is a basis of our sustainability. According to Morton capitalising food is a way of capitalizing human thoughts and identity. In capitalist societies, food resources are controlled to control human cognition.

Morton uses the concept of culinary nostalgia to identify the modern day culinary malpractices that lead to degraded environmental and cultural premises. The past is highlighted as a golden time free of corruption and adulterous practices. Certain foods

are described in a more glorified way to enunciate the importance of natural ways of food production.

In his book, Morton describes food as an agent of political or geographical affiliation in the times of social and political unrest. Food items from different regions show and reinforce cultural and geographical boundaries. For example, Indian food is characterized by high spice variety and fragrant curries in the West.

Food is not just a human-centred aspect of life, instead it has a deep ecological and philosophical ground as well. According to this approach, eating habits and food transcend the human centre of desire and leaps on to a broader level of understanding and identity. Posthuman means that it has decentralized humans from the centre of consumption and introduced culinary practices to a wider platform.

Research Methodology

In this study, we have followed qualitative textual analysis approach. The excerpts from the text are scrutinized using the above theoretical framework. Firstly, the condition of the ecosystem and environment before human malpractices. There is a detailed description of flora and fauna in their natural habitat

Secondly, the harmful impact and human intervention with the nature and ecological functioning. Textual evidences to validate the idea of human malpractices and their side effects.

Thirdly, the representation of elite research institute as a disguised evil apparently posing as a saviour of environment. The dual role of the institute to degrade natural environment and uncouth human will. Lastly, how the metaphors convey the multi-layered meaning of the story and support the idea of eco-critical motifs of the text. The role of metaphors to make story more intricate and balanced.

Textual Analysis

Before collapse

Here is the rest: I was an American stranded in England when America's borders closed; I was a cook as that profession lay dying. Both troubles shared one source, namely the smog that spread from a cornfield in Iowa and soon occluded the sun, smothering as it went fields of wheat in Canada and paddies of hard yellow rice in Peru. No more lemon trees fragrant on the slopes of Greece, no more sugarcane striping Vietnam, no more small, sweet Indian mangos. (Zhang, 2023, p. 09)

The above-mentioned excerpt is a luminous example of culinary nostalgia. The protagonist delineates the past life before the smog as a natural and coherent environment. The produce is natural and each area has a specialty to offer to one's taste buds. There is also an amalgamation of culinary nationalism where each country and region is divided based on the edible consumerism. The biodiversity is a multi-layered phenomenon exhibiting culinary boundaries as well as plethora of natural resources to be enjoyed by everyone on the planet. This excerpt also sets the tone of the novel about a drastic change in the ecosystem.

He never stored a strawberry cold. Close to the stem, he said, closest to the earth, their perfume is complex, not sugar: closer to flesh, the flesh of a loved one, not sanitized,

not anodyne, but full of many waters. Strawberries and spring, strawberries and musk, strawberries and sex flooded back as I crushed my tongue to sugars (Zhang, 2023, p. 16).

In this excerpt, we again see the overtones of culinary nostalgia as the protagonist starts to compare present day havoc to the golden days of the past. Here food adopts a greater meaning rather than just a basic need of humans. Culinary desires stretch out to become sensual desires. Just like the reinvigoration of youth in an old person's body. The sweetness of the food leads to the longing for the sweetness of good old days when everything was normal.

In picking season, we ate for weeks like the wealthy, bushel after bushel of prime fruit. It was economical. Strawberries and syrup, strawberries and rice, strawberries in vinegar and chilies and oil, as juice as mash as soup, strawberries eaten to excess in a race against the burning, punishing springs during which workers fell to heatstroke and the sun was a terror not a dream, and still they sprayed the field with pesticides and clawed what they could from the land until it dried, and withered, ready to burst into flame. Strawberries sat abandoned in the fields by season's end, so ripe as to be barely solid, warm as heart's blood. Ambrosia, they call that variety, the food of gods (Zhang, 2023, p. 18)

The description of spring and strawberries is used as a metaphor to describe the past glory. We can see how these strawberries not only provide as a means of the family's sustenance but also a source of pleasure, affluence and the shelter from the harshness of the nature. Nature is described here in a multitudinous way. In one way it is soft tender and mellow in the form of strawberries. While on the other hand, the same nature in the form of sun shows nature's tyrannous side that makes humans weak and tiresome. This shows a two way function of nature. It helps humans to grow and sustain while on the other hand, it curbs human actions that may leave everything out of order.

