



MAN VS NATURE AND TECHNOLOGY- A CHAOS IN CRICHTON'S' JURASSIC PARK

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Abstract

In the novel *Jurassic Park*, for the purpose of highlighting the dangers connected with illogical scientific investigation, Crichton employs the traditional Frankenstein equation, which has the effect of introverting his viewers on both a psychological and an intellectual level. This work reveals Crichton's societal critique of the modern world's myopic fixation on research and engineering superiority through the use of debates and conversations. Through his spokesperson, Ian Malcolm, he constantly emphasizes this point in *Jurassic Park* and its sequel, *The Lost World*, as well as in his other novels. The first novel, in particular, effectively illustrates the dangers of incorrect scientific investigation through the examples of two institutions engaged in reckless scientific endeavors motivated solely by financial considerations. InGen Incorporations, based in California, and Biosyn Corporation, situated in Cupertino, are two of the biotech corporations based in California. Through the use of these cases, Crichton cleverly alludes to scientific arrogance as a cause of tragedy as well. Aside from these considerations, Crichton does not fail to mention the increasing erosion of the sacredness of scientific discoveries over time. Rather than investigating the realities of nature, scientists are motivated by the accomplishments of their scientific endeavors. This is what Crichton appears to despise the most, and the fact that it manifests itself in so many different ways makes him appear to be a technophobe.

However, it must be acknowledged that throughout his distinguished writing career, Crichton has employed the basic contrasts of thesis, polar opposite, and synthesis in navigating his tales of researchers, management staff, and specialists who condescendingly step over reasonable boundary lines in their attempts to play God and regulate human destiny. Every time his tales of human greed, technical conceit, and sheer wickedness are told, tragedy is unavoidably unleashed. In the film **Timeline**, for example, the CEO of international technological corporations, Robert Doniger, embarks on a mission to consume all of history. However, it is the past that eats him up, as he is sent to the Middle Ages during a pandemic year in the region. His extreme arrogance eventually led to his demise, serving as an illustration of how government overreach may have disastrous consequences.

Keywords: Jurassic park, science fiction, chaos

Introduction

Science advocate Michael Crichton does what he believes is necessary to make science more approachable and accessible to a wider audience. But even when he is concentrating on what is commonly referred to as "hard" science fiction equipment, he takes care to keep the tone soft for average readers by treating the blatantly scholarly issues in an oversimplified manner. From a critical perspective, it is possible to give consideration to the evaluation of these features from multiple perspectives, as our primary goal is to compile a list of the experimental and imaginative components found in Crichton's novels. Because science and technology are significant components of their works,



hard science fiction writers are more likely to write about difficult subjects. While it may appear that science fiction novels are written with the most knowledgeable readers in mind, science fiction is a powerful educational tool that can be appreciated by anyone, regardless of their level of scientific understanding.

Hard science fiction is well known for its didacticism, and it is one of the key strategies by which it accomplishes its desired effect. Because of the didactic tone of Crichton's books, his science fiction serves as much as an educational tool as it does an entertaining one in terms of the aim assigned to creative writing by neo-classical critics. The satisfaction comes from coming up with innovative concepts that no one else has thought of before. This is demonstrated in his novel *Jurassic Park*, which was a bestseller in the 1990s. Due to its capacity to combine scientific information with a remarkable ability to build tension, author Michael Crichton's novel has been regarded as intellectually intriguing. It's a quick-witted thriller about science gone astray that will keep you guessing. In many of his catastrophic science fiction works, Crichton addresses core problems that disturb the reader and cause them to reflect on the possibilities that science has granted them.

While he writes science fiction to delight readers, he also aims to bring attention to some of the more sinister aspects of our scientific activities through his work. The majority of our decisions are motivated by a desire to earn money, and we frequently engage in large-scale endeavors without considering the possibly life-threatening consequences of our decisions. Using the tools of science and technology, we are able to realize the great visions that we have had for a very long time. When those fantasies come true, however, they bring with them the darkest anxieties, and our entire lives are put in peril as a result. In this tale, we see an example of how taking science to its logical conclusion may be potentially deadly. Throughout the novel, both our admiration for science and our lack of restraint in making our judgements are beautifully mixed.

