



A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)(A)
KAKINADA – 533002, A.P. – INDIA



Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade in Cycle III
(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

A TWO-DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR
on
POSTCOLONIAL INDIAN FICTION

24 & 25 FEBRUARY 2023



SOUVENIR

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Under Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Website: www.asdgdwcw.com

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About the College

Annavaram Satyavathi Devi Government Degree College for Women (Autonomous), Kakinada, E. G. District was started in 1962 with the motto: 'Sthree Vidya Pravardhataam' means 'Women Education Shall Prosper'. **The idea came up with the inspiring words by Mahatma Gandhi, "If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a Woman, you educate an entire family"**. This is the only Government Degree College for Women in the entire coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh, with a Student Managed Hostel within the campus and 4 Social Welfare Hostels within a vicinity of 2 kilometres from the College. The College is mainly equipped with Smart Campus services like Virtual Classrooms and Digital Classrooms with LMS. At present, the college has a student enrolment of about 1100. The college offers UG programmes: B.A. (History-Economics-Political Science), B. Com. (General & Computer Applications), B.Sc. (MPC, MPCS, MSCS, CBZ, CBMB, Aquaculture Technology, Horticulture and Home Science and PG programmes: M.A. (Telugu) & M.Com. The College uses every opportunity with great care to strengthen the students to excel in their academics and decent jobs.

English Department

The Department of English was established in 1962. There are three sanctioned posts. Three regular lecturers are working in the Department at present. The Lecturers impart Language skills through literature to the students with Activity Based Language Teaching, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), and Blended Language Teaching techniques in the classrooms, which help the students compete with their counterparts in the global job market. The department has a great success in achieving good results above 80% every year. The

lecturers of this Department engage in JKC classes imparting communication skills and soft skills to the students to keep them ahead of competitors. The lecturers guide the students in pursuing their higher education and cracking the competitive examinations. The faculty attend seminars, workshops, Conferences, and Training Programmes conducted at various places as a part of Faculty Development Programmes. The Department organises seminars, symposiums, conferences, guest lectures, and other programmes to enhance the knowledge of the students.

About the Seminar

Postcolonialism is the umbrella term to embrace the power of the diverse body of literary responses to the challenges of decolonisation and the transgressions to independence and post-independence contexts in various political and cultural connotations. Postcolonial literature consists of a body of literature from Europe's former colonies, which addresses questions of history, identity, ethnicity, gender, and language. The term is replete with contradictions and conundrums. Postcolonial Indian fiction seeks to awaken political and cultural nationalism. It exposes the lie of the passive native and dwells on popular revolt against colonial rule.

It re-positions the coordinates of history and comes to terms with the language of expression itself. Language is inextricably bound up with culture and identity. As the colonisers attempted with varied degrees of success to impose their language on people and different spheres of their lives, it became a medium for writers to exercise their art to appropriate its subversive contexts. Postcolonial Indian fiction is multicultural and hybridised. It has been molded and refashioned to bear the weight of the writers' subjective experiences. The reappearance of folk tales, traditions and the irony of political and commercial factors has exposed a sense of shared enterprise and common purpose. It represents the literary and intellectual critiques of postcolonial discourse by putting efforts to combine post-colonialism and its literary expressions.

The Seminar aims to explore the contributions of postcolonial writers and the diaspora and discover new trends in fiction. The postcolonial concepts highlight Subaltern spaces, the literature of the Fourth World, the issues of unjust and inhuman environmental policies of the postcolonial state and the inclusion of occluded, marginalised sections with the

richness of the writers' experience together with the dialectics of language as representative of the sites of confrontation of re-constructed history and re-building nation. The seminar intends to motivate both teachers and students to take up research in post-colonial Indian fiction and to develop and rebuild knowledge in diverse areas of contemporary fiction in the present multicultural world.

The Seminar invites discussions on diasporic experiences of immigrant writers, subaltern and marginalised voices, the revival of cultural past in fiction, different narrative techniques used to depict the multiple realities – revisiting their past etc., in post-colonial Indian fiction.

THEMES

- Major Issues & Challenges in Postcolonial Studies
- Emerging Research methods in PCL
- Trends in Postcolonial Literature
- Postcolonial Theories
- Popular themes in Postcolonial literary works
- Diversity, Multiculturalism
- Decolonisation
- Subaltern studies
- Dalit Literature
- Women Studies/ Women in PCL
- Comparative Literature
- Postmodernism versus Postcolonialism
- Folklore
- Children literature
- Cultural Studies

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE DAY - 1(INAUGURATION)

10.00 AM

Inviting the Dignitaries onto the Dais by
the Organising Secretary, Ms Y. Swarna Sri

10.05 AM

Lighting the Lamp by the Dignitaries

10.10 AM

Theme Song by the College Choir

10.15 AM

Welcome Address by the Convenor, Dr. P. Sanjotha, Head, Dept. of English

10.20 AM

President's Opening Remarks by Dr. V. Anantha Lakshmi, Principal, ASD
GDC(W)

10.25 AM

Introduction of the Chief Guest by
the Co-convenor, Dr. P. Shanthi

10.30 AM

Keynote Address by the Chief Guest, Prof. T. Ashok, Registrar, AKNU,
Rajamahendravaram, Andhra Pradesh

10.35 AM

Greetings: Rtd. Prof. T. Vishwanath Rao, AU MSN PG Centre, Kakinada
Ms. M. Vasantha Lakshmi, IQAC Coordinator, ASD GDC (W) (A)

10.40 AM

Souvenir Release

10.45 AM

Felicitation

10.50 AM

Closing Remarks by the Vice Principal, Ms. M. Suvarchala

10.55 AM

Vote of Thanks

11.00 AM

Tea Break

Programme Schedule on Day 1
24 February 2023

Time	Programme	Resource Person
9AM	Registrations	
10 AM	Inaugural Session	
11.05 AM	Tea Break	
11.15 AM	Technical Session I	Rtd. Prof. T. Viswanath Rao, AU MSN PG Centre, Kakinada, AP. Topic: Glimpses of Postcolonial Indian Fiction
1PM	Lunch	
2PM	Technical Session II	Dr. T. K.V. Srinivas, Principal, GDC Mandapeta, Topic: Decolonisation
03.30 PM	Tea Break	
03.45 PM	Paper Presentations & Discussions	

