

## Depiction Of Rural Life Of India In English Literature

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### Abstract

The Depiction of village is at the center of Indian realm. It is being discussed in each field be it politics, literature, philosophy, or history. In Indian English fiction it is the most popularly discussed theme which is scarcely difficult to disregard or overlook. It has influenced each part of Indian English Fiction. Literature and rural narrative is still left untold at certain closures thus I might want to make an unassuming trial in re-inventing the rural narratives in the light of Indian English Literature. The whole Indian English writings can be partitioned into two parts most definitely: Pre and Post-Independence period. The foremost writings which have been fundamentally and logically discussed in this paper have a place with the post-independence period which has been a period of astonishing richness in the creation of rural literature. The significance of the village in India's socio-political life has been foremost to such an extent that it has even prompted the conceptualisation of another political hypothesis – 'Villagism'- in India

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Indian writing in English is a modern facet of that innovative magnificence, which, beginning from the Vedas, has continued spreading its smooth light, on occasion with more prominent brilliance and on occasion with lesser brightness, under the inflexible changes of time and history, up to the current day. For quite a long time, abstract articulation was in Indian dialects. The names of Kalidasa, Jayadeva and others will never be overlooked . Indian provincial literatures introduced an agreeable mixing of Eastern thoughts with those of the west. Quality works have been delivered during the last 200 years. The names of Rabindranath Tagore, MadhusudhanDutt, Mohammed Iqbal and others are deserving of notice in such manner. It was with the appearance of the British that English language showed up on the Indian artistic scene. The spread of instruction with the foundation of schools, schools and colleges, the across the board readership of English papers and periodicals, the coming of satellite stations, the web, etc

has just advanced Indian writing in India. It would not be right to state that Indian English fiction had its genuine beginnings in crafted by the incomparable Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (1838-94). His previously distributed novel *Rajmohan's Wife* (1864) was in English. This was trailed by Raj Lakshmi Devi's *The Hindu Wife* (1876), Tom Dutt's *Bianca* (1878), Kali Krishna Lahiri's *Roshinara* (1881), H.Dutt's *Bijoy Chand* (1 888), KshetrapalChakravarti's *Sarata and Hingana* (1 895, etc. "The principal Indian English novelist who pulled in the consideration of the Indian perusers was K. S. VenkataramaniW(Kalinnikova, 1982:73). Indian English fiction increased a firm a dependable balance in the Indian artistic scene with the appearance of such talented journalists like Rabindranath Tagore, K.S.Venkataramani, R. K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, K. A. Abbas, Nirad C. Chaudhuri, Raja Rao, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Kamala Markandaya, Manohar Balgonkar, Khushwant Singh, Anita Desai and others. The sparkle of Indian English fiction fueled by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and set on fire by R. K. Narayan, Anand and others has blasted into a thundering fire with the appearance of modern authors like S. Menon Marath, SasiTharoor, Salman Rushdie, Arundhiti Roy and Kiran Desai to the scene. Numerous novelists who wrote in Indian dialects had chosen the Indian towns as the significant scenery for their stories.

*Nectar in a Sieve* is remarkable for its portrayal of Kamala Markandaya (1924-2004), a well-known Indian Woman novelist in English, is a novelist of peasantry class. She won international fame and recognition with the publication of her maiden novel *Nectar in a Sieve*. Indian writing in English has been quite challenging right from the beginning. It refers to the body of work by writers of Indian origin who write in English language and whose mother tongue is usually one of the numerous languages of India. It has grown from a sapling to a strong rooted tree in full bloom in each of its genres – poetry, prose, fiction, novel and drama with a diversity of themes, forms and styles. Indian writing in English, especially fiction is gaining ground rapidly. Kamala Markandaya spotlights the despair of the farmers realistically in the novel. They are desperate because of the vagaries of natural calamities, the resultant constant hunger, ruthless machines and heartless men. The peasant community suffers both physically and mentally because of industrialization in the village. Nathan and Rukmani are representatives of millions of tenant farmers in India who live in fear, hunger and despair. It is “fear of the dark future, fear of the sharpness of death” (Reddy 79). Almost all the characters in the novel lead a miserable life and most of them fail to survive. *Nectar in a Sieve* is much more than the story of the life and

suffering of Rukmani and Nathan, a faceless peasant couple, symbolic of rural dwellers all over the country. The tragedy of Rukmani and Nathan is universalized and vested with an epic significance. *Nectar in a Sieve* is the first Indian novel in English in which a sincere attempt has been made to project a realistic picture of rural India in all its shades and details – famine, drought, excessive rain and struggle for survival, eviction, superstition, hunger and starvation. There is a realistic portrayal of a village which is symbolic of ‘rural India’ (Bhatnagar 45)