Jurassic Park was the first novel to depict a new type of life that had been resurrected from the prehistoric age utilizing gene technology, and it was written by Michael Crichton. John Hammond, a self-proclaimed "dinosaur nut," plays an important role in the novel's plot. He is, in many ways, the main character. His work has been regarded as that of an "ideas guy" in the past, and his most recent attempt appears to support this description as well. Although extinct dinosaurs were exterminated millions of years ago, his ambition is to create a park where they can roam freely and be observed by paying tourists, regardless of their age. In order to achieve this goal, he formed InGen Technologies, Inc., which is based in Palo Alto, California. A request by Hammond led to the establishment of a dinosaur breeding facility for an amusement park of the same name. As a result, Hammond purchased the island of Nublar in Costa Rica with the intention of turning it into a wildlife sanctuary.

For Hammond, Costa Rica is nothing short of a paradisiacal destination. He already has a mental picture of what will take place at the event in his thoughts. He must, of course, persuade his stockholders in order to achieve his objective. In order to meet his whims and demands, he has gathered a group of scientists to work for him. Cloning of animals is being carried out behind closed doors. Crichton describes in cryptic terms what even the Costa Rican administration does not understand about the world. To put it another way, he wants to draw attention to the fact that scientific studies, particularly biotechnology research, are conducted without the previous approval of the government. Biotechnology has, without a doubt, opened up new frontiers for scientists as well as the general public. Because of the



risks associated with the research, it has been related to the risk theory as well as other hypotheses. Several years after Dolly, a sheep, was successfully cloned, the public expressed concern. If animals can be cloned, human cloning will be a piece of cake in comparison.

The scientific premise of the novel is mostly focused on the several scientific fields that are mentioned throughout the story's storyline. Genetic modification, for example, is a relatively new, naturally occurring phenomenon that deals with the treatment of woolly mammoths and other large mammals. This book takes us back to the Jurassic and Triassic ages, which is a type of time travel similar to that experienced in the Jurassic Park movies. Time travel, on the other hand, is purely symbolic and does not occur as a result of any scientifically developed apparatus. Additionally, he makes extensive use of scientific extrapolation, which is typical of Michael Crichton's work and serves to educate the reader in a variety of ways. According to the film *Sphere*, Ted Fielding is both an exponential and a significant character in Crichton's plot, as demonstrated by his appearance in the film. When Ian Malcolm, the mathematician from the *Jurassic Park* novel, learns about Chaos Theory, he becomes aware of a spate of weird things occurring around the universe. With regard to *Jurassic Park's* hypothetical elements, it's difficult to distinguish between true scientific advancements and science fiction. Biotechnology holds the prospect of bringing about the greatest human revolution ever. The pseudo-journalistic preface to the novel states that "by the middle of the century, it (biotechnology) will have outstripped both atomic power and computers in terms of its impact on our daily lives." "Biotechnology is going to revolutionize every aspect of personal life," one observer predicted, "our health, our nutrition, our enjoyment, our very bodies," another said. There will be no turning back the clock. It has the potential to have a profound impact on the path of humanity's history. 1. As a result, what appears to be a fantasy in *Jurassic Park* is not wholly out of the realm of possibility. The establishment of the line between science and fiction, or between what is merely imaginative or fantastical, must be done with great care and deliberation. Science fiction writers, like Macbeth's "strange sisters," prophesy the future without providing any explanation as to how their forecasts will come to fulfillment. In the short story *The Grisly Folks*, which was published in 1898, the author foretells that humanity would one day reach the stage where it would be able to wield supernatural skills.

