

Bringing up the Indian Culture and the Novels of Amitav Ghosh

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Abstract: *The study's main objective is to thoroughly examine postmodern traits with special emphasis on the Indian diaspora in Amitav Ghosh's literary works. The Calcutta Chromosome, The Glass Palace, The Hungry Tide, Sea of Poppies, and River of Smoke by Amitav Ghosh have received particular attention for this review. For Amitav Ghosh's postmodern characters and diasporic behavior, these works provide the ideal fuel. Ghosh continually takes the risk in these works to bring back a character who would normally be on the periphery of the plot and save them from becoming lost in the dominating representation of the nation. The books try to portray tales of anti-Hegelian history of the globe, including the heretofore unheard experiences of the recognized person - the problem against the historical background. They are primarily concerned with the South Asian diaspora in different regions of the world. Through personal experiences, a narrative, and the pursuit of one's own identity, this endeavour aims to contest the dominance of the country.*

Keywords: Migration, Nationalism.

I. INTRODUCTION

The success of literature in shedding light on the core challenges of the society from which it sprang, adding to the grammatical richness of the languages it uses, and uncovering new fields of meaning and awareness may all be used to gauge how far it has come. Language might be a distinct but complex system of acquiring and using linguistic elements in communication. The capacity and mental abilities required for someone to comprehend and utilize sounds, words, signs, and symbols. It serves as a system for encoding and decoding data in this way. There may be some language in the story. It is not built in a vacuum, but rather on social and cultural context. Myths, references, idioms, proverbs, recollections, and histories are part of language by nature. Language has thereby influenced social, political, cultural, and environmental interactions when words and speech elicit convincing reactions. The formation and rediscovery of myths and connections across time result from society and culture absorbing ambient and contextual acts. Indian English fiction is completed and progresses on toward a bright future for both the book and people who write it in large part due to language, history, and society. Before India earned its independence, the English-speaking intellectuals began to doubt their capacity to discuss the Raj and its imperial, sometimes quite repressive governmental system. The words made by M.K. Gandhi and R.N. Tagore, two of the most influential political and cultural leaders in India's struggle for independence from colonial rule, are especially blamed for this ambiguity. Gandhiji's ability to speak English, and that too in simple, uncomplicated terms, had actually improved his image as a no-nonsense interlocutor at the Round Table Conferences. This held true despite the British establishment's politically motivated portrayal of his popular image as a guru as an Asian genius who was half-naked, which was expertly spread via mass media. In addition, despite his concern that others who were using English as a form of expression may do so, he never came out as especially "un-Indian" in his writings. In light of this, Tagore's tale is made all the more fascinating since, before he could lay his claim to the coveted Literature Prize, *Geetanjali* (1910) had to be translated into *Song Offerings* (1912) with the help of knowledgeable "foreign" colleagues. This seeming contradiction was the key to the long-term growth and success of English as a literary language and as an inter language.

The Calcutta Chromosome:

The Calcutta Chromosome explores Amitav Ghosh's third book, in which the author seems to have merged literature, science, philosophy, history, psychology, and sociology to explore a topic that touches on history, the politics of scientific study, psychological connections, technology, and memory.

The Hungry Tide:

The Hungry Tide, which shares Amitav Ghosh's concern for the person against a more extended historical and geographical backdrop, stresses the cultural, historical, and sociological topics as they are portrayed in this book. Additionally, it emphasizes the plight of exiles who are under pressure to establish themselves in society.

Sea of Poppies:

Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies, the first book in the Ibis trilogy, is devoted to an analysis of this epic novel, which follows a number of characters from different social classes and who are primarily brought together by their shared experiences aboard a ship and their connections to the opium and slave trades.

River of Smoke:

The second book in the Ibis trilogy by Amitav Ghosh, River of Smoke, outlines the Chinese opium trade and provides suggestions about what will happen to the other typescripts from the Ibis. It is a lively book with various stories. Amitav Ghosh's Ibis trilogy is a trip through the complex history that continues to have an impact on people all over the globe. It is set during the opium trade and relates the Asian subcontinent of the nineteenth century with creative passion and deep historical perspective.

