

**Ethics and Human Values
through Literature**

Editors

Dr. G. N. Shinde

Dr. L. V. Padmarani Rao

Madhav S. Dudhate

PARIKALPANA

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Literature and its Impact on Human Life

Dr. Geeta V. Waghmare

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Jaikranti Senior College,

Latur (M.S.)

Dr. Prashant R. Shinde

Head & Assistant

Professor,

Department of English

Shivneri Mahavidyalaya,

Shirur Anantpal (M.S.)

Human life is influenced by many inspiring elements in literature. Literature plays an important role in human life as a source of education. It promotes morality which can be evident from different genres. Literature has different form such as oral literature, written literature, scientific literature, and technical literature. Thus, literature performs different functions at different levels. Literature is the mirror of contemporary society. It reflects the true image of the society. Human life and literature go hand in hand. It reflects the true patterns of every society. Literature has a great influence on human life. All areas of human life can be understood by literature. People can have new perspectives on human life. Here, an attempt has been made to focus on the literature and its impact on human life.

Key Words: ethical values, morality, legal system, sourcebook, contemporary society

Introduction : Literature has many dimensions which deal with human life. It is noteworthy that comprehension of a same literary work may differ by different people from different social, political, cultural, economic or intellectual backgrounds. Human life is influenced by many inspiring elements in literature. So, the main objective of this research paper to focus on the literature and its impact on human life. Literature plays an important role in human life as a source of education. It promotes morality which can be evident from different genres. It is a powerful force in education. Literature has different form such as oral literature,

written literature, scientific literature, and technical literature. Thus, literature performs different functions at different levels. Literature is the mirror of contemporary society. It reflects the true image of the society. Human life and literature go hand in hand. It reflects the true patterns of every society. Literature has a great influence on human life. All areas of human life can be understood by literature. People can have new perspectives on human life.

Influence of Literature on Human Life : Literature deals with growth and nourishment of human life. It includes dramas, essays, fiction and non-fiction works. Most commonly, the term 'literature' is referred to works of the creative imagination with emotional content. Literature is the expression of the written word. Literature is different from all other arts. It is outcome of human mind. It is stated that literature is expression great people in great language. There is no specific definition of literature. It crosses all borders of human life, traditions, cultures, social relationships, national unity, and more. Everything that happens in society, which acts as a reflection of reality, a work of art, a window into ideology, can be written down in literature, recorded and learned from. The real reflection of society is found in literature written in that specific period. Literature, whether drama, poetry or prose, conveys insight, knowledge or wisdom and emotions to those who fully participate in it. Human life is presented in the form of literature. It inspires generations, and informs. Although dynamic, endless, and multidimensional, literature contributes greatly to the world we live in.

This is the age of science and technology. Everyday new inventions and discoveries are being made. The world is constantly changing. Life has never been so chaotic and challenging for anyone. Life before literature was utilitarian and predictable, but today literature has become a library with countless numbers, and a gateway to understanding and exploring the human mind and the world around it. Literature is so important because it provides us with the ability to connect relationships and define what is right and what is wrong. Literature is fundamental to human life. It focuses on many themes, from human tragedy to tales of love's quest. It is written physically in words, but those words come to

life in the mind's imagination and ability to comprehend the complexity and simplicity of the text.

Literature allows people to see other objects, sometimes even inanimate objects, through a lens. So, it becomes a mirror of the world as others see it. It's a journey inscribed on the pages, inspired by the imagination of the reader. Ultimately, literature has created a gateway for teaching life experiences, stories that resonate with readers, from the saddest to the most joyful.

Literature provides new insight to the readers to look at the society and the world. Readable material that readers can trust teaches them morality and encourages them to make good decisions. This can be evidenced by the public school system. In public schools, the most valued books tend to have a moral educational purpose behind the story. As people get older, they explore other book genres that pique their curiosity about the subject and the book as a whole. Reading and being given the keys to the literary world prepares people for an early discovery of the true meaning of literature.