The great beasts of the past may come to life once more in our imaginations, and then we will walk through forgotten scenes, stretch painted limbs we once thought were dust, and feel sunlight from a million years ago as if we had been there ourselves, sharing the adrenaline rush and fear of such primitive human days.²

Human and technology

Jurassic Park's central idea is wildly imaginative in and of itself. Is it possible to clone prehistoric animals such as dinosaurs to bring them back to life? In today's scientific environment, the argument may appear to be a rhetorical one at first glance. present is due to the possibility of human cloning, which exists at this time. In February, Ming C. Tsai and colleagues published a paper titled "Alternative Sources of Gametes: Reality or Science Fiction," in which they express some optimism for infertile patients who might benefit from alternative sources of gametes. 3. The relevance of the article's title can be seen in the fact that it highlights the significance of prophetic science fiction. Aside from Aldous Huxley, a large number of science fiction writers have speculated on possible reproductive processes in



their works. There are instances in which science fiction (SF) serves as an inspiration for scientific research, and claiming this is not an outrageous notion. Through science fiction works published in a variety of popular media, the boundaries of the biotechnological imagination have been explored and built. As a means of spreading scientific knowledge to the general public, science fiction has received much too little attention, despite its obvious potential.

Even though Crichton is focused on the abandoning of erroneous scientific investigation and its implications in *Jurassic Park*, his generalization is pleasing in that it opens up new avenues for biotechnological research.

When it comes to science, I get the idea that Crichton believes that nothing is beyond the realm of possibility. Anything is conceivable in today's world, even if it appears to be speculative fiction or fantasy at first glance. The fundamental difficulty is figuring out how to utilize the capabilities that technology has brought. While the story contains wholly fictional parts, Crichton manages to create a sense of reality by drawing on recognized fields of research rather than inventing his own. In his presentation to the guests, Dr. Wu indicated that the above-mentioned approach performs better on dinosaur DNA than it does on mammalian DNA. Scientifically speaking, we are enlightened to learn that Wu makes yet another distinction between mammalian and non-mammalian species in his work. According to him, the absence of nuclei in mammalian red blood cells is the reason why they do not contain DNA. A white cell must be used in order to clone a mammal. There was, however, a distinction between dinosaurs and birds in terms of size and shape. Scientists now believe that dinosaurs were not all reptile-like creatures, but rather huge, scaly birds with scaly skin instead.

Crichton makes excellent use of the discoveries of archeological archaeologists throughout the novel. For a long time, many scientists believed that dinosaurs were cold-blooded reptiles that absorbed heat from their surroundings, but this was not the case. After several decades, experts began to contend that they were not, in fact, reptiles after further investigation. The data they used to form their findings was diverse, and they followed the norms of traditional deductive reasoning in doing so. Even Crichton acknowledges that cloning dinosaurs will fundamentally alter the way paleontologists study their forebears' descendants. It is going to be completed. According to the author, a "whole enterprise" was bound to fail: "the museum rooms with giant skeletons and throngs of children, the university laboratories with their bone platters, the scientific research, the journals—everything was going to fail." In science fiction, this is how the future is shown in the story.

In the context of *Jurassic Park's* cloning, it's worth noting that science fiction adds an element of the unknown that contributes to the film's overall sense of awe. Science fiction writers make extensive use of technology and cybernetic instruments in order to do this. Computers, despite the fact that they have altered the course of human history, do not represent a step into the future. Without a doubt, it is possible that these technologies will be applied to the creation of a diverse variety of new wonders in the future. Due to the fact that Crichton's novels are replete with scientific elements, it is relevant to discuss the use of technology in these stories. A large part of Sphere's study of the spaceship is done through the use of computers. When it comes to communication outside of the alien vessel, however, both the team and the alien typically rely on computers to get their message out. Throughout *Jurassic Park*, computers can be seen being used. On the other hand, their capacity to repair a small portion of a dinosaur's DNA is absolutely astonishing.