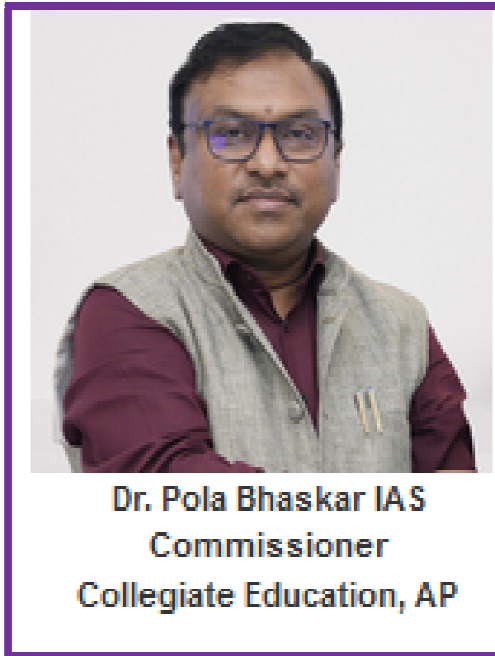
Programme Schedule on Day 2
25 February 2023

Time	Programme	Resource Person
10 AM	Technical Session III	Dr Solmon Benny Topic: Popular Themes in Postcolonial Literary Works
11.30 AM	Tea Break	
11.45 AM	Paper Presentations & Discussions	
1 PM	Lunch	
2 PM	Technical Session IV	Dr. Vaibhav J. Sabnis Topic: Postcolonial Indian English Writing
3.45 PM	Tea Break	
4.00 PM	Valedictory Session	

Val edictory SeSSion – Programme Schedule

4.00PM	Inviting the Dignitaries onto the Dais
4.05PM	President's Opening Remarks
4.10PM	Convenor's Brief Report
4.15PM	Address by the Chief Guest
4.20PM	Greetings from Vice Principal
4.25PM	Feedback from the delegates
4.45PM	Certificates Presentation
4.50 PM	Felicitation to Guests
4.55PM	Vote of Thanks by Ms. Y. Swarna Sri
5.00 PM	National Anthem

Hon'ble Commissionerate of Collegiate Education, AP.



MESSAGE

My best wishes to the Department of English of A.S.D. Govt. Degree College for Women, Autonomous, Kakinada, for taking the initiative in organising a Two-Day National Seminar on 'Postcolonial Indian Fiction', which throws light on Postcolonial literature contributed by people from formerly colonised countries. It is significant to note that Postcolonial literature often tries to come out from the colonial burden and begins to investigate and explore its own capture of real-life existence.

This Seminar is unique in all respects because it is an effort to bring together the intelligentsia and researchers of Literature to discuss the themes, especially problems and consequences of the decolonisation of a country, questions relating to the political and cultural independence of formerly subjugated people. The discussions and presentations will help society progress towards a rational understanding worthy of the concept of life.

With best regards.

**REGIONAL JOINT DIRECTOR OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM**



Dr. David Kumar Swamy

MESSAGE

I wish the Department of English, A.S.D. Govt. Degree College for Women, Autonomous, Kakinada, for all success in exploring the Postcolonial theory that has influenced how we read texts, understand national and transnational histories and understand the political implications of our own knowledge as scholars. It aims to generate dialogue and debate between theorists, writers, artists, and activists in support of world-changing relationships transnationally.

I hope the Seminar creates awareness and interest towards Postcolonial theory. It establishes intellectual spaces for subaltern peoples to speak for themselves in their own voices and thus produce cultural discourses of philosophy, language, society, and economy, balancing the imbalanced us-and-them binary power relationship between the colonist and the colonial subjects.

With best regards.

**ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM**



**Prof. T. Ashok
Registrar
Keynote Speaker**

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Department of English, A.S.D. Govt. College for Women, Autonomous, Kakinada, is organizing a Two-Day National Seminar on 'Postcolonial Indian Fiction' on 24-25 February 2023. I hope the deliberations of this National Seminar may facilitate and enlighten the teacher participants, research scholars and students to motivate towards the Postcolonial Literature, which addresses the role of literature in perpetuating and challenging what postcolonial critic 'Edward Said' refers to as cultural imperialism. A question of the current debate is the extent to which postcolonial theory also speaks to migration literature in non-colonial settings. Postcolonialism often also involves the discussion of experiences such as slavery, migration, suppression and resistance, difference, race, gender, and place, as well as responses to the discourses of imperial Europe such as history, philosophy, anthropology and linguistics.

I compliment the Principal, Organizing committee, staff and students on this occasion and wish the Seminar a grand success

With best regards.

FOREWORD



**Dr. V. Anantha Lakshmi,
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.
Principal**

Greetings,

I congratulate the Department of English for taking up the initiative in organising this prestigious National Seminar, 'Postcolonial Indian Fiction' on 24 and 25 February 2023. Recognising the important role of postcolonial thought, the Seminar will consider colonial discourses prevalent in different parts of India. It gives me great pleasure to preside over this great event as the topic will explore the complexities of colonial and postcolonial subjects and identities and analyse ideologies of racial, cultural, class and gender difference.

This National Seminar is intended to bring together Faculty, Research Scholars, and Students to share their knowledge, expertise and achievements so that they can mark out novel ideas for further growth. I am happy to see the response quite promising and enthusiastic. The souvenir aptly reflects the spirit of the organisers and the participants, both equally falling in line.

I extend my warm and best wishes to the English Department for making this event a grand success.

With best regards

Vice Principal's Message



Ms.M.Suvarchala
M.Sc., M. Ed.(Ph.D)

I congratulate the Department of English for organizing this seminar which throws light on the circulation, reception, and transformation of postcolonial approaches, as well as the resistance they encounter in a number of contexts. The Seminar will explore the historical and theoretical dimensions of colonial and postcolonial studies and will focus on colonialism's impact on political, social, economic and cultural domains. It will examine various forms of colonial domination and control as well as theories and practices of resistance. The Seminar is indeed an excellent opportunity for the English fraternity to participate and have discussions on Postcolonialism, an analytical academic study of the cultural, political, and economic legacy of colonialism and imperialism, focusing on the impact of human control and exploitation of colonized people and their lands.

