

General Characteristics in kamala Markandaya's Novels

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ABSTRACT

Kamala markandays' has earned reputation as one of the outstanding woman novelist. Kamala markandaya wrote various fictional short stories and novels, out of which ten were published. Her books deal with post-colonial themes, undertones of the Human condition in a dichotomous world, maaraiges, social distinctions and the westernization of Indianness in modern India. However, Kamala Markandaya's strength as a novelist decides from her sensitive creation of Individual characters and situations which are simultaneously representative of a larger collective. There were many women writers who have excluded women form the dominating male culture. The differences are notable in the pioneering work of contemporary woman writers. This paper effort is going to make a study of the general characteristics of kamala Markanday's Novels. This article would talk about suburban characters in Kamala's novels in two aspects : Realism, The quest for Identity. **Keywords :** Ideological substance, Realism, Urban Life, Poverty, Womenhood, quest of identity, and the class structure.

I. INTRODUCTION

Kamala Markanadaya enjoys the place for her remarkable gift of novel-writing. The novel depicts the hard struggle of life. She contributes much for the growth of Indian English Literatures. Though she lived in London, yet she considered herself as Indian. So it is well recognized both at the national and international level. Her narrative skill was excellent. Her themes are semi-autobiographical, the indomitable human spirit, and human responses of suffering. Her novels bristle with innumerable Indian scenes and characters. Kamala Markandaya deserves particular attention because she has eked out her own identity in the oeuvre of Indian novelists. She is known for writing about culture clash between Indian urban and rural societies. The novels pose about Suburban characters in Anglo Indian Novels

comparing with others writers. Markandaya has depicted the tragic plight of Indian Society. This article proposes the theory of " Realism "and presents a careful description of everyday life often concerning through Sub urban characters in the novels. The major themes explicates about the lives of so called middle or lower class. These novels deal with the suburban characters and their plight and predicaments. The novels was followed.

Necture In A Sieve (1954),
Some Inner Fury(1955),
A Silence of Desire (1960),
Possession (1963),
A Handful of Rice (1966),
The coffer Dams (1969),
The Nowhere Man (1972),
Two Virgins (1973),

The Golden Honeycomb (1977),
The Pleasure City. (1982/1983)
Bombay Tiger (posthumous) 2008

Realism

“ The use of the terms “ real “ and “realistic” clearly implies their antithesis, like unreal, unrealistic. Fantastic, fabulous, etc. It is an exceptionally elastic, critical term often ambivalent and equivocal. Amongst a myriad of writers who brought impressions of their Indian Identity in to play in the nooks of their world. Fundamentally in literature, realism is the portrayal of life with fidelity. Realism centers round the crisis of conscience and values. Markandaya explicates the theme of hunger and human degradation in *A Handful of Rice*. The novel starts and ends with Ravi’s struggle with hunger. “A silence of Desire “ is profoundly delicate work of Reality which makes difference in values between in an East vs. west mindset. What Kamala Markandaya elucidates well is the fragility of hierarchical nature of Indian society. Kamala mixes with those who are dishonest and corrupt, who have no qualms of conscience, no system of values. The attempt of Kamala Markandaya to portray events realistically is common in the novel. *Possession* (1963), *Some Inner Fury* (1955) and *Pleasure City* are famous early instances of fiction which aim to be realistic narratives. Realism for Kamala consists of depicting middle class life. It is sufficient to say that realism is most frequently thought of as concerned with exploring the humdrum dreary and often disappointing side of day to day existence. In all of Kamala Markandaya’s works, a common theme of social distinctions and differences between people living in poverty and wealth. This could be a grim reality of India contemporary life.

II. The quest for Identity

Born in 1924 in Chimakurti, a small southern village in India. Kamala Markandaya learned traditional culture and values. Through her novels, Markandaya brings to light the complications of post colonial and traditional Indian social issues like urban life style, love and dedication between family, Women’s life in rural area and the quest of Identity etc. The plight of the rural woman in poverty is juxtaposed with that of the urban poor woman in “ a handful of rice”. Here we see Nalini, a sprightly carefree girl, transformed slowly in to a harassed and victimized woman , trying her best to pull her husband and children through the miseries of a cold hostile life in a big city. Nalini is as doomed as rukmani. she endeavored to portray the characters as individuals growing into themselves, unfolding the delicate processes of their being and becoming.the ant colonial or anti-imperialist attitudes are strongly explained in the novels. However, in *The Nowhere man* is more concerned with unfolding the sense of alienation of Srinivas or the Modern man. One of the most important aspects of the quest of identity is its distrust of parody in which the main purpose being to highlight the isolation of the individual soul and open the pathos of the human condition. The common experience is that marital fidelity is maintained only in the face of great temptations. She thinks ahead to environmental and societal problems that globalization and development bring.

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