Effect of Globalization in Modern Society and Its Impact on Indian Novels

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Abstract: Globalization has become one of the most debated topics in the modern era and it become a subject of study and discussed by all sectors of people in a society. It evolves as a buzzword in books, articles and also discussed in different platforms. Understanding some of its key aspects, on the other hand, will be critical in comprehending the concepts or ideas discussed in this research. Since the beginning of the previous decade, challenging ideas of globalization have been found in literature. Researchers discovered that, despite a large and growing literature, there is no convincing theory of globalization or even a systematic study of its fundamental characteristics. The goal of this work is to provide a comprehensive research on the issue of globalization in general and to conceptualize the influence of globalization in Indian novels, as literature does not offer a precise definition of globalisation. Aravind Adiga's *Last Man in Tower* (2011), Indra Sinha's *Animal's People* (2007), Aravind Adiga's *The White Tiger* (2008), Jeet Thayil's *Narcopolis* (2012) and Shyam Selvadurai's *The Hungry Ghosts* (2013) interprets globalization in multiple dimensions. These novels are excellent examples which urge to move beyond the narrow-literary sphere to grasp new socio-cultural phenomenon, the Indian society is confronted by.

Index Terms - Indian Culture, Globalization, Indian Novels, Literature.

I. INTRODUCTION

In a variety of approaches, several authors have attempted to define and develop a meaningful understanding of globalization. Some philosophers, such as Vidya Kumar [1], believe that it is a waste of time. In her paper "A Critical Methodology of Globalization," she argues that "the argument over what to do about globalization remains very much a dispute about what globalization is." Her main focus is on the relationship between definition and everyday life. As a result, some definitions are more accurate than others. A few key definitions might help you have a better understanding of the topic. Globalization, according to certain philosophers, is a force of evolution and progress, greater prosperity, and joy. They see the process as beneficial, since it has resulted in greater economic possibilities, political democracy, and cultural diversity. Globalization, they believe, is the inevitable result of human society's progress. Roger McName, a venture capitalist, describes globalization as "the environment in which we exist." We only have one world. You'll get used to it. Make the best of the situation. Asking fish to discuss the benefits of living in the sea is like to asking them to debate globalization [2].

In the introduction to their book *The Globalization of World Politics*, Steve Smith and Johu Baylis define globalization as the process of increasing interconnectedness between societies to the point where events in one part of the world increasingly affect people and societies in other parts of the world. A globalized world is one in which political, economic, cultural, and social events are becoming increasingly intertwined, as well as having a greater influence. In other words, cultures are increasingly influenced by the happenings of other societies, and the world appears to be smaller. Furthermore, Jan Art Scholte defines globalization as a "process whereby social interactions become substantially delinked from terrirorial geography, so that human lives are increasingly played out in the globe as a single location" in his book "*The Globalization of World Politics*." Globalization is "a continuing trend in which the globe has increasingly become one largely borderless social space in many ways and at a generally accelerating rate." Scholte defines globalization as "a far-reaching shift in the character of social space" in his book Globalization: A Critical Introduction. The development and expansion of supraterrirorial or, as it is often known, "transworld" or "transborder" systems.

In their book *Global Transformations*, Held *et al* [3] reinforce the idea even further, asking how globalization should be interpreted and experienced. They give a comprehensive overview of the globalization issue with the hopes of presenting various diverse globalization viewpoints. This discussion may then be used to conceptualize globalization. There are several theories on the phenomena of globalization, and sorting through them all is a difficult process. It is beyond the scope of this section to address all of them. As a result, the researcher has focused on the widely recognized classification system, which distinguishes three primary schools: hyperglobalizers, skeptics, and transformalists. Next section analyzes various Indian novels to study about the impact of globalization and how these novels interpret globalization in a wide scenario. The impact of globalization on Indian culture is also discussed here.