With best regards

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed by the authors are their own and the editors cannot accept any legal responsibility or liability for the views of authors, any omission, or inadvertent errors.

the PaPer Presenters

.No	Name & Address	Topic Name
1	Dr. P. Sanjotha Lecturer in English ASD, GDC (W) (A), Kakinada & Dr. M. Somaraju Lecturer in English PR GDC (A) Kakinada, AP.	Status of Women in Postcolonial Indian Fiction
2	Ms. Swarna Sri Yadada Lecturer in English ASD Govt. Degree College for Women (A) Kakinada, AP.	The Dynamics of Relationships in <i>Interpreter of Maladies</i> and <i>The Namesake</i> by Jhumpa Lahiri
3	Dr. P. Shanthi Lecturer in English shanthibenhur92@gmail.com ASD GDC(W)A Kakinada.	Social Concerns in Meena Alexander's Nampally Road
4	Prof. Vinodkumar Ashok Pradhan Asst. Professor, Department of English, SadashivraoMandlik Mahavidyalaya, Murgud, Tal. Kagal, Dist. Kolhapur	Trends in Postcolonial Indian English Literature
5	Dr. V. Siva Prasanna Kumar, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., M.B.A (HRM). Associate Professor in English, GDC(W), Rayachoty - 516269	Feminism in Dalit Literature: A Comparison and Contrast
6	B. Neethu Prathyusha Research Scholar, Department of English P.R.G.C(A), Kakinada	Colonial Quandary in the Stories of Ruskin Bond
7	Dr. A. Rajeswari Lecturer in English Government Degree College (Autonomous) Rajahmundry	Voice of Women in the Novels of Kavery Nambisan
8	P. Uma Devi AdikaviNannaya University, MSN Campus, Kakinada www.sirikrishnalasya@gmail.com	Shashi Deshpande's "The Binding Vine": A Web of Psychological Trauma

9	Dr. Naathi Naresh Babu Assistant Professor, Department of English Ideal College of Arts and Sciences (A) Kakinada, A.P. India.	Multicultural Identity in Vikram Chandras' Fiction– 'Shakti' <i>Love and Longing in Bombay</i>
10	Dr. Ravi Rani Lecturer in English Government Degree College Chodavaram, Anakapalli District E-mail: gdcchodavaram@gmail.com Phone: +91- 8008276753	Indian Women Novelists in English – A Critical Evaluation
11	Dr. J. Kalpana Lecturer in English VSR Government Degree & PG College Movva, Krishna District Email: kalpanaaptf@gmail.com Mobile: 9441708859	Postcolonial Literature: Characteristics, Motifs and Themes
12	SanthiRajasriSadhanala Principal I/C PR Government Vocational Junior College, Kakinada.	Dalit literature-Relevance to Indian Ideal Society
13	Mr. P. Prasad Asst. Professor Department of English DIET, Anakapalle	The Mistress of Spices – Various Aspects of Diasporic Writing
14	Dr. K. V. S. Maheswara Rao Associate Professor Department of English A.M.A.L.College, Anakapalle Anakapalle District, A.P.	Shobha De's Novel "Snapshots": A Postcolonial Blend of Cultures and Intellectual Traits
15	Ms. Y. Jaya Asst Professor of English Dept of HSS, UCEK, JNTUK Kakinada Dr. Prof. J. Ravindranath HOD/ Dept. of English, GVPCE (A) Visakhapatnam Prof. G. Suvarna Lakshmi Head/ Dept of ELT, SDE EFL University Hyderabad	Dalit Cultural Hegemony for New Order: A Study of <i>The Prisons We Broke</i> and <i>My Father Baliah</i>
16	T. Susanna Priya Darshini. Vignan's Institute of Engineering (W) (VIEW, JNTU-GV), Visakhapatnam.	The Intersectional Challenges Faced by Dalit Women in India: Exploring the Present Condition

17	Noojilla Srinivas Lecturer in English Govt. Degree College Alamuru, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema Dist.	Study of R.K. Narayan's novel 'Waiting for the Mahatma' from a Postcolonial Eco-Critical Approach
18	V Sharon Adikavi Nannaya University, MSN Campus, Kakinada	A Search for Identity and Empowerment in Post- colonial Indian Society: A Study of Shashi Deshpande's 'The Dark Holds No Terror'
19	Amara Manasa I MA English, Regst No-2201550002 KL University, Vaddeswaram, Andhra Pradesh	Eco-Feminist Perspectives in Kamala Markandaya's Nectar in a Sieve
20	Dr. V. Pala Prasada Rao Lecturer in English JKC College, Guntur	Environmental Humanities in Select Indian Novels
21	Dr. V. J. Chavan Head/Dept. of English Vaidyanath College, Parli-Vaijnath Dist. Beed Maharashtra 431515	Banjara Riddles for Recreation and Education
22	Dr. B. Bhavani Lecturer in English Govt. Arts College (A) Rajahmandry.	Arundhati Roy: A Social Activist
23	Kavitha Vutukuri Research Scholar (FT) Adikavi Nannaya University	Post-Colonial Aspect of Identity in Queen of Dreams
24	Himachandana Kotari Lecturer in English Surampalem, EG Dist, AP & Dr. M. Sandra Carmel Sophia Professor of English K L University Vaddeswaram, Guntur-AP	The Magic Drum and Other Favourite Stories as Children's Literature
25	V Temuzion Kumuja Assistant Professor of English Mallareddy College of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana	Normalisation of Gods in Postcolonial Literature

