Role of Contemporary Women Writers in Indian English Fiction

Dr. Sushila*

Assistant Professor, English Department, Govt. College, Bahadurgarh

Abstract – Indian Women start writing in English extremely late which is one and fifty years old. Britishers should India for 200 years. India and England had dealt with each other in trade Military and Political affairs from Chronicled point of view, Indian English literature has gone through a few stages for example, Indo-Anglian, Idno-English, Indian writing in English and as of late Indian English writing. As a result it has aroused a good deal of interest for Indian women author. The works of various women writing get not only vast category of readers, but also receive a vast critical acclaim.

Key Words: Writing Style, English Literature, Women Authors.

INTRODUCTION

English education brought tremendous change in the attitude of the Indians. The young Indian with proper education can able to read, write and speak English with competence. It made a great impact on the social political and the religious life of India. Lord Macaul Minutes on Indian education in 1935 and Lord Ben fin decision to promote European literature and science and the Indian. The air of transformation torched many aspects of Indian life. This was similar to the renaissance that took place in Italy in 14th century.

Women writers came into prominence in England during Victorian Era. In ancient times female were denied the right to education. When women become educated, they started asserting their own paint of view and female writing emerged as the social movement ageist their political, economic and social cultural discrimination. It soon turned into an organized movement. There is no doubt that women of modern era is educated, confident and has shown her skills in every field. She is doing even now according to an article in "The Times of India" (01 March 2008):" women carry out 2/3rd of work, yet they earn only 1/10th of income and own less than one percent of world's property. They are among the poorest of the would's poor."

Indian women writers writing slow how the developments in one part of the world have immediate and wider impact in different parts of the world. The writing 's of Bharati Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lahiri, Amita Desal, Kavita Dasvani, M.G varsanji, sharhi despenday, to name a few, provide an inside view of the problem faced by the displaced people in their adopted home in 4 way that question the traditional understanding of concepts like home, native and alien.

ENGLISH FICTION IN CONTEMPORARY WOMEN WRITERS IN INDIA

A large number of Indians were greatly moved by the genuine desire to present before the western readers an authentic picture of India through their writings Many Indian writers have chosen English as a medium of expression and lift a great impact on different form of literature. Taru Dutt, Pandita Rambai Saraswati, Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Das, Bharati Mukharjee Shashi Deshpande and some recent Indian writers such as Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai and many others. They have been using English to represent the Indian Culture and spirit, Indian fiction written in English has been impressive and has attracted attention widely with the passage of time, it has witnessed a rapid change from being deeply affected by raj to vernacular, fiction, which is an expression of the most intimate consciousness of life and society, from an expression of the most in female aspect of literature. Indian English fiction is also doing the same thing and expressing thought, feeling and emotions in a rationale and interesting manner and directly or indirectly throws interesting manner and directly or indirectly throws light upon different changes in its own way. Hence the reflection of change in different fields of Indian society manifests the significance and utility of the Indian creative writing in English.

The Indian English fiction from its very beginning has witnessed socio - cultural, economic and political changes in destine of our nation. It was the time when destine of India was under the eclipse of the British rule and many Indians were trying to come out from the dark shadow. But this was not the end of British oppression. These were the initial steps to the Journey of troubles. The Indian were tortured with shocks of the partition of Bengal. The Hindu Muslim divide and the ruthless suppression of patriotic felling by colonial rule.

EMERGING NEW WOMEN IN MODERN INDIAN ENGLISH FICTION

The emerging new women in the celebrity women writers in modern times we are often confronted with women who are financially in dependent and they break traditions in sexual relation. In other words they deny the tradition approach to words marriage. The women character often rejected the moral values associated with sex literature has always been a powerful medium of expressing emotions, feeling and views of a writer and thus provi di ng a great deal of healing for any society. Indian English literature began as an interesting by product and has not established its credentials all over the world. Novel is a work of fiction in which imagination and intellect are combined to express life in the form of a story and imagination is directed and controlled by intellect. It is more interested in men and women than romance or adventure.

