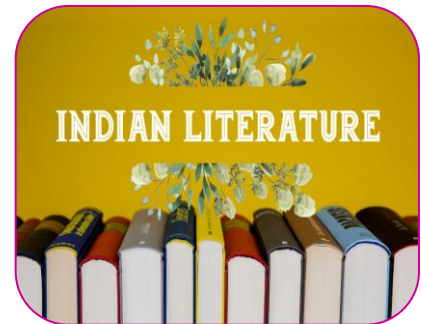




"A RESEARCH OF INDIAN LITERATURE IN ENGLISH IN THE CONTEXT OF INDIAN CULTURE OF 21ST CENTURY"

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ABSTRACT:

The investigation of this paper is connected with culture and the fundamental worries on Indian culture in the 21st century applicable to Indian contemporary English composition. The paper endeavors to illuminate the parts of youth culture, multiculturalism, social inconsistencies, social quandaries, and mainstream society regarding Indian English authors of the 21st century including, Chetan Bhagat, Kiran Desai, Aravind Adiga, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, and so forth. The fundamental point of my exploration paper is to feature the different sorts of culture crafted by extraordinary prominent creators like 2 States, Five Point Somebody, The Escort of Flavors, Sister of My Heart, The Legacy of Misfortune, Uproar in the Guava Plantation and The White Tiger. Alongside it, there are numerous viewpoints in this exploration paper including the portrayal of Indian culture through writing, Indian English writing connected with culture and see sorts of culture in their fiction, and endeavors to demonstrate the way that Indian culture can add to Indian English writing in the 21st century to portray Indian culture in the time of Globalization. Accordingly, this paper figures out the genuine state of Indian individuals in our general public through Indian English writing in the 21st 100 years.

KEYWORDS: Multiculturalism, Indian culture, Nonconformity, Social problem

INTRODUCTION:

It was Mulkraj Anand who rehashed Dr. Radhakrishana's words in his exposition 'Numerous Dialects however One Writing: A Review on Indian Writing' "There are numerous dialects in India yet one writing." India is known for multiculturalism and multi-dialects which are established in millennia. As indicated by the Indian Constitution, India has 22 dialects, and the Sahitya Foundation Grant surrenders to 24 dialects for writing. Indian writing is the most seasoned writing on the planet; many works have a place with this period like the Vedas, the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, and the Geeta and so forth. In Indian writing; numerous authors have a place with Indian Hindi writing Kalidas, Surdas, Jay Shankar Prasad, Bihari Lal, Kabirdas Bhushan and so on. However, Indians were dedicated to English writing, after the primary novel distribution of Raj Mohan's Better Half by Bikram Chandra Chatterjee. In 1913, Rabindranath Tagore won whenever the Nobel First Award for his energy work The Getangali (1912) After Freedom, Indian English writing showed a critical job in English writing. Many journalists, including Toru Dutt, Rabindranath Tagore, Sri Aurobindo, Sarojini Naidu, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan, Raja Rao, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Manohar Malgonkar, Nissim Ezekiel, Arun Kolatkar, and others, have written extensively about Indian culture. Indian English writing, women's rights, casteism, culturalism, and social and policy-driven issues are the famous subjects. In any case, presently Indian culture is known from one side of the planet to the other. Through the Indian language, strict design, food, customs, ceremonies, music, and dance. Writing is a component in culture and India has been taking on it for millennia. In the 21st 100 years, English writing has been known all around the world since it arrived at its top by Arvind Adiga, Vikram

Chandra, Arundhati Roy, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Amitav Apparition, and so forth. A culture encompasses a certain way of living, with varying viewpoints regarding what you wear, how you speak, what you eat, and who you worship. All the accomplishments of mankind as a citizen can be called culture. The traditions, customs, celebrations, and one's point of view toward different issues of life are remembered for culture, and expressions, music, engineering, reasoning, writing, religion, and science should be visible as parts of culture.