This might be on the grounds that India is basically a place where there are towns and villages and most of Indian individuals live in towns. The novelists may likewise have understood that the genuine delineation of the life in the towns is undoubtedly the portrayal of the life in India. Real portrayals of the towns and the life in that can be found in bounty in vernacular literatures. In any case, in Indian Writing in English these are not all that normal. This may maybe be because of the way that the majority of the Indian Writers in English are of the urban set and have a place fundamentally with towns and urban areas. Another conceivable explanation may be that the life in the towns may seem, by all accounts, to be eventless, and can draw consideration just when its serene routine is upset by powerful and regularly outer powers. In spite of this, numerous novelists like Venkataramani, Anand, Bhattacharya, Narayan, Rao, Malgonkar, Markandaya, Desai and others have an uncommon connection to towns and have decided to portray the narratives of the life and individuals of the towns. A mindful scrutiny of the books of these authors hurls an essential component that the towns comprise not just a setting but rather additionally assume a significant job in the very development of the stories, impacting and participating in each portrayed movement of the town. The town may go about as a foundation, a region, or a theoretical network, giving the essential, principal system inside which the account continues. It might stay as a latent eyewitness quietly seeing the joys, sorrows, passions, losses and neediness of the town society. Or then again, considerably more critically, the town may turn into a genuine character in the novel by moulding and deciding every single generous turn of the story, or it might turn into an impetus advancing bubbly reactions and reactions in the characters. It will be no misrepresentation to state that the tales described can't occur anyplace else yet in these towns. Anand, an impassioned devotee to the convention of social unrest and the communist example of society, while revealing insight into the Indian town, uncovered the shades of malice of industrialisation, land residency and the zamindari framework; casteism and the predicament of the estate laborers; coolies and comparably poor, socially, monetarily and

politically misused, unskilled, uninformed and strange notion ridden individuals of the most reduced layers of the Indian culture. His books, which manage the life in the towns, carry home to the peruser, the pitiable state of the over-troubled resident who is helpless against strange notions and social shows. Anand additionally sees how the locals in India lay moaning under exhausting neediness. It is likewise obvious from the tone of his work that on hey? susceptible brain was additionally permanently engraved how the very life-blood of poor people, basic, unskilled ranchers was being sucked by parasites like the landowner, the moneylender and the strict cleric. "Anand had increased direct understanding of every one of these classifications of individuals and his experience placed him in an advantageous position, when he chose to expound on them"(Agnihotri, 1984:28). In this manner, the grim life and mortifying conditions wherein these oppressed individuals, who were casualties of the unfair social, financial and political request that existed in the Indian towns, was simply the subject Anand picked. Anand decided for the scene of activity of his books the towns of Punjab with which he was very recognizable. The scene of his first novel Untouchable is laid in a little remote town in Punjab called Bulandshahr. In spite of the fact that Anand discusses the life in Bulandshahr, it is in a way very general, most definitely and the episodes described are skillett Indian in character. The second novel Coolie is situated in different towns of the Punjab, however later it moves to Bombay and Simla. The slope kid Munnoo begins his excursion from the town of Bilaspur. In Coolie, Anand concentrates on the monetary misuse that had been barbarously and methodically carried on against the poor landless individuals known as coolies. In The Village and The Sword and the Sickle Anand depicts the weight of odd notions carried by the basic town society and the barbarities submitted by the town mahant, the moneylender and the zamindar. Monetary abuse of the basic town rancher is the topic of the novel The Village. The tale portrays the life of the basic ignorant workers of a Punjabi town called Nandpur. In Two Leaves and A Bud which manages the hopeless existence of the Assam tea-manor coolies, the legend Gangu, a Punjabi who had a place with a town close Hoshiarpur in the Punjab goes to work in the Macpherson Tea Estate in inaccessible Assam, small realizing that a terrible difference in occasions anticipates him there. The Road centers around the agonies and the incapacities to which the untouchable shoemaker adolescents are exposed to in the Indian towns. Gauri likewise features the monetary misuse in the towns. Subsequently clearly in Anand, the town is unpredictably and indivisibly mixed with the life of the characters as well as with the ebbs and swirls of the account. Raja Rao, a scholar of

profound knowledge in his innovative fiction has induced the otherworldly profundity of Indian culture. Every one of his writings are infested with the search of fundamental reality of life and moral values.