26	Laxmi Sharma Advaitagurukul Silvassa Dadra Nagar Haveli	Postcolonial Indian Fiction: Children's Literature
27	Dr. CVS Ravindranath Asst. Professor of English Government Degree College Srungavarapu Kota Vizianagaram(Dist.)	RK Narayan as a Novelist in Colonial as well as Independent India
28	V. Tephilin I M.A. (English), Dept of English AKNU, MSN campus, Kakinada	Ruskin Bond's 'The Room on The Roof': Adolescent's Quest for Self
29	Dr. R. Aruna Lecturer in Sanskrit A.S.D. GDC (W) (A) Kakinada	Postcolonialism in India
30	G. Radha Madhavi Assistant Professor Dept of English AKNU MSN Campus, Kakinada	Mahasweta Devi's 'Mother of 1084': A Portrayal of Motherhood inPredicament
31	T. Narayana Lecturer in English Government Degree College (A) Ananthapuram	An Examination of the Postcolonial Themes in Bharati Mukherjee's novel ' <i>Jasmine</i> '
32	BB Ahmad Alibaba Assistant Professor University College of Engineering Adikavi Nannaya University Rajamahendravaram	A Review of Masculinity in Indian Literature with special reference to Arundhati Roy's God of Small Things
33	P. V. Krishna Rao, Lecturer in English & R. SravaniRoja Lecturer in English P.R.G.C (A), Kakinada, AP.	Magic realism in Salman Rushdie's Mid Night's Children
34	Dr. Kiranmayee, A Asst. Professor of English Smt. NPS GDC(W) Chittoor	Postcolonial reading of select Indian novels: A Critical Analysis
35	T. Murali Krishna Govt. Arts College Rajamahendravaram	Comparison of Relationships in Jumpa Lahari's <i>Interpreter of Maladies</i> and Vikram Seth's <i>The Golden Gate</i>

36	Dr. D. Krishna Gayatri Lecturer in Telugu A.S.D. GDC (W) (A), KKD Andhra Pradesh	Postcolonial Novels
37	Ms. K. Madhavi Lecturer in Telugu A.S.D. GDC (W) (A), KKD Andhra Pradesh	The Influence of Colonial Literature on Telugu Novels
38	Dr. K. Syamala Devi Lecturer in Telugu A.S.D. GDC (W) (A), KKD Andhra Pradesh	Various Trends in Modern Telugu Literature
39	Dr Srinivasa Rao Songa Lecturer in English PR Government college Autonomous Kakinada 533001	Self-affirmation in Manju Kapur's Novel <i>Custody</i>



Status of Women in Postcolonial Indian Fiction

Dr.P.Sanjotha
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ASD, GDC (W) (A)
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Dr. M. Somaraju
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PR GDC (A)
KKD, AP.

Abstract:

Women's struggle for equality, justice and liberty is prevalent since ages and only the nature of Women's movements has been changing over time. Women have been subject to suppression, oppression and implicit as well as explicit forms of discrimination. However, the pre-independence issues were quite different from the post-independent ones because of the different societal growth and development levels. In postcolonial Indian society, the woman is regarded as a mere 'object' and the 'other.' As a leading figure in twentieth-century Indian fiction, Anita Desai holds a vision of feminism that addresses the confrontation of women against patriarchal oppression. In most of her novels, contemporary Indian middle-class women strive to overcome societal limitations imposed by patriarchy. Desai differs from other feminists as she emphasises individual salvation through self-exploration and motivation. The most recent women writers deal with themes related to women and society or, more specifically, the man-women relationship in their novels. Arundhati Roy in 'The God of Small Things' visualizes the whole cultural scenario emphasizing on isolation, oppression, depression, frustration and amalgamation. This article is an attempt to discover how women suffer silently and look for freedom in the fiction of contemporary feminist writers.

Key Words: equality, liberty, suppression, oppression, discrimination, feminism, patriarchy, isolation, postcolonial.

The Dynamics of Relationships in *Interpreter of Maladies* and *The Namesake* by Jhumpa Lahiri

Ms. Swarna Sri Yadada
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Abstract:

In Indian literary firmament, Jhumpa Lahiri has created a remarkable imprint for crafting lifelike portrayals and new daily glimpses of life in the twenty-first century. She received PEN/Hemingway Award, Pulitzer Prize, and O Henry Award for her debut fiction, *Interpreter of Maladies*. *The Namesake* was taken as a film by Mira Nair in English and Bengali. The characters in *Interpreter of Maladies* and *The Namesake* are like random samples of some case studies from Indian society. Lahiri's diasporic experience has not affected digging the truths of the immigrants' situation or the natives' existence in her writings. Indeed, she has dexterously presented both aspects of life. The paper will discuss the study of how Lahiri has presented different factors of human relationships in the texts, as mentioned above, in connection with postcolonial theories like identity and resistance.

Key Words: Postcolonial Fiction, Postcolonial theories, Culture, Psychoanalysis, Diaspora, identity, resistance.

Social Concerns in Meena Alexander's Nampally Road

Dr.P. Shanthi
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Kakinada.

Abstract:

Meena Alexander was an Indian American poet, scholar, and writer. Born in Allahabad and raised in India and Sudan, Alexander went about to study in England. After four years as a student in England, she returned to India to teach and write. Trying to connect her past with the present, she witnesses political and social unrest in India. *Nampally Road* records postcolonial India in the 1970s and one woman's struggle to piece together her past. The Woman is Meera

Kannadical. She witnesses the crackdown of the police and the violence of the aftermath, the rape of Rameeza Be by the police, and the oppression and actions of the selfish political leaders. There is deep unrest in the souls of Indian men and women. This turmoil and turbulence are clearly visible. Alexander gives immense value to this kind of writing. India has got her political freedom, but she has not yet got her social freedom. In this highly opportunistic society, doctors like Durga Bhai are scarce and are devoted to patients from whom she practically charges nothing. Ramu, Meeras' lover, sacrifices his life to do something for India. Alexander concludes the novel with something new — the spirit of fighting against injustice and rebelling against selfish rulers. Hence, Meena Alexander portrayed all the key social problems which India is facing in the contemporary world. Thus, she stands out and is unique from others.

Keywords: Oppression, sacrifice, violence, crackdown, injustice, social freedom.

Trends in Postcolonial Indian English Literature

Prof. Vinodkumar Ashok Pradhan
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Asst. Professor, Department of English,
Sadashivrao Mandlik Mahavidyalaya,
Murgud, Tal. Kagal, Dist. Kolhapur

Abstract:

If we observe, Postcolonial English literature is a field of study that has seen significant changes and developments over the last few decades. Since the late 20th century, postcolonial literature has increasingly focused on issues such as identity, hybridity, and cultural displacement, reflecting the complexities of living in a globalized, interconnected world around. This literature tries to explore the impact of colonialism on the lives and cultures of colonized people and to create a space for their voices and perspectives.

In the past few years, postcolonial literature has continued to evolve, with authors experimenting mainly with form and genre, and exploring themes related to migration, diaspora, and transnationalism. There has been an increasing emphasis on the intersections of race, gender, and sexuality, too, with authors addressing issues of power and privilege, as well as the challenges faced by marginalized communities.