Dr. Wu takes the team on a tour of the facility and demonstrates how the DNA repair process works. They use Hamachi-Hood gene sequencers to automate the sequencing of DNA fragments, which saves time and money. It is well known that Crichton's works contain extensive descriptions of sophisticated mechanical processes. The Cybernetic SF category has approximately two hundred pieces of work, and it is likely that they all fall into one of these classes because men are fundamentally system architects. The development of one's own life and sense of self is one of the various systems that every individual develops. A special type of system is created by the science fiction imagination; it is one alternative to legacy infrastructure in terms of its elements and notions. The scientific representation of reality, on the other hand, acts as a springboard for imaginative ideas. 4. It is this imaginative flair that lends legitimacy to the science fiction genre's fantasy components. According to biologists, it is impossible to clone extinct creatures like dinosaurs. It is for this reason that Crichton shows DNA fragment repair as a scientific procedure in order to give the fiction more believability. The computer's power to influence change is without dispute, and science fiction is a genre of writing that reflects change; as a result, it is being widely used to stay up with the quick pace of technological innovation. Writers of science fiction, on the other hand, are required to take into account the social and philosophical implications of cybernetics. "If science fiction about computers and artificial intelligence (AI) is to be considered serious modern fiction, one has the authority to question whether it will remain competitive with or be ahead of today's technology; whether it will demonstrate responsiveness to the social impact of desktop applications; and whether it will demonstrate imagination in developing alternative futures," is how Patricia S. Warrick provisionally justifies the use of this technology in science fiction. 5. According to the parameters listed above, Crichton's employment of computers in *Jurassic Park* appears to be in conformity with the parameters. Additionally, the utilization of computers in park control systems, in addition to genetic engineering, is simply astonishing. The failure of *Jurassic Park* can be traced back to the identical control technique that was used in the film. Dennis Nedry, the park's chief operator, tampers with the entire system, resulting in the release of the park's lethal monsters. While computer and laboratory technologies are extremely complicated, dinosaurs are vastly more complex than this technology. In the words of James Whitlark, "They (dinosaurs) are more intricate than the laboratories they destroy." However, despite their menacing presence, it is evident that they are not human. 6

As seen in *Jurassic Park*, Crichton's use of biotechnology has been a tremendous success. Even in his debut work, *The Andromeda Strain*, author Michael Crichton successfully introduced the revolutionary concept of biological warfare and bio-terrorism. According to the author's theory in this story, a bio-weapon was developed by nations during the Cold War and accidentally released. During the course of battling a fatal illness that has arrived from the stars, the faults of America's most brilliant medical professionals are chronicled in a new disaster novel. It is shown in the novel's last chapter, which has an article by Crichton on human brain parasitism, which drains more than its fair share of blood while causing us to make awful blunders. From our point of view, the topic of artificial intelligence has resurfaced as being relevant. Human intelligence is the only choice available for properly interacting with reality in a proper manner. Only those who are able to maintain control over their emotions will be allowed to live in the sphere. Norman Johnson has no fear of the innocuously scary, and he can assist Harry and Beth in developing the same level of confidence. Crichton's concept of machine learning serves as the "thematic skeleton of the novel," according to critic Peter S. Alterman. 7



So far, *Jurassic Park's* depiction of cloning looks to be very accurate in its portrayal of the technology. In spite of this, Crichton surprises the audience with a major plot twist when the computers portray a greater number of dinosaurs than the actual number of prehistoric creatures. When it is demonstrated that the dinosaurs have begun reproducing, the true nature of the problem becomes apparent. All dinosaur species are capable of reproducing, which comes as a surprise considering that they have been genetically modified to be female. What is the point of mating when they are all female? As a result, scientists were only able to use bits of dinosaur DNA in their research. The incorporation of DNA fragments from several species was required in order to complete the genome's chain of replication. The researchers used DNA from birds and frogs in several of their experiments, and they were successful in some of them. Furthermore, these researchers have utilised the African frog-DNA, which has the ability to transition between male and female in the blink of an eye, to make matters worse. That shows that the dinosaurs were able to reproduce because they were able to adopt the same approach as the other animals in the same environment.

