

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN ENGLISH WRITERS IN THE CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH LITERATURE: A SURVEY

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Abstract

Indian Writers in English have made the main commitment in the field of the English novel. Indian novel has filled impressively in mass assortment and development. The development of Indian novel follows certain distinct examples, and it isn't hard to follow its steady movement from the imitative stage to the reasonable to the Psychological to the experimental stage. In the development and development of Indian English novel, the 1980s involve an exceptional position. During this period, some encouraging novelists distributed their first works. Some old bosses additionally came out with works, which show that their imaginative forces have been flawless from the beginning. It is during the eighties that Indian novelists acquired inconceivable distinctions and qualifications in India as well as in abroad. The works by these novelists, similar to third era novelists, talk articulately about their creativity and remarkable imaginativeness. Indian English literature is currently a reality, which can't be disregarded. During the new many years, it has pulled in a far reaching interest both in India and abroad. What started as a "hot-house plant" has now achieved a lush development, fanning out in a few ways. The Indian writers have made the most striking commitment to the circle of fiction, which as Mulk Raj Anand says, has "come to remain as a feature of world writing." A thought of the genuine capability of this type of literature in India can be had by contrasting the early novels by Indians and the fresh introductions in a similar field of artistic creation. In any case, Indian literature in English in the Contemporary abstract situation appreciates equivalent status with the writings of different Countries. Indian writers have made their voice heard around the globe in the Indian manner, communicating too creatively. In addition, Indian Writers in English too in the new occasions have managed to dominate altogether regions of literature and accomplished worldwide acknowledgment. Hence, the present study has been focused to frame an outline contribution of Indian English writers in the contemporary English literature.

Keywords: *Global Recognition, Artistically Expressions, Eloquent, Unpresented Inventiveness, Third Generation Writers, Contemporary Scenario and Sphere of Fiction.*

Introduction

Literature in India has not stayed same since its first phases of development in 3000 BC. Indian literature since the Vedas and the Upanishads has created a greater number

of volumes of lovely writings than some other piece of the world. The transaction of various material and social variables has brought tremendous change lately. It impacts the way of life and thinking about individuals at a mass level. The intercession of these impacts has presented new patterns in the arising artistic expressions including writing. Literature no longer remaining parts restricted to specific geological, public or social conditions. Indian writers have made an extremely critical and significant commitment in English writings and novels. Here are many new tendency and developments in the humanities and writing. We have a display of writers who are literature and converting into English. Inventive interpretation, Dalit Literature, Diasporic writing, postcolonial writing, wizardry authenticity, postmodern and feministic writings is arising expediently in Indian English Fiction. We can't disregard Indian English Literature since it mirrors the picture or image of our general public. We can feel or appreciates equivalent status of Indian English Writings with the literature of different countries. Presently India has its own name in the field of world writing. So we can say that Indian writers have managed dominate themselves on the whole regions of literature and worldwide acknowledgment.

Literature is the reflection of society. Literature mirrors the social, practical life and recorded existence of human creatures. Present day English literature by Indian writers has really grown up. They have won honor at home and abroad similarly. Accordingly, we have many Indian writers who consistently distribute their own sytheses in English, be they verse, short stories or novels. Their works address the social, political, and chronicled see for the enrichment of the literature around the world. Indian novel has expanded worth, assortment, and development. The development of Indian novel follows certain particular examples, and it isn't hard to follow its slow movement from the imitative stage to the practical to the Psychological to the experimental stage. In the development and development of Indian English novel, the 1980s possess an exceptional position. During this period, some extremely encouraging women novelists distributed their first works. Some old experts additionally came out with works, which show that their innovative forces have been flawless from the beginning. It is during the eighties that Indian women novelists acquired distinctions and differentiations in India as well as in abroad. The inventiveness by these Indian women novelists, similar to third era women novelists, talks smoothly about their innovation. Indian English literature is currently a reality, which can't be disregarded. During the new many years, it has pulled in a far reaching interest both in India and abroad.