One more trend in postcolonial literature has been a move away from a focus on national identity and towards a more cosmopolitan outlook. This has led to an interest in transnational

connections and shared experiences beyond borders, as well as an exploration of the role of literature in designing global culture.

In this way, postcolonial literature continues to be a vibrant and dynamic field, with authors from a diverse range of backgrounds exploring a wide range of themes and issues. Through their writing, these authors offer a powerful critique of colonialism and its legacies, while also celebrating the resilience and creativity of colonized people.

Keywords: postcolonialism, colonization, literature, trend, gender, identity.

Feminism in Dalit Literature: A Comparison and Contrast

Dr. V. Siva Prasanna Kumar,
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., M.B.A (HRM).
Associate Professor in English,
GDC(W), Rayachoty -516269

Abstract:

As a major literary trend in India through Indian regional languages and translations, Dalit literature is marked for the self-assertion of Dalits, subalterns, and lower strata of Indian caste-class-religion-language-capital ridden society through poetry, plays, short stories, self-narratives, and oral performances challenging inhuman treatment, atrocities, inequality, and the so-called mainstream literary and critical conventions. Dalit literature emerged as an outcome of the exploitative nature of the Indian caste system. The ideology is drawn from Buddha, Charvak, Kabir, Jyotirao Phule, Karl Marx and Dr. B.R.Ambedkar. At this stage, Dalit literature needs to be stabilised at the theoretical and critical level, considering western critical approaches in order to explore the essence of Dalit literature on the contemporary literary and critical canvass. This paper attempts to focus on the term 'Dalit', the elements of Dalit literature, Dalit literature in English, the term 'Dalit identity' and how it reflected in Dalit literature, theorizing Dalit literature and literary critical standards, précising Dalit literature in the recent literary trends in India, comparison and contrast of Dalit literature with the Anglo-American and third world literary tradition, the issues raised by Dalit literature and their validity in the present era, the sources and forces of Dalit literature and future course of Dalit literature.

Keywords: Dalit, Dalit consciousness, identity, ideology, caste system etc.

Colonial Quandary in the Stories of Ruskin Bond

B. Neethu Prathyusha
Research Scholar,
Department of English
P.R.G.C(A), Kakinada

Abstract:

Ruskin Bond, the contemporary English writer, an Indian author of British descent and supreme remarkable figures of Indian English Literature – writes in the light of his own personal experience of life and it replicated in the form of autobiographical features in his works. As a writer Ruskin Bond does not have a sense of superiority over Indians nor does he apologise for Europeans in his stories. .He lived in India in both periods as a result of post – colonialism and Globalization he portrayed diverse characters in his stories. ‘The Room on the Roof ‘can be analysed critically in Post-Colonial Diaspora because post colonialism in academic studies can be called an interdisciplinary movement that attempts to reshape the past, the present and the future of colonized countries. The Indian aspect is always present in his stories. Here, it is an attempt to glean that particular aspect through some of his selected works. The psychological framework of the writer shows up in his crisis of identity with colonial quandary in most of his works, reflecting the cultural belief systems of the people living in hilly regions of India. My paper also recognizes his contribution to mainstream literature, and it shows Ruskin Bond as the writer who is much more than just a children’s story writer. The writings of Bond reflect the ‘real India’, which acknowledges the true Indian persona and spirit. There have been many interpretations of India by other British writers who have looked down upon the Indians, as people devoid of civilization. Colonial authors created the stereotypes and the best examples among the writers are of Kipling’s *Kim* and Forster’s *A Passage to India*. Both of these writers have portrayed colonial India from the perspective of the British colonizer’s, degrading it to the level of a land which is full of muddle, mystery, lethargy, inactivity and paganism. Both the texts are set in India and show the colonial attitude of not only Kipling and Forster, but also of every British writer in colonial India.

Key Words: Colonial, civilization, quandary, mystery, lethargy, cultural, diaspora.

Voice of Women in the Novels of Kavery Nambisan

Dr. A.Rajeswari
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Abstract:

The Indian English Novel meandered through different directions and has enriched itself in terms of form and content. The contribution of women novelists to this genre is immense and it added women-specific aspects to the literary theory and literary canon as well. Contemporary women writers widened the scope of Indian English Fiction by infusing the personal, social, psychological, and environmental facets of human life into literature. Moreover, they made literature a medium to question and raise their voice against patriarchy. Hence, their works often feature various gender-based themes like feminine sensibility, identity, self-exploration, marriage, independence, etc., and the list goes long. Kamala Markandaya, Anitha Desai, Arundhati Roy, Manju Kapur, and several other novelists added weight to Indian English Fiction.

Kavery Nambisan is a familiar south-Indian novelist who hails from Coorg, one of the picturesque locations of South India. A surgeon by profession, she handles pen and scalpel with equal ease. Her professional experience brought her in touch with many people which gave her a great opportunity to study human life in all its varying shades. Her novels discuss various women's issues in a thought-provoking manner. This paper is an attempt to study the gender concerns raised by Nambisan in her novels.

Keywords: Fiction, Gender, Patriarchy, Kavery Nambisan

Shashi Deshpande's "The Binding Vine": A Web of Psychological Trauma

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Abstract:

Indian English literature maps the socio-psychological, political, and economic issues related to Indian society. Indian English literature has a varied rich plethora of poets, novelists and playwrights. Shashi Deshpande is an eminent and prolific novelist who condemns the marginalization of women in patriarchal Indian society, through her literary works. In her novel "The Binding Vine", Shashi Deshpande delves into the turbulence endured by women in post-colonial India. The main aim of this paper is to portray the psychological trauma encountered by the protagonist Urmi and other female characters in the novel "The Binding Vine".

Urmi fights against the hypocrisy in the patriarchal Indian society. She metamorphoses herself as a strong support to other marginalised women. Urmi encourages them to redefine themselves by empowering themselves. The novel explores the themes of Perseverance and self -assertion in turbulent situations. In a nutshell, Shashi Deshpande's. The Binding Vine, 'celebrates the strength and potential of women, thus enabling themselves to rise above the societal limitations.

Keywords: Feminism, Patriarchal society, Post-Colonial Indian society, Marginalization, Subjugation, Self-assertion, Turbulence, Psychological trauma, Women empowerment.