II. BRIEF REVIEW

The current research analyzes Amitav Ghosh's works from a cultural and historical perspective. Ghosh is one of the most well-known authors of serious fiction now writing in English. Indian English literature has evolved into a dynamic, complex, and friendly field since the 1980s. Reality is regarded in the changed modern environment as pluralistic, provisional, and contextual rather than as fixed, monolithic, absolute, or transcendental in character. With the use of these ideas, the fictional world shown in modern Indian English literature may be understood as discursive and created rather than mimetic or representational. The dangerous and inventive elements of Indian English literature have also been harmed by postcolonial ideas. A key component of the evolving storytelling techniques is how colonial rulers portrayed the races of their subjects in order to maintain control over them. Even after British Imperialism has ended, many types of repressed human existence continue to be a major concern in postcolonial innovative and significant works. The fictional works of the postcolonial era often provide a re-entry into history and debate due to their contemporary clarity. Fiction authors often hope that their readers would reevaluate long-held opinions, attitudes, and biases. These authors often study political and social events with the aim of undermining the educational or conventional narrative about them since their major emphasis is the kind of reality that existed throughout the colonial era. By citing historical individuals, events, and locations, these works attack earlier discourses. The connection between the perspective held by the majority and the awareness held by the minority is another component of how contemporary social reality and history are represented. Modern Indian English fiction authors' fictionalization of recent history also exemplifies a unique point of view. Contemporary authors often convey a range of opinions, as opposed to portraying historical fact from a monolithic perspective of the author's dominant consciousness. It demonstrates how false the historical information and the many points of view are. Even when the political ramifications of the built world are highlighted, the presence of different points of view tends to make their works appealing. As a consequence, their work avoids seeming like propaganda. There are several angles from which to see how politics impacts people's daily life. Truths gain relevance in relation to historical events throughout time, but reality does not.

Words is a potentially novel but difficult way for learning and utilizing words in communication. Human cognition includes the capacity to understand and use sounds, words, signs, and symbols. In this sense, it serves as a system (of signs) for the encoding and decoding of data. A story may use language. It is firmly established in a variety of cultural and social situations and does not exist in a vacuum. Language by its very nature contains myths, allusions, idioms,

proverbs, memories, and histories. Because of the intimate connections between language and social, political, cultural, and environmental factors, words and discourse often imply certain behaviors. Myths and connections are created and recreated throughout time as society and culture integrate their surrounds and the behaviors that take place in them. In significant ways that are impacted by language, history, and culture, Indian English literature is completed and moves forward toward a bright future for both the book and the authors.

All of these characteristics allow for the incorporation of a broad variety of components into fictional works, emphasizing the interdisciplinary nature of literature in general and fiction in particular. Today's themes include journalism, fantasy, romance, sociology, anthropology, biography, and other rare subjects. Similar to this, films, advertisements, and computer-generated graphics are examples of creative media employed in fictional works. Several variables put the principles regulating how literature is seen to the test. Understanding modern fiction thus requires a fresh viewpoint unsupported by canons of classic literature. Shashi Tharoor, Amitav Ghosh, and other authors incorporate elements of several different creative idioms into their modern Indian English fiction, giving their works an interdisciplinary aspect.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the study was developed to collect information and make judgments on India's cultural history in relation to the novels Amitav Ghosh picked.

This work was motivated by the novelist's interest in the cultural history of Indian studies. The author will build on past research she has already done in the area with this study.

The purpose of this part is to introduce the books that may be covered in subsequent ones. Although I make an effort to avoid repetition as much as possible, regrettably some of it is unavoidable. I'll focus on topics in my introduction to the books that go beyond the topics covered in the articles while also giving the reader a general overview of the narratives and, therefore, the characters, of the texts. This section focuses on aspects that are obviously present in the majority of the books under discussion rather than trying to exactly relate the novels under review to moral dilemmas. Thus, my current goal is to present the novels rather than link them to an ethically informed theoretical or methodological framework before developing the discipline of ethical study of literature and relating Ghosh's writing to it. In an attempt to achieve the themes and causes that are particular to each narrative, I employ a number of theoretical viewpoints that illuminate these issues rather than relegating them to any one theoretical model. On the other side, in the articles, I'm less worried in the issues and worries and more fascinated by the morally upright techniques used to present them. Some of the subsections in this section are quite theoretically complex, while others are more descriptive. The works are also presented together due to the themes that run across Ghosh's whole body of work. Each segment highlights a unique aspect of Ghosh's writing that may be found in numerous variations across his works.

IV. CONCLUSION

English-language Indian literature has differentiated itself by blending tradition and modern aesthetic forms. The oral transmission of Indian literary classics has increasingly grown. It made a lasting influence on the hearts and minds of art lovers. The Indian writers were encouraged to experiment with new literary genres and styles by their culture's unquenchable need for books. In previous works, Indian tradition, heritage, moral values, and cultural history were prophesied. The post-first world war books experienced a significant transition known as modernism. Amitav Ghosh is one of the postmodernists. Ghosh has been badly harmed by the social and political milieu of a post-independent nation. Ghosh expertly combines a wonderfully realistic plot with a postmodern ambience. Postcolonial migration to another nation is another aspect of postmodernism. Irony is a key component in postmodern literature. Ghosh takes tremendous care while using the transcriptions in both the vernacular language and English. In Indian English writing, Ghosh promotes a sophisticated and responsible tradition that includes Shashi Deshpande and R.K. Narayan. The Calcutta Chromosome, The Glass Palace, The Hungry Tide, River of Smoke, and Sea of Poppies by Amitav Ghosh provide a strong case for both how to handle the diaspora and post-colonialism. Amitav Ghosh uses intricate and wide-ranging concepts in his writing, and he skillfully incorporates these themes into his descriptions.

Because of the variety and diversity of this "human reality," contemporary philosophy has been compelled to challenge and criticize traditional notions of culture, history, and society in both global and textual contexts.

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