Indian Novels in Contemporary English World

The 21st century has demonstrated to the world that English literature is not, at this point the sole region of the supreme England. Albeit English literature began and thrived in England, it has proceeded to plant the seeds of imagination in English in different pieces of the world. Strangely, the English individuals themselves covered the route for

the sudden developments that we witness today Indian English Literature. Indian English fiction has consistently been receptive to the adjustments in issue reality and hypothetical points of view that have affected and represented its examination since the hour of its commencement. At the previous stage, the anecdotal works of the significant Indian English writers like Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan and Raja Rao were basically worried about the discouraged society and the working class of India and the declaration of customary social ethos of India. Around then, even to a lot later stage when writers like K. S. Venkataramani, Kamala Markandaya, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Chaman Nahal, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Nayantara Sahagal, Arun Joshi, and Khushwant Singh composed, Indian English fiction focused on the portrayal of social truth of the occasions. The Indian writers communicated the job and position of men and women through their writings in English, have illuminated the literature with its quality and clarity. Really, it addressed the way of life, history, and all the variations essential for the enhancement of the literature around the world. Truth be told, India is the third biggest maker of the novels after USA and UK. Albeit the writings significantly manage regionalism, they crossed the normal limits with widespread subjects. India is the place where there is variety with so many dialects, religions, races, and societies. This variety gave the writers a gigantic freedom to manage different topics.

The voice of Indian women writers likewise managed chronicled, social, philosophical and considerably more basing their subjects around mankind. The Indian writers have concentrated their topics around sociological, Disporic elements, Science and Technologies, explorative writings and considerably more. Along these lines, quite possibly the most exceptional qualities of Indian literature in English are that the foundation is Indian and the language however unfamiliar has embraced itself to the necessities of the Indians. Today Indian English just as Indian literature in English has got its own character. The most intriguing part of the fiction at the divert of the current century from the Indian perspective is the development of new ability. Various ongoing Indian novelists have created critical novels, making an imprint in the scholarly world. Various novelists on the contemporary scene have offered articulation to their inventive desire in no other language than English and have carried credit to the Indian English fiction as an unmistakable power on the planet fiction. To endeavor innovative articulation on a public scale in an outsider medium has only occasionally occurred in human history, and it discusses the productive nature of the Indian psyche to absorb the recently defying circumstances and the intricate problems of present day World. The new English fiction displays trust in handling new topics and experiments with new procedures and ways to deal with handle these subjects. The novelists go to their undertaking with no assumptions of what establishes artistic substance. Indian English literature (IEL) alludes to the assortment of work by writers in India who write in the English language and who's local or co-local language could be one of the various dialects of India. Its initial history started with crafted by R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao

who added to Indian fiction during the 1930s. It is additionally connected with crafted by individuals from the Indian diaspora, for example, V.S. Naipaul, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Agha Shahid Ali, Rohinton Mistry and Salman Rushdie, who are of Indian plunge. It is much of the time alluded to as Indo-Anglian writing. Indo-Anglian is a particular term in the sole setting of literature that ought not to be mistaken for the term Anglo-Indian. As a class, this creation goes under the more extensive domain of postcolonial literature the creation from recently colonized nations, for example, India. Anita Desai is an eminent contemporary Indian woman writer. Of all contemporary female novelists, she is generally ground-breaking and well known novelist. She has written about metropolitan culture, contemporary issues and Indian European and American sensibilities. Amitav Ghosh is best innovative novelist. He is in reality the best illustration of multi faceted brightness that contemporary India has delivered. Ghosh has introduced social and human dramatization of mental power in a fine saying and fanciful.

All things considered, it has maybe been simpler for these women novelists to mirror the new difficulties and changes on account of the basic truth that its vehicle itself is a globalized language. Once more, the writers of the new fiction have generally been a piece of the Indian diaspora. Living in the west, and utilizing English practically like a native language, they have been completely presented to critical current western abstract movements like Post-Modernism, and to different account methods like sorcery authenticity. This has empowered them to give a new direction to fiction. Simultaneously, the most awesome aspect they keep on having solid roots in India so they stay consistent with the a few purposes of Indian and the west. On the off chance that we talk about the Indian women novelist, at that point we can see the distinction between male novelist and female novelist and their matter which has written throughout the long term. Some novelist says that a woman ought to write just for women in light of the fact that they can without much of a stretch comprehend the sentiments and feelings of a woman. Comparable to incredible Indian male novelists, the commitment of women novelists is immensely huge. Their first novels hush up successful in uncovering the genuine province of Indian Society with regards to the treatment of women. An eminent change in their portrayal of women can be seen from the introduction of the women characters unique in relation to their customary partners. Rather than accommodating, resigned and aloof women, we find decisive and forceful women characters in the writings of contemporary Indian English women writers. All these writers were brought into the world after Indian Independence, and English doesn't have any pilgrim relationship for them. Their work is set apart by a great feel for language and totally real introduction of contemporary India, with all its local varieties. Postcolonial viewpoints have likewise affected the basic and the imaginative parts of Indian English fiction. How the pioneer rulers made a specific picture of their subject competitions to execute their hang on them frames a significant component of the

