

Exploring the Intersections of Literature, History & Philosophy

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ABSTRACT

Culture in its various forms now serves as a primary carrier of globalization and modern values, and constitutes an important arena of contestation for national, religious, and ethnic identity. Although reactions in Europe, Japan, and other societies where modern values prevail, tend to be symbolic, in areas of the developing world, especially in Muslim countries where traditional values and radically different notions of identity and society predominate, reactions tend to be very intense and redirected at external targets through forms of transference and scapegoating. Ultimately, this is not so much a clash between civilizations as a clash within civilizations. An interdisciplinary exchange between philosophy, literature, and communication studies that explores the ontological question of being through an analysis of the communicative acts constitutive of being human. Literature provides the grounds on which the philosophical exploration of communication is carried out. Only since the early 1990s, however, has the long-standing interest of literature studies in these matters generated the initiative most commonly known as “ecocriticism,” an eclectic and loosely coordinated movement whose contributions thus far have been most visible within its home discipline of literature but whose interests and alliances extend across various art forms and media. In such areas as the study of narrative and image, ecocriticism converges with its sister disciplines in the humanities: environmental anthropology, environmental history, and environmental philosophy.

Keywords :- Literature, Culture, Interaction, Humanism, Philosophy

INTRODUCTION

Technology affects the way individuals communicate, learn, and think. It helps society and determines how people interact with each other on a daily basis. Technology plays an important role in society today. It has positive and negative effects on the world and it impacts daily lives. We are living in an era where technological advances are common. The internet and cell phones are some examples. However, with technological advances, there's a downside to it all. One aspect of technology that has had a great impact on society is how it affects learning. It's made learning more interactive and collaborative, this helps people better engage with the material that they are learning and have trouble with. Also, it gets you better access to resources.

With the creation of the internet, it gives us access to information at a twenty-four-hour rate and you have access to almost anything online. In addition, it allows students to get work done easier. Students can take quizzes and exams more easily, and teachers being able to hold online classes can be very effective. It also expands the boundaries of the classroom, encouraging self-paced learning.

People can access learning through YouTube and social media. This helps students learn better than sitting down for lectures and reading from textbooks. These technological advancements made learning more fun and convenient.

The Relation of Technological Development and Society Advancements :- No single piece of technology - even failed technology - has had zero impact on a human society. Since “necessity is the mother of invention,” all invented technology was created to meet the needs of a society and is thus innately tied to the culture and its populace behaviors. Once developed, whatever problem is solved by the technology then alters the behaviors and operations of the society, which may result in new problems, different economic structures, or new ways of life, which may then give way to even more technological innovations. On a macro-scale, the society may simply use the technology to survive and thrive, or it may help the society to evolve and attain higher levels of global progress by creating a greater level of *societal efficiency*. At the same time, on the micro-scale, technological developments

may even change human behavior to the point of altering human adaptive mechanisms and thus affecting organismal evolution. These evolutions have reached even to how societal languages (i.e. words associated with developed technologies in a given society) developed within certain civilizations.

The History of Technology and Society in Changing Our Lives :- Throughout history, each civilization, society, kingdom and empire has grown, risen and fallen with technology at its helm. Mesopotamia, the ancient so-called “cradle of civilization,” saw the ancient Sumerians invent most of the basic items (technologies) that are still used today, including ships, the wheel, irrigation systems, metallurgy, and one of the oldest written scripts. Technology affects every part of a society, kingdom or empire, and is based on the available math and science of a society, affecting each sub-facet of a civilization, including its:-

Military
Architecture
Cities
Health
Communication
Government
Time/Calendars
Record Keeping
Language

Ancient technology, of which the oldest science, math and medicine is recorded in East, Southern and Northern Africa, such as Adam’s Calendar and the oldest math-based calculator, helped the ancient kingdoms to keep time, communicate numerical quantities, and helped them to govern their economies and grow in size. Technology also helped to shape agricultural practices, which helped ancient societies to thrive, and formed the backbone of the powerful economies of antiquity. The invention of irrigation systems, architectural structures, the invention of glass, and the use of baked clay all played a part in the development of ancient cities and kingdoms. After the industrial revolution, these landmark inventions have evolved into mega cities, sky scrapers, and farms that feed millions today.

The Role of Technological Change in Culture :- Many facets of global communications today are influenced by cultural differences - be it email, Skype, social media or the telephone. In my experience, regardless of your preferences, the key to communicating successfully is understanding and respecting all of our differences to enable a positive impact.

Technological Impact on Culture :- The beliefs, traditions, and practices of a society reflect its culture. Individuals observe culture to reflect their perceptions, habits, values, and technology transfer. Language, education, mobility, art, and religion are vital parts of our civilizations impacted by technology. Community culture serves as a benchmark for perceiving, judging, and evaluating technology. Technology determines the path of cultural evolution since it affects all aspects of culture.

Technology must be in harmony with the social and cultural conditions of the community to occupy the greater cultural dimension; otherwise, there will be a conflict between technical advancement and the preservation of cultural values.

