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Literature – A True Flag bearer of Existential Nature

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Abstract: Literature has had an elongated relationship with climate as they attempt to capture its milieu and transmit a sense of it to others, to develop a considerate amount of vary in different landscapes, and preserve the environmental knowledge through writings. Universal interest of Literature can be carefully crafted through writings, an efficient form and expression. Globalization speaks of diverse culture of a group or place. Every culture is unique and is projected with equivalent share to nature representing nature as the global culture for better place to live. The environment can be unprecedented, but literature offered a precious perspective on the present catastrophe and quality of life. Culture has nothing but a practice of group of people which carries some traits of habits and practices of family, marriage, magic and kinship for identity of their ancestors from generation to generation. Culture is so volatile from generation to generation and from place to place has its unique cultural identity, needs development and innovative techniques for better lifestyle and standard of living made people learn to adopt of common good or benefit of an individual or group.

Key words: Globalization, Culture, generation, innovative.

Nature has always taken an excellent part in people's lives, and therefore the universe, as an entire , was seen as a wonderfully ordered system of concentric circles where the world , and the nature itself, was at its center. It is predictable at time of crisis: Fiction allocates us with possible and imaginative futures, good and bad. When faced with vital crisis, it might seem like a waste of time to read earlier texts, but past literature offers a valuable perspective on the present crisis.

Below, the cracked, brown earth, Like ancient earthen-ware, Spreads out its dusty, worn Old surface, baked and bare. Above, the polished blue Of a burnished August sky Is an inverted bowl Of every drop drained dry (Converse, 1927).

This sparse verse enclosed a vivid description of the Great Plains, landscape and the experience of drought. Literatures are often within the sort of fiction, writing

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from the imagination, as in novels, short stories, drama, or poetry.

*Lamps were all out,
doors were all shut, and
stars were all hidden by
the murky sky of
August.....*

*It was evening of a day
in April,
in spring season.*

*The branches of the way
side trees were full of
blossom.*

*(UPAGUPTA, Gitanjali
(1910) [Song
Offerings]),*

Rabindranath Tagore create the impermanence of human existence, sensual pleasures etc as the origin of grief to material pleasures. To achieve this through the incidents in the life of a dancing girl and her meetings with an ascetic called Upagupta, Tagore presentation of climatic symbolism mentions the closeness of Nature to humans and their nature.

Chronological texts replicate the altering climatic circumstances that shaped them. Once Byron and the Shelley resided on the shores of Lake Geneva in 1816, their writing retorted to the wild weather conditions of the “year without a summer”. This was due to the previous years’ massive eruption of the volcano Mount Tambora that lowered global temperatures leading to yield failures and famine. Byron’s, Percy

Shelley’s Literary works *Darkness and Mont Blanc* revealed the anxieties of human vulnerability through the change in environment. Of course, they address the power to manipulate environments.

The Cultivation of Cosmopolitan Lifestyles

Globalization has created more materialistic comforts and better standard of living in our lifestyle and exposé to the world of technology/ virtual world. Social network has become serious problem in teenage boys and girls are seriously addicted are some negative results to be taken care. Technology is influencing the native music and dance. The fruits of the technology made present lifestyle and standard of living bitter disturbing the real nature, culture, heritage and identity. One should not feel lost in this world of climate collapse, instead through this science and technology, communication, Tele Vision and internet one should unite with the people erasing the barriers and boundaries of the continents.

Globalization is seen because the intermixing of individuals, cultures, economies and technologies. Modern cultural globalization is a new phenomenon. Neo-Marxist sociologists argue that the method of globalization isn’t only limited to consumer articles, but it’s also amid ideas and more generally ideologies which sustain the buyers’ culture.