arising types of story. Contemporary writers hailing from the recently colonized countries, especially India, investigate types of life that existed during the British guideline. They likewise uncover the unpretentious procedures utilized to make the colonized individuals, to accept their oppressed situation as something normal and supernatural. These writers additionally draw out the working of practically a similar force governmental issue that characterizes the relations between the force employing individuals and individuals kept at the edges even after the finish of political dominion. Despite the fact that diasporic writers like Bahrathi Mukherjee, Chitra Divakaruni Banerjee, Jhumpa Lahiri and Kiran Desai have various windows on the universe of their lives in India and abroad, they also share the basic worries of Indian writers regarding social holding and ties that help and furthermore prevent us from developing into a more significant level of life, particularly a better quality of serene life for all Indians everywhere on the world. Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Interpreters of Maladies* has bears a resemblance to infection. Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss* is a strong story of an Indian incapable to live anywhere or anyplace, for the social and political powers against him. The pattern of Magic Realism which was obvious by its nonappearance in the novels delivered before autonomy turned into the prevailing kind in the post-freedom period. Development of Magic Realism prompted the debilitating of the convention of social authenticity. As M.K. Naik says, "Enchantment Realism is a desirous special lady, when you set up house with her, social authenticity turns into an unwanted visitor." G.V. Desai's *All about Hatter* is the most authentic illustration of Magic Realism. A large portion of the post Independence novelists followed the convention of Magic Realism set by G.V. Desai got fortify in the possession of Salman Rushdie after G.V. Desai. Salman Rushdie's first novel *The Midnight's Children* which won the Booker of Bookers Prize is a remarkable illustration of the pattern of Magic Realism. Despite the fact that he utilized this strategy in his resulting novels, for example, *Satanic Verses*, *The Moor's Last Sigh* and *The Ground underneath Her Feet*, he was not as fruitful as when he composed *The Midnight's Children* in this sort.

Industrialization, urbanization, globalization and modernization establish the minor topics repetitively and reliably treated in the Post Independence Indian English novel. Ongoing Indian English novels utilize an assortment of experimental story procedures to introduce a wide scope of topic. The most recent decade has seen the ascent of famous novels portraying contemporary Indian culture, written maybe with an Indian readership in view, yet acclaimed by an undeniably worldwide crowd. Another hypothetical viewpoint that affirms assortment, heterogeneity, and majority in socio-social reality and the universe of thoughts identifies with Bakhtin's experiences about dialogic nature of talk and meaning of intelligent voices.

Contribution of Indian Authors in English Literature World

Indian writers have affected a whole age with their writing. Throughout the long term, Indian writers have added to the universe of English literature and books in provincial dialects. Indian writers in English merit a unique mention as they have depicted India; its rich social legacy and cultural standards to perusers in the west. Indian writers have likewise endeavored to add variety to the previous and essentially prevailing sorts. An Indian writer is known by his scholarly ability, his inclination to write about India and life outside the protected case of one's country. Renowned writers of Indian root have procured a remaining in the scholarly circles by their sheer literature ability. A particularly Indian creator is the country's pride. Well known writers are odd writers that have acquired a specialty in acclaimed scholarly circles. The rundown of renowned writers likewise incorporates the exceptional Indian writers from non-literature foundations. Since they hail from shifted instructive and social foundations, Indian creators present a colorful outline of the lively country. Their writings have affected perusers from varying backgrounds and will keep on doing as such.

Rabindranath Tagore

The most productive Indian artists ever; Rabindranath Tagore is a Nobel laureate, writer, scholar and envoy of the Indian culture to the remainder of the world. Manasi, Gitanjal and Ghare-Baire are among his significant works.

R. K. Narayan

Most popular for his novels situated in the imaginary town of Malgudi, R.K.Narayan is a productive Indian creator. He composed with exceptional effortlessness, creativity and humor. He is respected with the Padma Bhushan for his commitment to writing.

