PUNERESEARCH ISSN 2454 - 3454 AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL IN ENGLISH VOL 9, ISSUE 3

REFLECTIONS OF SOCIAL REALISM IN PRE AND POST-INDEPENDENCE SELECTED INDIAN ENGLISH NOVELS

LATAKE SWATI SUBHASH

Research Scholar Dept. of English and Languages Sandip University, Nashik (MS) INDIA

DR. NAMDEV SURYAWANSHI

Associate Professor Dept. of English and Languages Sandip University, Nashik (MS) INDIA

ABSTRACT

Realism is aptitude and literature portrait it intentionally and factually. It represents the life accurate declining romantic approach. The realist novels evoke the mind of conscious reader the panic social sickness, women's deterioration, falsification, deception etc. This paper reflects the social realism point of view in the pre and post independent India. The novels drag attention the sentiments and reality of life.

Keywords: Deprivation, Poverty, impoverishment, Cast system, Reflections.

INTRODUCTION

Social realism is the aesthetic and conceptual development .It emphasis on the truth that happens in around. Social realism diminishes the fantasy, romanticism and supernatural concepts. It explain the life, there is no particular hero but every struggler of life who as real hero. It was social circumstances rather than the basic realization of a social requirement and

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VOL9, ISSUE 3 www.puneresearch.com/english MAY – JUNE 2023 (IMPACT FACTOR 3.94) INDEXED, PEER-REVIEWED / REFEREED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL



aspiration. Social realism literature is a manner of aptitude of creative writing .It narrates the everyday existence of associates and impoverished people and their living in a sensible way. It helps to manifest social truthiness and societal things which are not pleasing or adorable. Social realism literature has demonstrated to be one of the best ways to recognize that determine certain group of people.

Selected Novels from Pre-independent Era:

Untouchable by Mulk Raj Anad (1935):

Untouchable is a social realistic novel with significant social troubles which pivots on the traditions the social consciousness, selfishness and some worst practices etc. It reveals the social trouble through the novel and include in deprivation, the extremity of child labour, brutality against women's, rising criminality, situations in factories and mines, poor sanitization in cities etc. Bakha is the sweeper and who is the victim of distress and agony express to the dejection of whole society of untouchables.

Coolie by Mulk Raj Anad (1936):

Mulk Raj Anad tells the realistic picture of Indians where deprivation, destitution, starvation, poverty, industrialism, communalism, class consciousness, degradation, social injustice, etc. The novel describes the social evils which emerge from discrimination of economic system and depressed life of protagonist. It is a devastating narration of the continuous distress and abusing of a young boy Munoo . He is a parentless and at the age of fourteen, he is worked as the household worker, coolie, working different places in his life. The Novel convicted social economical and customs effect of British occupation and marked Indian's own immutable caste system and poverty.

Kanthapura by Raja Rao (1938)

In Kanthapura Raja Rao shows the facts of the people of Indian village and political, economic, harassment of widow, marriage life, regionalism structure, discorded, Indian independent struggle etc. Moorty is the main character of story. He has embellished the Gandhian ideology and activist. Kanthapura is a place where the integration starts for independent.

Selected Novels from Post - Independent Era:

• A Suitable Boy by Vikram Seth (1993):

A Suitable boy is the novel embraces the cultural and religious in the personal impairment and vindication, dispute among community and families, racial rules, unpredicted inhumanity

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and inter- generational compatibility. Lata Mehra who loves Kabir Durrani but select Haresh for his genuineness, keenness to make adjustment for her .Vikram set depicted the restlessness that certain Muslim and Hindus yet notice for each other. The novel existing all angles of life the virtuous and the pathetic in a disconnected appearance. Seth describes love delicacy marriage with which he manifests the social topic of Indian life.

A Fine Balance by Rohinton Mistry (1995)

• The novel emphasis on the socio culture feature of India. A Fine Balance exposes at contemporary India in which scarcity, inferiority, poorness, differentiation of caste and gender, mediocrity, manipulation of common approach by heinous system being manned by self-serving people who only intensity their own potentially and substance. The novel explains the reality of impendent India and effect of emergency. Mistry furnishes sensible concept of these characters at the cruelty, materialism and absence of empathy that each character faced. A Dina Parsi widow woman who is the central character of the novel. She is self-reliant and conceptual woman.

Inheritance of Loss by Kiran Desai (2006)

As the novel focus on moral ethics such as love, empathy, sufferance, esteem, multiculturalism, economical and barriers of religious. It represents the replacing occurrence of Life and truth expression. The protagonist Biju and Sai who are caught in India's caste system both the lower class and upper class. The novel explores freedom of thought and expression, culture, existentialism, self-identity, discrimination of gender, east – west counter. Sai as an orphan child living with maternal grandfather in mountains Kalimpong feel always solitary and search her identity. Biju is an Indian but living in United States unauthorised because of earning money.

Conclusion: Social realism literatures capture the typical life of strugglers. It explains the hunger throughout life, insults all throughout life, ceaseless psychological suffering and never ending economical harassment. It explains the pre and post-independence position of human. Realism depicts the real sound of society.

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