After collapse

Biodiversity fell. Wildlife and livestock perished for lack of feed. Scientists bickered over the smog's composition and politicians over whether pollution or lax carbon taxes or China or nuclear testing or America or Russia were to blame, and all the while the darkness, slightly acidic, ate its way through fertile fields. America plunged into famine while my career hung suspended by the sea—the wrong sea, the oily, inhospitable Atlantic. (Zhang, 2023, p. 09)

This paragraph shows the post-apocalyptic world where the world is covered in a poisonous smog that leads to the stunted growth of crops as well as the substance of other wildlife. Apparently, there is no reason behind it, yet there is an implication that it has to do something with the human actions. There is a 'slow violence' on the behalf of humans that lead to an inhospitable environment for the humans.

The flour puffed up in a fine gray cloud. No parsley, no sage, no produce of any sort. It was spring. March. But a false spring in which crops would fail for the third year running. Blame the smog's acidity, as some did, or anhydrites, or a lack of sun and morality—what it amounted to was skies that were gray and kitchens that were gray. You could taste it: gray. No olives, no quails, no grapes of the tart green kind for Champagne. I took stock of the restaurant's dwindling supplies: dusty tins, icy slabs of years old fish. Mostly it was bag after bag of the mung-protein-soy-algal flour distributed

by the government.
(Zhang, 2023, p. 10)

The negative impact of human actions to cope with the depletion of resources. The depiction of flour far from natural state and the inadequacy of other edibles describe the dystopian world created by human actions. The complex antagonism of human actions and moral standards is also seen. As we spectate the situation where sustenance is prioritized over the ethical means of production. This shows the negative impact of scientific and industrial improvement that curbs nature's normal growth due to their negligence of ecological world on the way to their material progress.

If we employ the concept of gastronomic materialism here, we can obviously see how food habits describe more than just sustenance of human beings in the modern world show their deranged ethics. The artificial flour and lack of other edibles show the lack of ethical standards in the modern world. All the morality shown by the capitalist society is either hollow or absent altogether.

If my eating habits grew peculiar on the mountain, his were outright sadistic. I was driven frantic by his refusal of chicken, fresh milk, salmon bellies, mashed and marinated quail eggs, partridge, abalone, elk. In my darkest moments I believed his hunger strike was mockery of the kind his previous owner had employed, another way to dismiss my profession as unskilled labor, another way of saying that what I did would never be good enough. The cat lost weight. The sight of his ribs was an insult that cut off my breath, made me yell and yell. (Zhang, 2023, p.24)

In this passage, we see how the abundance of materials in the surroundings still causes and anxiety and lack of sufficiency in the protagonist. This idea is reminiscent to the idea of appetite that is more than just food discussed in theoretical framework. The decline of having food by the cat leads to a lack of validation on the part of the protagonist. This leads to the ideology in her mind that she is not good enough of a cook as the past traumatic experience with her head chef lead her to think of her inadequacy as a good chef.

The sinister tone of the passage also foreshadows that something is not right either with the cat or with the food, which later turns out that the food is not produced from the natural resources therefore it was impossible for the cat to eat it. This shows the inadequate intervention of humans in the nature. Although there has been a variety of the edible luxuries at the hand, the lack of interest in them shows the lack of interest in the actions and endeavours of its owner.

The lack of interest from the cat also signifies the lack of interest in the efforts of industrial labour on the consumers' part. No matter what effort they make, they cannot compete with the natural produce.

To nouvelle and classique French fare we added Neolithic recipes free of dairy, medieval Italian recipes heavy on squash and almonds, early agrarian recipes so crammed with husky, fibrous grains that they would, in Aida's words, Make you shit till you see god... Never anything from her mother's side, nothing Korean. What a cliché, Aida said, rolling her eyes when I suggested she might miss kimchi. My mother didn't care about food. (Zhang, 2023, p. 30)

This excerpt shows Morton's idea of culinary nationalism. As we can see how each dish symbolizes certain national identity. This is the idea of gastronomic materialism where the food practices go beyond the human palate and forms their material and cultural identity. This shows food as a badge of a man's regional and geographical identity.

The idea of exclusion through food is also evident in this passage as we can see the initially unnamed protagonist mentions that there is no Korean food on the menu. This shows how food represents a complete geographical class and by excluding a food from menu one can eliminate the representation of a whole geographical region. Not caring about food leads to not caring about diverse nationalities all along. By not caring about one's national food, as is the case with Aida, signifies the breaking away from one's cultural heritage.

No more boars roamed the world above, no Öland geese, no sharks; the day I climbed the mountain, there vanished the wild larks. I knew, then, why the storerooms were guarded as if they held gold, or nuclear armaments. They hid something rarer still: a passage back through time (Zhang, 2023, p.21)

The above excerpt elicits the catastrophic contrast between the island and the outer world. The Elite Research Institute has unethically preserved the lost species that are only available to the capitalist high ranks. The businesspeople from all over the world can cherish these delicacies but nothing is available for the general masses who are forced to eat the unappetizing government supplied flour that is not even remotely like the original wheat flower.

