



GLOBALIZATION AND ENGLISH LITERATURE

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INTRODUCTION

The term Globalization in itself is self-explanatory. It is an international platform for maintaining consistency in the living mode of the people all over the world. Globalization is the result of the interchange of worldly views, opinions and the various aspects of the culture everywhere around the world. This is the means for providing an international arena for intermingling of people from different sectors, cultures and dialects and learns to move and approach socially without hurting and affecting each other's prestige. Being Global means a change in one's view of looking at life, Values, Culture & Language. This aspect has been captured wonderfully by Writers all over the World. Globalization has a huge impact on thinking across the humanities, redefining the understanding of fields such as communication, culture, politics, and literature. The paper portrays the significant moments in the emergence of contemporary thinking about globalization and explores the impact on literary studies. It was initially predicted that globalization would have a particularly positive impact on literature for writers in smaller nations writing in less popular languages. It provides insight into how cultural artifacts are transformed as they traverse languages and boundaries. It also can help us to understand the ways that new media technologies could be facilitating globalization by creating a public space for the transmission of literature and other information across the world. Publishers and writers alike hoped that globalization might break down barriers of borders and language, opening up new markets in the process. Has that really happened? Or has globalization had a negative impact on writers and their ability to have their work published in new countries and translated into other languages? Our distinguished panel discuss the various impacts of globalization on their works. When we think of globalization and forms of entertainment, we immediately think of the Internet, social media, movies, or television shows. But contrary to popular belief that literature also holds an important place in the flow of entertainment media that is coursing through the veins of public consumption in our globalized world. The technological advances that are connecting people worldwide through shared information also serving as a medium to disseminate books across national and cultural boundaries.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Suman Gupta argues that, while literature has registered globalization processes in relevant ways, there has been a missed articulation between globalization studies and literary

studies. Examples are given of some of the ways in which this slippage is now being addressed and may be taken forward, taking up such themes as the manner in which anti-globalization protests and world cities have figured in literary works; the ways in which theories of postmodernism and post colonialism, familiar in literary studies, have diverged from and converged with globalization studies; and how industries to do with the circulation of literature are becoming globalized. Mani points out that in the globalized world that exists today, the place of origin of a literary work does not necessarily define the cultural or national context of the work. He believes that modern world literature is being created and disseminated in a public sphere, aided by new media technologies and the interconnected nature of the Internet and social media. Mani's viewpoint mirrors Goethe's statement that "national literature is now a rather unmeaning term," but takes on new meaning as, almost 200 years later, the world is more connected than ever before through modern technology. The critic Gikandi, in his essay, explores the problems that arise in connection with reading globalization through English Literature, starting with the overly optimistic assumption, bolstered by postcolonial theory, that globalization represents the end of the nation-states and the proliferation of cultural relationships characterized by difference and hybridity. Nico Israel says that globalization's impact on literature in many ways with both positive and negative associations. Anthony Pym's essay, "Globalization and the Politics of Translation Studies, is very important. Pym sees globalization as a consequence of technologies reducing the costs of communication. The special issue of the journal *South Atlantic Quarterly* (summer 2001) focuses on the fate of literature as a discipline in the age globalization and connects its debates with established arguments linked to post colonialism. The concern of Liam Connell's essay *Global Narratives: Globalisation & Literary Studies*" (2004) is to elaborate a prefatory account of how globalization can be understood as a textual characteristic. Some texts which deal with globalization are – Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* (1997), Vikram Chandra's *Red Earth and Pouring Rain* (1995), Mohsin Hamids *Moth Smoke* (2000), Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006), Zadie Smith's *White Teeth* (2000).

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH LITERATURE

The literary aspect of globalization or the connection between globalization and literature is dealt with in this part. As two seemingly separate areas of study, both globalization and literature share some meeting points in their institutional and structural edifices. As a matter of fact this is a reciprocal course through which literature and globalization affect each other interactively. And quite plausibly there are greater causes for the attachment of literature and globalization. If we believe that "globalization is something happening out there to speak, characterizing the economic, social, political, cultural contemporary world" and if we believe that globalization has many things – including literature – in its grip, then it's not surprising to see the representations and outcomes of globalization within literature and literary studies or to see that literature and literary studies are becoming globalized since these are part of the same world with which globalization as a phenomenon has a reciprocal interaction. Here on one hand, many researchers scrutinize and explore works of literature so as to find reflections of diverse globalization themes within the texts and contexts and also to verify the realities of globalization through different literary forms. On the other hand, literature and literary studies

are developed into a platform for evoking, supporting and interpreting different social, political, literary, and cultural concepts within the scope of globalization. Just as importantly, literary theory has lacked models for analysing the cultural content of globalisation because the dominance of social science or media-studies analyses has led to a concentration on globalisation's cultural structures. The question for literary studies is how these political, economic and social descriptions of globalisation are made relevant for an analysis of textual material. Most of the attempts to address this question have tended to treat texts as objects of globalisation (as commodities capable of being circulated in global markets or as the shibboleths of geographically dispersed group identities) rather than as narratives capable of signifying globalisation in ways that can make it meaningful. On one hand, many researchers scrutinize and explore works of literature so as to find reflections of diverse globalization themes within the texts and contexts and also to verify the realities of globalization through literary forms. On the other hand, literature and literary studies are developed into a platform for supporting, evoking and interpreting different social, political, literary, and cultural concepts within the globalization realm.

CONCLUSION

The paper presents an overview of the relationship between globalization and literature, literary studies and their state that they have on each other. It engages with the manner in which thematically globalization and literary works, examines the relationship between globalization theory and literary theory, and discusses the impact of globalization processes on the production and reception of literary texts. The study of world literature is a powerful tool for global studies because it encompasses so many themes that are important to understanding globalization. World literature can show us how information is shared between cultures and nations. The literary aspect of globalization or the connection between globalization and literature is dealt with in this part. Many researchers explore works of literature so as to find reflections of diverse globalization themes within the texts and contexts and also to verify the realities of globalization through literary forms. Other literature / literary studies are developed into a platform for evoking, supporting and interpreting different social, political, literary, and cultural concepts within the realm of globalization.

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