

Contemporary Issues Raised And Discussed In The Novels By Indian Authors: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

Although good novels by well-known writers like Vikram Chandra, Amitav Ghosh, and Salman Rushdie have had the big postcolonial movements typical of a late-20th-century Indian works in display, a roster of young writers also have arisen during this time, establishing a spectrum of new writerly techniques. Among them are Kiran Desai, Aravind Adiga, Githa Hariharan, Samina Ali, Karan Mahajan, and Amitava Kumar. Overall, there has been a switch away from aspirational literary genre in the shape of a massive, baggy creature, which resulted in the publishing of many massive postcolonial works of fiction in the 1980s and 1990s; progressively, the most vibrant and impactful Indian work uses new writerly types and literary styles connected to the shifting landscape of India's current political and social troubles.

KEYWORDS: Indian Authors, Contemporary issues, Indian society, Novels

INTRODUCTION

India is the country that has been contributing more to the overall growth of English literature in our day. English literature is currently created all over the globe. The 3rd-largest creator of English-language list today now, in reality, is this country. Since the Salman Rushdie phenomena began in the 1980s, dozens of Indian authors have produced books in English, making their contributions to English literature substantial. Due to the assurance, it gave the Indian authors, Salman Rushdie winning the Booker award in 1981 was a significant occasion for Indian English literature. Families, the human psychology, socio-political issues, semi nomadic lifestyle, heritage, the ecology, etc. are a few of the many topics that current Indian English literary narrative explores. In addition, the most read genre of novels covers topics including college experience, love, excitement, criminality, mythology, and careers (Agnihotri, 2013).

A modern form of English is emerging, which is uniquely Indian yet at the same time transnational and cosmopolitan, of its own civilization as well as the world, 50 years since

India became an independent nation. The opinions discussed in pursuit of allocating and re-designing a fresh sort English are likely to be shared across all the Indian writers showcased in the problem. The old Empire has surely faced criticism and hostility for attempts to re-appropriate the culture and heritage of its old colonies. Yet, Indian English-language literature is on par with other developed nations' literary works in the modern literary environment. Indian authors have spread their artistic expression and Indian language throughout the globe. In addition, Indian authors of English have over the past excelled in all of the literary disciplines and won acclaim on a worldwide scale (Yesapogu & Kandula, 2016). Figure 1 shows the various issues discussed by the Indian English writers:



Figure 1 Issues Raised by English Novelists in their Novels

Ever since attainment of independence, Indian English writings—particularly works of fiction significantly contributed to the canon of literary history. Their remarkable portrayal of the multifaceted, diverse, and bilingual Indian culture has won them praise from around the world and a large readership. According to Mulk Raj Anand, the best books are a procedure of inhale-exhale, a life-giving impulse, a writing poetry which unleashes the spirit as well as the body, even a fresh vision view of the marvel of existence itself. The book, in his opinion, proved to be the most suitable medium for capturing humanity and, therefore, the essence of art. D.H. Lawrence, on the reverse, asserts that books are the excellent medium since they depict the shifting spectrum of romantic relationships. Indian fiction are indeed a special synthesis of the illustrious pre-colonial India, the attitude of the population under British Raj, its protracted era of liberation fight, as well as a search for their identity. Indian English writers like Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao, Salman Rushdie, Jhumpa Lahiri, Arundhati Roy, and

