

# *Reflections and Recommendations on the Development of Ecological Literature in Sichuan Province*

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**Abstract:** In the environmental humanities, ecological writing assumes a growing importance as a nuanced articulation of reciprocal human-nature values and ethics. This trend in today's China corresponds to the institutionalization of ecological civilization for shaping a new type of culture. Sichuan Province is a veritable place for the study of ecological literature, where multi-ethnics coexist, have many literary forms and deeply culture. This article uses ecocriticism and theories of cultural transmission to examine a set of the region's literary practices, where culture, ecological knowledge and innovation in storytelling are merged. Their social influence is restricted due to sameplicity of theme, limitation in audience, lack of integration between media and other assistance. These constraints in fact are the expression of current structural gaps in contemporary cultural production when seen from the ecological civilization discourse. This article highlights the mediating role of literature between institutionalized ecological values and public awareness. It suggests pathways to increase the academic as well as social relevance of ecological literature by improved theoretical orientation, cross-media dynamics, and interdisciplinary cooperation. It adds to environmental humanities discussions by broadening ecocritical investigation to a regional Chinese context and establishing a template for the development of ecological literature in other non-Western, rapidly modernizing societies.

## 1. Introduction

Over the past few years, today's urgentness of global ecological crisis has indeed stimulated a long-standing interest among academics to concentrate closely on the complex cultural structures embedded in environmental transformation. In the burgeoning and interdisciplinary realm of environmental humanities, ecological literature is gaining recognition as a vital site of contested production and negotiation around the varied ingredients that make up environmental ethics, imaginative ecological futures, and multifaceted relations between humans and nature [1,2]. Contrary to the more conventional scientific or policy discussions that tend to take precedence in dialogue on ecological concerns, literature grapples with these urgent environmental issues through a diverse range of narrative techniques, vivid imagery, and evocative affect. It acts as a mediator to make fearful and abstract environmental risks social experiences that can be felt in common by people, uncovered at the level of the individual citizen as well as within communities, making them more aware both of how people are bound together and interdependent and also with their

environment [5].

In today's vast, diverse country, the new trend of ecological literature has arisen in concert with the active advocacy of ecological civilisation as China's overall national development model. Talented scholars and scientists have passionately stressed the point that ecological civilization is not simply a question of environmental governance, it extends even further to penetrate much more deeply into cultural values, ethical standards, and myriad of daily practices for relationships between human beings and the environment[4]. In this complex process, literature is not a passive mirror of external environmental conditions: it is a dynamic cultural force that actively mediates and communicates knowledge about ecology while promoting and nurturing an expanded public ecological awareness. Literature's multiple roles here are so important in framing attitudes and values of environmental attitudes, and engendering an understanding for the "interrelatedness of all entities".

Ecological literature from an ecocritical standpoint radically challenges and problem anthropocentric world perspectives by emphasizing the significant role of non-human agents within nature, while also revealing extensive ethical implications resulting from this continuous exploitation of our surroundings [6]. This important cultural task acquires additional urgency in societies experiencing rapid and often chaotic modernization, where the entangled forces of ecological collapse meet complex social reorganization and deep identity transformation that have converged to create a multi-layered terrain of environmental crisis as well as societal challenges.

The multi-dimensional regional contexts of these complex relationships are captured in detailed, well-documented and clear-eyed fashion in the Sichuan context. This extraordinary territory, with its gorgeous tectonics, long rivers and landscapes of basins, luxurious vegetation curtain and the colorful series of different ethnic groups, has nurtured an amazing production in various ecological literary genres including fiction writing, reportage and dissemination among common readers. However, in spite of the growing body of scholarship on Chinese ecological literature as it binds into a broad map of textual dimensions, existing studies have largely focused on textual interpretation or macro-level national discourse and pay insufficient attention to crucial regional contexts for understanding complex reaches of cultural reception [7,9]. To fill this void, the present article will conduct a systematic review of ecological literature of Sichuan from the point of view of a unique place, and by referencing an integrated theoretical system from ecocriticism to cultural proliferation theory.

## **2. The Development of Ecological Literature in Sichuan**

The process of the ecological literary in Sichuan has been a slow but profound move, from a pure aesthetic appreciation toward critical thinking on ecological change. In the medieval period of literary representation, authors tend to express serene treatment unity and fragrant rendering of landscape, echoing traditional Chinese ecological philosophies which demand a proper human-nature relationship[10]. Over time, the subject matter in ecological literature has evolved to become increasingly connected to the nuances of modernization and the multiple hazards associated with environmental erosion, as well as with the complex strands of cultural continuity that tie local populations to their environment.

Environmental writers like A Lai undoubtedly have also had an important guiding and transforming effect on the delicate landscape of Sichuan's ecoliterary tectonics. By carefully weaving urgent ecological issues into vivid ethnic minority's cultural narratives and the history of dramatic transformations over time, his writings reveal the always-ignored environmental impacts of the unbreakable waves of modernization that so much in detail collect and respect indigenous ecological wisdoms rooted within intergenerational traditions. These well-tuned place-based

narratives offer classical examples of what Buell [1] calls environmentally oriented imagination, in which the literary depiction of particular places and landscapes functions not so much as aesthetic expressions but rather as momentous ethical interventions that demand readers to think about their own connections with the living world.