Continually contemplating writing as a "sadhana". Iyengar comments that: "It is in this sense the feline is a continuation of the snake; and Kanthapura, the Serpent and the Rope and the Cat and Shakespeare make a set of three, and present a consistent movement in Raja Rao's sadhana."The novels of Raja Rao consistently emanate an otherworldly discipline, whose principle is simply the realization of Truth. Since the peruser of his fiction by and large contains the general or the commoners, Raja Rao's novels are mainly about the individual from the common run of people who are Indians. The novels of Raja Rao are the voice of an old, insightful culture that addresses the modern world about the worth framework and Sanskars. Moved from the European tradition, he emphasized collecting materials from Indian abstract tradition. "Iyengar comments that: "His heart is successfully fastened to his unchanging antiquated moorings with the solid invisible strings of his traditional Hindi culture."Rao's novels on the undeniable level depict the human condition that delineating a particular country or ethnic gathering. The fictional place of Raj\* Rao is created on the Metaphysical and linguistic theory of the Indians, subsequently his novels are exceptionally acclaimed in all the ages. Kanthapura, Raja Rao Kanthapura: - Entrenched in the foundation of Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement, Kanthapura is the depiction of a whole village, participated in the common Disobedience. In the 1930s and 1940s, Anand separated his time between abstract London and Gandhi's India. He joined the struggle for independence, yet additionally battled with the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War. During World War II, he functioned as a broadcaster and scriptwriter in the film division of the BBC in London. Among his companions was George Orwell. According to Mulk Raj Anand: "A novel emerges from the aggregate of the considerable number of opinions, theories, decisions, feelings and valuations which the creator has amassed in his cognizance." It was not until the presence of the novels Untouchable (1935) and Coolie (1936), the narrative of a multi year-old child-worker who bites the dust of tuberculosis, that Anand gained a wide acknowledgment. Distant portrays a typical day for Bakha, a messy outcaste, who endures various embarrassments over the span of his day. Bakha is eighteen, pleased, "solid and capable", a child of modern India, who has begun to think himself as better than his individual outcastes. The "touching" happens in the morning, and

thusly shadows the remainder of the day. Because of his low birth, Bakha's destiny is to fill in as a latrine sweeper.

The ground-breaking investigate of the Indian caste framework recommended that British colonial domination of India has really increased the suffering of outcastes, for example, Bakha. After 19 dismissal slips Anand's novel - was distributed in England with a prelude by E.M. Forster: "Distant could just have been composed by an Indian. What's more, by an Indian who saw all things considered. No European, anyway thoughtful, could have made the character of Bakha, on the grounds that he would not experience known enough about his difficulties. Also, no Untouchable could have composed the book, since he would have been involved in indignation and self indulgence." The Indian Writers in English in the Colonial period, as KRS Iyengar points out, we can find the beginnings of Indo-Anglian fiction that can be followed to be crafted by Bankimchatterjee (1838-1894) who wrote a novel, Rajmohan's spouse in English, however composed with Indian Setting had contacts of European Writers. Chatterjee likewise wrote a couple of novels in Bengali which was along these lines converted into English among which, Anandmath and Devi Chaudhurani were the most significant. Toru Dutt likewise wrote a novel in English Published under the title "BIANCA" in 1878. KhetrapalChakravarti's novel likewise written in English was distributed under the title SARATA and HINGANA in 1875. Practically every one of these novels written in English couldn't be stayed away from the shades of English novelists in a single manner or the other in their presentation. The village is presumably the most noteworthy unit of Indian society. It is where the entirety of rural life unfurls itself and capacities. To an Indian, a village implies numerous things. On its definition stands the political state of the nation; on its understanding depends the economic advancement of the country. The depiction of an Indian village implies, as a result, the portrayal of the very essence of the nation. An Indian village is in actuality the reflection of India, of both the past and the present, and on its future depends the eventual fate of the country.

The significance of the village in India's socio-political life has been foremost to such an extent that it has even prompted the conceptualisation of another political hypothesis - 'Villagism'- in India .The meaning of an Indian village and the examination of the definition are troublesome undertakings. It is an inconsistency that in a nation ruled by in excess of six lakh villages; we have incredible trouble in characterizing a 'village.' There are contrasts of supposition about the definition and idea of a village. It ought to be noticed that all the 600,000 odd units, purported

