

STUDY OF CULTURAL VALUES IN THE WORKS OF INDIAN WRITERS

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ABSTRACT

It's said, "The British are actually held responsible, in part at least, for the consolidation of more or maybe less single Muslim or Hindu religious entities. In the south, the East India Company sponsored a relatively spurious neo Brahmanical ruling ideology based on a strict characterization of caste, while British scholars gave much greater value to the sharia or doctrinal Islam as propagated by the ulema which to the electrical religion shot through with neighborhood customary methods that had been followed by the great bulk of Indian Muslims." Culture critics believe that Indian culture is actually one thing understandable. It's misleading and complex rather, because the Indian countries are varied and they've evolved the own method of theirs of existence. The dialogue between various sub cultures is particular of economical and socio-political perspectives. Nevertheless, culture is actually a means of establishing legitimacy and social command. It reflects the externalized collective selves of the people. The values in R. K Narayan are a fine synthesis of what he has inherited from his own Indian tradition and what he has assimilated from his exposure to western life and literature. Narayan renders pleasantly the lucid photograph of social environment of successful Indian culture and their flaws. Simple life, lofty ideals and desire for righteous behavior are the hallmarks of Indian culture. His novel show that back of social consciousness and cohesiveness are the major features of the contemporary value crisis at the social levels. One should maintain peace since peace is the motto of human existence. The characters in Narayan novels crave for peace in their society, their families and among themselves. In the Bachelor of Arts, Chandran, due to love failure wanders as an ascetic. Through him Narayan redefine Values. Narayan also has a high sense of values towards

environment which is very much necessary in present scenario. Natural hazards arise due to the pollution and deforestation caused by man. In “The Man- Eaters of Malgadi” vasu felt proud by killing animals but he was doing loss to nature is also a wilderness in him and he got punished for it later.

Introduction

R. K Narayan is a pure Indian novelist among ‘the Big Three’ who received his education from India and never write for foreign readers. He shows how socio- cultural obligations pervade the life of man. His character strives hard to liberate themselves from the grasp of routine hardships and assert their own identity in relation to their fellow human beings. Narayan reveals this clash in nature and action by the use of ironic interplay between Indian conventional values and transcendent reality. He has created ample space for Indian culture in his writings as he is the product of conservative south Indian Brahmin family. Like Hardy’s Wessex, he has fashioned his own imaginary world of Malgadi, which bears imprint of traditional Indian society. His works are in way, historical manifestation constructed on socialization and moralization. The social sensitization which is supreme in Indian culture is the essence of Narayan’s fictional inscription. He also comments on the crippling education systems of India and the resultant foibles and superstitions. He presents a quest for posture philosophy of life and its attainment through spiritual maturity.

Mulk Raj Anand the eldest of the three was most encouraging and accordant. In his novels like untouchable and Coolie, he explored the theme of contemporary socio-economic clash and tried to highlight it in a bold manner in terms of socio-cultural values prevalent in modern India. His novels exhibit a kind of humanitarian approach for the downtrodden. The casteism was severe during that period. His values are infested with prevalent dogmas. He shoes how values mean differently for the upper caste person and a lower caste person. He was too bold to present the paths of Bakla and different set of values for him. In his novel Untouchable, Anand shows how a readymade set of oppressive values waits for the downtrodden right from their birth. His writing is an imitation in custom and trends of indigenious especially the north Indian Culture into English.

Raja Rao has been instrumental in providing international recognition to Indian Culture and identity. He hails from an orthodox south Indian Brahman family of Mysore. He is a production of Gandhian era like his contemporaries. He possesses a tremendous knowledge of Indian philosophy acquired through and enduring affection to the thought of Pundit Taranath of the Tungathadra Ashram and Sri Atmanand Guru of Trivendrum. So, he dedicates “The serpent and the rope” to them. He wrote so many novels like Kanthapura, The rope , The Cat and the Shakespeare , Comrade Kirillov . He is always remain a loyal representative of the ancient Hindustanis culture. For him literature is a kind of Sadhana not a profession. By Sadhana, Rao means spiritual discipline and growth. It is a short of complete devotion to the meta-physical being and this higher state of being can only be attained under the supervision of a guru. Rao’s concept of culture values governs the structure and texture of his fictional world and spirituality plays a greater role in his works Kanthapura, the finest representative of the Gandhian age in Indian English fiction is a master stroke in portraying Indian culture and idyllic life . The character of young Moorthy insults the villagers with patriotic fervor follows Gandhian ideals of Ahimsa and Satyagraha. Through Kanthapura, Rao expresses that India is the Guru of the world and it is everywhere you see, hear and smell. It also highlights the ancient Indian philosophy of Karma. His composition proves cultural as well as individual. Chronicles which displays a inquisition on India life and culture.

