

SOCIAL CHANGES, SOCIAL VALUES AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE OF POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

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Abstract:

A literary man is the product of his society and his art is produce of his reactions to life. The greatest of artists is sometimes a conscious or unconscious exponent of his time spirit. Literature gives us a reflection of the spirit of the age. As in India after the long years of servitude, Independence was a great turning point in the political history. Literature in India has not remained same since its first stages of development in 3000 BC. Indian Literature since the Vedas and the Upanishads has produced more volumes of beautiful writings than any other part of the world. Industrialization, urbanization, globalization and modernization constitute the minor themes recurrently and consistently treated in the Post Independence Indian English novel. Indian Writers in English have made the most significant contribution in the field of the English novel. Indian novel has grown considerably in bulk variety, and maturity. The development of Indian novel follows certain definite patterns, and it is not difficult to trace its gradual progression from the imitative stage to the realistic to the Psychological to the experimental stage.

Keywords: *Eloquently, contemporary, literature third generation novelist, distinctive*

Introduction:

Partition was a great turning point in the political history of India. It uprooted the whole community and perhaps the biggest mass emigration in the world history.

It was no ordinary tragedy. Partition riots resulted in the slaughter of nearly one million Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims on both sides of the hurriedly drawn borders. The haste and indiscriminateness that marked the British action of drawing the borders also caused the largest ever cross-migration of population in human history. More than ten million people became refugees within a time span of merely six months. Partition was bad enough. But it was made immeasurably worse,

with its painful memories lasting for a long time, by the callous manner in which it was carried out.

In post-independent India various social evils were prevalent in the society. Various social evils like untouchability, child-marriage, un-educated women and custom of dowry in middle class society. As the *verna* system was prevalent in society; some sections of the society remained uneducated, deprived of even basic rights; unprovided even the basic amenities of life; they were not allowed to get the drinking water from community tap and moreover they cannot sit with the other students in the class. Such disparities can be noticed in the literature of the contemporary society.

The Post-Independent India adopted the democratic system of governance. But soon it was occupied by moneyed and corrupt people. As India is a secular state. Here religion and ritual are the part and parcel of our life. Although it is a great motivating and guiding force of human life yet due to lack of real truth yet rituals have become synonymous with religion.

Literature in India has not remained same since its first stages of development in 3000 BC. Indian Literature since the Vedas and the Upanishads has produced more volumes of beautiful writings than any other part of the world. The interplay of a number of material and cultural factors has brought tremendous change in recent times. It has a deep influence on the lifestyle and thinking of the people at a mass level. The intervention of these influences has introduced new trends in the emerging art forms including literature. Literature no longer remains limited to particular geographical, national or cultural circumstances. Indian writers have made a very significant and important contribution in English writings and novels. Here are many new inclination and developments in the humanities and literature. We have a gallery of writers who are writing and translating into English.

The Indian writers expressed the role and position of men and women though their writings in English have enlightened the literature with its

quality and vividness. Truly, it represented the culture, history, and all the variants necessary for the enhancement of the literature worldwide. In fact, India is the third largest producer of the novels after USA and UK. Although the writings profoundly deal with regionalism, they crossed the natural boundaries with universal themes. India is the land of diversity with so many languages, religious, races, and cultures. This multiplicity gave the writers an enormous liberty to deal with various themes. The voice of Indian women writers also dealt with historical, cultural, philosophical and much more basing their themes around mankind. The Indian writers have concentrated their themes around sociological, Diasporic elements, Science and Technologies, explorative writings and much more.

Indian English literature (IEL) refers to the body of work by writers in Indian who write in the English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous languages of India. Its early history began with the works of R.K.Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao who contributed to the Indian fiction in the 1930s. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian diaspora, such as V.S. Naipaul, Anita descent. It is frequently referred to as Indo-Anglian literature. Indo-Anglian is a specific term in the sole context of writing that should not be confused with the term Indo-Anglian. As a category, this production comes under Anita Desai is a renowned contemporary Indian women writer. Of all contemporary female novelists, she is most powerful and popular novelist. She has written about urban society, contemporary issues and Indian European and American sensibilities. Amitav Ghosh is finest creative novelist. He is indeed the best example of multi faceted brilliance that contemporary India has produced. Ghosh has presented social and human drama of psychological intensity in a fine idiom and imaginary.