Indian women writers gave birth to a new era which held out for the Indian women opportunities for a dynamic participation is social life. They have made themselves a significant entity by mating the novel itself an instrument of social reform. The Indian writers, especially women writers appear much concerned with the challenges and problems of contemporary woman in present society. Indian writers of fiction in English are exploring the psychological and sociological strains in woman's life. The rise of feminism as a movement on continent gave woman various ways to express her feelings. She found a canvas to punt her own world fiction by woman writers contributes a major segment of the contemporary Indian writing in English. Women's life in the contemporary society is nothing but a continuous struggle, GS. Amur aptly remarks: "woman's struggle, in the context of contemporary Indian society, to find and preserve her identity as wife mother and most important of all, as human being is Shashi Despande's major concern as a creative writer, and this appears in all her important stories.

INDIAN WOMEN AUTHORS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

1. Arundhati Roy is one of the most celebrated authors of India, best known for her novel "The God of small Thing "The novel' talks about how small things in life can affect people. The novel won the 1997 Booker prize for fiction and it was one of the bestselling books at third time. Roy was awarded the Sahitya Academy award in 2006 for her collection of essays "The algebra of Infinite Justice but she refused to accept it.

- 2. Anita Desai: She is one of the most reputed writers of India and was nominated for booker prize of least three times. She was awarded the prestigious Sahitya Academy award in 1978 for her novel "Fire on the Maintain" and the Padma Bhushan in 2014 for her contribution to Indian literature. Her stories have an exemplary implication that strikes the human heart besides being humorous at the same time. The author has also won the British guardian prize for her novel "The village by the sea".
- Jhumpa Lahiri: Lahiri has gained international acclaim for her writing which mostly deals with NRI characters, immigrant issues and problems people face in foreign lands. In 2006 mera mair directed a film based on her first novel "The Namesake". Her book "The Law land was a nominee for the 2013 man booker prize and National book award for fiction.
- 4. Kiran Desai: She is known for her book "The inheritance of loss "which talks about the pain of migration and living between the two separate nations. She touches the readers 'heart via her writings especially when it comes to make it in America.
- Shashi Deshpande: Shashi Deshpande is an award winning Indian novelist best known for her book "That long silence". She won the Sahitya Akademi award for this novel in 1990 and padmashri award in 2009.
- 6. Anita Nair: Anita Nair is an Indian English writer whose novels are passionately women on the thread of human nature and values; with a female oriented component. Her "Mistress "was included in the list of orange Broadband prize for fiction.

CONCLUSION

Literature not only describes reality but also adds to its literary works are portrayals of the thinking patterns and social norms prevalent in society, they women's life classical literary works serve as a food for thought and encourage imagination and creativity. Today's woman realizes the true depth of human emotion and behavior. They understand that there is more to a person that what they display on the exterior. Women were the chief upholders of a rich oral tradition of story — telling, through myths, legends songs and fables. Once literacy began to filter through society, those stories were transformed into poetry and drama. In the last two decades there has been an astonishing flowering of Indian women Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education Vol. 15, Issue No. 12, December-2018, ISSN 2230-7540

writing in English, the literature of this period being published both in India and elsewhere. The authors are mostly western educated, middle class women who express in their writing their discontent with the plight of upper caste and class traditional Hindu women trapped in repressive Institution.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Arjun Dubey (2013). Literature and society, ISOR journal of humanities and social science Vol 9, 2013.
- 2. Hudson William Henly (2010). An introduction to study of English literature, Jaipur Vol. 21.
- 3. Mukherjee, Meenakshi, the perishable empire: eassay on Indian writing.
- 4. Alan Bairner, sport, fiction and sociology: Novels as date source.
- 5. Racheti Anne Margaret (2017). "The Indian women writers and their contribution in the world literature A critical study. Vol. 4 issue to pp. 32-36.
- 6. Indian Women Novelists Set-III, Vol. 4, New Delhi, Prestige books Vol. 46, pp. 56-62, 1995
- 7. Deshpande, Shashi (1989). That Long Silence, New Delhi, Penguin India Vol. 25, issue 9, OO, pp. 431-435.
- 8. Paranjape, Makarand R. (2001). In Disapara, Theories, Histories, Texts New Delhi, Indialog Publications, Vol. 4 issue 1, pp. 35-45.
- 9. Monica Singh Fact or Fiction? The MSG Controversy Vol. 231, No. 16, pp. 21-45, 2005

Corresponding Author

Dr. Sushila*

Assistant Professor, English Department, Govt. College, Bahadurgarh

mannsushiela@gmail.com