Rabindra Nath Tagore, being one of the earliest philosopher addressed on the issues of society like poverty, untouchability, helplessness and ignorance of people, essentially of humanity Tagore is a great humanist. The first feature of Tagore’s thought was his firm belief in the “non-fragility” of Indian culture and cultivation. He has great faith in God and finds that humanity can feel no dearth of values till it has faith in almighty. He wanted Indians to learn what is going on elsewhere, how theirs lived, what they valued and so on. While remaining interested and individual in their own culture and heritage.

Aurbindo Ghosh, views on cultural values are also very significant. He says that a set of values can be developed very well if one seeks the help of education. He finds education instrumental to define values for human societies. It is education only that produces effective individual in the sense that they realize their responsibilities towards the society. Sri Aurobindo has been widely

acclaimed as a modern seen and a Vedic scholar. The central theme of his version was the evolution of human life into life divine.

We've detective novels as S. K. Chetturs Bombay Murder and Kamala Sathianadhans Detective Janaki, fantasies as Purushsoltam Tricamdass the Living Mast; the novels of Sudhin N. Ghose, philosophical novels as Raja Raos the Serpent and also the Rope as well as novels portraying the school life, including Narayans Swami as well as Friends. A crucial characteristic of the period was the progress of Indian female's novelists writing in English. Their contribution included a brand new dimension to Indian English novel in the post colonial India. The dominant figures had been Kamala Markandaya, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Nayantara Sahgal and Anita Desai. Two females' novelists, Shakuntala Shrinagesh in her The Little Black Box and Anita Desai in the Cry of her, The Peacock as well as Voices in the City have made smart use of the stream of consciousness technique. Inside Shakuntala Shrinageshs novel The Knot of Vipers, Franceis Mauriace has provided us a terrifyingly revealing picture of what family life gets when love as well as trust are actually replaced by self interest, intrigue and suspicion. Meenakshi Mukherjee rightly states, Indo Anglian fiction, that has served for so very long as a file of documents of anthropology or sociology or maybe informative theory, should now be regarded as literature and evaluated as a result. The wonderful Torulata wrote both in English and french dealing with romantic love. Cornelia Sorabji was the writer of a selection of stories, revealing the nuances of feminism.

Rasipuram Krishnaswami Narayanaswami was created when the third kid of a middleclass, Tamil Brahmin family unit of Madras in 1906. Narayan spent his first two years with the parents of his in Mysore as well as the remnants of the infancy of his with the grandmother of his as well as one of the uncles of his within Madras. He did the schooling of his at the Lutheran Mission School and then returned to Mysore when the dad of his became the headmaster of the towns high school. Although amazing, he was an uninterested pupil and then failed the college access examination in English. Ultimately coming from the Faculty of Mysore he was given the bachelors degree of his in 1930. Narayans next novel, The Bachelor of Arts also appeals to wide spectators.

Throughout 1939, the dearest wife of his passed away thanks to typhoid. Besieged by grief, Narayan stopped writing for a couple of years. He described the sadness of his in *The English Teacher via Krishna*, the protagonist (1945). This's the very first book of his published in the United States. The very first model freelance writers as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Rabindranath Tagore, and Sri Aurobindo dealt primarily Philosophy in the functions of theirs. They offered the works of theirs for the Western Readers. Simply because in the old books which were composed by the travelers as well as officers of the ruling class it had been perfectly maintained that the Englishman originally had an aversion for Indian practices as well as behaviors particularly those associated with Hinduism. From the perspective Hindu gods of theirs were complete monsters of cruelty, wickedness, injustice, and lust, (Wilberforce, in the British parliament, on twenty two July 1813) and they considered the religious program of ours as one grand abomination? Thus, the very first model writers which were knowledgeable in the Western colleges needed to redeem Indian spirituality from the bad perspective of the Westerns. So the literary works, which came out at this particular juncture of time, projected philosophical strategy working with the very origins of Hinduism. Rabindranath Tagore, Sri Aurobindo, and numerous other writers been successful in presenting the true spirit and also the philosophical views of Hinduism. The deep achievement of the writers of the very first model had also been the winning of Noble Prize by Rabindranath Tagore. It has additionally remarked the accomplishment of Indian writing as well as for wiping away the phony mindset of the westerners towards Indian religious phone system. This helped in enriching the Indian spirituality anywhere.

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