At the outset of the novel, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) investigates Hammond's illegal activities. However, as is always the case, money takes precedence over morals. Money, in the opinion of Hammond, can purchase everything and anything. Moreover, he is opposed to the idea of harnessing the power of science for the benefit of humanity. What would you do if you were given the opportunity to create a biotechnology company? Would you be interested in designing products to aid in the prevention and treatment of illness and bad health? Please don't do it. This is a poor idea in every way. This is a heinous misuse of the most advanced and up-to-date technologies. 8 "I'm not going to do anything to help the rest of the world." Despite the fact that medical research is undertaken in accordance with scientific principles, it is nevertheless motivated by the need to make a profit as a result of a lack of financial incentives. The Biosyn Corporation, as described by Crichton, is an excellent illustration of this. This business conducted a covert test of a bioengineered rabies vaccine on a farm in Chile, where it received favorable results. Even the Chilean government and farmworkers were kept in the dark about what was going on. It was, without a doubt, careless and criminally negligent. The Chilean administration was distracted as a result of the country's economic collapse, and American authorities lacked the legal ability to intervene because of this. They then moved on to more ambitious plots, which is why the perpetrators were able to elude capture for so long.

By publicizing such examples, Crichton appears to be attempting to raise awareness of the hazards of poor science and the catastrophic consequences that can result. In his 2006 novel, *Next*, which we found horrifying, doctors sell the cells of their patients. In his complaint against the doctor, Mr. Burnet is suing Dr. Gross, alleging that the doctor sold his tissues to BioGen, a pharmaceutical company.

The chaos theory

In both *Jurassic Park* and its sequel, *The Lost World*, Ian Malcolm is seen a number of times discussing the Chaos Theory with other characters (1995). His prediction that *Jurassic Park* would fail is made very plain in the first book. He makes use of the chaos theory to do this. In light of the fact that Ian Malcolm serves as his spokesperson, Crichton's characterization of him as such is particularly noteworthy. Ian Malcolm's speech is referenced in the epigraphs of each of these books, and he begins each section of each book with an excerpt from Ian Malcolm's speech. On the set of *Jurassic Park*, Ian Malcolm is believed to have died as a result of his injuries sustained during a tour of the park. After Crichton is



successful in saving him, we meet him once more in *The Lost World*. This plot revolves around him, and Crichton has him return to the island as the central character. As Malcolm puts it, "Isla Sorna is Hammond's dirty little secret." "She is Hammond's dirty little secret."⁹ While on this island, he has been able to do his investigation and confront the brutal reality that lies beneath his idyllic small park's idyllic appearance. It is true, as Malcolm points out, that the genetic zoo on the island was merely a showpiece. Sorna Island was the location where the dinosaurs were first created.

According to Malcolm, the origins of Chaos Theory may be traced back to the 1960s, during the development of computer simulations of weather. Despite the fact that the weather is a large, sophisticated system, its behavior is always a mystery. Naturally, predicting the weather is a near-impossible endeavor. This results in a system that is extremely dependent on its initial state for the majority of its behavior. While this may be true, chaos is more than just a state of being unpredictable and uncertain. According to Malcolm, we can uncover hidden patterns in the behavior of the system by analyzing its data. Chaos is now a widely accepted notion, whether it's the stock market, the equity market, rioting mobs, or the brain waves of those suffering from epilepsy. system that is difficult to comprehend and predict. There is a basic order to everything that happens. ¹⁰

According to Chaos Theory, complex systems, such as the weather, have an underlying order, and simple systems can generate complex behavior when they are combined. It is inevitable that an apparently simple system, such as Hammond's, will lead to unexpected animal behavior inside the constraints of a zoo's enclosures. Unlike Hammond's park, which is almost guaranteed to fail, Malcolm also argues that the extinction of complex creatures such as dinosaurs has a great deal to do with the concept of chaos in general. According to this idea, the extinction of the dinosaurs was not caused by natural disasters, diseases, or shifts in the composition of plant life. On the basis of fossil evidence alone, it is impossible to make definitive conclusions about the end of the Cretaceous period. Because of this, Crichton believes that paleontology has serious limitations and argues for a more comprehensive theory to answer the difficulties that have been presented. Malcolm is angry at Hammond's presumption that the park will annoy the old man over the course of the documentary. He finally sees the fulfillment of his prophecies, but not before paying the ultimate price.

