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**Indian writing in English: A Brief Study of some Indian Female
English Writers**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine the development of English literature in India across time, starting from the British colonial era when they introduced the language to the Indian people. The story starts with Sake Dean Mahomet's landmark work, "Travels of Dean Mahomet," which was released in 1793. It then on to detail the ongoing trend of English literature in India. This literary environment has undergone a tremendous transition over time, opening its doors to contributions from male authors and, most notably, female writers. Today, the heritage continues to flourish due to the notable novels, poetry, and prose written by female writers who have carved out their niche. This article provides a succinct account of the development of English literature in India, drawing on secondary sources. It also highlights the many significant contributions that female authors have made to this literary legacy.

Keywords: *English Language, Indian writers, contribution, prose and poetry*

1. INTRODUCTION

English has become the primary language in Indian communities and has occupied a significant role in those civilizations. Even though it is not recognized as an official language in many regions, its impact may be seen in how India's educational system is now structured. Formal merchants and authors have used it in the past and continue to use it now. Its function was necessary in literary works from the 18th century until the 21st century. In recent years, there has been a meteoric rise in the worldwide market for Indian literature written in English. In addition to incorporating English into Indianized contexts, Indian authors have "nativized" the British language by giving it their own unique style. These last several decades have seen India rise to prominence as a literary powerhouse.

Also, the English literary canon owes a great deal to the works of English women authors, many of whom embraced the British style. Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Das, Kiran Desai, Arundhati Roy, and Amrita Pritam are among the most famous female authors who have written works in English. They have been honored with several accolades for their works that cover a wide range of subjects.



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Sarojini Naidu

Hyderabad was the place of Sarojini Naidu's birth on February 13, 1879. Naidu read a lot, and as a result, her perspective became more serious. Her participation to the struggle for India's freedom was noteworthy. She presided over the Indian National Congress in 1952. She took a tour of both the United States and Canada. She, Gandhi, and Nehru were detained in 1939 during World War II. Her writing career began when she composed her first poem in 1890, when she was eleven years old. A lengthy poem of 1,300 lines, "The Lady of the Lake," was written by her in 1892 and 1893. In the same year, she penned a play with 2,000 lines. "Golden Threshold," her first poetry book, came published in 1905. The forty songs included in this album span a wide spectrum of topics. Notable poems from this collection include "Innovation to India" and "Lord Buddha Seated on Lotus." "The Bird of Time," her second poetry book, was published in London in 1912. Its 46 phrases revolved on the concept of love. "The Broken Wing," her third poetry book, was published in London in 1917. There are a total of 61 lyrics in this piece. The Sector Flute(1953), The Feathers of Dawn(1961), and The Temple are among her other poetry books. People often refer to her as the "Indian Nightingale."

Amrita Kaur

On the thirty-first of August 1919, Amrita Kour was born in Punjab, Pakistan today. It was also her father, who was a poet. Not only did Amrita become a member of the progressive writer's movement, but she also continued to be active in many social activities. In her life, she was in a relationship with Imroz, who was a well-known artist and writer. For several years, she served as the editor of the Punjabi literary journal known as "Nagmani." She has written around one hundred volumes, including poetry, fiction, essays, memoirs, biographies, and Punjabi folk music. In the same way that Kushwant Singh is recognized for her partition writing, most of her works portray the dread the division caused.

A well-known novel called "Pinjar" (The Skelton) was released in 1950. She developed her renowned character, "Puro," for this book. This novel, which became a 2003 award-winning film, tells the story of the atrocities and cruelty against women that took place during India's partition.



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Anita Desai

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is home to Anita Desai, an Indian author with a teaching position there. She has been honored with a nomination for the Booker Prize on three separate occasions. The book *Fire on the Mountain*, which she wrote, was recognized with a Sahitya Akademi Award in 1978. She was also awarded the British Guardian Prize for her work, titled *The Village by the Sea*. The year 1963 saw the publication of her first book, *Cry the Peacock*. "Maya, the persona she develops, is the vehicle through which she conveys the tragedy of the divide. While she was in a state of insanity, she murdered her spouse. A niche for Desai has been established among contemporary authors.

Additionally, she is a psychological author, making her one of the most influential novelists in the world. The writings she produces are a representation of reality, and the travels she takes strengthen the writings she produces. Sheshi Desh Pandi is yet another female author who has established what is considered to be a notable position among female authors. In addition to four books for children, she has authored eight novels, six collections of short tales, and books for adults. Her well-known work *"The Dark Holds no Terror"* depicts the life of a woman who falls prey to masculine tyranny and falls into a state of helplessness. She paints a portrait of a lady who refuses to embrace the conventional way of life in her subsequent work titled *"Roots and Shadows."* The stream-of-consciousness technique is successfully used in Desh Pandi's works, in which she succeeds. The dilemma that women are facing is addressed in her works. In recognition of her work *"The Long Silences,"* Desh Pandi was awarded the Sahitya Academy Award.

Arundhati Roy

One of the most prominent authors working in the modern era is Arundhati Roy. Throughout her works, she addresses the predicament of oppressed women and the oppression of women in societies that men rule. She launched a successful literary career by publishing her book *"The God of Small Things,"* which was as popular as *Melons*. By publishing this work, which addresses the subjugation of women, she achieved an international reputation. The world was taken aback when Roy published her first non-fiction book, titled *"The End of Imagination,"* in which she discusses the nuclear testing that India carried out in Pokham in the year 1998. Roy voiced his disapproval of the Indian government's decision to carry out nuclear testing without first obtaining the agreement of indigenous people. Employing her writing, she elevated it to the level of a national problem and took it on as a task. She felt compassion for the individuals who had endured



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several hardships due to this initiative. In 2005, Roy was nominated for the Sahitya Academy Award for her collection of essays titled “The Algebra of Infinite Justice.” In addition, she was awarded the Brooker Prize for her work of fiction written under the title “The God of Small Things.”

Conclusion

The world of literature has been significantly impacted by the contributions of female Indian authors who write in English. In their roles as anthropologists, novelists, essayists, and travel writers, they thrill with exceptional skill. Compared to the worldwide standards that post-colonial and postmodern authors established, they have excelled. They are the mediators representing the fundamental issues in society and politics. Their works have performed very well in the realm of literature worldwide, and they have garnered a great deal of attention from academics.



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