All these writers were born after Indian Independence and English does not have any colonial associations for them. Their work is marked by an impressive feel for language and completely authentic presentation of contemporary India, with all its regional variations Postcolonial perspectives have also impacted the critical and the creative aspects of Indian English fiction. How the colonial rulers created a particular image of their subject races to perpetrate their hold on them forms an important feature of the emerging forms of narrative. Contemporary writers hailing from the previously colonized nations, particularly

India, explore forms of life that existed during the British rule. They also expose the subtle strategies employed to make the colonized people, to take their subjugated position as something natural and transcendental. These writers also bring out the functioning of almost the same power politics that defines the relations between the power wielding people and the people kept of the margins even after the end of political imperialism.

Industrialization, urbanization, globalization and modernization constitute the minor themes recurrently and consistently treated in the Post Independence Indian English novel. Recent Indian English novels employ a variety of experimental narrative techniques to present a wide range of subject matter. The last decade has readership in view, but acclaimed by an increasingly international audience. Another theoretical perspective that asserts multiplicity, heterogeneity, and plurality in socio-cultural reality and the world of ideas relates to Bakhtin's insights about dialogic nature of discourse and significance of interactive voices.

Indian Writers in English have made the most significant contribution in the field of the English novel. Indian novel has grown considerably in bulk variety, and maturity. The development of Indian novel follows certain definite patterns, and it is not difficult to trace its gradual progression from the imitative stage to the realistic to the Psychological to the experimental stage. In the growth and development of Indian English novel, the 1980s occupy a unique position. During this period, some very promising novelists published their first works. Some old masters also came out with works, which show that their creative powers have been intact all along. It is during the eighties that Indian novelists earned unheard of honours and distinctions not only in Indian but also in abroad. The works by these novelists, like third generation novelists, speak eloquently about their originality and unprecedented inventiveness.

India has significantly contributed to the overall world literature. This contribution of India has been chiefly through the Indian writing in English, novelists being in the forefront in this respect. A number of novelists on the contemporary scene have given expression to their creative urge in no other language than English and have brought credit to the Indian English fiction as a distinctive force in the world fiction. To attempt creative expression on a national scale in an alien medium has seldom happened in human history, and it speaks of the prolific quality of the Indian mind to assimilate the newly confronting situations and the

complex dilemmas of modern World. The new English fiction exhibits confidence in tackling new themes and experiments with new techniques and approaches to handle these themes. The novelists come to their task without any preconceived notions of what constitutes literary content. This encourages them to focus on a vast and comprehensive canvas and to invest their themes with epic dimensions.

The new Indian writing, published in between 1980s and 1990s has ushered in a literary renaissance is the third generation Indian English writers like Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Vikram Chandra, Shashi Tharoor, Anita Desai, Arundhati Roy, Shashi Deshpande, Upamanyu Chatterjee, Gita Mehta, Bharati Mukherjee, and Amitav Ghosh. These are the fore-most third generation novelists and who hold centrality in the contemporary literary Scenario. They have made a distinct mark on the World literary scene with their rich cultural heritage and skilled language control. They have received national and International recognition, fabulous royalties and prestigious awards.

Conclusion:

In the contemporary Indian Literary scenario, Indian writers in English reflect the truth of Indian reality. They bear numerous responsibilities in the world of literature. They execute with admirable aplomb as the anthropologists, sociologists, novelists, essayists, travel writers, teachers and slip into global responsibility for establishing peace as the ambassadors.

They also have become the only negotiators to mediate the core social and cultural problems of India and other colonized nations. All their major works have enjoyed immense academic attention across the globe and which have invited and produced a great amount of literary criticism especially on feminism. They have created a wide readership and a strong critical endorsement that reflect the attention of serious academicians and scholars. All the post colonial and postmodern predicaments are wrestled to demonstrate a high level of self-consciousness, which continue, interrogate the social, philosophical cultural issues of rape and sexual harassment of innocent women

in the contemporary Indian society. Thus, the study of the recent Indian-English fiction reveals a deep impact of all these views on the writings of various novelists. Their writings in Indian English Literature reflect the truth Indian reality which gets the global attention. A marked shift in their fictional concerns and the emerging form can be observed easily. But the emergence of new orientation in the recent publications of a number of Indian-English writers does not mean that this change is all pervasive. 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 concentrating on contemporary social reality from traditional realistic perspective. The present article intends to trace the impact of recent developments on the subject and form of contemporary Indian-English fiction. This study presents the recent publications of some of the established and emerging fiction writers has been taken up to critically analyze their writings on the basis of new orientations informing literary theory and practice.

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