Malcolm is one of *Jurassic Park's* most stunning characters. A fervent believer in Chaos Theory, which he says is "the only path that is authentic to reality", and an outspoken proponent of nature's complicated set model. That's why Hammond couldn't realize his goal of building a theme park. Hammond's initial vision of the facility as an amusement park goes awry. Although the park's academic and commercial projects have been destroyed, "the equilibrium of humanity's connection with "nature" remains maintained. ¹¹

In literary works of art, chaos is an uncommon and intricate structure. A notable example of this is in *Paradise Lost* by John Milton, a seventeenth-century author. Consider Milton's worldview and the role of chaos in it while looking at the work. As portrayed in the poem, Milton's universe is comprised of a brand-new globe engulfed in chaos. He sees chaos as a swirling mass of formless matter, the home of night and darkness. In *Paradise Lost II*, the most detailed description of chaos may be found (1667). Because of this, we can infer that chaos is ruled by the titular king along with his spouse, Night. An incomprehensible volume of raw cosmic material rumbles about in a haze of darkness. Earth, Air, Fire, and Water are the four elements that make up the cosmos, which is thought to have been formed in an



ordered fashion. Each of these four is formed of the lesser atoms of heat, cold, moist, and dry, symmetrically grouped in pairs. They cannot be found in the midst of chaos. The four basic building blocks of creation are crammed together in repulsive continuity before they are detached and merged by the Divine command; they boil and melt, battle and struggle in the dark with awful noises. Chaos is calmer at its top stratum, and it is illuminated by the rays of heaven's partially transparent walls. As a result of the conflict in heaven, hell is carved from the chaos as a repository for the fallen angels. Thus, at one end of the chaos, there is paradise, and then, at the other end, there is hell. *Paradise Lost* and *Jurassic Park* can be used to better understand this issue. However, it's important to keep in mind that whereas Crichton relies heavily on modern science, Milton draws on the work of earlier scientists to develop his own theory of the cosmos.

Ian Malcolm's description of chaos theory in *Jurassic Park* undoubtedly anticipated Milton's location of chaos in *Paradise Lost*. As Ian pointed out, Milton's pandemonium has an underlined order that is tranquil and serene. However, the four primitive ingredients of creation are bursting with bubbles and jostling in his newly constructed orderly cosmos. Like Hammond's theme park, which appears to be easy at first, the theme park's unexpected behaviour gradually becomes obvious. Because of the island's major problems, "It's an unfortunate accident," Malcolm concludes.¹² Milton's recently founded world is no different in this regard. When Satan makes his way to the New World in Book II of *Paradise Lost*, for example, he has the malevolent purpose of contaminating God's creation. Book IX of the poem will be the culmination of mankind's incarceration, which begins here. He argues that in Milton's case, chaos is the primary basis of ruin for mankind. After he arrives in the New World, Satan tempts Eve, who in turn tempts Adam. As a result, humanity is doomed. Satan's invasion of God is like the dinosaur attack on Dr. Wu and Hammond, which resulted in their grisly demise, in that it too is analogous. Here, James Whitlark has every right to describe dinosaurs as "chaos characters"—terrifying terrors precisely because they are intellectually unappealing or inscrutable.¹³ Crichton, like Milton, focuses on chaology in all of these ways.