villages, can't be treated as such on the grounds that a huge number of them comprise of however a couple of houses. Just a spot at any rate with twenty families can be viewed as a village and characterized in that capacity. Be that as it may, Dube, then again, doesn't offer significance to the quantity of families dwelling in a village and characterizes the village in various terms as "a unit of social structure, which cuts over the limits of kinfolk and rank and joins various inconsequential families inside an incorporated multicaste network" Henceforth it very well may be expected that a settlement in the U.S.A. with a populace of not exactly a thousand people and a trade is known as a village. Be that as it may, there are special cases as well. There are even villages with more than ten or twenty thousand individuals, as, in the upper east of U.S.A. In any case, in India, there were no two feelings on the idea of a grama in antiquated, medieval or current India as long as it meant "a gathering of families living in a specific spot" (2003:162). Be that as it may, the distinction between a village and a village in the west is just of ongoing birthplace. "The better qualification between a villa and a village as saw in the West is pretty much late contrasted with the differentiation between the grama and palli in antiquated IndiaW(2003: 162). One of the most mainstream western meanings of a village is "a gathering of houses bigger than a villa and littler than a town" (2003: 162). This totally corresponds with the origination of a village in old India. It is fascinating to take note of that in Indian treatises, sagas and legends, this inconspicuous qualification between the village and the villa was taken note. The origination of grama and palli implies precisely what their western partners - village and village - connote. Apparatus Veda, made around 1500 B.C. what's more, one of the most antiquated sacred texts of the world, characterizes a village as "a total of a few families having a similar residence" (Dube, 1955: 145). A total of families or kula framed a village or gram. Something contrary to the village was named a backwoods. The family was in this manner the unit of social association. Be that as it may, there is no sign of the quantity of families that was required to comprise a village. The general meaning of the village didn't recommend any base number of families. Yet, from different references in the Rig Veda obviously the size of a village isn't as significant a characteristic as its constitution and working. In the Vedic time frame a great many people lived in villages. The village was then under the incomparable control of a village headman who was known as a grumini. He controlled the village with the assistance of a village chamber. The managerial association of the village was pretty much a vote based one, with the gramini being chosen by the janas or the individuals.

At the point when we go to the epic time frame, the differentiation between little villages and enormous villages is found in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. In these legends as well, a few subtleties are accessible on villages. For example, little villages were called Ghos and enormous villages Gram (Shankar, 1998:2). A comparative grouping of villages is likewise announced in the Manu Smriti of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. Manu recognizes village, town and city - grama, pura and nagara (1998:2). As indicated by the Mahabharata (c.A.D.400), a village had certain attributes, for instance, various kinds of occupants, cows ranches, and little villas. Giving a full record of the depiction of an Indian village and the Indian village association during the Mahabharata time frame, Dube composesthrough the Mahabharata we get a diagram of the arrangement of village and intervillage association. As indicated by the epic, the village was the basic unit of organization and had as its head the gramini, who was its pioneer and boss representative; one of the significant duties of headman was to secure the village, which had a range of around two miles, and to defend its limits. The managerial framework was sorted out based on the gathering of villages, each gathering having its own perceived pioneer. In this manner a gathering of ten villages were under a das-gramini, and this was the principal unit of between village association. Two such gatherings, that is, twenty villages, used to be under a vimsatipa. A gathering of a hundred villages was going by a satagramini or grama-satadhyaksha. At last, a gathering of a thousand villages was under an adhipati. (1955:65)Villages have been planned in multiple ways. Economic and political points of view are one of them. Economic and political talks have incredible significance in the village writings. Here it is critical to know what we mean by economic and political factors and how these factors influence rural society. There are different environmental factors which influence the economic and political environment of a country. Economic environment is exceptionally dynamic and complex in nature. It doesn't remain the equivalent. It continues changing now and again with the changes in an economy like change in government approaches, political circumstances. One of the most remarkable characteristic features of Indian Writing in English is the ascent of a large number of woman novelists who have enormously added to the assemblage of Indo-Anglian literature as far as their Quality and Quantity. Among the more productive woman novelists the names of Kamala Markandeya, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Nayantara Sahgal, Arundhati Rai and Shobha Dey have the right to be mentioned. An interesting point to note pretty much every one of these novelists is that they have a place with post colonial period of post Indian independence. On the off chance



that the writers of colonial and post colonial periods depict the images of woman affected by British and American Writers, Anand alone depicts the characters of the two people with a particular vision and reality. They are ordinary, simple dependable human beings unaware of their Social Condition. In the prelude to the two leaves and a bud Anand says "Every one of these characters and other people were the impression of the real people I had known during my childhood and youth. They were the substance of my fragile living creature and blood of my blood." In the untouchable " too Anand depicts the character of Bakha with a striking reality. A Sweeper by work, he is dealt with like a creature. People toss things at him the manner in which they do to the creatures. The climax of inhumanity is that a mother tosses a cut of bread at him from the head of her house.

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