many more have carved out an indelible position for oneself amongst major global authors. They also have received numerous honourable literature honours on a worldwide and national scale. These authors have effectively nativized the foreign language as well as spruced it up with Indian ideas and hues. These literatures depict the numerous stages of the quickly altering Indian society from the time before freedom to the present. Writers have had a difficult time communicating the subtle layers and complicated truths of the shifting patterns of Indian society (Sood, 2015).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Indian authors that accurately portray Indian realities write in English in the context of modern Indian literature. They are responsible for a variety of things in the book community. They carry out their duties as anthropologists, philosophers, writers, authors, tour authors, and educators admirably, and as diplomats, they take on the burden of creating harmony on a worldwide scale. They had exceeded the post-colonial and post-modern authors Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Vikram Chandra, Sashi Tharoor, Arundhati Roy, and others who established the standard for world literature. They are now the major socio-literary individuals who command the most interest due to their extensive works of literature. As well, they have emerged as the sole mediators to resolve India's as well as other colonised countries' fundamental cultural and social issues. The whole of their greatest works has received a significant deal of scholarly interest from all over the world, drawing a lot of literary theory, particularly on feminism. They have attracted a sizable audience as well as a heated critical reaction, demonstrating the attention of reputable scholars and investigators. In order to show a high level of self-awareness and to strive to investigate the societal, philosophical, and cultural difficulties of sexual assault and rape of defenceless women in modern Indian culture, all post-colonial and postmodernism dilemmas are confronted. Their writings helped to spark the creation of the feminist and nationalist criticism. Their conceptual, philosophical, and artistic inquiries have tackled and helped to understand the complex colonial as well as postcolonial circumstances. As well, writers have created a strange paradox of studying and appreciating effectively reacting to the concerns of sexual harassment of women both in post-colonial and postmodernism themes of assault and abuse of Indian women in modern civilization (Yesapogu, V., 2015). Figure 2 shows the major novelists covered under this study:



Figure 2 List of Notable English Writers

Also, notable and serving as examples of post - colonialism literature are indeed the books by Rohinton Mistry, V.S. Naipaul, Amitav Ghosh, Jhumpa Lahiri, Shashi Tharoor, and Upamanyu Chatterjee. The book rose to prominence as the primary form of Indian English writing in the present era. As a consequence of social and political changes, social novels began to flourish. This was in numerous respects a response to fast expansion as well as the social, cultural, and economic issues that it raised, and it served as a method to remark on industrial and governmental injustices as well as the misery of the underprivileged individuals who were not benefiting from the country's financial boom. In order to arouse empathy and encourage change, tales about the working poor impoverished were aimed at people from the middle class (Khurana, 2017).

Jogesh, (2018) stated that after Independence Indian English literature frequently and regularly addresses the smaller topics of industrialisation, urbanisation, globalisation, and modernisation. A broad range of innovative storytelling approaches are used in recent Indian English novels to portray a variety of subject material. Famous books that portray current Indian life have grown in popularity over the past ten years. Although these works might have been solely intended for an Indian readership when they were first published, a growing number of people around the world nowadays are praising them. Bakhtin's observations on

the dialogic character of speech and the importance of interacting perspectives link to some other theoretical point of view that affirms diversity, heterogeneity, and plurality in socio-cultural realities as well as the universe of thoughts.

Saleem & Bani-ata, (2014) opined that Estrangement, the most basic sign of disconnectedness, has received substantial study in the domains of psychology, sociology, literary, and philosopher. In the developing world, estrangement is a core topic in the nature of humanity. That a common occurrence like alienation has such a long-lasting impact on contemporary writing makes logical. The ontological dilemma has estrangement as an inevitable outcome, both internally and outwardly. Estrangement has indeed been addressed in modern writings in a variety of manners over time. The central protagonist is frequently estranged in twentieth century American and European literature. The existentialist writing has addressed estrangement in all of its aspects. Due to historical and societal factors, it was also able to influence Indo-English writing. Meenakshi Mukherjee notes that this really frequently deals with themes of estrangement or rootlessness. Many Indo-English books use estrangement as a central subject and recurring element. The books by R.K. Narayan are indeed the best at highlighting how lonely mankind is.

