



# **A Critical Analysis of Indian Authors Roles and Contributions to the Development in English Literature**

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## **ABSTRACT**

As far as we know, England is not the only country in the globe where English-language literature is produced. India happens to be the third-largest producer of English-language books. Because of the Salman Rushdie phenomenon that occurred after 1980, a large number of Indian writers have produced English-language books. Several of them have received accolades on a global scale. The 1980s saw the emergence of Indian English literature in a unique setting. Some interesting storytellers debuted their first works at this time. Some old masters produced pieces that demonstrate their unaltered creative mastery throughout the years. Indian authors received remarkable awards and distinctions in both India and other nations during the 1800s. These authors' writings, like those of third-generation writers, convey their inventiveness and exceptional uniqueness in powerful ways. The existence of Indian English literature nowadays cannot be disregarded. Over the years, it has sparked a great deal of emotion in both India and outside. What was once a "hot-house plant" has grown extravagantly and has sprouted several directions. Purpose Dean Mahomet's "Travels of Dean Mahomet," published in 1793, was the first work written by an Indian in English. From that point on, the trend of English writing persisted, and now, both male and female authors have established themselves. Excellent novels, poetry, and prose were written by female writers, who contributed to literature. This essay presents Indian authors' contributions to English literature.

*Keywords-Contributions, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, R.K. Narayan, Sarojini Naidu, Mulk Raj Anand, Rabindranath Tagore, AmritaKaur, Indian literature, Indian English literature.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Despite the fact that we often discuss different languages, we continually get the impression that we are one nation. We have particular objectives, characteristic concepts, and typical background in order to acquire the typical broad variety. It is possible thanks to widely read and shared books. The English language has established itself as a

dominant language in Indian society. Although it is not widely spoken, its effect may be seen in the Indian educational and learning system. Authors and licenced businesspeople have used it in the past and still do. An entire age group has been impacted by Indian authors' writing. Indian writers have often contributed to English-language publications and literature. Indian authors who write in English deserve special recognition since they have helped Western readers understand our nation, its rich social legacy, and cultural standards. Indian authors tried to combine the top variety with the already-existing version. His fictitious understanding of an Indian author includes his love of writing about India and living beyond the secure confines of one's own country. The well-known authors with Indian roots have made a name for themselves in the literary world because to their impressive creative abilities. The nation of India is proud of writers of such calibre. Writers that are well-known are unconventional authors who have made their mark on renowned literary domains. Promising Indian authors with backgrounds outside of writing are included in the list of well-known authors. Its function in literary works remained active from the eighteenth to the twenty-first centuries. In terms of stylistic aspects, Indian writers have not "nativized" the British language; rather, they have collected English in Indianized context. India is now recognised as a prominent literary nation. English writers who were women used British design as well and added to the literature. English novelists Sarojni Naidu, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai, and Amrita Pritam are all female. Their artwork encompasses multifaceted topics and has received several awards. It talks about the contributions of many more authors to English-language Indian literature.

## **2. ROLE & CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVLOPMENT IN ENGLISH LITRATURE OF INDIAN AUTHORS**

### **1. Contributions of Rabindranath Tagore**

Rabindranath Tagore, one of the revered Indian poets of all time, is a Nobel laureate, novelist, philosopher, and ambassador of Indian culture to the rest of the world. His key works are Gitanjali, Manasiare, and Ghare-Baire. The bulk of Rabindranath Tagore's works, which include eight novels and many poetries, are still written in the Bengali language. The novels Dak Ghar, GhareBaire, Char Odhay, Jogajog, Gora, and ShesherKobita are among Tagore's most well-known works. At the same time, Tagore, a well-known artist, had an impact on the style of other painters like Amjad Ali Khan and Vilayat Khan. The national anthem Jana Gana Mana, which was recognised as the national anthem in 1950, was created by him, along with its lexicon and melodies. Rabindranath Tagore is the first person to have written the national anthems of two different countries when his song was chosen as Bangladesh's anthem. He discovered his artistic potential in his early 60s, when his very first event was held in Paris. Particularly in Bengali, Tagore is credited for writing tales that resemble works of art. The best plot among his at the very least 84 stories is regarded as being "The fruit vendor from Kabul." Tagore wrote stories that provide a glimpse into almost every Bengali person's daily life based on his early observations of residents. Although he produced works that fit squarely into each literary genre, he began as a poet. Every Bengali family member has at least one of his poets, and his poems are recited at all important occasions. Gitanjali, one of Tagore's best poetry collections, won him the Nobel Prize in literature in 1913.

