

Contemporary Context with Literature, Politics, Media and Environment**Dr.D.K.Kamble**

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Literature is a part of man's social behaviour, and man is at inevitably the centre of literature. That is why man's life and living become the main subject of his world and the surrounding environmental literature. Literature and life are always integral, be it the process of making literature or the process of tug-of-war. It cannot be separated from life. In that sense literature is relative to society. The joys and sorrows of the society are reflected in it. So literature is called mirror of social life.

Writer is a social animal in the true sense. He is a member of the community who is born into society. His personality acquires meaning and shape in the school of society. As a member of the community, he presents the social reality through his literary works to the best of his ability. That is why literature and society are interconnected.

When it comes to tracing English literature both politics and literature seem to go hand in hand for a long time. At the beginning of the twentieth century, politicians were seen travelling in the realm of literature and associated with literary politics.

Richard Chase's concept of mythical literature he said that

“Literature becomes mythical by suffering the natural with preternatural force toward certain ends, by capturing the impersonal forces of the world and directing them toward the fulfilment of certain emotional needs.” (1976 : 248)

Politics has had an impact on literature. But the influence of literature does not seem to fall on politics. The proportion of politician and social activists writing in English is high. Even though

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did not handle, literary genres like novels, his juicy emerging writing seems to have made an impression. But at the national level, the same person cannot be identified as a great politician and a great literary man. Politicians, newspaper and magazine writing increased but were limited to that.

Shashi Tharoor's name has to be mentioned in recent times. He also writes well while working in politics. His writings show the study of social mentality. The names of Bharti Mukherjee Jhumpa Lahiri, Kiran Desai and Hari Kunjru are prominent in contemporary Indian literature who wrote in English.

These writers have powerfully addressed the issues arising out of the migration from country to country on the list of gaps in culture and the struggles that have arisen from it. Salman Rushdie is seen rebelling against religion. In Jhumpa Lahiri's 'The Namesake', family relationships paint a life of personal suffering but do not comment on political issues. In Arundhati Roy's writing, politics and sociology can be seen to some extent. In real life, she gets involved in this movement. But none of them seem to unravel the nuances of politics.

Literature is a different part when it comes to analyzing politics, what matters is how he reflects on the political situation and the consequences of politics in his literature, nor is it enriched by mere reflection. It is more important to look beyond that and dive deeper, otherwise such material only gets stuck in the images. Great writer James Harrison moves to this conclusion that “To say that language and meaning crumble, disintegrate deconstruct

themselves, is merely to say that they partake of and reflect the human condition.” (1992:10)

Unparalleled literature has emerged from the upheavals of global social instability, revolutions and world wars. There were real battlefield writers like Ernest Hemingway in America or Leo Tolstoy in Russia. The actual experience of war, the painful struggles and the burning embers of the pain that arose from it were blossoming through the writing.

During the Second World War, the British writer George Orwell wrote that very polite men were flying over his head. They try to kill him while he writes. A different political writing was formed from his writing. Rarely has any one reached the heights in which he took political writing. He says that politics is an integral part of his writing, as well as one of the inspirations from which his writing takes place.

The caste of victims in Africa is different. But revolt against injustices are ancient. The literary roar of African society, which has gone through such stages as feudal colonialism and later militarism, is going to be different edge. Literary figures who take part in political struggles appear here. Peru in Latin America Mario Vrgus Laus his name has to be mentioned first, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2010. He is called a political novelist. He ran for president of Peru. But he was defeated by Alberto Fujimori, who was accused corruption. Despite being active in politics, he is a perfect example of gaining the highest honours in the field of literature. The writer Alastair Pennycook forwards his view about the use of English in postcolonial settings : “When we start to investigate the uses of English in colonial and postcolonial societies, then it becomes important to acknowledge its importance not only as the language of imperialism but also as one of the key language of resistance. English and the European language were indeed the language of the oppressors, the language of cultural penetration the language of political and economic manipulation, threatening local language, cultures and knowledge, and changing forever certain ways of life. But they were also the languages of political opposition and of founding new ways of enunciating the struggle for independence.” (1994 : 262)

If politics does not have literary allegiance, then its literary writing or speeches are propaganda, Can a literary address be made as only a few books were accumulated in the name, basically, most of the people who walk in literature today lack height. There are very few writers that deal with life. Therefore loneliness is finding in writing. The relationship between today's writers and politicians revolves around economics and fame, in this way, the relationship between the two was formed out of necessity.

Then come to know the media and literature. Although the media and literature are old and complementary, there are conflicts in both areas. Both competition and the demands of society are changing. Both mediums are proving to be effective for the welfare of the society. Literature and media are for this pleasure. The progress in this field is satisfactory and that is why the general public is getting knowledge on various subjects. The language of literature and media is changing due to increasing competition and demand from readers.

Although newspaper writing is not considered literature those books collect good headlines are readable. Teachers and the education sector have a big responsibility for the promotion of literature and media. The media is seen as the fourth pillar of democracy. If it asks what is the same thread that connects all the films, it will quickly realize that all the films are based on written literature. The writer Ronald Berndt traces in the endeavours of Aboriginal writers : “the emergence of a literature which will be the underpinning of a newly conceived aboriginal heritage [...]. It is a heritage which is now both traditional and mixed with the traumatic circumstances of the struggle of a people to find or to assert their own unique identity, and have that identity recognized by others.” (page 9)

Both books and films have success and quality criteria in their respective fields. In Indian constitution every citizen is given freedom of expression as per 19 (1) (A), there are some limitation in the constitution along with freedom. But its impact implementation is not seen on social media. Also that process is hugely difficult. If it calls the media as, then there is a lack of principles like truth and accuracy. Information seems to be used as

a force. Therefore one-sided sensationalism is being spread on social media.

Social media is such a vast net work, it is being abused by anti-social tendencies. But the extent of public awareness seems to be benefiting. It is also safe to expect that social media will be used in a controlled and positive manner. There is nothing wrong with that hope.

Literature is an integral part of society. In such way it has a biographical relationship with the surrounding socio-cultural environment. Therefore the repercussions of the environment are felt in the literature. It is a cultural tradition of the society. It forms the philosophy of etiquette religion art of social norms. It is always dynamic. Change is its permanence. This results in different flows of consciousness. One of it's inevitable positions in that dynamic is contemporary literature. New concepts are emerging in literature, examples include patriotic, realist, existentialism and so on. When such ideas and concepts are formed, there is some casuality behind them.

Since the concepts are basically flexible, it changes over time. How contemporary literature settled the practice. The definition of contemporary literature is the starting point of it, socio-political religious economic states, the literary currents of the post-independence period, causation of it.

Humans have to adopt or adapt to the environment for their life struggle and evolution. Who fail to make changes in them or for some reason cannot make changes in themselves are destroyed. Only those who accept change can persevere her. The relationship between the environment and humans is always changing. Everyone has a responsibility to protect the environment. Protecting the environment is everyone's duty. June 5 is celebrated around the world as Environment Day.

In short, the author's overall thinking is concerned with society. Society is always dynamic. Change is to like blood of a society. As a result, different perceptions appear to be evolving. One of the unavoidable conditions of that dynamic is contemporary literature.

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