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English Novel's Impact on Society in Indian Context

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ABSTRACT

Literature gives us a detailed preview of human experiences, allowing us to connect on basic levels of desire and emotion. However, just as it has constructed societies, the writings and works of certain authors have degraded societies to their most primitive form. The impact of literature in modern society is undeniable. Literature acts as a form of expression for each individual author. Some books mirror society and allow us to better understand the world we live in. Literature is a reflection of humanity and a way for us to understand each other. By listening to the voice of another person we can begin to figure out how that individual thinks. I believe that literature is important because of its purpose and in a society, which is becoming increasingly detached from human interaction, novels create a conversation.

Key Word's : Literature & Impact Factor with Reaction

Introduction

During Colonialism, most of the novels were written to glorify the conquest of the Europeans. Eventually, in the twentieth century, some of them did show the darker side of colonial occupation. The novel was not known in India until the 19th century. Many Indian authors tried to translate the English novels but they eventually didn't enjoy doing that. Great Epics were written in verses Literature reflects both good and bad values of the society. In reflecting the bad values it makes us to rectify and solve the issues. In reflection of good values in the society it makes us to emulate. Often as reflection, literature presents a picture of what people think, say and do in the society. Literature greatly influences younger generations and it would help them to understand where their ancestors has went wrong and how they could rectify the errors.

Literature also helped in shaping civilizations and changing political systems. So keeping all this in mind we should take a step to make sure that young children has to read literature work as they are the future of our country. Importance of English Literature English is the most generally utilized dialect on the planet. It is talked by around four hundred million individual. Alongside its pleased status as the best first dialect over the globe. The commence the being talked about is not the honourable nature, or the worldwide expansion of English, the current inquiries are the explanation behind contemplating it further can centrale the writing of the English dialect of decent story perusers remain to pick up empathy for an extensive variety of individuals crosswise over societies and eras. It has been a long journey for Indian authors, writing in English, from their humble beginnings in the mid-nineteenth century to the present day, and achieving international recognition. Presently, the club is flourishing. Some Booker-longlisted authors and other prize-winners, such as Anita Desai, Rohinton Mistry, Mohsin Hamid, Mohammed Hanif, Neel Mukherjee, Indra Sinha, Jeet Thayil, Mirza Waheed and Kamila Shamsie, among others, are destined for greater laurels. Their new offerings are eagerly awaited.

Literature Review

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books, and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. The review should enumerate, describe, summarize, objectively evaluate and clarify this previous research. It should give a theoretical base for the research and help you (the author) determine the nature of your research. The literature review acknowledges the work of previous researchers, and in so doing, assures the reader that your work has been well conceived. It is assumed that by mentioning a previous work in the field of study, that the author has read, evaluated, and assimilated that work into the work at hand. Following Literature Review in this topic-

Mr.LK.Advani ,It was no ordinary tragedy. Partition riots resulted in the slaughter of nearly one million Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims on both sides of the hurriedly drawn borders .The haste and indiscriminateness that marked the British action of drawing the borders also caused the largest ever cross-migration of population in human history. More than ten million people became refugees within a time span of merely six months...Partition was bad enough. But it was made immeasurably worse, with its painful memories lasting for a long time, by the callous manner in which it was carried out.

Khushwant singh, this was a period of great disillusionment and crisis of values. The belief he had cherished all his life were shattered. Giving vent to his inner struggle and agony he says: The beliefs that I had cherished all my life were shattered. I had believed in the innate goodness of the common man. But the division of India had been accompanied by the most savagely massacres known in the history of the country...I had believed that we Indians were peace loving and non-violent, that we were more concerned with matters of the spirit, while the whole world was involved in the pursuit of material things. After the experience of the autumn of 1947, I could no longer subscribe to this view. I became...an angry middle-aged man, who wanted to shout his disenchantment with the world...I decided to try my hand at writing.

literature and politics may appear to be two irreconcilable aspects of human experience. Politics is generally considered to be something mundane and gross. Thomas Mann in his *Kultur und Politik* recognizes the fact that 'being apolitical is nothing less than being simply antidemocratic' (56). He admits: "...that what is political and social is an indivisible part of what is human and enters into the one problem of

humanism, into which our intellect must include it, and that in this problem a dangerous hiatus destructive of culture may manifest itself if we ignore the political, social elements inherent to it.”

ankim’s shoulders”As far as Indian literature is concerned, it has perhaps been easier for these women novelists to reflect the new challenges and changes because of the simple fact that its vehicle itself is a globalised language. Again, the writers of the new fiction have mostly been a part of the Indian diaspora. Living in the west, and using English almost like a mother tongue, they have been thoroughly exposed to significant modern western literary movements like Post-Modernism, and to various narrative techniques like magic realism. This has enabled them to give a fresh orientation to fiction. At the same time, the best of them continue to have strong roots in India so that they remain true to the some points of Indian and the west. Many authors began to highlight the plight of lower caste people in their novel. In some of the novels, conflicts arising out of marriage between a lower caste and an upper caste were highlighted. Some people from the lower caste also became authors; like Potheri Kunjambu from Kerala. Many communities got space in the literary scene through novels.