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the concept of Indian culture
- To perceive the Indian literature in the Indian culture context

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This review's objective is to make things clear. The important discretionary data should be collected from a range of sources, such as books, magazines, and different distributions, according to the recommendation.

In Indian English Writing of the 21st hundred years, Chetan Bhagat is notable as an Indian author, screenwriter, TV superstar, online entertainment powerhouse, and writer who composed five smash hit books including *Five Point Somebody*, *The 3 Errors of My Life*, *One Night@ The Call Place*, *2 State* and *What Youthful India Needs*. He entered IIT Delhi to grant the level of Lone Wolf of different alumni in mechanical design as well as a former student of IIM Ahmadabad. He is a venture broker transformed into a productive essayist through his composition; He likewise centers on youth culture, vocation, and issues in light of public turn of events. He holds the cutting-edge culture of the adolescent age, social inconsistency, and Indian culture. Chetan Bhagat focused on post-frontier societal concerns, youth culture, and the younger generation in modern society in his book. He also portrayed the youth dynamic and current Indian youth culture. He depicts a few societal themes, such as group outcry, religion, inclination, politicians deceiving the youth, and so forth. His dull subject hugs current culture and uses corporate culture as a term used to portray certainty and a worth framework that affects its one-of-a-kind taste and way to deal with a fellowship in Cosmo-culture is the situation with youth so regrettable. Today youth in India can disregard their family, and good tidings, drink unnecessary mixed drinks, and date each other with losses that alarm guardians. All individuals need significant compensation and a popular way of life. In his original *2 State*, Chetan Bhagat performs interreligious marriage in India. It is referred to for its different social legacy as it is lively and generally known for relationships. *2 States'* thought is the most reasonable current pattern, it drowns regard for social contrasts in assorted India. India must understand social variations in religions and dialects. It is many times a fanciful, powerful inconsistent, yet entrancing excursion from Western culture. Contaminate, Chetan Bhagat encapsulates current culture.

In *2 States*, he utilizes multiculturalism because Krish is to North Indian Panjabi kid and Ananya is to South Indian Tamil Brahmin lady. They love one another and need to wed. Chetan Bhagat presents the diverse struggle in light of etymology, food propensities, dress, traditions, and so on most done with everything, he has utilized the trans-social marriage between the Northern culture and Southern culture. Eventually, the lesson of the novel is standing the post of us that human connections depend on human inclination.

Betty Trask Grant for her most memorable novel *Commotion in the Guava Plantation* (1998). There are many issues of Kiran Desai's books like movement, westernization, social struggle, race, expansionism, post-imperialism, globalization, and multiculturalism which are investigated. Her novel, *The Legacy of Misfortune* shows the portrayal of social difficulties through her characters such as Biju who dream attempts to procure yet forfeits his way of life and social shows. Kiran Desai investigates the worker's aggravation through Birju.

Arvind's *The White Tiger* is effective in the social séance as it is an unmistakable element of this school. for instance, it tends to be broke down as a type of noninterventionist social protection from private enterprise, as the talk of the mistreated working class of predominant high culture is underlined

however oddly, this class is debilitated in the text so much that the creator has neglected to rethink social request as well as end up as a representative for the conventional of the east. Between The Deaths is the subsequent book, distributed by Arvind and it was an essayist before his most memorable book *The White Tiger*. *Last Man In Pinnacle* is a clever which is essayist by Arvind Adiga who recounts in the narrative of a battle for a cut of sparkling Mumbai land. It recounts the narrative of Mohan Kumar, a chutney dealer who prepares his two children. Manju and Radha Krishna from Mumbai.

The White Tiger is a Booker prize novel of 2008; a portrayal of a general public in motion, where various segments of the social framework end up in remarkable and complex comprehensive developments. Social experiences for the most part allude to an experience between individuals from an alternate country, religion, or worldwide locale. In Adiga's novel, he presents a solitary country (India) through social experiences and social authority of Western industrialized countries, which decides the bearing of the financial and social advancement of the entire world. Arvind Adiga examines the division of gatherings, the privileged and lower-class social government of the Western world. Adiga's composing abilities give us diversion as well as a delay of suspicion. In this way, he gives a brief look at the beat of Indian culture through social counter.

