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## Interpretation And Interpreting An Environment In Carvalho

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### Abstract

The connection between literature and the environment significantly influences the conscious upheaval of individuals, particularly men and women. Literature and the environment are interconnected, with writers greatly influenced by nature. They offer comprehensive descriptions of the environment, detailed geographical sketches, and vivid depictions of life at its finest. Literary works that explore human consciousness aim to satisfy curiosity and understanding, expanding its scope across various dimensions. They often incorporate scientific correlations but are not pure science fiction. These works aim to enhance one's perception of life, encompassing romance, poverty, adventure, and modern trends. Some literary works, while incorporating scientific elements, are not considered pure science fiction as their primary purpose is to enhance life perception rather than educate on scientific facts. The appeal can encompass themes like romance, poverty, adventure, and modern life trends. Poornchandra Tejaswi's novel, Carvalho, is a literary work that follows scientist Carvalho's quest to discover new insect types in nature. The writer explores the evolution of life by integrating villagers' daily lives with a scientist's quest for a flying lizard. We strive to understand all aspects of life and nature, yet often fail to uncover the vast knowledge and mysteries within these realms. Carvalho delves into various life and environmental issues, urging readers to scrutinize their actions and their environmental impact.

**Key Words:** Conscious upheaval, environment, life, scientific, quest, romance, literature, human, explore, habitable, carvalho, delves.

## INTRODUCTION

Carvalho is a Kannada novel by K P Poornchandra Tejaswi, set in Malenadu's Moodigere district. It follows Carvalho, inspired by Charles Darwin, on his quest for truth. The story explores Malenadu's relationship with nature, upland life, bee-keeping, conflicts, and socio-political disparities, with a focus on the narrator's journey. The novel explores the lives of Malenadu villagers, highlighting their dreams, failures, aspirations, and helplessness, and introduces renowned botanist and entomologist, Mandanna. The text follows Mandanna, a natural scientist, through his personal life, wedding, and relationship with his wife, featuring various characters like a cook-cum-expert and bird catcher.

Tejaswi, a versatile writer, explores life and nature, focusing on harmony and environmental issues. Disappointed by challenges faced by farmers, he decides to sell his land and follow Carvalho's footsteps, seeking the truth of life's evolution. The novel follows Carvalho, Mandanna, and the narrator on a thrilling journey to Norway's forest, exploring the evolving evolutionary process through experiential truth. Tejaswi, a novelist, delves into unconventional literary subjects, challenging conventional subjects like beauty, religion, and philosophy, urging readers to explore reason, imagination, and mystery. The story follows an educated farmer and scientist in Malenadu, who encounters key characters like Laxman and Mandanna, who create comic scenes and offer solutions. The story captures Malenadu's typical life, with characters like Mandanna and Carvalho providing valuable insights and solutions. Simple language adds richness to the story. Carvalho's novella explores the anthropocentric nature of the world, focusing on village truant Mandanna's unique talent for observing deep forest species. The novella uses modern science knowledge and rural character observation to depict the Western Ghats flora and fauna, highlighting the emerging field of Environmental Humanities. The novella explores the intricate relationship between man, society, beliefs, and the environment, highlighting the impact of environmental degradation on language and metaphysical self-knowledge.

## Review of Literature

Tejaswi's Kannada book, Carvalho, blends rational thinking with Upanishadic mysticism, narrating a farmer's struggles, Mandanna's marriage, and their quest for a flying lizard.

Tarun J Tejalal praises Tejaswi's novella, despite late punctuation and inconsistent Kannada translation, for its masterful portrayal of characters and the story's international backing.

HT reviewer Percy Bharucha picks his favourite reads of 2021, Carvalho, a masterpiece by Tejaswi, explores the absurdity of educated Indians' relationship with village life, weaving satire and surrealism to create vivid intersection points between nature and society.

## Objectives of the Study

- To study the quest for nature and flying lizards by scientists, Mandanna and others
- To study a vivid portrayal of rural Kannada life through a direct and frequently comical narration
- To study portrays a natural scientist who challenges popular perceptions of Mandanna through his personal life, hilarious wedding, and relationship with his wife and in-laws.
- To study an anthropocentric nature of the world, focusing on village truant Mandanna's unique talent for observing deep forest species.
- To study the conflicts and socio-political disparities, with a focus on the narrator's journey.