II. DISCUSSION

This study focuses on two major components in the context of globalization and its influence on Indian culture. The way these concepts are projected by Indian novelists in some of their fictional works are discussed. This study is motivated by the notion that globalization must be viewed through the lens of regular people's daily interactions. Reading literary works to study the relationships between these texts and the globalization process is a beneficial activity that will aid in understanding the influence of globalization on people's lives. Rather than asking what a better understanding of globalization can do for literary studies, this research asks what a better understanding of globalization can do for literary studies. It is an endeavour to discover answers to concerns concerning current events in the world, which has had a significant influence on the remaking of literature and literary studies across the world. Literature and globalization do not appear to be inextricably linked. They are neither intertwined nor viewed as fields that feed into one another in predetermined ways. The importance of globalization, on the other hand, can only be comprehended via a variety of storey genres. Some features of literary globalization are implicitly and clearly substantiated in the works chosen for this research. The study's heart is this representation, as well as the processes that help these writings go throughout the world.

Globalization is defined by how it is spoken or recounted. The importance of material, technical, and social processes is directly proportional to the perspective taken on globalization. Globalization and literature are "not maintained apart just because the latter may be able to reflect something of the former, but are meshed together such that they combine in a conjoined field that processes globalization in literature" [4]. Indeed, considering the shape and character of concerns that have a key bearing on the interpretation of contemporary culture, social, and political life in these novels, as well as the way in which globalization processes are represented, provides insight into the shape and character of concerns that have a key bearing on the interpretation of contemporary culture, social, and political life in these novels. In this sense, the goal of this study is not to applaud or condemn globalization, but to identify methods to interpret contemporary works in ways that will expand our knowledge and give us a better understanding of globalization in the Post-Modern period.

Aravind Adiga's *Last Man in Tower* (2011) [5], Indra Sinha's *Animal's People* (2007) [6], Shyam Selvadurai's *The Hungry Ghosts* (2013) [7] and Jeet Thayil's *Narcopilis* [8] are excellent novels examples which urge to move beyond the narrow-literary sphere to grasp new socio-cultural phenomenon, the Indian society is confronted by. Adiga and Sinha discussed the legitimate goals of tiny states in the larger globe, while keeping capitalist interests in mind. The novels discuss how multinational businesses have been a scourge on emerging countries. These works might also be viewed as a critique of Western colonialism in India. The majority of these concerns are perceived through the eyes of the general people. The texts condemn the political establishment's partnership with global capitalism, which ignores the poor's progress completely.

Last Man in Tower by Aravind Adiga examines the tensions between individual and communal willpower, supply (real estate developer) and demand (prisoners of necessity), principle and greed. Vishram Society, which Adiga characterizes as "anchored like a dreadnought of middle-class respectability" at first, is revealed to be everything but respectable after money is emphasized, demonstrating that money cannot sentimentalize anything. Adiga eloquently shows the demands of development reasoning mankind and inequities in a globalised India in *Last Man in Tower*. The novel depicts how a desperate drive for money and material gain turns long-time friends into nemeses, forcing them to murder their buddy. As a result, it is clear that the desire to get wealthy in today's globalised India causes people to act selfishly and without regard for others. With great depth, intelligence, and seriousness, this novel explores the topic of globalization and its influence on Indian life. With the advent of neo-liberalism and capitalism, this novel revolves upon the subject of globalization, the most important factor in reshaping India's socio-cultural, economic, and political landscape. The Vishram Tower inhabitants – A screenplay future of their own by exerting their collective will, by embracing the wind of change ushered in by economic liberalization and globalization, which transforms their identities. Adiga has spoken out strongly against the contemporary idea of real estate in Mumbai, where a builder is anxious to acquire old outdated buildings in order to construct modern beautiful apartments for the rich people and so increase their bank account. On the other hand, he was a poor and unfortunate member of the middle class who had no choice but to leave due to financial constraints. The novel's protagonist, Masterji, rejects the lucrative offer in exchange for the memories of his departed wife and daughter.

Indra Sinha's *Animal's People* is a fictional engagement with the politics of exclusion and oppression typified by the plight of Bhopal. The Union Carbide Corporation pesticide plant was responsible for the worst industrial catastrophe in history. The toxic chemical methyl isocyanate was released in a huge leak, killing roughly 3,800 people. In the next decade, over 10,000 people died as a result of the drug's adverse effects. Toxic chemicals and heavy metals were released into the atmosphere, contaminating the water and land. Future generations of Bhopalis will be unable to avoid the impacts of Union Carbide Corporation's overseas risk relocation as long as the pollutants exist. The Bhopal gas catastrophe, the deadliest of the world's corporate murders, reverberates throughout *Animal's People*. As the frame construction develops a synesthetic readership whose textual sensorium must be rebuilt, Animal interrupts with a visual logic that would carry the narrative as the novel took place over the course of the full night. If the chemical spill's gradual violence cannot be represented by the picture of a single explosion on a single night, then the continuous diffusion of chemicals into live bodies, the neurological transformation caused by chemical violence, must be conveyed as mental perplexities. Animal uses his non-normative physique as a sophisticated visual clue for the gradual violence that is threatening his community peace in his reconciliation with his audience. Then the narration becomes a picture and eyes settle on it like flies, Animal directs his own gaze inward.