Cultural divide:-The diverse technical capabilities accessible and what users are permitted to utilize also contribute to the cultural gap. For example, the Internet of Things (IoT) has made quick inroads into various industries in Europe, just not enough communication speeds, or in some cases, connectivity potential, in both Africa and Russia to make this possible. As a result, we must be more creative while still satisfying user needs. Of course, there is the global leapfrogging phenomenon, in which technologically less advanced countries acquire more advanced solutions by leapfrogging generations of legacy technologies. Because it was often impossible to create high-quality fixed networks, regions had to rely on mobile. Moscow is far ahead of the curve in terms of 4G, and its users pay less compared to many European countries. For unlimited 4G, Muscovites pay less than ten Euros.

This leapfrogging alters cultural legacy, employing cutting-edge technology that previous generations lacked alters mindsets. There are remarkable discrepancies between developed and developing sections of countries to consider when looking at statistics. I read in an article that 52% of Russians claimed the Internet would not impact their lives if it were not available tomorrow. Nonetheless, Russia has 900,000 software developers. This is a huge problem.

The Impact of Globalisation on Cultural Identity :- According to my surveyees, “Globalization is the increase of trade worldwide; globalization is a closer contact between different parts of the world; the main goal of globalization is to create a global knowledge free market so that all countries benefit from each other’s products,

increasing economic competition between them.” All this has made the world a global village. Globalization has both positive and negative impacts on cultural identity.

First of all Globalization has many positive effects on cultural identity :- It gives the opportunity to broaden ones horizons and to get to know other cultures; globalization brings more diversity and it helps us to understand that each individual is unique; the “ idea of free market and democracy effect cultural identity in a positive way too. Other positive effects of globalisation are “ human rights that are universal and guaranteed by law, “ the spread of technology and the internet. The latter is very important because it enables us to be very close to other cultures and to get information about other cultures. The development of science and technology, the technological globalisation, can be empowering for various cultures because it allows self-representation and information sharing. Last but not least because of globalisation we can “ share social values worldwide such as human rights. This means that because of globalization we are being closer to other culture.

On the other hand, globalization also has negative impacts on cultural identity:- Culture has almost become only one-way operating manner of business. Because of globalisation cultural goods and services produced by rich and powerful countries have invaded all of the worlds markets” and this means that those people who are rich are being richer and those who are poor are being poorer. Another negative impact is the movement of people and cultures to other countries and this effects cultural identity because the citizens of that particular country “ change their values” and the way they live, such as the food they eat and the clothes they wear, and because of this we lose our identity. Other negative impacts are that “ people cannot be called a nation” anymore and “ the influence of multinational corporations that promote a consumer culture

Relationship Between Society and Environment :-The connection between society and Environment is very crucial. However, to be able to understand the connection between the two first it is important to understand what the two terms mean individually. A society is a group of people involved in a social interaction and the deeper study of society, human behavior and related concepts is called sociology. Furthermore, Environment is our physical and biological factors along with their chemical interactions which affect an organism or a number of organisms.

Environment - Society Relationship :- The history of man and human society can be vividly described as been characterized by continues interaction between man and his environment. It is interesting to note that this interaction between man and the environment has been enduring over time and the nature of this interaction has been changing as the human society changes in its organization, structure and advancement in technology.

The human society does not exist in a vacuum but within a physical environment, hence the importance of this dyadic relationship is underscored in the sense that mans survival is entirely predicated on the environments capacity to sustain his welfare needs (food, shelter and clothing). The sustainability of the environment on the other hand is also tied to mans prudent use of the physical environment and its numerous resources, which ensures and guarantees the true source of mans continued existence (Okaba 2005). However as human population increases, with associated urbanization and technological advancement, man has not been prudent with the use of the environmental resources (food, water, energy, mineral resources, forests and wild life) over time, as he struggles to satisfy his basic and developmental needs he encroaches on the environment in effort to meet the increasing demands of a larger society. Hence, the relationship between man and his environment is measured and can be summarized by defining the functions of the environment.

Thus, Schaefer and Lamn (1986) pointed out three basic functions of the environment which are basic prerequisite for human lives these include: (a) that the environment provides the resources essential for life (air, water and raw materials); (b) that the environment also serves as a waste repository, e.g. body waste, garbage and sewage; (c) it houses man and other living organism. Therefore, as highlighted above, mans interaction with environment is predicated on the environments ability to provide these three basic functions to man and his society.

The Connection Between Cultures and Literature:-

The Concept of Culture: There are different types of definitions about culture which are expressed by sociologists, Psychologists and other experts. According to Herscotis” the way of people's in life is called culture. Society, on the other hand, is an organized collection of people in which they follow a special method of life. According to ethnographers, the culture is composed of a complex collections of knowledge, beliefs, arts, ethics, laws, and traditions that anybody in any society can feel them. In other words, all knowledge and treasures and material and spiritual values which are acquired during the history is called culture. According to Malinowski, culture is a collection of fundamental characteristics of different social groups and peoples conception, beliefs and tradition. Culture is the way of life in any society and so, any society composed of people who interact themselves, and in fact there is a close relationship between these two concepts. It is impossible to continue a culture without a society and vice versa.