Kiran Desai

She is an Indian creator of worldwide notoriety. Her novel had a liberal vision and depiction of the human difficulties. The Inheritance of Loss won the pined for 2006 Man Booker Prize and National Book Critics Circle grant for fiction.

Mulk Raj Anand

His presentation book 'Unapproachable' distributed in 1935; accumulated him much fame. Mulk Raj Anand chiefly dealt with books that portrayed the existences of the more unfortunate positions in India and he was appropriately acclaimed as the 'Charles Dickens' of India.

Salman Rushdie

Notable as a bold writer, Salman Rushdie portrays supernatural authenticity in his expositions and novels. He essentially composed on the connection between the east and the west and has been named a Knight Bachelor for his administrations to writing.

Vikram Seth

A novelist, travel writer, librettist, writer, memoirist and novelist, Vikram Seth is most popular for his epic novel 'A Suitable Boy'. He is the recognized champ of the 'WH Smith Literary Award' and the Commonwealth Writers Prize.

Khushwant Singh

Mainstream novelist and columnist, he is most popular for his obvious secularism, clear and expressive writing. Khushwant Singh is a post-colonial writer and victor of the pined for Padma Bhushan, Punjab Rattan and Padma Vibhushan grants.

Anita Desai

Her introduction novel 'The Peacock' set up for her productive profession as writer and she was one of the writers remembered for the Five Indian Novelists by V.V.N. Rajendra Prasad. Excursion to Ithaca, Diamond Dust and The Zigzag Way: A Novel, were her different works.

Arundhati Roy

An Indian novelist and social extremist, Arundhati Roy rose to distinction with her 'Lord Of Small Things' which got her overall approval. She is the champ of desired honors like Booker Prize, Cultural Freedom Prize and Sydney Peace Prize.

Gita Mehta

She is a writer, documentary producer, writer and writer. Gita Mehta is most popular for her expositions. Her significant works incorporate Raj, A River Sutra and Karma Cola. Her works center around Indian history, rich culture and governmental issues.

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni

A novelist, artist, educator, and short story writer, Chitra Banerjee is in reality a talented writer. Her critical works incorporate Palace of Illusion, and Mistress Of Spice. She was granted the American Book Award for 'Orchestrated Marriage'.

Vikram Chandra

Vikram Chandra is a prominent Indian writer who right now shows imaginative literature at the University of California, Berkeley. 'Red Earth and Pouring Rain', 'Love and Longing in Bombay' and 'Hallowed Games' are among his striking works.

Amit Chaudhuri

A universally perceived Indian English creator and scholastic, Amit Chaudhuri has composed many noticeable works. Amit Chaudhuri has won the desired Betty Trask Award, Los Angeles Times Book Prize and the Sahitya Akademi Award.

Raj Kamal Jha

A globally famous novelist, supervisor and columnist; Raj Kamal Jha has functioned as the Senior Associate Editor in India Today. 'The Blue Bedspread', 'On the off chance that You Are Afraid of Heights' and 'Flame resistant' are among his significant works.

Shobha De

Shobha De is an Indian writer, copywriter, independent writer and journalist, most popular for her sections in The Week. Her different works incorporate Starry Nights, Socialite Evenings, Sister and Spouse. She is known as India's Jackie Collins.

Jhumpa Lahiri

Her introduction book was an assortment of short stories which won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, and her subsequent book 'The Namesake' was made into a film. Jhumpa Lahiri has additionally won the pined for O. Henry Award, and the PEN/Hemingway Award.

Kiran Nagarkar

Kiran Nagarkar is a famous bilingual creator, dramatist, novelist, and show pundit. His best works incorporate 'Ravan and Eddie' and 'Cuckold'. He won the Sahitya Akademi Award for Cuckold. He has additionally won the Rockefeller Fellowship.

V. S. Naipaul

He is a Nobel laureate, British novelist and writer of Indo-Trinidadian drop and victor of scholarly prizes like John Llewellyn Rhys Prize, 'Somerset Maugham Award', 'Hawthornden Prize', 'Booker Prize' and the 'David Cohen Prize'.

Vikas Swarup

A famous novelist of worldwide notoriety, and representative; Vikas Swarup is most popular for his novels 'question and answer' and Six Suspects. His presentation novel 'question and answer' was made into the exceptionally acclaimed Danny Boyle film 'Ghetto canine Millionaire'.