Multicultural Identity in Vikram Chandras' Fiction – 'Shakti'

Love and Longing in Bombay

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Abstract:

'Shakti' short story in *Love and Longing in Bombay* novel provides a generative point for rethinking of cultures. The insights of contemporary urban lifestyle of women in Bombay is depicted. In multicultural society the minority cultures assimilate to dominant cultures. Chandra

has a knack for tackling issues like sensual pleasure, existential point, redirecting the focuses on the cutting edges of globalization in everyday life. The ideological spaces of Sheila Bijlani and Dolly Boatwalla has given cultural expression and in its generality because of visionary images of western cultural influence and impact of post colonialism. The purpose of this discourse is to explore an important model to understand the multicultural identities in the emerging cultures of the society.

Key words: Multiculturalism, Life drives, Social Identity, Love.

Indian Women Novelists in English – A Critical Evaluation

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Abstract:

Indian writing in English, notably fiction, has a larger readership and women writers, in particular, prefer this to other forms of writing to realistically portray their introspection.

The independence movement brought the Indian woman out of her sheltered protected existence. It propelled her into the political and social scenario, and she too began to experience the prevalent reformist zeal. Moreover, the portals of educational institutions were now open to her. Freedom for the Indian woman meant freedom not merely from British rule but also a release from centuries of male-ordained social and cultural norms. She had to strive to attain recognition of her individuality and social acceptance of existence even beyond her gender-based roles.

Patriarchy had compelled the Indian woman to be subservient to the male in both the social and economic spheres. She attempted to generate a slow but sure change within her own home. It is this change in the Indian woman that provides the economic mainstay for much of the fiction written by women in post-independent India.

Postcolonial Literature: Characteristics, Motifs and Themes

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Abstract:

Postcolonialism is an intellectual and critical framework that emerged in the 20th century, after the end of colonialism in many parts of the world. It refers to the study of the cultural, social, and political consequences of colonization and imperialism, as well as the experiences of colonized peoples and their struggles for self-determination. It examines the ways in which colonialism and its legacies have shaped contemporary societies, cultures, and identities. Postcolonial literature is a complex and varied genre that reflects the rich and diverse experiences of formerly colonized peoples around the world. It is characterized by its resistance to colonialism, its use of unconventional narrative techniques and its engagement with the experiences of diaspora communities. Postcolonial scholars and writers often emphasize the importance of decolonization, which involves the dismantling of structures and systems of power that perpetuate colonialism and the restoration of agency to colonized peoples. Overall, postcolonialism seeks to challenge the hegemony of Western discourses and to amplify the voices and perspectives of formerly colonized peoples. This paper focuses on the significance, characteristics, motifs and some of the major themes of Postcolonial literature such as: Identity and Hybridity, Power and Resistance, Marginalisation and Displacement, Language and Translation, History and Memory with reference to the literary works of the period.

Dalit literature-Relevance to Indian Ideal Society

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Abstract:

Ambedkar says, “an ideal society should be mobile, should be full of channels for conveying a change taking place in one part to other parts. In an ideal society there should be many interests consciously communicated and shared. There should be varied and free points of contact with other modes of association. In other words there should be social endosmosis. This is fraternity, which is only another name for democracy. Democracy is not merely a government but of conjoint communicated experience primarily a mode of associated living. It is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellow men.” The Indian society is peaceful and progressive in its structure except the fact that it perpetrated discrimination and untouchability towards a section of people.

The system of caste in Indian society still breeds the differences between the people who are identified as lower castes and those as upper castes. The compensatory steps of reservation to the lower castes had not yielded sufficient results and rather bred animosity as the upper castes contended with the aspect of merit. The role of literature or knowledge about the history of people is significant in understanding each other which enables to uphold brotherhood and fraternity that can keep the democracy work in an excellent way. Introducing Dalit literature into the curriculum can be significant in removing the hegemonic attitude of the majority people and understanding the pathetic conditions that a section of people endured throughout the ages.

Key words: Dalit Literature, Ideal society, Fraternity, Democracy, Caste, Upper caste, Lower caste, History of people, Curriculum, Hegemony.

The Mistress of Spices – Various Aspects of Diasporic Writing

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Abstract:

The present paper covers a tiny area of post-colonialism and Diaspora in the novel *The Mistress of Spices*. As a Diasporic writer, Divakaruni presents the various elements of Diaspora in her stories. Through her stories and poetic creations, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni responds to the contemporary debate and discourse on identity as a construct of ideology and consciousness. A complex line of modern literary theories, particularly post-colonialism, postmodernism, and cultural studies, explores the phenomenon of identity formation through interpolation. Divakaruni, in her novels, deals with the complex plenitudes of self, subject, and subjectivity. *The Mistress of Spices* is a dialogic novel. It encapsulates multiple themes through the theoretical structure of magical realism. The Novel is a brilliant story of abandoned desires and ambitions, demonstrating a lovely fusion of myth and romance. In the backdrop of the motifs of myth and fantasy, Divakaruni registers the ripples of human experiences—particularly the condition of existence of the life of immigrants.

Keywords: Post-Colonialism, Diaspora, Female challenges

Shobha De’s Novel “Snapshots”: A Postcolonial Blend of Cultures and Intellectual Traits

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Abstract:

Colonialism gives rise to open rebellion or secret revolt carried out by defiant groups who despite outward submission continue the slow process of carving out a free space for themselves

through inscribed or oral literature. Inscription of this process is accelerated in Postcolonial text and yet, one becomes conscious of paradoxical forces that act and react. The term 'Post Colonialism' is widely referring to the representation of race, ethnicity, culture and human identity in the modern era, mostly after many colonized countries got their independence. In India, postcolonial literature is marked by an awakening of the 'Self'. Shobha De and many other writers have visualized patriarchy as a colonial system. Colonial inscription historically, mythologically, and socially depicts women as archetypes of powerlessness. Moreover, some representative works of most renowned authors under the literary movement Post colonialism are represented critically. The most common themes of Post colonialism are like 'Self Identity', 'Language', Racism along with their unique settings, points of view and narration styles. Feminist literature compares woman's culture to colonial culture where in she is exploited, abused, and silenced by masculine power. In this paper, I would like to say that historically, thematically, psychologically, and culturally Shobha De's novel 'Snapshots' portrays the ambience of a postcolonial era.