Palaeontology

As a result, Crichton makes use of science to illuminate the underlying concepts that govern the universe's intricate workings. Palaeontology, the study of ancient life, is treated even more intriguingly in his book. Dr. Alan Grant is a palaeontology professor at the University of Denver in *Jurassic Park*. As a leading researcher, he's one of the best. Known as an "outside" man, he understands that the most significant work in palaeontology must be done in the field, with his own hands. It doesn't take long for him to get fed up with the academics. It is clear from his characterization of the "Teacup Dinosaur Hunters" in this field that he is a palaeontology professor. He's a lot like John Hammond when it comes to this. While they both have an interest in prehistoric creatures, they are also pragmatic. Both, on the other hand, have their own unique characteristics. Hammond's introduction of Alan and Ellie to Gennaro as "You know, of course, what Dr. Grant and Dr. Sattler do." is interesting. Palaeontologists are the researchers. They excavate dinosaur fossils. "¹⁴ Hammond bursts out laughing as a result of this. Finding dinosaur skeletons is an amusing diversion for Hammond, who is in the business of making them. While Alan refers to the academics as "Teacup Dinosaur Hunters," Hammond is completely opposed to the idea of researching dinosaur relics and goes a step further by bringing them back to life on Earth.



Crichton, in the prefaces of his novels, often explains this concept. According to his timeline, for example, physics studies may have come to an end. The manufactured development of anything in the twenty-first century can be seen in his more recent novel, *Prey*. Though many academics have linked anxiety to a biological illness that may be addressed with medication alone, *Sphere* points out that nervousness is a mental issue. Science as a whole has evolved over time and now tends to be multidisciplinary in nature. There are many fields of study that fall on the boundary between biology and geology, such as palaeontology. Biochemistry, mathematics, and engineering are just a few of the disciplines that make up this system. There are several subfields within palaeontology that have grown in complexity as our understanding of the fossil record and the history of the Earth's ecosystems and climates has grown.

As a historical discipline, palaeontology joins the likes of anthropology and archaeology in this category. In other words, it is a historical investigation that seeks to describe and explain the reasons for previous events. Three components are involved: describing the phenomenon, formulating an overall hypothesis about the reasons for the change, and then applying those ideas to specific facts. Crichton's portrayal of palaeontology in both *Jurassic Park* and *The Lost World* has made palaeontology more accessible to the general public. However, he also points out that this science does not provide enough information about the past. In reality, fossils are hardly significant evidence of prehistoric facts. Palaeontologists Dr. Grant and Dr. Sattler are likewise baffled by palaeontology's inability to reveal much about Earth's past existence. If we look at the argument put up by certain scientists about the end of the Cretaceous period, it appears that several of them were misled into assuming that the poison produced by evolving alkaloids in plants was responsible for the genocide of dinosaurs. Initially, the twisted neck was considered to represent the animal's final moments of pain.

In addition to dinosaur social behaviour, Crichton educates us about fossil preservation methods in his typical unique manner. Because that's how he is able to explain to the audience the techniques and methods used by palaeontologists in their work. Palaeontologists can lose interest in their job as fossils deteriorate. Because it is so old, it is extremely fragile. Therefore, it necessitates a specific level of care to protect it. A tarp is placed over the fossil site, and a trench is dug around its perimeter to prevent water from running off. Before the trench is excavated, they must determine its dimensions. They use CAST, which stands for Computer Assisted Sonic Technology. Shock waves are created by firing a soft lead through a Thumper, which is read by the computer. After that, it's put together into something resembling an X-ray image. Also, scientists predict it will be feasible to produce an image so comprehensive that no further excavation will be required in the next several years. "It promised a new era of archaeology without excavations since you could acquire a perfect representation of the bones in three dimensions." 15

Palaeontology is introduced in an interesting manner by Crichton in this novel. This is the first time we've seen this science employed in a science fiction novel. Throughout the second chapter, Crichton refers to how he has helped thousands of young people fall in love with palaeontology. Crichton's character, Dr. Ellie Sattler, not only tells us about ancient animals, but also about prehistoric vegetation. She's Grant's palaeobotany assistant and works closely with him. Plants and bushes from the prehistoric era have been cultivated in *Jurassic Park* to maintain a primordial feel. *Serenna veriformans*, a species



of Jurassic fern abounding in over 200 million-year-old fossils, may be found growing wild in the park. They can be found in the marshes of Brazil and Colombia at the moment.