### **2. Contributions of R.K. Narayan**

R. K. Narayan is a renowned Indian author best known for his works set in the fictional village of Malgudi. R. K. Narayan has a special blend of grace, ingenuity, and comedy. He receives the Padma Bhushan for his services to literature. In 1935, "Swami and Friends," his first short tale, was released. The Darkroom (1938) and Bachelor of Arts (1936) were published shortly after each other. R.K. Narayan's second book, Bachelor of Arts, was well received by English readers. One of his many fans was the great author, Graham Greene. He creates a picture of the fictional village of Malgudi in his books. His fictitious hamlet of Malgudi is a central theme in several of his works, including the tales. The Man-Eater of Malgudi (1961), The A Tiger for Malgudi (1930), The Printer of Malgudi (1949), The Painter of Signs (1976), The Guide (1958), and Vendor of Sweets (1967), The World of Nagaraj (1990), The English Teacher (1945), Mr. Sampath, waiting for the Mahatma, Talkative Man, and other notable novels are among his other notable works. Among R.L. Stine's collections of short stories, Malgudi Days (1982) and The Grandmother's Tale and Selected Stories (1994) by K. Narayan are also noteworthy. Other volumes include A Writer's Nightmare, a collection of essays, A Horse and Two Goats, a collection of short tales, and Under the Banyan Tree and Other Stories from 1987. Kamba Ramayanam was translated into English by him and published in 1973. After publishing the Ramayan, he translated the fabled Mahabharata from Sanskrit into English. Grandmother's Story was R's last work to be published. k. Narayan. The book, about his great-grandmother, is autobiographical. He wrote about his grandmother's difficult existence in this book. R. K. Narayan received several prestigious awards for his outstanding contribution to Indian English literature. For the original The Overview, he was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Honor in 1958. Notably, a film based on its story was produced, and he was awarded the Filmfare Honor for the Best Story. He received the Padma Bhushan in 1964, and R.K. Narayan received the AC Benson Medal from the Royal Culture of Literary Works (in Britain). He was a member of the Royal Society of Literary Works, which is significant (British). He received the Padma Vibhushan, India's second-highest civilian award, in 2001. The great author died away on May 13, 2001. At the age of 94, he passed away in Chennai, India, having achieved great achievement.

### 3. Contributions of Ram Mohan Roy

The history of the Indian press has been significantly influenced by the birth and growth of journalism in Bengal. James Augustus Hickey founded the first Indian newspaper in Calcutta, the Bengal Gazette, which was first published in 1780. The first Urdu, Hindi, and Persian papers were published from Bengal in addition to Bengali and English. Raja Ram Mohan Roy did think about doing journalism on an Indian line, however. In India, Ram Mohan Roy was the father of the nationalist press. Although a few other people had started a few papers before him, his Bengali SambadKaumudi was published in 1821, and MiratulAkhbar was the first publication with a distinctive national and democratic contemporary alignment in 1822. (1920; Bose & Moreno). In 1819, Raja Ram Mohan Roy started publishing the standard SambadKaumudi. With the exceptional assistance of BhawanicharanBanerjee, he updated this manuscript. However, it must be acknowledged that Bengali newspapers contributed significantly to the development of contemporary Bengali prose literature in the nineteenth century (Sarkar, 1910) Nobody was really interested in writing Bengali prose, save from university students at Fort William. He is referred to be the "founder of contemporary Bengali writing" as a result. 2016 (Thangamuthu). One of the most pressing issues at the time was the technique of Sati, and this article helped bring it to light. According to Sati's first-hand narrative, a widow was placed directly onto her deceased husband's flaming pyre. Ram Mohan Roy saw his sibling's widow being burned alive on