"The novel gives nitty gritty records of the Indian culture — provincial as well as metropolitan and its different features. Laxamangarh, Gaya, Dhanbad, Delhi, and Bangalore are nonexclusive they address the representation of India. Neediness, ignorance, joblessness, station and culture struggle, odd notion, shared practice, financial dissimilarity, Zamindari framework, double-dealing of minimal ranchers and landless workers, the ascent of Naxalism, degenerate schooling system, chronic frailty administrations, charge dodging racket, upset ace worker relationship, prostitution, debilitating family structure, and its aftermath, and so on comprise the essential construction of Indian culture which to a great extent shapes the Dim picture of India. Adiga left Mangalore in 1991 when his dad moved to Australia. Following 15 years, getting back to the city as a columnist with *Time*, he found it has changed incomprehensibly."

In his presentation novel, *The White Tiger* Arvind Adiga has attempted to see the nonconformity through the novel, he expresses that there are two pieces of our country one is a haziness to Laxamangarh where outline Balram was Singh, Krishna born and raised and needs to Camus out from Obscurity to light. He says-

"The sea carries light to my country. Each put on the guide of India close to the sea is wealthy. But the river brings darkness to India — the black river."

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is notable as an Indo-American essayist and poetess who won an American book grant in 1996 for her brief tale assortment, *Organized Marriage*, and composed two of her books *The Courtesan of Flavors* and *Sister of my Heart* as well as brief tale of the word love. Chitra Banerjee has involved social vacillation and multiculturalism in her presentation fiction *The Courtesan of Flavors*.

A trans-social individual is generally prepared to culturally diverse limits and to acknowledge the subtleties of another culture. Producing companionships and bonds with individuals of a similar culture is extremely simple. Be that as it may, he wants the work to conquer social covers and to make trans-social kinships. Tilo meets in her shop from individuals of various societies. Indian comes to her shops, however, we likewise see a multicultural group who wander her shops and she becomes hopelessly enamored with Raven. Tilo is by all accounts warming up to individuals who are from various societies. Culturalism concerns us with crossing boundaries and having a worldwide perspective on the world as opposed to living in recognizable things. Tilo chooses to travel and take life from what he brings to the table. Trans-culturalism requests that people have a globalized perspective on the world. Tilo is quick to embrace new societies; she is anxious to find out about the social legacy of the Raven. She is a conventional Indian lady, she acknowledges the cutting edge lady and works her for every one of her endeavors, she likewise blends the Gita in with 'India and American' in another rhyme. Tilo is prepared to utilize new social changes and backing different societies. In the novel, *The Courtesan of Flavors* ChitraBanerji shows the portrayal of trans-culturalism.

CONCLUSION:

Subsequently, it is properly said that Indian English writing is one of the most famous writings to utilize and show critical issues like culture. Indian culture is notable from one side of the planet to the other. In the 21st 100 years, many creators Chetan Bhagat, Kiran Desai, and Arvind Adiga utilize different parts of culturalism like nonconformity, multiculturalism, cross-culture, and so on. Alongside this, Indian culture is assuming a significant part in the field of Indian English writing. Chetan Bhagat zeroed in on the issue of post-culture issues, the more youthful age, and youth culture in contemporary society and he depicts the Indian present-day youth culture and youth dynamic. Chitra Banerjee has involved social uncertainty and multiculturalism in her presentation fiction *The Paramour of Flavors*. *The White Tiger* is a Booker Prize novel of 2008; a portrayal of a general public in motion, where various segments of the social framework end up in one-of-a-kind and complex far-reaching developments. Social experiences for the most part allude to an experience between individuals from an alternate country, religion, or worldwide locale. There are many issues in Kiran Desai's books like movement, westernization, social clash, race, imperialism, and post-expansionism.

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