Key Words: Colonialism, Literature, Postcolonial, Independence, Myth, Self-Identity, Feminist and Psychologically.

**Dalit Cultural Hegemony for New Order:
A Study of *The Prisons We Broke and My Father Baliah***

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Abstract:

Dalit hegemony is what our democracy needs at this critical juncture. The dignity of labor and self-respect are inalienable from social progress. It celebrates, accelerates, and projects creativity at its highest. It is the flourishing of Dalit genius born and nurtured in labor and leisure. It is not the celebration of consumerism but the appreciation of simplicity and high thinking. It is a philosophical outlook that is rooted in reality and impatient with self-effacement. It realizes that

Dalits need basic needs, freedom, equality, and dignity. Many social and political tensions grow from the assertion by the Dalits, which the dominant groups construe as a challenge to their dominance(Ahmad and Upadhyay p.1).

It is also necessary to evolve Dalit aesthetic framework to understand the works of Dalit autobiographers. Reading Dalit literature also needs a knowledge of historical movements, the present political state, and the attempts by Dalits to establish their hegemony through political empowerment and cultural revolution. The latter has to rally other oppressed sections such as scheduled tribes, neo-Buddhists, landless labourers, industrial workers in organized and unorganized sectors, women, and others. A steadfast effort by Dalit cultural force will create a much-needed unity and preconditions to challenge the hegemony of Hindutva nationalism and its traditional domination.

The paper takes up the autobiographies of Dalit writers, such as Baby Kamble's *The Prisons We Broke*, Y.B. Satyanarayana's *My Father Balaiiah*, for critical study to examine the concepts of caste, class, and gender oppression. These autobiographies are at once the individual and representative.

Keywords: Aesthetics, Hegemony, Hindutva nationalism, Philosophical insights

The Intersectional Challenges Faced by Dalit Women in India: Exploring the Present Condition

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Abstract:

This paper highlights the challenges faced by Dalit women in India due to their intersecting identities of caste and gender. They face significant discrimination and violence, limited access to education and healthcare, and economic challenges. Despite being a significant proportion of the population, they are significantly underrepresented in political institutions. There have been some positive developments in recent years, such as policies and initiatives aimed at promoting the rights of Dalit women and growing awareness of their challenges. However, a multifaceted approach is required that includes legal reforms, access to education and healthcare, economic

empowerment, political representation, and awareness-raising initiatives. "Gender-Based Violence Against Dalit Women in India: A Human Rights Perspective" (2021) - analyzes the prevalence and forms of gender-based violence against Dalit women in India and discusses the role of human rights in addressing this issue. The intersectional discrimination faced by Dalit women requires a holistic approach to overcome the challenges they face. By working towards legal reforms, providing access to education and healthcare, promoting economic empowerment, and ensuring political representation, we can promote greater equity and justice for Dalit women in India. This would help them to overcome the challenges they face and create a more just and equitable society for all.

Study of R.K. Narayan's Novel 'Waiting for the Mahatma' from a Postcolonial Eco-Critical Approach

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Abstract:

Postcolonialism is the critical academic study of the cultural, political, and economic legacy of colonialism. It mainly focuses on the impact of colonial rule on the lives and lands of the colonized people from different perspectives. Ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and ecology. Ecocritics mainly examine literary texts to identify the environmental concerns as well as the relationship between man and nature as presented in them. Postcolonial Ecocriticism is a fusion field of postcolonialism and ecocriticism that examines how colonial rule impacted upon the environment and natural resources of the colonized nations.

R.K. Narayan's 'Waiting for the Mahatma' is a novel written on the theme of love between two young people in the background of the Gandhian freedom movement. However, the novel presents many issues about the impact of British rule on the Indian environment and how the colonial rulers, the British, exploited the natural resources and exported them for the benefit of their own industries and war-related activities. This novel further presents how the depletion of natural resources due to the policies of the British rulers resulted in droughts and poverty in the rural and tribal areas. Hence, this paper tries to study the novel 'Waiting for the Mahatma' from

a postcolonial ecocriticism perspective to explore how colonial rule impacted the Indian environment and natural resources.

A Search for Identity and Empowerment in Post-colonial Indian Society: A Study of Shashi Deshpande's 'The Dark Holds No Terror'

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Abstract:

Indian English literature reflects in a broader sense and portrays various socio-psychological, economic, and political problems encountered by the Indians in their daily lives. Shashi Deshpande has carved a niche to herself in Indian English feministic writings. In her novel 'The Dark Holds No Terror' Shashi Deshpande examines the challenges encountered by women in post-colonial patriarchal hegemonic Indian society. This paper highlights the struggles endured by women to assert their identity and independence in the wake of post-colonial societal norms. The main aim of this paper is to portray the female protagonist Sarita's struggles to assert her independence in a society that dictates a woman's role in life. This novel also elucidates motifs of identity, self-discovery, the constraints of societal norms, and the difficulty of relationships within a family. Also intensifies the struggles and triumphs of a woman trying to find her place in patriarchal society, her search for self-identity and how she empowers herself as a self-made woman.

Key Words: Post-colonial society, feminism, Identity, Independence, Women's rights, Betrayal, Patriarchy, Societal norms, Self-discovery, Social expectations, psychological trauma.

Eco-Feminist Perspectives in Kamala Markandaya's

Nectar in a Sieve

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Abstract:

Kamala Markandaya novels focus on post-colonial issues in contemporary India. Her best-known work *Nectar in a Sieve* reflects perspectives of ecofeminism, the theory first proposed in the West. This paper explores how the Indian English novel brings a new dimension to ecofeminist discourse. The relationship between women and nature is examined and explored. The article makes an analysis of Markandaya's conception of women and the environment as two parallel, but independent entities, even from a complex environmental perspective, and also throws light on the struggle of women to establish not only their own worth but also to assign value to nature, the environment, and even animals in her novel, *Nectar in a Sieve*.

Keywords: Markandaya, post-colonial, ecofeminism, relationship, women, nature, value.