her husband's funeral pyre in 1811. (Siddarth, 2018). According to Reverend James Long, Ram Mohon Roy published a second English book titled *Publication of the Brahman*. It was first released in 1821. The main reason for publishing this book was to defend Hinduism against Christian missionaries. He attacked the Christian concept of the "Trinity" and compared it to polytheism in *Brahmanical magazine*. He leaned on "Unitarianism," the idea that God might be found in anybody. Rev. William Adams, a young Baptist missionary who switched to Unitarianism in 1821 after being persuaded by Ram Mohan Roy's concept of monotheism, was suggested by the "Trinity," which he denounced. (1966 by Tagore; 1914 by Collet & Sarkar). By creating an egalitarian society and publishing in several magazines, he fought against all forms of social inequity. Ram Mohan Roy wrote several pieces for newspapers and magazines to promote and spread modern western education and learning, while at the same time continuing to fight against all forms of immorality and superstition in the society. He wrote against racism and for women's education on a regular basis. With the publishing of *Miratul-Akhbar*, he challenged countless Government anti-social initiatives and brought attention to various local, national, and international events before people (Yusuf 2020).

#### **4. Contributions of Sarojini Naidu**

In Hyderabad, India, on February 13, 1879, Sarojini Naidu was born. Naidu was a thoughtful guest, and her analysis turned out to be important. She greatly aided India's flexibility struggle and served as the Indian National Congress' Head State in 1952. She interacted with Canada and the United States. She was imprisoned in World War II in 1939 with Gandhi and Nehru. When she wrote her first poem at age 11 in 1890, she started her career as a writer. She wrote a long poem "Her first collection of poems, "Golden Threshold," was published in 1905 and contains 40 verses on various subjects. Notable poems from this collection include "Innovation to India" and "Lord Buddha Seated on Lotus." Her second collection of poems, "The Bird of Time," was published in 1912 in London and contained 46 verses with the motif of time. She wrote *The Lady of the Lake*, which had 1300 lines, in 6 days. Sarojini Naidu was India's first female governor after independence and is known to us as the "Nightingale of India." Her collection of rhymes solidified her literary position in Indian English poetry. Sarojini's first published book was a collection of rhymes titled "Golden Threshold." After that, she released two other collections called

#### **5. Contributions of Raj Anand Mulk**

Mulk Raj Anand was the first author of Indo-Anglian literary works, and with his earlier works like *Untouchable* and *Coolie*, he introduced the new age of realism in Indo-Anglian fiction "remain the first among the very best in this new people's pattern in Indian literature. The distinction of being the pioneer and first to publish contemporary Indian literary works on this new path belongs to Anand "M.K. Anand is described as having gained fame and prominence as the chief spokesperson of the Indo-Anglian literary naturalism with a proletarian predisposition. According to him, human behaviour is identified by its social atmosphere. The culture, not the individual, is what determines behaviour His 'Coolie' (1936) is possibly the most important individual legendary of Indo-Anglian fiction. In the words of A.V. Krishna Rao, "personality, is the fate of males." "It is a well-known tale of this oppressive pattern (proletarian) in modern society and becomes multidimensional with its naturalistic approach and contemporary national concepts. However, behind the pervasive pessimism, a dramatic social transformation of the corrupt society is necessary to create a refreshing environment of optimism ".He has written several tales, six

collections of short stories, and numerous additional works on topics ranging from art to cooking throughout the course of a nearly 40-year writing career "a specific example of modern Indian ideals. It is claimed that Mulk Raj Anand "brought everything new to the Indo-Anglian Story and the short stories — brand-new matter, brand-new strategy, a brand-new design, and a brand-new approach" (Mehta 48), but the influence of some Indian masters like Bankim Chandra Chatterjee can still be seen (1979). He has to publish such novels as 1. *Untouchable* (1935), 2. *Three* (1937): *Two Leaves and a Bud*, 4. *Coolie* (1936), *Lament on the Death of an Arts Master*, 1939, 5. 6 in *The Road* (1961), 1963's *The Death of a Hero*, 7. *Indian Individual's Private Life* (1953), (1951) *Seven summers*, nine 10 and *The Big Heart the Trilogy of Villages*.