Literature teaches us values. Through literature, readers visit different places, experience events, meet people, hear their stories, and feel their joys and sorrows. It takes years to develop enough wisdom for a single book of literary value to penetrate the reader. Literature reflects society and its mannerisms. Thanks to Charles Dickens, we can experience the "tough times" of Victorian Britain without going through in-depth historical research. Fact-based educational systems, broken relationships, smoky cities, the ill effects of the industrial revolution, the misery of workers, the mercenary instinct of the people, and the country's flawed legal system are judged and recognized through literature.

In good olden days, literature was a major tool to transmit customs, traditions, beliefs and feelings to younger generations. In recent centuries, literature has assumed a broader role as a mirror of society, helping people to understand themselves to help us understand the underlying truths common to all human beings. For students, studying literature is an important part of their education that teaches them to be reflected in art. It allows people to see life from another person's point of view. Identity-based

literature teaches readers what life is like for others and helps them better understand and respect those around them.

Another important point: Does literature have a function? In his *Critic's Primer*, Boas cheerfully presents the pluralism of interests and the corresponding types of criticism. And at the end of *Use of Poetry* and *Use of Criticism*, Eliot sadly, or at least disgustingly, argues for "verse diversity" and that different types of poetry can be done at different times. But these are the exceptions. To take art, literature, or poetry seriously is, at least usually, to think of them as having their own uses. Considering Arnold's view that poetry could replace religion and philosophy, Eliot writes: "This is not a category of real values with real equivalents. No replacement. In fact, literature can obviously replace many things - travel and stays in foreign countries, direct experiences, different lives, and can be used by historians as a social document."

Long before human civilization began on this world, stories were discovered in the constellations, the depths of the ocean, and the realms of the forest. Long before language was invented, stories were told and carved into stone slabs and wall carvings. Literature existed long before humans were able to read and write using words created by their ancestors. Literature is the foundation of human culture, beliefs and traditions. It serves as a reflection of reality, an artefact, a window into ideology.

Literature is also a tool of religious foundation. One of the oldest written scriptures, the *Bible* is a collection of stories, beliefs and explanations that teach about Christianity. For over 1000 years, from the Prophet Moses to the Apostle Paul, the *Bible* was written by many authors who believed they were inspired by the Divine Wisdom of God and who sought to explain the mysteries of life and establish the laws of life. It's a personal belief. The same is true of the *Qur'an* for Muslims, the *Torah* for Jews, the *Bhagavad Gita*, the *Ramayana* and the *Vedas* for Hindus. Literature explains human values. The works of Plato, Socrates and Aristotle (the most famous Greek philosophers) contain virtues that promote the perfection of society only if only humans are willing to uphold and practice them.

Among the art, especially literature seems to assert 'truth'

through the outlook on life that all artistically coherent works carry. A philosopher or critic must view some of these "views" as truer than others, but a mature philosophy of life has some degree of truth, or at least believes it. You must be arguing that literary truth looks like truth in literature, as we now think of it. That is, philosophy that exists outside literature in a systematic conceptual form, but that can be applied, explained, and embodied in literature. Eliot's view of poetry in relation to "truth" seems to be essentially of this nature. Truth is the realm of systematic thinkers. Artists are not thinkers, but if there is no philosophy they can adequately address, they may try to do so.²

Literature is the instrument of revolution. Political turmoil, social injustice, and genocidal conquest can all be ended and resolved in the form of literature. A writer can become a warrior with words as weapons. He can become a revolutionary by writing literary plays that exploit the corruption of his compatriots. Today's generation of literature still exists as an artistic expression, a source of knowledge and a tool for entertainment. Books are read seriously by readers craving information and read slowly by readers passionate about exploring their imagination. Literature creates new ideas.

Literature is very important for the development and presentation of the inner realities of society. The most common approach to the relationship between literature and society is to study literary works as social documents, putative images of social reality. There is no doubt that certain social images can be abstracted from literature. In fact, this was one of the earliest uses of literature by systematic students. Thomas Wharton, the first true historian of English poetry, wrote that literature has "the peculiar merit of keeping a faithful record of the character of its time and of preserving the most picturesque and expressive displays of manners."³ claimed to have and for him and many of his successors, literature was primarily a storehouse of costumes and customs, and a sourcebook of the history of civilization, especially chivalry and its decline.

