

SOCIO-CULTURAL ADVANCEMENTS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Abstract:

Literature in India has not remained the same since its inception; gradual progress can be seen throughout the years. Indian literature since the Vedas and the Upanishads have produced more literary works than any other part of the world. The interdependence of many material and cultural factors has brought about significant changes in recent times. It has a profound effect on the way people live and think. The intervention of these influences has introduced new styles in emerging forms of art including literature. Books are no longer limited to specific national, ethnic, or cultural boundaries. Indian writers have made a significant and significant contribution to the writing of English and novels. Here are some new trends and developments in personality and literature. We have a gallery of writers who write and translate into English. Artistic translation, Dalit Literature, Diasporic writing, colonial writing, magical authenticity, contemporary and women's texts appear immediately in Indian English Fiction. We cannot ignore Indian English Literature because it shows a picture or a picture of our society. We can feel or enjoy the equal status of English Indian texts through foreign literature. India now has its own name in the world of literature. Therefore, we can say that Indian writers have been able to excel in all areas of literary and international literacy.

Keywords: Socio-cultural, Advancements, Diaspora, Indian writing in English, World Literature.

I. Introduction:

Books are a mirror to society. The texts reflect cultural life, conservation life and human history. Modern English writing by Indian writers has come of age. They have gained equality at home and abroad. Because of this, we have many Indian writers who usually publish their songs in English, be it poems, short stories or novels. Their work represents the social, political and historical perspective of enriching literature around the world. An Indian novel has increased value, diversity, and maturity. The growth of the Indian novel follows certain patterns, and it is not difficult

to trace its gradual progression from the imitation phase to the realities to the psychological to the experimental phase. In the growth and development of the English novel of India, the 1980s occupied a unique position. During this time, some promising female novelists published their first works. Some older masters also came out with jobs, indicating that their creative power has always been in good working order. It was in the 80's that Indian female novelist gained recognition and recognition not only in India but also in other countries. The art of these Indian female novelists, as third-generation novelist assistants, speaks well of their departure. English literature has now become a reality, which cannot be ignored. In recent decades, it has attracted widespread interest in India and the rest of the world.

II. Expansion and Development of Indian Novel:

The 21st century has proved to the world that English literature is not the only province of the British Empire. Although English literature began and flourished in England, it continued to sow the seeds of art in English in other parts of the world. It is interesting that the English people themselves have closed the way for the unexpected developments we see today in English English Books. English mythology has been in response to the real-life changes of the story and theoretical theories that have influenced and guided its study since its inception. In the first section, the fictional works of the great English writers of India such as Mulik Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan and Raja Rao were very concerned about the oppressed society and the middle class in India and the cultural expression of Indian culture. At that time, even after the time when writers such as KS Venkataramani, Kamala Markandaya, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Chaman Nahal, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Nayantara Sahgal, Arun Joshi, and Khushwant Singh wrote, English-language myths focused on the true social manifestations of the times. Indian writers have expressed the role and position of men and women in their writings in English, illuminating the text with its quality and excellence. Indeed, it represents the culture, history, and all the diversity needed for the

development of literature around the world. In fact, India is the third largest producer of novels behind the USA and UK. Although the texts speak in depth about regions, they have crossed the natural boundaries with global themes. India is a land of multilingualism, religions, races and cultures. This increase gave writers greater freedom to deal with a variety of themes. The voice of Indian women writers also addressed history, culture, philosophy and much more by supporting their themes in humanity. Indian writers have focused on their social themes, Diasporic objects, Science and technology, experimental texts and much more. Thus, one of the outstanding features of Indian writing in English is that the background is Indian and the language even though the foreigner has already accepted the needs of the Indians. Today Indian English and Indian writing in English have found themselves. A very interesting feature of the legends in the late present century from the Indian viewing scene is the emergence of new talent. Most Indian novelists produced important novels, which made history in the literary world. Most novelists in the modern world have expressed their desire to create in a language other than English and brought fame to English mythology as a unique force in world myths. Attempts at articulating art at the national level in international relations rarely occur in human history, and it speaks to the great quality of the Indian mindset in adapting to the recent complex problems of the modern World. The new English myth shows confidence in coping with new themes and exploring new strategies and ways to capture these themes. The novels arrive at their work without preconceived notions of what the text contains. English Literature (IEL) refers to the field of work of Indian writers who write in English and their native or indigenous language can be one of the many languages of India. Its first history began with the works of R. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao who participated in Indian mythology in the 1930s. It is also associated with the activities of members of the Indian diaspora, such as V.S. Naipaul, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Agha Shahid Ali, Rohinton Mistry and Salman Rushdie, are of Indian descent. Indo-Anglian is a word in one context of writing that should not be confused with the Anglo-Indian word. As a sector, this product falls under a broad range of post-colonial literature - a product from previously selected countries such as India. Anita Desai is a contemporary Indian writer. Of all the modern female writers, she is the strongest and most novelist. He wrote about urban society,