The protection of the appealing meat animals by the Institute does not actively have a subject against which the agents are working. This definitely points towards the protection of resources by the elites from the general masses. This shows the theme of Gastronomic Materialism, where food acquires the position of material asset and serves as a basis for economic divide among humans.

The description that the different types of meats move out of the life of the protagonist the day she entered the island shows multiple meanings. It can be interpreted as her lack of connection to the nature due to the influence of greed and personal interest. Secondly, the diversity of the outside world will never be available to her once she signs the agreement. And lastly, the damage caused by the humans to their environment is irreversible.

I promised that your investments would lead to miracles, my employer said. Tonight, we dine on woolly mammoth. An incredulous silence swaddled the room. I am no tyrant. My employer removed his sweaty jacket. You are free to give up your portion of the Siberian mammoth our crews exhumed, by good fortune, as they were digging up Saavedra's seed bank. He folded back his cuffs. I see this discovery as a sign. A warning, if you will. Setting his wedding band by his fork, he said, Before you choose to leave, first consider how many are willing to eat from your abandoned plate. (Zhang, 2023, p.71)

This passage shows the extent to which human beings can go in the name of success and improvement. The resurrection of the woolly mammoth just for the sake of dining and hedonistic pleasures degrades human success itself. The negation of the claim of tyrant by the employer focuses on the ethical basis of acquisition of that meat

Humans have left behind the morality of acquisition and production and only the end goals seem to have a value in the modern world. The mournful condition of humanity is further emphasized by the last comment. The unequal distribution of basic rights such as food in the capitalistic society. The trickle-down effect is shown. The resources after fulfilling the needs of the elite will move down to the less privileged strata of the society hierarchically.

The first seed bank had been a project of Soviet scientists who, after the horrors of famine, vowed to collect every seed and grain on earth so as to safeguard future generations against disaster. So committed were these scientists that they gave their lives to protect the bank from Nazi siege. That was a miscalculation. Because they died, fools remained. (Zhang, 2023, p.77)

There is a description of the old times when the first famine hit the world and the humans truly desired to save it unlike the contemporary scientists of the novel. The preservation of the environment as human responsibility is seen. This incident is described to provide a contrast against the present day situation of the famine. However, we see that is a description of evil prevailing in the end. This foreshadows the future evil that is to be unmasked on the island.

The reference to the Nazi occupation adds the allegorical layer to the text. The protagonist openly disregards the Nazi overstepping and the bad effects that are to be borne by the environment as a result of these atrocities. This also shows that wars and battles do not only have a bad impact on the people but also the environment and the produce.

Culinary and Environmental Metaphors

Strawberries as Metaphor for Desire

In the book the strawberries are used as an object of physical and sexual desire. Apparently, strawberries are the first edible encountered by the protagonist after the famine. However, it extends beyond just physical taste and show the sensual desires which were all dried up during the famine like the crops. The dark rouge coloured strawberries also show the passion of the protagonist as a chef which was long lost due personal and professional turmoil.

Elite Science Institute as a Metaphor for Human Intervention in Nature

The Elite Science Institute is seen as a metaphor of human intervention in natural processes to gain control over ecosystem. However, this intervention has not produced the best results. At the end proceeds near, the protagonist goes through the revelation that despite its endeavour of building an absolute hierarchy, the institute also fails to be different from the outside world. The elites have also failed to create utopia in opposition to the deteriorated outside world. Rather the internal struggle for power makes this system further weak as compared to the outside world.

'The Land of Milk and Honey' as a Metaphor for the Pursuit of Perfection

Taking a reference from the Bible, the land of milk and honey signifies Heaven. The perfect world where humans are in harmony with nature and environment and all the edibles are available just at the thought of them. This heavenly scene is also short lived as the real face of the Elite Research Institute reveals itself bit by bit in front of the

protagonist. the pursuit of creating a world same as that on this earth lead to a dystopian mess. The end of the novel leads the protagonist to realize that the rotten hierarchy of this elite world is just same as the outside world where there is famine, inequality and industrial hegemony.

‘Smog’ as a Metaphor for Human Blind Eye towards Nature

The text commences with the world covered in a thick yellow smog that is destroying natural food chain and crops. However, this smog as the plot proceeds is declared as the result of human malpractices that involved the deterioration of ecosystem and natural resources. The smog acts as a blind against our self-accountability. Humans cannot see the harms they are causing to their environment because they are blinded by the material reward they are getting by destroying nature.

Discussions

‘The Land of Milk and Honey’ by Zhang is coming of the age novel addressing the hottest topic of the present age called the environmental change. The researchers use Morton’s knowledge to unravel the dynamic of this slow violence on the environment by the humans. The research highlights the responsibility of the humans to track their actions. The intricate relationship between humans and their environment is studied through a dystopian plot that shows the consequences of unlawful actions against nature. The study of pre-collapse world in the novel shows a culinary nostalgia to show the massive damage done by us to our environment. The post-collapse world shows the unfruitful effort of sustenance and bringing back the same old ecosystem which is long lost due to our unethical practices.