The novel *The Hungry Ghosts* vividly depicts how political, ethnic, and sexual divisions can rip a society apart, as well as a person's emotions. There are several ethnic groups in Sri Lanka, the most numerous of which being Tamils, who account for 18% of the country's population. Within Sri Lanka's boundaries, Sinhalese form a clear majority, while Tamils are severely outnumbered. However, there are tens of millions of Tamils across the world, and over 60 million people live in Tamil Nadu, where they are almost all classified as Tamils. In the central highland areas of the island, Tamils are compelled to labour on colonial coffee and tea plantations. They're known as "Indian Tamils" or "Estate Tamils." The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka has

existed since the country's independence from Britain in 1948, largely due to issues between the Sinhalese and Tamils. The Sinhalese acquired political influence once the British colonial government ended. Tamils are quite different from Sinhalese in every way, including religion, language, and culture. For selfish reasons, the Sinhalese-dominated administration exploited Tamils economically and politically. This escalating Sinhalese-Tamil conflict provided the roots for Sri Lanka's sixty-year-long Tamil ethnic war. All of the laws and regulations were completely skewed, and the legislation proclaiming Sinhalese as the official language was adopted, as were moves to make Buddhism their national religion. The majority Sinhalese lords are completely responsible for the legislation, yet the Tamils have been humiliated and oppressed in various ways. They staged peaceful rallies and marches in Sri Lanka, advocating for equality for all ethnic groups.

The White Tiger explores entrepreneurship as a tool for the system to reproduce itself, contradicting popular myths about entrepreneurship as a means for the ordinary man to gain freedom and independence. The author identifies himself as an entrepreneur, and his narrative is told through Balram as a storey of business in India. *The White Tiger* is a documentary that debunks misconceptions about India's entrepreneurship and high-tech industry. Balram's connection with the literary tradition of western entrepreneurs allows for an examination of entrepreneurship that extends beyond the spectacle of modern-day India through the example of his narrative. That, however, is not in line with the idea of India and China inheriting the technological world. Silicon Valley and Consumer Electronics aren't the only parts of the technology-based economy. Even in Silicon Valley and the Consumer Electronics industry, this sort of economy is too global to be confined and influenced by two nations. Entrepreneurs are hailed as heroes and builders, while genuine labour suppliers are relegated to the outside. The individualistic survival is supplanted by the survival of the class. As shown in the novel The White Tiger, personal survival only helps to reinforce the system that victimizes the people.

The victory of the book is an understanding of how entrepreneurship reproduces hegemonic classes by making individuals commodities that can be traded, risked, and destroyed in the name of corporate success, job creation, and social mobility. As a result, *The White Tiger* is a critique of entrepreneurship that contradicts the popular narrative of entrepreneurship as a vehicle for social mobility and a symbol of social fairness. Entrepreneurs have developed virtual cults in recent decades, particularly in technology-related sectors, that acclaim them not just as economic system components, but also as advocates of social change and self-liberating breakers of the status quo. *The White Tiger* shows a de-glorified entrepreneur, a rough version of the worldwide entrepreneur who can nevertheless stain his hands with the blood of a victim with whom he can agree. Balram Halwai isn't a horrible businessman; he's just a businessman. For entrepreneurship is a tool the system uses to renew itself, he is the one who produces it and holds everyone else down. Balram and other entrepreneurs do not establish a new class or racial reality; rather, they confirm the current quo. They don't help the downtrodden; instead, they join the oppressors. This novel divides the global entrepreneurial discourse into several parts. The storey depicts how hegemony is resurrected by entrepreneurs whose mentality switches from that of the oppressed to that of the oppressors. Entrepreneurship does not exist outside of hegemony; rather, it lives inside it. It demonstrates how the language that praises entrepreneurship obscures the system's fundamental unfairness, which is focused on driving certain groups to the sidelines, to subhuman conditions, so that other classes might prosper. It includes those who have been harmed by entrepreneurship.