contemporary issues and the feelings of European and American Indians. Amitav Ghosh is the best novelist of all time. He is the finest example of the versatile genius produced by India at the time. Ghosh presented the social and intellectual drama of the mind in an orderly and thoughtful way. With regard to Indian literature, it has probably been easier for these novelist women to express new challenges and changes due to the simple fact that their car itself is a global language. Also, the writers of these new fictional stories were part of the scattered Indian people. Living in the west, and using English almost as a mother tongue, they have been fully exposed to modern western literary events such as post-Modernism, as well as various narrative methods such as the occurrence of magic. This enabled them to give new direction to myths. At the same time, the best of all continues to have strong roots in India to remain loyal to other points in India and the west. If we talk about the Indian women's novelist then we can see the difference between the male and female novelist and their story written over the years. One novelist suggests that women should write only to women because they can easily understand a woman's feelings and emotions. In line with Indian male novelists, the contribution of female novelists is invaluable. Their first novels are quite effective in revealing the true nature of the Indian Society when it comes to the treatment of women. Significant changes in their portrayal of women can be seen from the introduction of female characters different from their traditional counterparts. Instead of humble, submissive and passive women, we find female characters who are determined and aggressive in the writings of English women writers in England. All these writers were born after the liberation of the Indians, and the English have no colonial organizations. Their work is marked by a fascinating sense of language and a truly authentic presentation of contemporary India, with all the diversity of the region. Postcolonial ideas also contributed to the intricacies and art of English mythology. How colonial rulers created an image of their learned races to enhance their self-control is an important aspect of emerging narratives. Modern writers from colonial lands, especially India, examined the life-style of the British colonial period. They also come up with subtle tactics that have been used to make people colonial, to take their place of domination as natural and unchanging people. These writers also highlight the workings of a dynamic politics that defines the relationship between the power of the people and the people being held hostage or at the

end of political imperialism. Juppa Lahiri's the Interpreters of Maladies has remnants of disease. Kiran Desai's book The Heritage of Loss is a sad story of an Indian who cannot live here or there or elsewhere, because of the social and political forces that oppose him. The practice of Magic Realism, which was characterized by its absence from pre-independence novels, became prominent in the post-independence era. The advent of magical art has led to a decline in the culture of social reality. As M. Naik says, "Magic Realism is a jealous woman, as long as you are going to build a house with her, social reality becomes an unwelcome guest." (1984: 123) GV Desai's All About Hatter is an excellent example of Magic Realism. Most post-independence authors follow the tradition of Magic Realism laid down by GV Desai firmly in the hands of Salman Rushdie after GV Desai. Salman Rushdie's first book The Midnight's Children won the Booker of Bookers Prize is an outstanding example of the practice of Magic Realism. Although she used this technique in her subsequent books such as Satanic Verses, The Moor's Last Sigh and The Ground under Her Feet, she was not as successful as when she wrote The Midnight's Children in this series. Industrial development, urbanization, globalization and modernization have been the basis for smaller and more consistent themes in the Post-Independence Indian English novel. Recent Indian English novels use a variety of narrative techniques to introduce a variety of topics. The last decade has seen the rise of popular novels depicting modern Indian society, written perhaps from the point of view of Indian reading, but praised by a growing international audience. Another theoretical view that affirms the plurality, diversity, and plurality of social and cultural realities and the world of ideas is related to Bakhtin's understanding of the nature of conversational discourse and the importance of coherent words.

III. CONCLUSION

Thus, a study of recent Indian and English mythology reveals the profound effect of all these ideas on the writings of various novelists. Their writings in English English literature reflect the real Indian reality that is gaining international attention. Significant changes in their fictional concerns and emerging form can be easily seen. But the emergence of new trends in the recent literature of many Indian and English writers does not mean that this change is widespread. For example, if there are novelists like Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, and Shobha De who have

explored new themes in a different way, there are novelists like Rohinton Mistry focusing on social reality in terms of traditional reality. The current article aims to follow the impact of recent developments on the topic and type of current Indian and English mythology. This study presents the latest publications of some of the established and emerging fiction writers to be carefully examined in their writings on the basis of new doctrinal and practical values.

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