

# Towards the Urgency of a New Humanities: A Conceptual Framework of the Novels of Gregers Anderson and Stefan Gaarsmand Jacobsen

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New Humanities is an umbrella term for the conglomeration of the Digital era and the Anthropocene. It is also a pseudonym for the challenges which poses our human soil and humanity at large. Till this very juncture, the various disciplines were considered as separate entities but with the coming up of this genre called New Humanities, the intertextuality and relationship between the Humanities as a new subject and natural sciences as well as the Social Sciences is being reconsidered.

Sub genres like Medical Humanities explores the aspects of therapeutic healing as well as social refinement. Public Humanities gauges itself with the philosophy of solving and presenting academic deliberations through a possible social interchange and dialogue. The dynamism and contemporaneity in dealing with issues vitalizes itself with the world of New Humanities. Positive Social Change and Development while implementing technological knowhow is the utmost need of the hour.

The future is not only uncertain what with the trend of Artificial Intelligence but also an imagined one. The Kuhnian Approach to Humanities emphasized upon the idea of having an understanding which is historical by nature rather than introducing the idea of a historical change. Alternatively, there are other modes like the STEM (Scientific and Technological Models) on Intellectualism and Conflict less modes. Conflicts between the paradigmatic shift or the constrict part is a thing of the present and an ongoing one. This explains the idea of Humanities being referred to as approaches rather than methodologies.

New Humanities is also a reconstituted version of Feminist, Gender, Decolonial and Race Areas. The Human Language, Literature, Classics and Philosophy comes under the Discipline. Queer Studies, Post colonialism, Media Studies will be a

part of its purview so does Economics, Anthropology, Archeology and Sociology while bringing Cultural Studies into its fray.

The New Humanities Lab had begun at the IV Indianapolis Arts & Humanities Institute which has within its purview students basing themselves in Teams and Community Projects. The Problems of the New Humanities, its subject matter and the possibilities are centred on the abstract and routine conceptualization. There are no problems to be solved. Nevertheless the approach to the problem itself opens up newer vistas of thinking and experiencing.

The sense of belonging, retention and engaging in long term research projects will be the new centre of attraction. This is referred to as Cultural Ecologies. I am exploring the

1. Ecological Concerns in the novels of Gregers Anderson and Stefan Gaarsmand Jacobsen.
2. The Concept of Slowness in thinking and the Epistemizing of knowledge bases.

The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) has etched out a difference between science and fiction. Climate Change and the Anthropogenic Global Warming is an impact of the Greenhouse Gas emissions. The novels of J G Ballard was a path-setter to Climate Fiction but it was carried on by his critical bearings. The American author Arthur Herzog has been the forerunner of the Climate Fiction Theory. This theory became the voice for the impending disaster. Anthropogenic Global Warming is the source of Western imagination and the famous anthropologist Clifford Geertz has expressed that Cognitivism should shape human lives. This aspect of Climate Fiction is a symbolic one; the roads of self-revelation and the structure of understanding are the two characteristics embodied

in it. The adverse impact of Climate Change will play havoc with the way humans think and feel. Cognitivism will get affected. Human beings are not biological agents but powerful enough to change things in their environment. This great force is referred to as the 'geological agents'. A new Ice Age was on its way to the planet and the Irish Physicist claimed that the longest heat waves were restricted by the earth's atmospheric layer.

Arrhemius's discovery mentions that there could be a rise in the global temperature of 5-6°o, this constantly rising amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere was eminent. Willi Dansgaard mentions that the ice core drillings were predicting the change of temperature. A German Historian named Wolfgang Behringer claims that a new consensus was formed that global warming is a threat. An Anthropogenic warning would lead to an irreversible impact of Climate Change. Climate Fiction is a challenge that's human induced and it has its catastrophic consequences. The precarity of the human condition is exposed. There is a work called *The Colony* (2013) which deals with the use of technology to lessen the rise in temperature. The Atlantic Ocean's currents of sending in water plays havoc to the Cold Worlds. Western Climate Fiction and Global South are the points of analysis. References are made to the green-house effect with the overpopulated world and heat being generated. The biggest threat of the world is the human life and existence. Many voluminous books like *The Sea and Summer* mentions about the Earth Summit Incident in 1992. J.C. Boyle referred to the novel *A Friend of the Earth* in the year 2000.