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Change in norms and values are quite striking that encourages a growing integration and convergence of cultural relations. Diffusion of edifying globalization, technology played an imperative role that created a notable depression in nature. Technology, actually, has shrunk the planet in our palm as well alienating the real experiences of real nature's beauty. Revolutions in transmission (such as radio, TV, cinema, telephone, mobile, fax, Internet, etc.) and rapid means of transportation have produced an indelible impact on local, regional and national cultures since one can now reach smoothly the farthest corner of any country.

As a result, the planet is slowly and slowly becoming together place in cooperation with the media and geographical mobility feed perception. Giddens (1997) has called this phenomenon as 'time-space distantiation' meaning separation of your time and space caused by modern communication.

Nature is one among the foremost powerful and mysterious forces of the universe that influences man greatly. Philosophically considered, that the universe consists of nature and soul. It controls all the living, non-living, human, non-human, organic, inorganic and visual, invisible things. It rules over the universe sort of a monarch and man can't shake the

influence of nature; he's influenced by both nature and culture. To man nature is that the pure and original source of happiness and forgets all the unavoidable, gloomy and grief-stricken state of affairs within the enchanting company of nature. The developed man's sense of beauty leads to heavenly filled pleasures that can't be obtained anywhere under the sun. Presence of nature can replace the real sorrows and creates a wild delight. Similarly, of alternation within the atmosphere in nature gives happiness. At an equivalent time, nature as an educator teaches humans to simply accept all the changes in life. In the world of literature nature plays a vital role to line the mood of the text and also motivates by inspiring.

Similarly, creations of international economic, political, social and other agencies like UNO, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, IMF, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, human rights organizations, and therefore the multifaceted interchange between different systems of world, have contributed to universal cultural homogeneity. People not assume that customs or habits are acceptable merely because they need the age-old authority of tradition.

Nature, as an idea, was seen as a deep state of harmony between itself and its inhabitants. Nature is best described by Heraclitus' philosophy *panta rei*, meaning

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that everything flows, or everything is consistently changing, from smallest grain of sand to stars within the sky. Also, nature is perfect, and its perfection is given by the relationships of all its elements.

Ideals have served to mobilize the method of globalization of culture. Globalization has affected cultures in two ways: Firstly, it's tried to homogenize the cultures. We can see this in dress pattern like pant and shirt and to some extent in food recipes—pizza, Chinese noodles, etc. On the opposite hand, globalization has helped within the resurgence of local culture. This we will observe within the revival of traditional cultures and reforming of the identity.

Classification of literature can be segregated based on the historical projections and the understanding of present day perseverance, or the reminiscing of previous experiences of famous writings. Studying historical text or literature will give a great insight of today that alters the attitude towards present environment, which can change for better. As Samuel Johnson rightly pointed about the natural descriptions of James Thomson's poem (The Seasons, 1730).

The Age of Enlightenment experienced an explosion of interest in the scientific study of nature as an object. Newton a Natural philosophers

demonstrated the systematic orderly aspects of nature. At a time when industrialization was beginning to make its mark on the landscape in the form of growing cities and smoking factories chimneys, Britain's few areas of wilderness took on an almost religious significance. For most modernist writers, it was the city that captured the imagination, for it was here that the modern world experienced more intensely. The modernist poet, no longer sought the solitude of hills for his inspiration, preferring the bustle and noise of the street, the cafe, and the metro.

Romanticism is one among the foremost controversial trends in European literature, within the literature Romanticism is usually understood not only as a proper literary trend, but as a particular philosophy, and it's through this philosophy that we attempt to define Romanticism.

Most important features of Romanticism are its magnificence in lyric poetry. Lyric poetry especially identifies the poets' brightly expressed expression in whatever is written. Parables, fantastic visions, cosmic symbolisms are greatly framed by English. Sublime things and feelings were understood by them not only as something exclusive, but that would be present within the simplest things, in lifestyle.

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Reading literature of famous authors like Thomson, John Clare William Blake, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, Thomas Moore, George Gordon Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Walter Scott, John Keats and others, help the readers to notice the beauty of nature and also alert the vulnerability of frenzied distraction of modern life compared to the times of yore.

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