



Research Paper

Importance of Village in Indian English Literature

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God save us from people who mean well." —Vikram Seth, *A Suitable Boy*.

"No people whose word for 'yesterday' is the same as their word for 'tomorrow' can be said to have a firm grip on the time." —Salman Rushdie, *Midnight's Children*

Village is a part and form of many literature genre. Village made appearance in many dramas, novels, stories and in poems. This idea was much reflected in the writings of Raja Rao, Mulk Raj Anand and R.K.

Naryana. Industrialisation, urbanization, globalization, modernization and feminism and women's empowerment and the changing social dynamics constitute the major themes of the modern Indian English writers. The Villages are free from the hustle and bustle of a city life, villages are peaceful, calm, quite and full of greenery where one can breathe fresh air. The beauties of villages are described by the way villagers happily live in the small huts or a home, made by clay or mud

Kanthapura by Raja Rao is a novel by Raja Rao .It is about Kanthapura a Indian village in South India .“The body is seen by the mind, but the mind is seen by what?”Raja Rao Skeffington Estate the Coolies Cry for change . The novel talks about religious fanaticism, self employment, women emancipation, love, social awareness.Kantkapura is about Gandhian Philosophy. Gandhi Ji loved reading books His favorite books were The Bhagavad Gita and Leo Tolstoy’s. The Kingdom of God is Within You. The Story of my Experiments Truth is the autobiography of Mohandas K. Gandhi. This work covered his life from early childhood through to 1921. Hind Swaraj an Indian Home Rule is s great work by M.K. Gandhi in 1909. In it Gandhi expresses his vision . His works Key to Health, All Men are Brothers, India of My Dreams, The story of My Experiment with Truth, The Essential Gandhi. Unto This Last by John Ruskin is also a very powerful work. Ruskin says himself that the articles were “very violently criticized”, the Book greatly influenced the nonviolent activist Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. I will give unto this last, even as into thee. Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own? Is there eye evil, because I am good? So the last shall be first, and the first last; for many be called, but few chosen. This essay is very critical of capitalist economist. Rusking is a precursor of social economy. Gandhi though had a deep effect on the Indian writers especially the Indo Anghan novelists. Gandhi himself wrote in English. For the writers Gandhian consciousness became a powerful metaphor which evolved into literary motif to represent ideal thinking and pure living. Playing an English Gentlemen is taken from My Experiment With Truth; In Playing the English Gentleman Gandhi says my faith in vegetarianism grew on me from day to day. Howard Williams The Ethics of Diet influenced Gandhi about vegetarians. Dr, Anna kingsford The Perfect Way in Diet was also attracted Gandhi. Dr. Allinson’s writing on health and hygiene was very helpful for vegetarian, Dr. Allison always prescribed his patient a strictly vegetarian diet.. All this influenced Gandhi a lot. His friend was worried about Gandhi, he thinks he would remain a duffer because he should never feel at home in English society. When he come to know that Gandhi had began to interest on vegetarian he was afraid lest this would muddle his head. His friend took him in a restaurant imagined that modest would forbid any question. When the soup came, I wondered that what it might be made of. Then the clothes after Bombay cut that was unsuitable for English society, Gandhi bought from a Army Navy Store. He gave some time before mirror attended, eloquence classes in the end Gandhi ji decided I am a student I should focus on studies. M.K. Gandhi was an Indian lawyer, anti colonial nationalist and political ethicist who employed non violent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India’s Independence from British Rule. If I have the belied that I can do it, I shall surely acquire the capacity to do it even if I may not have it at the beginning. Strength does not come from wining , your struggles develop your strength. It is difficult but not impossible, to conduct strictly honest business.

I offer you peace
I offer you love
I offer you friendship
I see you beauty
I hear your need
I feel your feelings.
My wisdom flow from the highest source I salute that source in you.
Let us work together for unity and peace
M.K. Gandhi
Non violence is a quality not a the body but of the soul.
Violence is the weapon of the weak, Non Violence that of the endures.

Indian writing in English is a modern facet of that innovative magnificence, which, beginning from the Vedas, has continued spreading its smooth light, on occasion with more prominent brilliance and on occasion with lesser brightness, under the inflexible changes of time and history, up to the current day. For quite a long time, abstract articulation was in Indian dialects. The names of Kalidasa, Jayadeva and others will never be overlooked. Indian provincial literatures introduced an agreeable mixing of Eastern thoughts with those of the west. Quality works have been delivered during the last 200 years. The names of Rabindranath Tagore, Madhusudhan Dutt, Mohammed Iqbal and others are deserving of notice in such manner. It was with the appearance of the British that English language showed up on the Indian artistic scene. The spread of instruction with the foundation of schools, schools and colleges, the across the board readership of English papers and periodicals, the coming of satellite stations, the web, etc has just advanced Indian writing in India.