Finnish author Risto Isomaki published the *Sarasvatin Hiekkaa* (2008) in German. Feminism merged with Cli-Fi was published with the *Carhullan Army* in 2007. The booming of Sci-Fi novels led to the cultural mixes of Korean, French and Canadian literary ecosystems. There is a marked difference between Western Climate Fiction and Anthropogenic Global Warming. The Western Imagination is a broader one and is a certain direction marker to locate culture in a common sphere.

Climate Fiction is symbolic and has a certain objective approach. This book's ideology is part of a different approach. Martin Heidegger's idea of a human being who is part of a larger culture that ultimately is responsible for generating understanding. If Climate Change will become a big philosophy, then Global Warming will not only

change the climate patterns but also the way human beings feel and understand their place to live in.

The French physicist Joseph Fourier made a comparison between the environment of the earth and a Green House. The living in the Anthropocene World is a confirmation to the idea of a cultural force. The physicist Charles Keeling expressed concerns about the rising amount of Carbon in an increasing trend while Willi Dansgaard noticed the change in temperature with the carbon's percentage increasing. The Western Climate Fiction is the cause for hurricanes, rising sea levels, lack of food etc.

Arthur Herzog's *Heat* (1977) pictures the greenhouse gas emissions of the threatening space. TC Boyles "A Friend of the Earth" published in 2000 became the celebrated book on Climate Fiction. The IPCC's report (2001) claimed that Mike Hann's Hockey Stick Curve discusses the reason for 2004 being a great year of producing Western Climate Fiction works. Allegra Goodman's novel *The Other Side of the Island* Steven Amsterdam's *Things We Didn't See Coming* was published in 2009. Timothy Clark (2011) commented on Eco Criticism as a growing body of thought. Ursula K Heise's work *Sense of Place and Sense of Planet* discusses Anthropogenic Global Warming and its effect on individuals. The undisputed place of North America in the world of Climate Fiction remains constant. German, Korean, French, Canadian writers ruled the roost. Johns Putra (2016) a critic narrates the existence of Climate Fiction amidst the mingling of different genres.

British scholar Timothy Clark comments that it was a truly global issue. Anthropogenic Global Warming is a critical debate that existed in the 1990's and 2000's. The German Scholar Ursula K Heise's Monograph *Sense of Place and Sense of Planet* (2008) represents connections of global inhabitation. In a round table conference on *The Anthropocene in the Humanities*, it was viewed as a scientific cum cultural concept with the intersection of history, politics and human agency. This cuts across disciplines of democracy and inequality while presenting the ideas of justice, governance, human relationship.

Gregers Anderson is a proponent of the Neo-liberal competitive state in the wake of a global climate crisis. He appeals to politicians on the ill-effects of Climate Fiction. Anderson has categorized Climate Fiction into types including the loss of wilderness

and Idea of judgement. It is a movement of innovation and activism, according to him. It holds within it a laboratory of imagination where the social and individual practices come into being.

In his book *Climate Fiction and Cultural Analysis*, Gregers Anderson argues that there is an ecological collapse and one's inability to imagine the future consequences of the action is high. The objectives of my paper can be justified by the idea of Daniel Kahneman in his book *Thinking Fast and Slow* (2011) that human mind consists of slowness and fastness in thinking. Slowness is identified as a more deliberate, conscious and logical effort. Malcolm Gladwell's book *Blink* (2007) matches up the idea of thinking without thinking. Cognitive Reappraisal or the Slow brain process is the regulation of the inner state of mind. There are also specific tasks which take time to complete and may be categorised as slow tasks. Emphasis upon slowness can produce excellent research-driven results too. Neuroimaging studies show that the correlational aspect of the brain evolves over time according to Chang & Glover. Slowness is known as an index of recovery in the mental arena.

The Slow Science process aids in the development of steady methodological processes according to scientists. Time should be taken in sufficient measure to ponder upon the scientific questions. Society and Scientists should be given sufficient time to explore and draw conclusions. This paves the way for complex social interactions and moral questions that will follow.

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