## Methodology

The study is based on secondary data that has been collected from various secondary sources such as books, magazines, journals, net sources. The data has been presented in the form of article and interpretations have been made in light of the objectives of the study cited above.

## Interpretation of an environment

Carvalho explores various worlds, including dream, science, mystery, and everyday human life, as mentioned in the novel. It is a widely readable Kannada novel by K P Poornchandra Tejaswi, is a captivating exploration of Malenadu's exceptional forest region, offering fresh insights and unforgettable experiences. The book transports readers to the era of Darwinian Theory of Evolution, following Carvalho, a character inspired by Charles Darwin, on his quest for truth. The novel is set in a remote village in the Moodigere district, located in the Western Ghats' foothills. The text offers a comprehensive exploration of Malenadu's distinctive relationship with nature, highlighting aspects such as upland life, bee-keeping, villagers' conflicts, and socio-political disparities. The narrator, an educated farmer, visits Moodigere Bee-Keepers' Society to find honey for his ailing father. He meets Mandanna, a whimsical rural truant.

The narrator encountered Carvalho, an Officer at the Paddy Research Centre, later. The novel delves into the lives of ordinary Malenadu villagers, highlighting their dreams, failures, aspirations, and helplessness, and turning them into captivating experiences. The individual is a renowned botanist and entomologist. Mandanna, a bee-keeper, is often regarded as a vagabond by locals and friends, despite her profession. Carvalho, an internationally renowned scientist, described Mandanna as a naturalist with a keen observational skill.

The text describes an individual as an exceptional natural scientist. The author effectively challenges popular perceptions of Mandanna through his personal life, hilarious wedding, and relationship with his new wife and in-laws, revealing a new understanding of her. Carvalho perceives Mandanna's vagabondish nature as having a distinct meaning. This is essentially scientific research. Readers encounter various characters in the novella, including a cook-cum-expert, tree-climber, bird catcher, Biryani Kariappa, Prabhakara, Yenka, and Kiwi,

among others. The story reveals that scientist Carvalho is on a mission to locate an endangered flying lizard, which his 'disciple' Mandanna has observed in the Norvey jungle.

The story revolves around Carvalho's mystical quest to locate an extinct species and his attempt to observe and document a new evolutionary order in nature. The novel's protagonists, Carvalho, Mandanna, and the narrator embark on a thrilling journey into Norvey's forest, searching for an ancient creature never seen before. The story reveals that the main issue is not the materiality of finding a flying lizard but the quest for experiential truth about the ceaseless evolutionary process. Evolution is a complex and ever-changing process, driven by the rule of nature. Tejaswi, a novelist, challenges this topic, despite criticism from professors who find it challenging to convey messages to students. The novel's challenge is to create a lasting impact. The speaker encourages readers to explore unconventional literary topics beyond beauty, religion, and philosophy, focusing on reason and imagination in relation to life and environment, addressing questions of mystery and evolution. Modern world rational thinking challenges deep-rooted religious beliefs, leading to new thoughts and mysteries about life's origin. Carvalho is at the forefront of truth search.

The story revolves around an educated farmer and scientist struggling to find success in agriculture. The narrator visits the Moodgere bee-keeping society to buy honey and meets two key characters, Laxman and Mandanna. Mandanna, a village truant, creates comic scenes and provides villagers with solutions. The story captures the typical expression of life in Malenadu, with characters like Mandanna, Prabhakar, and Yenkata reflecting common mistakes. Carvalho, a middle-aged officer, embarks on a journey to uncover human existence. The author uses simple language and satirical views to add richness to scenes, creating humorous incidents through characters like Mandanna, Kariyappa, and Yenka. Mandanna, an interesting character, demonstrates keen observation of life in the forest. Carvalho, a renowned life science expert, becomes a close ally and provides valuable solutions for his research.