Satyajit Ray

He is an exceptionally acclaimed Indian producer of high notoriety. Satyajit Ray's films have a humanistic contact and have been very generally welcomed. He has won 32 National Film Awards, Silver Bear for Best Director, and a privileged Oscar.

Shashi Tharoor

A harmony manager, human rights lobbyist and ambassador; Shashi Tharoor, is additionally a writer. His works incorporate 'The Great Indian Novel' and 'Broadway'. He won the exceptionally desired 'Ward Writers' Prize' for 'The Great Indian Novel'.

Chetan Bhagat

Chetan Bhagat is a top of the line creator from India. He has created four novels which have propelled significant films, making him a young symbol. The New York Times named him the greatest selling English language novelist in India's set of experiences.

Bharati Mukherjee

She is an American creator of Indian cause whose works for the most part are around topics of movement and sentimentality. Her works are uncommon and Candia McWilliam of 'London Review of Books' portrayed her as "A writer both extreme and curvy."

Amartya Sen

Amartya Sen is a Nobel laureate in Economics, affected by the reasons for destitution. His hypotheses state that starvation isn't brought about by absence of food yet absence of financial admittance to food. His financial perspectives are reflected in his works.

Upamanyu Chatterjee

He is an Indian creator and chairman, most popular for his short stories, and novels like English and August which reproduce life in Indian family framework. Upamanyu Chatterjee joined the IAS in 1983 and has since been a director.

Kunal Basu

Kunal Basu is a notable creator of worldwide notoriety. His three acclaimed novels incorporate The Opium Clerk, The Miniaturist, and Racists. His work 'The Japanese Wife' (2008) was made into a film by the Indian movie producer Aparna Sen.

Anita Nair

Anita Nair is an Indian-English writer whose novels are enthusiastically woven on the string of human nature and qualities; with a female arranged part. Her 'Paramour' was remembered for the rundown for the Orange Broadband Prize for Fiction.

Rashmi Bansal

Rashmi Bhansal is a writer, business person and youth master, who achieved notoriety in the perusers' circles with her 'Stay Hungry Stay Foolish'. Author of JAM

magazine, she moves the adolescent with her literature for a blog and persuasive bits of knowledge.

Conclusion

In the contemporary Indian Literary situation Indian writers in English who mirror the reality of Indian reality. They bear various obligations in the realm of writing. They execute with praiseworthy assurance as the anthropologists, sociologists, novelists, writers, travel writers, educators and slip into worldwide duty regarding building up harmony as the envoys. They have dominated the worldwide artistic principles set by the post provincial and postmodern writers like Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Vikram Chandra, Sashi Tharoor, Arundhati Roy and so forth These have become the giant focal socio artistic figures with the generous assemblages of work drawing the worldwide consideration. They likewise have become the solitary arbitrators to intervene the center social and social issues of India and other colonized countries. All their significant works have delighted in immense scholarly consideration across the globe and which have welcomed and delivered a lot of abstract analysis particularly on women's liberation. They have made a wide readership and a solid basic endorsement that mirror the consideration of genuine academicians and researchers. All the post frontier and postmodern predicaments are wrestled to show a significant degree of reluctance, which proceed, examine the social, philosophical, social issues of assault and sexual harassment of blameless women in the contemporary Indian culture. Their works have started the development of investigate of woman's rights with patriotism. Their scholarly experiences, applied, hypothetical and text based experiments have drawn in and deciphered the unpredictable provincial and postcolonial circumstances. They have likewise settled an unconventional mystery of perusing and appreciation expressively reacting to the issues of explicitly pestered women both in post frontier and postmodern issues of assault and misuse on the Indian women in the contemporary society.

Accordingly, the investigation of the new Indian-English fiction uncovers a profound effect of every one of these perspectives on the writings of different novelists. Their writings in Indian English literature mirror reality Indian reality which stands out enough to be noticed. A checked move in their anecdotal concerns and the arising structure can be noticed without any problem. Yet, the rise of new direction in the new distributions of various Indian-English writers doesn't imply that this change is all unavoidable. For instance, if there are novelists like Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, and Shobha De who have investigated new subjects in an alternate maner, there are novelists like Rohinton Mistry focusing on contemporary social reality from customary practical point of view. The current article means to follow the effect of late developments regarding the matter and type of contemporary Indian-English fiction.

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