Impact & Reaction in society to English Novel's

Literature allows a person to step back in time and learn about life on Earth from the ones who walked before us. We can gather a better understanding of culture and have a greater appreciation of them. We learn through the ways history is recorded, in the forms of manuscripts and through speech itself. R. K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao contributed to the growth and popularity of Indian English fiction in the 1930s. It is also associated, in some cases, with the works of members of the Indian diaspora who subsequently compose works in English. It is frequently referred to as Indo-Anglian literature.

Chetan Bhagat’s second novel *One Night@Call Center* is based on a group of people working at a call center and they have a chance encounter with God. Shyam, Priyanka, Vrom, Esha, Radhika and Military Uncle are colleagues in a call center. A one of the salient features of this novel is that all the characters experience a dramatic event during the night when they receive a call from God and all use this movement to re-examine their lives. Importance of English Literature English is the most generally utilized dialect on the planet. It is talked by around four hundred million individual. Alongside its pleased status as the best first dialect over the globe. The commence the being talked about is not the honourable nature, or the worldwide expansion of English, the current inquiries are the explanation behind contemplating it further can centrale the writing of the English dialect of decent story perusers remain to pick up empathy for an extensive variety of individuals crosswise over societies and eras

Mulk Raj Anand took the Anglo-Indian novel into the heart of the freedom struggle and simultaneously attempted a brutal exposure of Indian poverty and social injustice. Anand’s *Untouchable* depicts the presence of Hindu caste system, which would only be eradicated by equality in the society. Raja Rao, one of the most interesting of contemporary Indian writers in English wrote *Kanthapura* as a brilliant complex narrative of the Indian struggle for freedom under Gandhi in the nineteen thirties. Rao's subsequent writings have confirmed the impression that he was a political novelist only in the sense that most Indian writers except Narayan were overtly political (and nationalist) before the Second World War. *Kanthapura* was an epic novel about India itself, an India striving for self-realization, for re-discovery.

In Kanthapura it is the peasantry and Gandhi's 'satyagrahis', who are central and their battle is against history, Nature and the British. After an interval of some years, Raja Rao produced even more ambitious novels on India (Rao 163). R K Narayan, although not being political, depicted the people of India in his mythical place "Malgudi" in his novels. His novels like Waiting for the Mahatma looks at the people of real India and how they reacted to the nationalistic movements.

Indian English writers, whether living in our country, living abroad or dividing their time between the west and the homeland, write about the country and society for the benefit of a double audience – both at home and abroad. In the colonial era we used to read British literature in our country, and now our writers have a foreign readership abroad. In some of the novels, characters move through both worlds – India and abroad. That establishes our national identity, and makes it intelligible to outsiders.

What was an early attempt to write the 'nation' in Kanthapura has been firmly established by the fiction writers of the post-1980 period. From Salman Rushdie to Kiran Desai, we have travelled a long way to establish our national identity in fiction. Man Booker Prizes to Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai and Arvind Adiga helped advance the establishment of national identity in fiction abroad. Amitav Ghosh, Vikram Seth, Vikram Chandra, Anita Desai, Amit Chaudhuri and a host of other new writers have defined in no uncertain terms the concept of 'nation' and 'national

The relationship between art and society cannot be ignored, for art itself is a social phenomenon. First, because the artist however unique his primary experience might be, is a social being; second, because his work, however deeply marked by his primary experience and however unique and unrepeatable its objectification or form might be, is always a bridge, a connecting link between the artist and other members of the society; third, because a work of art affects people – it contributes to the reaffirmation or devaluation of their ideas, goals or values – and is a social force which has its emotional or ideological weight, shakes or moves people. Nobody remains the same after having been deeply moved by a true work of art."

Dalit authors first began dismantling the complete edifice of Indian ideals in Maharashtra and later in other regions, with the teachings of the first large modern Dalit leader, Ambedkar. They have not only punished in the heart of their burning poems the foundations of Caste Society like the Marathi poet, Namdev Dhasal, but also challenged the same society to rebirth. The autobiographic form was restored in a fresh way by Dalit sensibility in several languages. Even the straightforward story of their lives was a severe shock to the respectable society

Conclusion

Literature has been crucial to communities since language was tailored and used by people as a form of communication. Literature takes the reader out of their world and brings them into the author's world. When people relate through a piece of literature, it really makes you think that you're not alone and that someone else has been through what you are going through. Literature can also cultivate empathy and Theory of Mind, or the capacity to read the minds of others, by encouraging readers to assume the perspective of fictional characters. From a realist perspective, literature also helps to enact social change by revealing the truths of society. It makes people think outside their normal box if you will. Literature can bring people of different backgrounds, cultures, and ways life together.

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