The narrator learns about Carvalho's importance of village truant Mandanna, who has a special talent for observing deep forest species due to his upbringing in the forest. His knowledge of bee-keeping is surprising. Carvalho's book explores the anthropocentric nature of the world, arguing that nature is superior and that humans should question its superiority. The writer combines human civilization's evolutionary history with contemporary socio-political power structures, utilizing modern science knowledge and rural character observation. The novella's remarkable attention to detail in re-creating the flora and fauna of the Western Ghats is truly remarkable. Tejaswi's novella is closely linked to the emerging field of Environmental Humanities, an interdisciplinary area of research in humanities and social science disciplines.

The novella highlights the interconnectedness between man, society, beliefs, superstitions, and natural and manmade environmental aspects, which shape our language and in turn, our language. In the 20th century, rapid destruction of ecological systems led to the emergence of writers like Tejaswi, who delved into the philosophy

of nature, influencing the world through ancient Upanishadic sages' words. K.P. Tejaswi's Carvalho explores metaphysical self knowledge, focusing on our identity, origin, and future.

The narrator and scientist Carvalho develop relationships, with the narrator blaming honey bees for trouble and Carvalho stating that only hominids deserve trust, requiring more understanding of insects. As a writer Tejaswi is versatile in exhibiting his thoughts. He does not stick to any principle but the thought of harmony with life and nature. He is honest in explaining his point of view, even it is beyond our set conventions. He writes “something to know the limits of his principles, reality, analysis, etc., a creative writer has to take those to edge of outrageous limits.” The literary age he belongs to is the platform for many experiments. It has provided with freshness of thought to Kannada literature. At the same time revolutionary voices raised against the deep rooted stagnant conventions both in social life and literary world. His concern for social life appears in writing. He is honest in reflecting the real face of the social life. He explores on the many matters related to environment, particularly agricultural life. The struggle of the farmers is expressed through the difficulties of an educated farmer. The narrator who wished to find his future in agriculture is disappointed to see the real difficulties at the ground level. It is not profitable profession as opined by the narrator. Some time crop was good but the returns was bad, some time it was shortage of rain and many a time excess, problem often faced by the farmers is inflation. He says “as squalor and the noise of the town had bored me once, so the loneliness and rural poverty and monotony were getting on my nerves... I had no alternative but to sell away the land and get out of the place once and for all”. The destiny of the narrator is different. He is going to the part of massive task of Carvalho in search of truth of evolution of life.

### **Conclusion**

The narrator begins to contemplate the reasons behind the disappearance of a flying lizard during evolution. The passage suggests that if a flying lizard kept the secrets of the past, then the closest extant relative to humans could also tell the story of humanity. He imagines how some species develop wings to fly and some swim in the water. He is unable to comprehend why certain aspects of the world remain unchanged even after millions of years. He inquires about Carvalho's understanding of his doubts, but he is unable to provide a satisfactory response. The speaker simply responds that it is a mystery of nature. Some individuals have been left behind due to their inability to adapt to the changing differences of time flow. Great apes did not evolve into humans during the course of progress.

Tejaswi's novel follows a botanist and his crew on a trail to find a flying lizard, exploring ecology, language, and God's existence, suitable for all ages. Carvalho and his team's attempt to uncover the truth about flying lizards and the entire evolution process of life remained incomplete. The answer to the question of life's evolution becomes more complex as we delve deeper into our understanding. The thought eventually reaches the imagination of men but is not a complete one. The traces found in rocks, earth layers, and extinct creatures are significant. Despite numerous attempts, the attempt to catch the flying lizard was only partially successful.

Carvalho asserts that life's evolution is perpetual, as we explore truth and acknowledge the profound influence of nature. Carvalho's writings aim to reveal the truth of our world and encourage us to perceive and construct concepts based on the writer's representation. The individual is captivated by the sensation, vastness, and tranquility of life, not rooted in any particular percept in nature. The profound connection between life and nature in Malenadu is beyond words. Carvalho's deep relationship concept creates a distinctive real world with conflicts, contradictory truths, and inconsistent events, transcending existing concepts. Carvalho's world is a delightful realm that blends humor and repentance, shaped by our shared experiences.

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