## 6. Contributions of Rushdie, Salman

The issue of different religions, citizenships, and civilizations is the basis of an increasing number of disagreements, conflicts, and extremist attacks. Is it conceivable that the world has become so indifferent to differences that it does so? Rushdie's book sadly lacked a physical effect potent enough to mend India and Pakistan's relationship. In the present, these two countries harbour animosity toward one another, to the point where Pakistanis are forbidden from entering India and Indians are forbidden from having close relationships with Pakistanis. They also have disagreements over Kashmir, a stunning region of former India that no one wants to visit because it is currently rife with conflict. People may see India's history from a variety of angles, which is what the book's *Story* focuses on. However, no one can resist the elegance and dependability of the story, as Blossom (2003) noted: "Rereading *Midnight's Children*, I do not find it dated, nor do I review it simply as an elegy to a fallen short experiment; it continues to be an event of India, praise to both unity and multiplicity, and both ideas and difficulty to a brand-new generation to supersede it in style. 2008 (Rushdie).

## 7. Contributions of Vikram Seth

One of the best and most versatile authors of the contemporary era is Vikram Seth. His impressive body of work comprised a number of poetry collections, a travelogue, a verse book, and an epic novel set in northern India. Every work is situated in an alternative cultural and social environment. He has expressed worries about interpersonal relationships. Despite coming from various socioeconomic classes, the characters are dealing with common problems (Mohanty, 2007). *The Golden Gate*, Seth's first book written in poetry, was published in 1986. *The Suitable Boy* and *An Equal Music*, officially released in 1993 and 1999, are two of his other well-known works. In 1994, Seth won a Sahitya Akademi Honor for his work on "The Golden Gate." He also published his poems in addition to tales. Three internationally renowned novels, four poem books, translation books, trip books, a libretto, and a biography are all ascribed to him. As a writer in Indian English literature, he has attained the highest position. New barriers and attitudes have emerged as a result of modernity's problems, especially with the proliferation of highly educated men. Instead of a joyful and charming atmosphere, gloomy and helpless inner contemplation is shown here. Although we are sociable, we never live alone (Sinha, 2007). Vikram Seth depicted these three books—*The Golden Gate*, *A Suitable*, and *An Equal Music*—in distinct settings, but the theme's intensity permeates the people everywhere. The presentation of themes and situations seems to be neutral in terms of creativity. Each novel is unique and adopts an ancient literary style in a contemporary setting. The personalities are characterised more by a connection and an

addition than by defining their expertise. Seth takes great effort to skilfully connect the characters. The need of the human person is a major concern in the books.

### **8. Contributions of Arundhati Roy**

The socio-politically unstable Kerala of the 1960s and 1970s becomes a microcosm of the larger national scene marked by conflicting political beliefs in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* (1997); deep course separates starvation, farming and commercial stagnation, unemployment, and most importantly caste and gender discrimination. The storyteller rewrites conventional history from the perspectives of women and low castes in her picture of the underdog being crushed by mighty social and political forces. To become "a writer for the victims of modernity," Roy has used her celebrity status in India over the intervening years. Nearly well-known among pundits, Roy publicly criticised the Government for its decision to start nuclear examinations in 1998 in a long and passionate essay titled *Completion of Imagination*, published simultaneously in India and Pakistan. As Roy works to eradicate evil from this world, she develops as a feminist. Roy aims to keep her audience informed. He questions the sincerity of conducting these nuclear tests all at once when countless Indians live in filthy shantytowns and endure conditions of extreme poverty. She is pleading with India's and the world's leaders to think twice about how they treat the planet and its inhabitants. In fact, all of these actions continue to be taken in the guise of development and national security. She is a feminist in the truest sense of the word.