The usage of Morton’s theoretical knowledge as the basis for this study serves the motive as it approaches food from a broader perspective. The implication of food on ideological, national and ideational basis is seen. Food is seen not only as a symbol of one’s nationality, but also shows one’s heritage and one’s ethnic identity. Food is a symbol of one’s identity as it helps with representation however it is also sometimes used a tool to separate out a group of people. Hence food is badge of identity and transformed to be portrait of self-reflection. The integration of *‘Cultures of Taste/ Theories of Appetite: Eating Romanticism’* into *‘The Land of Milk and Honey’* provides us with a solid view of food and its place in eco-critical literature.

Gastronomic Materialism is an important concept here as it shows the broader role of food in the formation and maintenance of our individual and group identities. Hence the production and consumption of food acquires a broader concept that involves ideology and identity.

The depletion of food is not simply shown as a problem but as a manifestation of the evil doings of the humans. The relationship between humans and food crosses the material bounds and transcends into the realm of ideological basis of human actions. The food is shown as the driving force as well as the ultimate goal of all the characters. We can see that the protagonist of the novel is depressed due to lack of edible supplies around her and this makes her go to an island that can offer and rectify her longings. Similarly, Aida uses food as a status symbol and a reflection of her quirky personality. The employer, Aida’s father on the other hand identifies food as a tool to exert dominance and control over his surroundings and society.

The establishment of Elite Research Institute shows a systematized aggression of humans on their surrounding environment. The revival of the extinct species back to life is an eminent example of this atrocity. No respect for the balance of natural food chain or human positivism is shown. Rather this revival is shown as an act of buffoonery and amusement for the elites who instead of solving the world hunger, waste their time and money in aimless actions.

The important takeaway from this study is the interrelation of external and internal environment of human beings and their impact on each other relatively. The impact of nature on human beings and their actions and the counter impact of human actions on their surrounding environment. The mental health of the characters and their association to their natural surroundings is an important aspect of this novel. The loneliness of the main character in the manmade habitat shows us the positive impact of mother-nature on humans. Natural environment cannot be replaced by artificial makings and facades.

The study is divided into before and after collapse civilization. This shows not only the contrastive depiction of the pre and post catastrophic world but also the contrastive morality along the period of time. The smog not only signifies a gloomy and abhorrent setting but also shows the lack of responsibility of the consequences of human actions. The blind eye of humans towards the consequences of their actions.

The linguistic choices of the author are very interesting as they enunciate the main theme of discussion. The similes and metaphors related to food such as sun compared to an egg yolk and night like chocolate shows the richness of language as well as the proper description of the message. The representation of food on different levels in a text from linguistic to discursive steers the attention of the readers to the particular theme.

The major metaphors are identified in the study that not only aestheticize the text but also add an extra layer of meaning to the text. Food is again incorporated as metaphors in the text. Human emotions, sensuality and mental flow of thoughts are shown through these devices. Strawberries are shown as velvety soft and tender as human emotions and passions. Smog shows the evil influence of human actions on human life.

The metaphor of '*The Land of Milk and Honey*' shows a religious allegory which is depicted as completely opposite to what is expected. The difference between appearances and reality is stark. The apparently devastated world is rotten only in appearance whereas the secret island despite having all the luxuries of life is rotten in the core. The ideological standing of the system is found to be faulty.

The smog also symbolises the lack of connection to one's soul. This smog is a result of human actions and when these actions lead man away from his natural instincts, things start to go downhill. The harmony of man and nature is influenced that can help to make this world a better place.

The novel is a disguised criticism on the contemporary world elite who instead of using their money and resources to make this world a better place, using it in their personal aimless projects. The important issues like population and world hunger are still unresolved due to their lack of interest in the general masses and the problems related to them.

Conclusion

In short, the study is a kaleidoscopic view on the literary prowess and human actions and their relationship to their environment. The choice of the fiction is led by the fact that how popular fiction can indirectly propose positive change and awareness in the masses. The queries like food and resource depletion are discussed and their impact on human lives. The accountability of human actions that lead to a dystopian world and the comparison of pre and post collapse societies. The metaphors of nature and their artistic use in the text have made the text further intricate and artistic. The study is a stepping stone to engage awareness of general masses towards environmental degradation by comparison with the past in a more literary way. Mother Nature acts as a guardian and refuge to those who are aware of its importance and power. However, those who try to destroy it, destroy themselves eventually. As we can see humans are extension of nature and sanctifying nature will lead to the prosperity of human race as a whole.

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