The main reason for this are latent in unique characteristic of every human. Culture is a historical– social phenomenon, which is dependant on economical social characteristic of any society. In this sense material and culture aspect of culture impact each other.

According to above mentioned definition, we can conclude that these definitions have some characteristics in common and these characteristics are not limited to a specific geography. So all the societies have harmony in these elements the most important of them are culture is outcome of people life their intrapersonal relationship. Culture is the outcome of collective life of people. Culture is an organizer of common life of a society so according to what we consider it is possible to say that it is a collection of people beliefs, tradition, ... in any society and shape a commons sense of empathy and solidarity among people .In fact people are born without culture, but in any case the culture exists. It can be true that in any society the culture can be removed by complete destruction.

Interaction between Literature and Culture:- Although different societies have their own characteristic but in many issue they are in common. Their Loyalty to cultural issue made people to select suitable solution, in order to this successfully they shout transmits these legacy, one of the most useful ways is literature, which is a very important way for culture components. Teaching is a process in which opens its doors for flourishing life to everybody .As a matter of fact The society tries to transmit its culture to people .it has been attempt to convey it to the mind of young people, on the other hand when its that culture is in the process of development, the unnourished minds growth in a way in which not only to accept the culture but also to learn it.

The interaction between culture and literature is due to involvement of culture in different area like tradition thoughts, and human perspectives .and in this process the literature acts as a powerful instrument. In fact this this interaction both improve the culture and literature sublimity .human being need to both literature and cultural values which are the outcomes of their views. In fact, the literature not only is affected by society, but also its effect on society because the art not only reconstructs the life, but also forms it. People do it by following their champions way of life, and therefore become in love like them, and suicide themselves like them. There is no doubt that young people are influenced much than old persons, when they read materials. So it cane supposed simply as a redundancy from life rather as a paraphrasing of life.

Economic benefits of culture :-The culture sector helps support the economy through direct and indirect job creation. It also helps spur innovation in other sectors in the form of productivity advancements, regional development, community branding, and increased local tourism. Contribution to job creation :- Economic opportunities created by culture have taken on greater importance as economies transition from the industrial model, and work based on physical labour, to a new model in which knowledge and creativity drive productivity and growth. Knowledge-based economies favour ideas to stimulate innovation, and they develop specialized services and highly customized products to create value. Information, technology, and learning are central to their performance.

Cultural planning:- Increasingly, municipalities are recognizing the contribution of culture to sense of place, quality of life, and community and economic prosperity through a process called “ cultural planning.” Cultural planning is led by local governments and involves broad community engagement to identify and leverage a community's cultural resources, strengthen the management of those resources, and integrate them in all facets of local planning and decision-making. The process is part of a global trend toward more place-based approaches to planning and development that take into account four interdependent pillars of community sustainability: economic prosperity, social equity, environmental responsibility, and cultural vitality. Cultural planning helps create the environment for culture to flourish.

Reasons Why Literature is so Important :- It is believed that literature gives us great knowledge. There is a belief in the society that Science graduates get good jobs and literature students do not get good jobs. Somewhere along the line, the world has come to think that literature is insignificant. In fact, literature serves as a gateway to learning of the past and expanding my knowledge and understanding of the world. Here are just a few reasons why literature is important.

1. **Expanding horizons:-** Literature opens our eyes and makes us see the wild and wide world. It helps us realize the wide world outside, surrounding us. With this, we begin to learn, ask questions, and build our intuitions and instincts. We expand our minds.

2. **Building critical thinking skills:** It improves our critical thinking. When we read, we learn to look between the lines. We are taught to find symbols, make connections, find themes, learn about characters. Reading expands these skills, and we begin to look at a sentence with a larger sense of detail and depth and realize the importance of hidden meanings so that we may come to a conclusion.

3. **A Leap into the Past:-** History and literature are interdependent on each other. History is not just about power struggles, wars, names, and dates. It is about people who are products of their time, with their own lives. Today the world is nothing like it was in the 15th century; people have changed largely. Without literature, we would not know about our past, our families, the people who came before and walked on the same ground as us.

4. **Appreciation for other Cultures and Beliefs :-**We can get a view of the inside looking out, a personal view and insight into the minds and reasoning of someone else. We can learn, understand, and appreciate many cultures.

5. **Addressing Humanity:-** Poetry makes a man a better man. Infact, all literature, whether it be poems, essays, novels, or short stories, helps us address human nature and conditions which affect all people.

CONCLUSION

Despite the advantages and disadvantages of technology, for the most part, it has considerably aided in making our lives better. It has successfully saved valuable resources such as time and money, but it has also successfully united the world by transforming into a global village that has enabled individuals to easily cross cultural, racial, and geographical barriers. As more individuals opt to contact online rather than in person, the ease of connecting through technology and conversing online impacts culture both locally and globally. Positive social change should be the goal of technology. As a result, technology should be developed to design digital means to connect us not only to one another but also to promote our values, respect one another, and inspire innovation as we carve out a space for ourselves in the twenty-first century and beyond.

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