Literature is connected with human life. It is a vague notion that literature has only abstract meaning and that literature is

completely separate from life. And the notion that literature is the inhabitant of the land of imagination and imagination is also vague. Actually, life and literature are two different things. Creative literature comes from real life situations and events. Without creative and constructive literature, life has no inner meaning. Literature is his one of the roads that man has travelled alone. When the needs of everyday life are met, people follow their curiosity and explore the mysteries of life. The passion for knowledge, the desire to understand life, and the desire to feel at home in space have eternal wellsprings in human nature.

Literature enables to communicate the deep meanings of a particular culture, its stereotypes, archetypes and collective conscience, and creates the potential for social change through critics who can intervene in the underlying emotional world. Cultures are passed on to new generations through education, but are known and learned from other cultures. Ethical sentiment or ethical sentiment is a new research subject that deserves to be at the centre of research and professional scientific investigation. Moreover, literature provides a different form of learning rather than merely providing information. Must experience and participate. Literature is not just for humans. The power of literature is to bring the subject to life for the reader. If the essence of literature is the study of human experience, consideration of the formal and aesthetic qualities of the literary work must be secondary to consideration of the social values and ethical dilemmas it presents.

We want our students to not only think about the formal aspects of literature, but also use literature to think about the world. Literature reflects people's diverse experiences, ideas and passions in their daily lives, expressed in literary works of various shapes and styles. Because literature derives directly from human life, it can enhance our knowledge and experience of human issues such as values, morality, culture, and human interests. After reading a literary work, the reader can get a certain impression of what he read. As a product of human culture, literature has its own function. Literature has two functions. The first is the literature of power. Literature of force means that the function of literature as force is

to move the reader. The second is knowledge literature. Knowledge literature has a teaching function.

Literature has function to contribute to human life. In educational programs, literature can make a significant contribution to the growth and knowledge of students. Literature's contribution to education includes inner and outer values. Intrinsic values are the lifelong reading rewards found in truly literate individuals, and intrinsic values promote the development of language skills and knowledge. The relationship between literature and society usually begins with de Bonardo's words that "literature is the expression of society." But what does this axiom mean? If literature meant only to depict some aspect of social reality, it would be banal and mundane and vague: Chaucer and Langland, in her two views of fourteenth-century society is holding. The Canterbury Tales prologue provided an almost complete overview of social types early on. Shakespeare in The Merry Wives of Windsor, Ben Jonson in several plays, and Thomas Derony seem to say something about the Elizabethan middle class. Addison, Smollett, and Fielding describe the new bourgeoisie of the eighteenth century. Jane Austen, an early 19th-century landowner and country minister.

Genre of literature such as poems, song lyrics and short stories are used in language teaching. The use of literature in language teaching has several factors related to language, culture, and personal development. Linguistically, literary texts offer a variety of real texts in different registers, styles, and text types of varying degrees of difficulty. Literary texts give us a very real sense of the cultural vehicle. Literature can clearly be expressed in other terms, terms of symbolic or meaningful relation: coherence, harmony, coherence, congruence, structural identity, stylistic analogy, or cultural integration and difference. From the activity man every verbal activity we use needs to show the interrelationship between.

The study of the economic underpinnings of literature and the social status of the writer cannot be separated from the study of the masses he speaks to and on whom he is economically dependent.⁴

Conclusion : Literature is the reservoir of moral values and

ethics. It has been an effective tool to inculcate moral values and ethics in the mind of the students, right from the beginning of early education. Literature promotes morality and ethical values to build an ideal society. Literature plays vital role to inculcate values in the mind of the readers. There is larger impact on literature on human life. On the one hand, it is widely believed that there is no ideal to behold in the contemporary society; on the other hand, literature provides a long list of ideals which can be followed. Thus, literature and human life go hand in hand. At the same time, literature leaves a great imprint on the human life.

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