Conclusion

For the most part, it can be argued that Crichton is a brilliant storyteller who keeps his readers riveted until the end of his books. He's a fantastic entertainer in and of himself. The novel's trademark is suspense, as always. The prelude to the most exciting fantasy is laid out in an almost journalistic style. To a greater extent than other well-known authors, Crichton includes a wealth of scholarly information in the form of footnotes, diagrams, charts, and other visual aids. It is through the use of these tactics that he frequently insists on the veracity of both his stories and the crises that he addresses. Because he wants to both promote and warn us about the risks of science and technology, his stories have a unique flavor because of his use of them. Perhaps no other science fiction writer has done this more effectively and correctly than this. And as an advocate and exponent of modern science in our modern times, Crichton deserves every accolade.

Jurassic Park, too, relies heavily on the author's storytelling approach to create its imaginative results. InGen worker Bobby Carter is treated by Bobby Carter, a doctor, near the beginning of the story, which details a dinosaur attack. We don't know it's a dinosaur until Dr. Alan Grant sees Tina Bowman's drawing of the creature. When Bob Morris of the EPA meets Grant and investigates the Hammond Foundation, we learn nothing about InGen activities. In both of these circumstances, we are piqued by the stories we hear and are able to conjure up our own fantasies. Explanatory sections in which Dr. Wu describes the cloning process have elements of fiction woven into them. Despite their scientific descriptions, many of the functions assigned to cybernetic equipment, such as gene sequencers and supercomputers, are invented. Even the method of getting saurian DNA is imaginary and is based on the novel's fantasy premise.

Crichton's use of atmosphere and setting is similar to his use of narrative and human development to create the weird and the creepy. For the most part, his science fiction focuses on creating a unique ambiance to set the stage for dark themes. *Sphere*, *Jurassic Park*, *Timeline*, and *Sphere's* underwater dwelling near a strange spaceship from the future are just a few examples. The weirdness of these novels can be attributed to the fact that they are set in isolated locations. Unusual objects and settings contribute to the unsettling atmosphere and the overall feeling of otherness in these stories. The starting points of Crichton's novels are notable for their dismal and pensive atmospheres. The strange tone and mood of his works are greatly enhanced by the employment of the false-document method in the introductions.

As a result, a look at Crichton's body of work demonstrates that he is one of the most influential SF authors working today. When it comes to fantastic adventure stories and cutting-edge technology, he is the master of popular culture. Despite his lack of interest in characters, his natural talent for story-telling allows him to breathe new life into the science fiction thriller. To keep us turning the pages, nearly all of his writings rely on a slight feeling of unease and unease. However, this same author's meticulous attention to the technicalities of his experiments is a fundamental source of their appeal. Despite their love of yarn spinning, these novels have a great deal of interest in the inner workings of everything. Additionally, the worlds shown in these pieces appear to be endlessly fascinating to the viewer. Readers walk away from his books with a sense of satisfaction and the notion that they've learnt something



worthwhile. He merits a special place in the long line of SF thriller authors because of his contributions to the genre.

For the most part, it can be argued that Crichton is a brilliant storyteller who keeps his readers riveted until the end of his books. He's a fantastic entertainer in and of himself. The novel's trademark is suspense, as always. Prelude to the most exciting fantasy is laid out in an almost journalistic style.

Jurassic Park, too, relies heavily on the author's storytelling approach to create its imaginative results. InGen worker Bobby Carter is treated by Bobby Carter, a doctor, near the beginning of the story, which details a dinosaur attack. We don't know it's a dinosaur until Dr. Alan Grant sees Tina Bowman's drawing of the creature. When Bob Morris of the EPA meets Grant and investigates the Hammond Foundation, we learn nothing about InGen activities. In both of these circumstances, we are piqued by the stories we hear and are able to conjure up our own fantasies. Explanatory sections in which Dr. Wu describes the cloning process have elements of fiction woven into them. Despite their scientific descriptions, many of the functions assigned to cybernetic equipment, such as gene sequencers and supercomputers, are invented. Even the method of getting saurian DNA is imaginary and is based on the novel's fantasy premise. Crichton's use of atmosphere and setting is similar to his use of narrative and human development to create the weird and the creepy.

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