

**A STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY INDIAN WRITING AFTER THE
COLONIAL PERIOD****Boligorla Papaiah**

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Abstract:

A set of literary works that respond to the colonial discourse is known as post colonial literature. The English language is a common means of creative expression for Indians. Literature that was authored by colonized or previously colonized peoples is referred to as post colonial. Raja Rao and Mulk Raj Anand, made every effort to give Indian literature in English a new identity. Rushdie Kamala Markandya, Anita Desai, and Salman were only a few of the authors who had mapped out a strategy to desecrate the map of post-colonial Indian English literature. The works of many authors on the map of Post Colonial English Literature were explored in this essay.

Keywords:- Literature, Post Colonial

Introduction:

A critical theory known as post colonialism focuses on the colonial experience from the perspective of the colonized society. The term "Post Colonial" replaced the word "Colonial," which was founded on the idea that European or imperial culture was better and that the empire was correct. The term "colonial literature" refers to works produced during the period of colonization that were authored by indigenous authors, especially creoles. Post Colonial literature is defined as literature produced after the imperial authority left the local population's territory. With their liberation from colonial authority, postcolonial people began to consider their identities.

A set of literary works known as post colonial literature responds to the colonial discourse. It is a must that post colonial literature be produced in English since post colonial theory covers a broad range of topics, including hybridity, otherness, globalization, homelessness, etc. The phrase "post colonial" has acquired popularity in the latter decades of the 20th century, and it has even supplanted phrases like "postmodernism" and "post structuralism," among others.

In recent years, Indian English-language literature has become very important, not only in India but also across the globe. The English language is a common means of creative expression for Indians. Literature that was authored by colonized or previously colonized peoples is referred to as post colonial. This essay will analyze the influence of Salman Rushdie, Ruth Pravar Jhabvala, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Kamala Markandaya, and Khushwant Singh on the development of post-colonial English fiction. R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, and Raja Rao made every effort to give Indian literature in English a new identity. Writers

like Anita Desai, Kamala Markandaya, Arun Joshi, Salaman Rushdi, Shobha De, Shashi Deshpande, and Arundhati Roy have recently entered the Indian scene.

Indian English literature was successful in winning practically all prestigious literary awards worldwide. Indeed, the development of fresh talent is what Indians find to be the most fascinating feature of literature at the turn of the century. The publication of Salman Rushdie's masterwork "Midnight Children," which became an immediate worldwide triumph upon its release, was perhaps the most exciting literary event in recent memory.

The renowned Booker McConnell Award for fiction was awarded to Salman Rushdie's book "Midnight Children" in 1981. It is acknowledged as a milestone book and a crucial turning point in post-independence English-language Indian literature. The post-colonial Indian English literary background of his book "Midnight Children" is very complicated. The constant shedding of the old skin of western ideas and the sprouting of fresh awareness cognizance and celebration might be characterized as post colonialism in Indian English literature. Ruth Pravar Jhabvala is one of several female authors who has studied the settings of the actual, complicated intercultural conflict.

Regarding the relationship between eastern masculinity and western femininity in the post-independence period, she has essentially come to her own conclusions. Since Jhabvala's European sensibility combines with her Indian sensibility and provides the comparison and contrast of two civilizations, "A Backward Place" demonstrates a very strong fusion of the east and the west.

The majority of Jhabvala's story is set in an Indian post-colonial environment. Her artistic universe is populated by people who seek shelter in western culture, wanderlust, and a lack of feeling of national identity. Because of how she depicts social, cultural, economic, and political life, her books may rightfully be regarded as potent studies of the Post Colonial India. One of the greatest English novelists now writing is Anita Desai. Her books are psychological growth studies for her protagonists. She places an equal focus on female characters in all of her major works, including Cry the Peacock, By the Fireplace, Bye Bye Black Bird, and In Custody. She pays particular attention to presenting the key traits that define these characters. Where Should We Go This Summer?, her academic award-winning book, explores Sita's understanding of the fundamental conflict in metropolitan environments between compassion and the smell of death and devastation, as well as her desire to break out from civilization as a whole and find acceptance. She also addresses comparable existential issues that plague people in Fire On The Mountain and Fasting Feasting.

The well-known Indian author Kamala Markandaya is another. Her whole body of artistic work is dedicated to India. She has written numerous novels. The issue of women in colonial India is highlighted in the book Nectar in a Sieve. A family drama, "Silent of Desire," is the title of her other book.



The Golden Honeycomb, a historical tale about how Indian freedom influenced the local area, is her most ambitious work. The second book by Kamala Markandaya, "Silent of Desire," is a family drama. The protagonist of the book, Sarojini, is a devout Hindu housewife who believes that pain exists because of serious illness. She spends a lot of her time in daily life praying and going to temples to hear Swami's sermons. One of India's most open-minded authors is Shobha De. She is India's most well-known female author.

The first book by Shobha De, "Socialite Evenings," depicts Karuna's transformation from a middle-class girl to a self-sufficient Bombay socialite. The issue of Asha Rani's exploitation, survival, fall, and resurgence is explored in the book "Starry Nights," which tells the tale of a movie star. Indirectly addressing the desire for total harmony between a person's inner and outward selves is Khushwant Sing's "Train to Pakistan." Although addressing modern themes, he also touched on a number of timeless problems pertaining to man and his environment.

In the late '70s, a new elite class of novelists and writers emerged who had long before mapped out a strategy to redraw the boundaries of post-colonial Indian English writing.

Several Indian women authors, like Bharati Mukherjee, Gita Mehata, Nayantara Sahgal, etc., have addressed the issue of east-west encounter. Bharati Mukherjee also addresses the issue of adjustment that Indians who live in the west must deal with. In her novel "Wife," Amit and his wife Dimple each deal with the issue in their own unique ways. While for Dimple, moving to America was a dream come true, she finds it difficult to walk down the street in pants and sweaters and feels her own body to be "Curiously alien to her filled with hate, malice, and an insane desire to haemorrhage." Nayantara Sahgal shared her opinions regarding the country's political climate and current political challenges in a few of her books.

The Time of Dawn by Nayantara Sahgal depicts the turbulence and disarray that India's just attained Independence brought. The major focus of the book is on the partition of India, election campaigns, disputes within the governing party that cause divisions, and protests over things like a state's official language. The book "A Situation In New Delhi" is about the widespread corruption in the nation and the general uncertainty that followed the passing of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the country's first prime minister. Arundhati Roy, a writer and activist, has written on injustice in her non-fiction works as well.

She has discussed issues including international politics, social justice, and human rights. She juggles the roles of author and activist in her book, "The God Of Little Things." She works on issues of gender prejudice, socioeconomic inequality, and casteism. Roy demonstrates her abilities as a writer and a social activist in this book. She contests the historical mistreatment of women due to their prejudice on the basis of their gender and class.

As a result, Post Colonial themes like the darkness of ignorance, illiteracy, poverty, pain, and humiliation have been brought up more specifically by Indian English authors. This effort has



a big impact on bringing people's needs to society's attention and giving them a way to express themselves. Hence, in numerous ways, including via novels, poetry, and other types of writing, Post Colonial Indian literature reflects the experiences of native people throughout the colonial era.

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