Ecological reportage enriches and expands the critical potential of Sichuan's ecological literature, taking it to a higher level in depth and applicability. Works in documentary style, especially those followed the insightful and thought-provoking documentary of Wang Zhi'an as good guide to interpret manageability, saw fact-based investigation hysterized perennial moralities will shed light on such horrifying truth as deforestation, unnoticeable process of land degradation and massive onslaughts of ecological injustices that have haunted here. This kind of writing is able to subtly dissolve the seemingly solid walls that keep literature apart from social science, and hence it confirms something increasingly widely agreed upon nowadays: that literature is not a matter of merely describing situations as they are (it is not just a "mirror" as realist theory would argue for instance), but has been recognised instead as an actual gear-wheel in ecological intervention and activism [8].

Additionally, the tradition of science popularization writing adds greatly to the colorful quilt of ecological literature from Sichuan. Through densely, satisfyingly centering and narrativizing the dense entanglements of botanical and ecological knowledge itself, such literature works to enrich our collective populace's understanding of the ecosystem through which we live, but also develops a deep emotional attachment to place. This in its turn contributes powerfully to solid unsusceptibility through divers culturally available cultural forms that synchronize the vast majority of people not only with natural beings, but also with their operativity[5].

### 3. Structural Constraints and Cultural Challenges

Although it has made many achievements and played an important role in popularizing ecological environment, the writing about ecology continues to face a number of deep-rooted limitations in Sichuan. Above all, the thematic homogenization is impossible to overlook. An overwhelming majority of literary productions have focused to a large extent on environmental advocacy broadly conceived and articulation and failed to adequately address the complex and multiple ecological threats demands, such as climate adaptation compulsion, problems with biodiversity governance, or widespread manifestations of environmental injustice. From an ecocritical point of view, such prevailing trend indicates a lack of mature problem in literature production, which should be replaced by deep and multi-angle submission to the urgent ecological challenges that face our society[3].

Secondly, the number of potential audience is limited to a narrow range. It remains a common pitfall of ecological literature to move only in small cultural and academic circles, which often limits its impact upon the popular knowledge base and public discourse. The theory of cultural dissemination argues that the literary impact of any work depends directly not only on the intrinsic value of the text in itself, but also on multiple additional circumstances related to how they are transmitted, the different provided by the media channels and symbolic conditions under which said material is made accessible to various audiences[2].

Third, this convergence of media such as still and video is still not integrated enough. Although Sichuan, home to a thriving digital media industry; its rich and diverse ecological literary content has not yet fully tapped into the potential of short video platform, transmedia storytelling model, immersive interactive form and other new ways that can resonate with audiences. Finally, the systems to offer professional support are still very poorly developed. The practice of effective ecological writing requires a strong base of interdisciplinary expertise as well as long-term

investment in field work, yet opportunities for formalized training and resources for sustained research are still dangerously scarce[6].

#### 4. Theoretical Foundations: Ecocriticism and Ecological Civilization

Ecocriticism provides a deep and subversive methodology by which to meditate on, comprehend the complex cultural weight of literature about ecology. Through such rigorous investigation of the dominant paradigms of anthropocentrism, and profound investment in relational ontologies between humans and the natural environment, ecocriticism shifts literature to a key site for ecological ethical exploration as well as ideological negotiation[1,3]. In this way, literature becomes a volatile space where the reigning assumptions and long-held beliefs about nature, progress, and human exceptionalism are not so much affirmed as they are interrogated and challenged.

In the rich and complex context of China, the discussion on ecological civilization adds to an already broad eco-literature not only a normative, but also an institution dimension. Such discourse attaches great importance to the deep integration between ecological civilization, multi-dimensional context of cultural development and complex operation of social governance, in which literature acts as a significant bridge, linking the distant or overly-generalized political with the real and daily cultural existence that people experience[4]. In the complicated narrative mediation, ecological literature actively participates in the localization and popularization of deeply-rooted values and beliefs related to ecological civilization, thus greatly increasing their cultural legitimacy as well as resonance among society.

#### 5. Implications and Conclusion

Ecological literature of Sichuan Contemporary ecological problems are concerned and many contemporary social and cultural changes have influenced the development of literatures on ecology. This literature has moved from aesthetic celebrations to critical engagement with ecological concerns in the form of regional narratives, and consciousness raising.

The article claims that the low influence of ecological literature is determined not only by individual inventiveness or audience taste but also by general structural conditions in cultural communication, including thematic convergence and fragile institutional support. Limited reach diminishes literature's capacity to question established perspectives for the public and to interact with pervasive environmental complexities. Combining ecocriticism with cultural dissemination theory, the study interprets ecological literature as mediating between institutional discourse and public perception by transforming ecological values into stories that are creaturely.

In the future, efforts should be devoted to incorporating ecological ethics and justice into literary works, adapting to news modes of communication so as to expand the reach of the work and promoting cooperation among writers, scientists and media staff to enhance professional credibility.

This study contributes to environmental humanities by extending ecocritical wondering into the complex Chinese context, revealing structural forces shaping ecological writing practices in Non-Western societies and if thus literature, as an area of life that is always a deeply culturally embedded form that does not escape human cultural phenomena but transforms them, recycles their ways and means and incorporates whatever conventions as are appropriate for achieving its goals can really do something relevant in today's era of rapid societal changes, when ecologically relevant information produced more than 20 years ago might already be outdated.

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