### **9. Contributions of Anita Desai**

In her books, Anita Desai addresses psychological truths. Her writing serves to reveal who she is and, eventually, to artistically communicate the truth. She has made an effort to delve into a girl's psyche and uncover its relationship to society. Also, by portraying the abnormal, such as Maya and Sita, problems might be invited. In their periods of bitter conflict and their attempts to find unstable solutions, Maya and Sita were sensitive individuals (Iseni, 2014). *Cry the Peacock* and *Where Shall We Go This Summer* are two of her books. Give examples of the painful events, emotional strain, and worry that Maya and Sita encounter. Desai focuses on the idea of quenching childhood neurosis in Sita while exploring the unstable Maya's emotional world, who is troubled by the idea of her partner's death and hence her notion in the astrological projection. Despite being concealed in the primary character Sita's unconscious, the suppressed need and memories make a comeback in the future. Her fifth pregnancy was a complete aberration. Both works have an unbalanced, constrained language that often focuses on the family member or poorly adjusted self. Along with Sita, Maya is a representation of Postmodern Indian Feminism because of her unrequited love and loneliness, whilst Sita struggles with the "Oedipus complex." They both represent the intricate and rich Indian personality structure. In the psychoanalytical research project, Maya and Sita served as the quench women community's representatives. While Sita is compromising and readjusting with it, Maya chooses physical violence as a way to deal with her neurosis. Sita then goes home silently. Anita Desai is regarded as an interior psychological author because her main issue is linked to the evening and murky atmosphere of women's minds. The fundamental as well as distinctive occurrences of Desai's body of work have dealt with the motives, the ideas, psychological delight, and stormy anxiety of the storming psychology of the female location of their settings. Desai's literature is autobiographical in the way it feels and how her quiet demeanour affects it. By supporting the expansive and deeper

worlds of her engaging main characters, Anita Desai illustrates the stark portrayal of women's goals. The Peacock, her first book, set the groundwork for her illustrious career as a novelist. She was one of the authors included in V.V.N. Rajendra Prasad's book, Five Indian Authors. Her second job was writing novels, including Trip to Ithaca, Diamond Dust, and The Zigzag Way.

### **10. Contributions of Khushwant Singh**

Khushwant Singh was a reporter who focused on the dizzying array of layouts and designs used to reveal them, particularly as an author. He was born in the Punjabi village of Hadali in 1915. (Currently in Pakistan). He renounces his position in the Indian Weird Solution. He returns to Delhi after teaching Pakistan in London and joining the outside solution of All-India Radio (Mano Majra, 1956) in New York City.(Dhawan, 1988) respectfully refers to Khushwant Singh's agitated inclination as a revolt against ethical norms. Khushwant Singh has been acknowledged for starting a new path in journalism. "Khushwant Singh seeks to shock and upset established norms of Victorian morality, which he must have been troubled by in his young days." He criticises the readily available game plans, yet his broad image of columns includes a variety of ideas ranging from culture, government, and religion to tactics (Bharat, 2000).

### **11. Contributions of Amrita Kaur**

On August 31, 1919, Amrita Kaur was born in Punjab, which is now in Pakistan. Her father wrote poems. Amrita joined the contemporary writers' movement and continues to participate in social activities (Jabeen, 2016). Imroz, a well-known author and actor, and she were dating. She oversaw the monthly Punjabi literary journal "Nagmani" for many years. She posted around a hundred books, including individual Punjabi melodies, poems, fiction, essays, and biographies. Many of her literary creations, like Khushwant Singh, depict the dread of division. She is renowned for her work in partition fiction; her 1950 book Pinjar (The Skeleton), which tells the story of a slaughter and physical abuse of women during the partitions and features the unforgettable character Puro, was adapted into a prize-winning movie in 2003.

### **12. Contributions of Gita Mehta**

An acknowledged author from the Indian diaspora, Gita Mehta has established herself as a significant Indo-English postcolonial author. By writing both fiction and non-fiction, she may carve out a niche for herself in the universe of Indian women writers. Her notable accomplishments include Eternal Ganesha (2006), Karma Cola (1979), Snakes and Ladders (1997), Raj (1993), and A River Sutra (1993). "Article on Ashoka, made up after snakes and ladders, make plain the factor. makes up," by Gita Mehta the steering wheel in the centre of our flag and the column topped by four lines imprinted on our coins are two markers from Ashoka's policy that specify contemporary India's sovereign status. These 2,300-year-old symbols served as more than just portals into the past; they served to motivate us to establish a country run on ideas "(Ashoka, Gods' Beloved) (Mehta,1998)The thinker believes that practise and modernity must be measured in relation to one another (Wade, 2007). He quotes approximate Heester man that states, "We are vulnerable to overstress the safety of common cultures and the upheaval triggered by innovation." The method is not an antithetical component to modernity as taken advantage of existing the concept of the previous