Narcopolis, Jeet Thayil's debut novel, tells the narrative of Bombay. Some of the main events that led to Old Bombay's transformation into one of the country's most famous metropolises in a short period of time, as well as the story's narrator revealing a genuine hidden history behind the metropolitan town of Bombay. *Narcopolis* paints a striking image of Bombay's socioeconomic boom and decay. Mr. Lee's China Story reveals that he wanted to learn about the history of opium and Bombay. Bombay is a city that grew into one of India's most cosmopolitan metropolises and financial markets, and is still the country's commercial and entertainment centre. As a result, the novel *Narcopolis* elucidates the hidden history of Bombay's development and opium prohibition. The aforementioned books' study and debate effectively demonstrated that the writers' cultural and political concerns inspired them to look for a way to connect the Western and Eastern worlds.

The underworld of Bombay is fascinating, as one can see the society's socio-cultural difference as a result of people's lives being dissolved by opium. The storey delves into the world of drug users and how globalization affects opium circulation across the world. International treaties and increasing global needs favour free trade, which improves people's lives both favourably and adversely. The novel *Narcopolis* depicts one of the terrible and daring impacts of drug availability, which drained the lives of millions. Globalization has had a significant impact on the development of our modern civilization. Humans in the twenty-first century have seen a significant increase in all facets of their life. Science and technology, as well as trade and commerce, flourished and affected everyone's lifestyle, perspective, and attitude toward life. People's basic beliefs have dwindled, and development in society has altered people's mental processes. Globalization, on the other hand, has sparked modernization and prepared the path for a neoliberalized society.

III. ANALYSIS

S. O'Brien and Imre Szeman in their article *Globalization of Fiction* [9], claim that "all literature is literature of globalization." In various ways, all five works addressed in this study are serious observations on globalization. While the works of Aravid Adiga, Indra Sinha, and Shyam Selvaduria portray globalization as being thematized within their narratives, the works of Aravind Adiga and Jeet Thayil demonstrate no clear relationship with the process of globalization, according to the findings of this study. However, in these two masterpieces, the invisible hand of globalization was evident. To put it another way, the writings reflect the benefits and drawbacks of globalization either directly or implicitly. They address a variety of global problems, including transformation, identity, culture, migration, and the East-West relationship, among others. Indeed, studying literature without placing it and the culture from which it arose in international histories related to globalization has become a difficult undertaking[10]. Indra Sinha's and Aravind Adiga's works are found to represent globalization's reflections and after effects. *Animal's People* is a book that depicts the unpleasant aspects of modern industrial and private organizations. In *The Hungry Ghosts*, he discusses the social and cultural changes that have occurred as a result of globalization. The works under discussion

demonstrate that Indian writers are involved in all elements of life, including economic, political, and socio-cultural settings, as well as gender concerns.

IV. CONCLUSION

The findings based on the research are summed up they are, the globalized world experiences a blend of freshness and dirt which stimulates an individual to enrich and elevate one self. Globalization allows for capitalization and the construction of a life based on materialistic ideals. The novel as a form shows the impact of power and money, which has the ability to significantly affect people's lives. The current worldwide crises and societal issues, such as corruption, slum development, materialistic domination, and so on, are the result of the world's globalised setup. Cultural conflict is a broad phrase that refers to the mistreatment of individuals using authority and identifying them as socially disadvantaged. It occurs all around the world. It destroys people's peaceful lives and voices, either directly or indirectly, by continuously repressing the dominant ones. The corporate world was formed to fulfill the expectations of the Western world. But it has since begun to dominate the scene with its hidden agendas. The corporate world has the ability to change people's lives. Further research in the area would benefit both Indian and Western authors, since there must be a reciprocal need to read Western writers in India and Indian writers in the West in order for transnational writings to fulfill their aims. More than political hyperbole, this will help to create a deeper grasp of current cultural differences and political disputes. This study is a tiny addition to the transnational intellectual community's continuous efforts to establish a truly multicultural world.

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