It would not be right to state that Indian English fiction had its genuine beginnings in crafted by the incomparable Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (1838-94). His previously distributed novel *Rajmohan's Wife* (1864) was in English. This was trailed by Raj Lakshmi Devi's *The Hindu Wife* (1876), Tom Dutt's *Bianca* (1878), Kali Krishna Lahiri's *Roshinara* (1881), H.Dutt's *Bijoy Chand* (1 888), Kshetrapal Chakravarti's *Sarata and Hingana* (1 895, etc. "The principal Indian English novelist who pulled in the consideration of the Indian perusers was K. S. Venkataramani (Kalinnikova, 1982:73). Indian English fiction increased a firm a dependable balance in the Indian artistic scene with the appearance of such talented journalists like Rabindranath Tagore, K.S.Venkataramani, R. K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, K. A. Abbas, Nirad C. Chaudhuri, Raja Rao, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Kamala Markandaya, Manohar Balgonkar, Khushwant Singh, Anita Desai and others. The sparkle of Indian English fiction fueled by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and set on fire by R. K. Narayan, Anand and others has blasted into a thundering fire with the appearance of modern authors like S. Menon Marath, Sasi Tharoor, Salman Rushdie, Arundhiti Roy and Kiran Desai to the scene.

Anand, an impassioned devotee to the convention of social unrest and the communist example of society, while revealing insight into the Indian town, uncovered the shades of malice of industrialisation, land residency and the zamindari framework; casteism and the predicament of the estate laborers; coolies and comparably poor, socially, monetarily and politically misused, unskilled, uninformed and strange notion ridden individuals of the most reduced layers of the Indian culture. His books, which manage the life in the towns, carry home to the peruser, the pitiable state of the over-troubled resident who is helpless against strange notions and social shows. Anand additionally sees how the locals in India lay moaning under exhausting neediness. It is likewise obvious from the tone of his work that on hey? susceptible brain was additionally permanently engraved how the very life-blood of poor people, basic, unskilled ranchers was being sucked by parasites like the landowner, the moneylender and the strict cleric. "Anand had increased direct understanding of every one of these classifications of individuals and his experience placed him in an advantageous position, when he chose to expound on them" (Agnihotri, 1984:28). In this manner, the grim life and mortifying conditions wherein these oppressed individuals, who were casualties of the unfair social, financial and political request that existed in the Indian towns, was simply the subject Anand picked. R.K Narayan has left us a great deal of knowledge to use and cruise through life. If only we try to understand, grasp and implement - are we going to see a whole new perspective of living in the Indian society.

Malgudi is a fictional town located in South India in Ramanathapuram in the novels and short stories of R. K. Narayan. It forms the setting for most of Narayan's works. Starting with his first novel, *Swami and Friends* (1935), all but one of his fifteen novels and most of his short stories take place here. Malgudi was a portmanteau of two Bangalore localities - Mallechwaram and Basavanagudi.

Narayan has successfully portrayed Malgudi as a microcosm of India. Malgudi was created, as mentioned in *Malgudi Days*, by Sir Fredrick Lawley, a fictional British officer in the 19th century by combining and developing a few villages. The character of Sir Fredrick Lawley may have been based on Arthur Lawley,

the Governor of Madras in 1905. But now MP of Shimoga (Lok Sabha constituency) has requested Indian Railways to rename Arasalu Railway Station a small station on Shimoga-Talaguppa railway line to Malgudi Railway station. Life is about making right things and going on..." "It is stimulating to live in a society that is not standardised or mechanised, and is free from monotony." "No one ever accepts criticism so cheerfully. Neither the man who utters it nor the man who invites it really means it."

Mulk Raj Anand, *Coolie* and 'Untouchable' that give us a glimpse into the lives of the under-privileged during pre-partition India

'coolie' is considered pejorative in Indian culture, what is the impact of using that word for the title? How would the novel have been different if the title had been Munoo? Raj Rao and R K Narayan are three major India the two factories in *Coolie*, the pickle factory in Daulatpur and the cotton mill in Bombay. What does the novel say about industrialization, capitalism, and urbanization?

English novelist. They have reflected Indian village in their works.

Kanthapura by Raja Rao, Malgudi by RK Narayan and Shyam Nagar by

MR Anand famous village which reflects the

culture, motif, language, character about Indian. Kanthapura tells

Gandhian Philosophy, Malgudi tells south culture and Shyam Nager

colliers exploitation.

"The trouble with liberal democracy is that it takes a long time to mature."

—Mulk Raj Anand, *The Private Life of an Indian Prince*

"The gods grow jealous of too much contentment anywhere, and they show their displeasure all of a sudden."

—R. K. Narayan, *Malgudi Days*

Book Cited:

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4. Mulk Raj Anand, *The Private Life of an Indian Prince*

5. *Kanthapura* by Raja Rao