scholar (Jain, 1998) calls it "a colonial construct." "They do engage in dialogue. in relation to one another... They need our assistance in talking the opposite of the new many because their connection is seriously out of balance. (2014's "Mirror to Mirror").

## 12. Contributions of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni

Award-winning author Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni was born in India in 1976. She went to the United States at the age of 19, leaving her homeland of Calcutta behind. She earned a doctorate from the University of California and a master's degree in English from Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio. She was compelled to write seriously after publishing her articles in more than 50 periodicals, including *The New Yorker* and *Atlantic Monthly*. Her works are translated into more than eleven languages, including Dutch, Hebrew, and Japanese, and are featured in more than 30 anthologies. She was a co-founder of MAITRI, a hotline for South Asian women, and it was because of this work that she was inspired to write the story of organised marriage. This work examines the bravery, mistreatment, and suffering of immigrant women. Simply put, it could be said that "Meeting Mrinal" is "a story that presents the seclusion and self-centred yet unhappy postmodern people" (Nawale, 2011). The feminist perspective is visually seen in Chitra's personality, for "Feminism is an analysis of women's subordination for out how to change it." She needs to credit her history magazine. Second, she utilises her to empower women and exhort them to be true to themselves. She does this by first revealing the South. She is aware that everyone, including men and women, have the right to pursue their own interests. Indian or American women, and such customs usually overwhelm rather than inspire " (Filomine, 2018).

## 13. Contributions of Indian teenagers & Youth

It would be interesting to bear in mind that these novels have styles that appeal to young people and have sold millions of copies in India, as noted above. Like a Hindi masala (Hindi for spices) film, Bhagat's novel combines discordant elements like expensive, realities, optimism, thriller, crunchy discussions, humour, sex, and so on that appeal to the young audience. His novel has simple stories that do not require any psychological workout to reveal hidden layers of definitions—a feature of approved jobs. Chetan Bhagat's novels are popular in part because they tackle issues that are dear to young people's hearts. For example, his first book, *5 Factor A*, was a site novel; his second book, *One Night @ the Call Center*, dealt with the B.P.O. (Service Processes Outsourcing), a company that had reached heights and attracted educated young people; and his book, "The 3 Mistakes of My Life," dealt with Indian people's obsession with cricket. Similarly,

## 3. CONCLUSION

Several writers contributed to the development of Indo-English literary ties. The Vedas are the origin of Indian literature, which has spread its rich and pleasant light across the nation. Certain writers broadened the geographical area of connection, self-respect, and love. Following independence, the standard of Indian English writing rose to a new height. As a result of this liberty, growth has remained constant. English was defined as the fundamental language for countrywide, worldwide aims and the medium of instruction for college, court, and found periodicals. The Indians used a standard method of guidance and gave therapeutic strategies to reduce the void. With this triumph, the Indian spirit aimed to meet the ideals of modern-day scientific inquiry and the world of the West. There



was a tight link between current Indian literary and English literature. The current Indian Renaissance began with Rajaram Mohan Roy, a link between India and England. He was not just a superb humanitarian but an outstanding social agitator. Rajaram Mohan Roy and others established themselves as Indian authors and English speakers. They were mostly inspired by Romantic authors. The face of English education and several other resources made a stance against the West. Therefore, several individuals engaged in Indian writing in English to protect our culture and traditions by adopting Western strategies. Indian literature began with the Vedas and has spread its rich and pleasant light across the nation thanks to the contribution of several authors. Specific authors expanded the geographical scope of connection, self-esteem, and adoration. After independence, Indian English writing reached a new level and it has been steadily growing since that freedom. English was designated as the primary language for nation-building.

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