

Suburban Characters in the Novels of Kamala Markandaya

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ABSTRACT

Kamala markandaya (1st january) 1924-16 may 2004) stands as one of the greatest novelists in English and a great achievement of her sensitive creation of “Life-Like” characters and situations. The magic of kamala’s pen in creating memorable characters could be enjoyed in her novels. This article would talk about suburban characters in kamala’s Novels through various themes : Familial Relations, A sense of Alienation, and Suburban Theme and place etc.

Keywords : Feminine Sensibility, Social Injustice, Starvation, Misery of Human.

I. INTRODUCTION

Kamala Maranmday has earned reputation as one of the outstanding women novelist. Among the Indo-Anglian poets, Kamala Markandaya explores the nature of the female world and reconstructs contexts, representing different facets of the trapped female psyche. Kamala was a pseudonym used by Kamala Purniya Taylor an indian novelist and journalist. In 1948, She got married to an Englishman Bertrand Taylor. After studying history at the University of Madras, She worked as a journalist. As the poet and critic Nissim Ezekiel scoffed in a 1979 review.

“An Indian writer living permanently aboard can always be trusted to write knowingly about life in an Indian village.”

The term “Sub-urban” is specifically applied to the literature because it explicates about village and town respectively. The Sub-urban characters existed to the theme which may sound predictable-rural forbearance in the face of Industrialization. Moreover suburbs are not urban. But still do not have any of the defining

characteristics of a rural..Predicaments like starvation, misery of human, the flight of people who dreamt for moving out the city. Its moving detail and description of sub-urban characters in Kamala markandaya’s novels. Markandaya is the author of eleven novels :

Nectar in a Sieve (1954)
Some Inner Fury (1955)
A Silence of Desire (1960)
Possession (1963)
A handful of Rice (1966)
The Coffor Dams (1969)
The Nowhere Man (1972)
Two Virgins (1973)
The Golden Honeycomb (1977)
Pleasure City (1982/1983)
Bombay Tiger (posthumous) 2008

2. Familial relations is one of the pet themes of Kamala’s novels. She is, above all, a novelist of familial relations. The family has been, in fact one of the major metaphors in her novels. Rukmani, the protagonist works hard and is devoted to her gentle husband.

Nowever kamala who has deeply, seriously, and completely dealt with family relations. Another female protagonist Mira, who loves Richard, Both dream of sole-mnizing their love, then comes to the tragic end of it. The conflict between the Indians and the English reaches its peak and the end of the novel leaves Mira filled with despair of she says, In her third novel "A silence of Desire" (1960) Kamala displays the assault of western scepticism of sarasini, which exposes a family drama by observing the husband-wife relationship.

A sense of alienation is prevalent in Kamala's novels. In fact, Kamala markandaya presented a variety of female figures in her novels. As a point of view to sub-urban characters, In a city full of voices. "pleasure city" has a powerful discourse of resistance. Feminine sensibility appears to be an integral aware of kamala's emotive life. Kamala is aware of the woman in her. In nectar in A sieve(1954), Rukmani stuck in a hard peasant life, to force to migrate to a city. "The Nowhere man"(1972) strikes as for its plight and irony, The novel presents the sorrow of an old Indian widowed, srinivas.

Sub-urban theme and place:

Sub-urban themes in the novels of are Indian and Britishers. The novelist(Kamala) often concentrates on the Indian and the British values. She expresses a direct relationship between the Indian and the British characters. Kamala spent 18 months in a village. This inspired the setting of her first novel, centered on Rukmani and her farmer husband, who negotiate not only nature's cruel whimsies but also change in the disruptive form of a modern tannery. She won adulation for presenting India to the world, but to many Indians this came at the cost of genuine "Indianness". Moreover, the suburban impact of the modern urban culture brought in by the British rule. Kamala seems to inherited Indian thought through her nurture and experience. "Nectar in a sieve

explicates about the rural India and a city in India. Part one of the novel does not reflect the name of the village. Besides, in part two also takes place in unnamed major city in Urban India. It is considered that Kamala intentionally avoids the names. Nature also appears to be one of the dominating themes in several novels. It is assumed that the story could take place in any part of agricultural nation while the second part in among any sector of the urban poor. On the whole, "two major themes which recur in the novels are society and nature. If Kamala paints society in some of her novels, she portrays nature in other novels. "Still my heart wept, tearless, desolate, silent to itself." Starvation become the burning question for Middle class and poor families.

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