Lakshmi & Chithra, (2016) found that by virtue of its many features, Diaspora Theory has influenced literary work in every languages spoken on the planet. Diasporic or expatriate literature are typical names for this genre of writing. The term "Diasporic Literature" describes all literary creations that were authored by people who are not native to those nations but who nevertheless have ties to native customs and civilizations. It's an extremely wide concept. In this wide sense, each of these writers can be seen as a diasporic author one who writes outside of their country but maintains ties to it via their writing. The sense of betrayal and estrangement brought on by immigration and expatriation is the source of diasporic literature. The themes of identification search, regret, existential rootedness, and estrangement are frequently explored in diasporic literature. In addition to the emotional pain of parting behind the whole known, migrants also experience the heartache of missing their houses and hometown emotions. Moreover, diasporic Indians do not sever their ties to their native homelands.

Tiwari, (2013) said that within thematic framework of the Indio Anglican books, the identification problem has almost always held a distinctive relevance. The books by R. K. Narayan, Mulkraj Anand, and Raja Rao completely rebuilt the techno-thematic structure of

Indian English fiction and set the stage for the modern Indian English literature. The 3 authors' representations of the post-colonial era emphasise the identity-seeking process along various axes of India's socioeconomic and political structure. Mulkraj Anand published books that deftly framed his narrative while delving into the dense, tangled web of Indian reality. Identity crises is a major theme in Anand's ensemble of characters. His books, including *The Untouchables* and *The Coolie*, examine the socioeconomic and cultural facets of the human psyche while also illuminating its intricacies. The tragic response of Barkha to his sister's effort to preserve her chastity in the hands of a Brahmin perfectly captures the pain of identification conflict on a socio-cultural scale.

Shikha, (2011) asserted that Ecocriticism approaches literature review from an earth-centred perspective. Ecocriticism and scholars are interested in the following issues: how the environmental emergency is affecting modern literature and pop culture; how the physical setting affects the storyline; whether the morals conveyed in the job are coherent with environmental knowledge; whether location, in addition to racial group, caste, and sex, ought to constitute a completely new classification. We are significantly advancing ecological thought in these domains because literary academics are experts in issues relating to values, interpretation, history, viewpoint, culture, and linguistic.

Saha, (2009) proposed that whether it's enforced or voluntary, relocation is in numerous respects a catastrophe. Nonetheless, it's odd but important to notice that authors often perform better in their new environments, as though the environment were a stimulation to themselves. Exile writing is a common phrase for these works that are produced under difficult conditions. A recurring theme in all exile writing, authors have investigated their sensation of dislocation. By addressing both a geographic and a socio-cultural feeling of exile, they have increased the exploration's poignancy. Since the difficulties of immigrants, refugees, as well as other exile plague the modern world, their worries are universal. The exilic phases provide a feeling of uprooting and rootlessness.

Dash, (2014) examined that the huge panorama of modern society which Desai's fables offer, with its issues of estrangement, ethnic disputes, relocation, and exiles, is just what make it extremely compelling. Inside the scope of her works, the delicate socio-political themes of hybridity, insurgency, migration, cultural exchange, existential crisis, diversity, unemployment, racial discrimination, as well as the quest for homeland often figure prominently. In her books, Kiran Desai employs the techniques of socio-cultural realist and

illusionism. Her 1998 debut book, *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard*, offered several viewpoints on existence. Her second novel, *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006), which won the Man Booker Prize, analyses a number of contemporary concerns facing western society. Desai has established a unique position amongst good modern Indian writers who examine the realities of life both in India and abroad.

CONCLUSION

Indian English authors of today are significantly broadening India's creative frontiers in books and short tales, and they have succeeded in producing a tremendous number of books with a great biodiversity of topics. Writing in English, authors have been effective in conveying their disarmingly personal and somewhat unusual depictions of India to audiences outside of their own country. Evolving writers take a bold, courageous, but forceful approach to topics including homosexuality, aborticide, and unsuitable interpersonal connections. They also make fun of true heroes and India's own mythologies. This demonstrates the courage and tenacity of the current generation of Indian English authors to address subjects and problems that were previously forbidden and off-limits to discussion in society.

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