Environmental Humanities in Select Indian Novels

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Abstract:

Post colonialism is a vibrant field of study that examines the cultural, social, economic, and political legacies of colonialism and imperialism. One of its allied concerns is environmental humanities which seek to examine the ways in which the concept of "nature" has been constructed over time and across different cultures, and how these constructions have impacted human interactions with the environment thereby helping us develop more equitable and sustainable ways of interacting with the environment. As a growing trans-disciplinary field of study, many Indian novels engage with the complex relationships between humans and the natural world. In the present study, Indira Sinha's *Animal's People* (2007), Arundhati Roy's

God of Small Things (1996) and *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* (2017) and Amitav Ghosh's *Hungry Tide* (2004) and *Sea of Poppies* (2008), are taken as they explore many cardinal issues through an eco-disaster lens. The novels while critiquing the issues, proclaim the need to balance of the natural environs which get spoilt. The paper concludes that sanity dawns and sustainable lifestyles are adopted and promoted, humanity suffer miserably beyond redemption.

Banjara Riddles for Recreation and Education

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Abstract:

The Banjara community is one of the Nomadic Tribes in India. It is spread all over the world. They are known by different names like Laman, Labhan, Lambadi and Banjara in India and Roma Gypsy in Europe and America. Banjaras speak the language which has oral tradition. Riddle is one of the prominent forms of Banjara folklore. A riddle, like proverb is the shorter and the oldest form of folklore. Folk riddles vary in style and syntax, according to the environment in which they exist. They deal with topics that reflect the thinking in the area in which they get originated. The riddles combine recreational and educational features to an unusual degree. Young people love riddles because they are amused by them, and old people encourage their use because of their instructive value. These two aspects are reflected in the content and form of riddles. The wide variety of content and form and their social importance make riddles a very interesting and encouraging subject of study.

A riddle is an ambiguous and concisely formed metaphorical question, which is difficult to answer. It has a hidden meaning. While the proverbs make a clear and distinct statement, the purpose of the riddle is usually to deceive the listener about its meaning. A description is given and then the answer is demanded as to what has been meant. Among examples in literature are the riddles of the sphinx in Sophocles and the Anglo-Saxon riddles, based on earlier Latin forms. In oral literature the riddle may be part of a contest of wits. But even if the answer is known, the listeners enjoy hearing them over and over. In Western culture the riddle is especially cultivated

for children. The purpose of this paper is to introduce Banjara Riddles to the scholars, researchers, academicians and common readers of folk literature.

Keywords: Banjara, riddle, folklore

Arundhati Roy: A Social Activist

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Abstract:

Roy has also concentrated on penning down political issues. She has written on diverse topics such as Narmada Dam project, India's nuclear weapons and American power giant Enron's activities in India. She also served as a critic of neo-imperialism and has been linked with anti-globalization movement.

She is also known for being the champion of many social issues. She has taken active interest in Human Rights movement and environmental cause in India. She has expressed her concern for the protection of Human Rights in the world. In response to India's testing of nuclear weapons in Pokhran, Rajasthan, Arundhati wrote 'The End of Imagination', a critique of the Indian Government's nuclear policies. It was published in her collection 'The Cost of Living'. She also campaigned against India's massive hydroelectric dam projects in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Lannan Foundation's Cultural Freedom Award for her work about civil societies that are adversely affected by the world's most powerful Governments and corporations. She was awarded 'Special recognition' as a Woman of Peace at the Global Exchange Human Rights Awards in San Francisco.

Post-Colonial Aspect of Identity in Queen of Dreams

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Abstract:

This paper examines a fictitious female character in a diasporic setting. This paper's main aim centres on Rakhi, the protagonist of Queen of Dreams by Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, and her struggle to reconcile her heritage with her new life as an American. This piece is grounded in post-colonial feminist theory and comprehends the female character's challenge in establishing an identity within the host society. Although often associated with colonial settings, post-colonial feminism is not limited to that category. Instead, it includes a wide range of topics and women's experiences across the spectrum of gender, location, socioeconomic status, race, and sexual orientation. Post-colonial feminism in a narrow sense to analyse the personality of a second-generation Indian lady raised in the United States. Considering that race relations are addressed early on in Queen of Dreams, it is only natural to wonder how Rakhi's heritage affected the person she became after moving to the United States.

Keywords: Post-Colonialism, Feminism, Identity, realization.

The Magic Drum and Other Favourite Stories as Children's Literature

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Abstract:

The world of literature has undergone dynamic changes with the emergence of tales and children's stories as a genre of writing. For generations, Hans Christian Andersen, Enid Blyton, R. K. Narayan and Sudha Murthy have delighted children with their timeless stories. The many challenges and opportunities encountered by Indian authors of children's stories help create what one poetically calls the "rainbow-colored horizon" of Indian children's literature. *The Magic Drum and Other Favourite Stories* by Sudha Murthy is a good collection of stories

filled with great wisdom. The stories are simple with powerful messages. Sudha Murthy was born in North Karnataka. A prolific writer in English and Kannada, Murthy has written nine novels, four technical books, three travelogues, one short story collection, three non-fiction pieces and two books for children. She was the recipient of the R.K. Narayan's Award for Literature and the Padma Shri in 2006. Sudha Murthy's grandparents told her stories when she was a child. She also heard a few of them from her friends. These delightful and timeless folktales have been her favourites for years, and she has recounted them many times over to the young people in her life. *The Magic Drum and Other Favourite Stories* deal with a princess thinks she was a bird, a coconut that cost a thousand rupees, and a shepherd with a bag of words...Kings and misers, princes and paupers, wise men and foolish boys, the funniest and oddest men and women come alive in this sparkling new collection of stories. The clever princess will only marry the man who can ask her a question she cannot answer; the orphan boy outwits his greedy uncles with a bag of ash; and an old couple in distress is saved by a magic drum.

Keywords: Children, literature, Sudha Murthy, stories, wisdom, delightful, didactic.

Normalisation of Gods in Postcolonial Literature

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Abstract:

This paper aims to take the reader on a short time travel from mythological times to present day situation talking while taking a glance at each period's literary works, specifically those mentioning or related to God. It all began when man started thinking rationally; he experienced that not everything (everyone) in this world is tactile. There are some cosmic forces which can't be seen but rather perceived. And this experience he has put in the form of writing and named the cosmic force as God. This God-related literature started appearing in the way early stages of man's development.

Postcolonial Indian Fiction: Children's Literature

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Advaitagurukul
Silvassa
Dadra Nagar Haveli

Fairy tales, comics, short stories, fables, and folklore have transmitted values, beliefs, imagination, creativity, and love for literature to young people, especially children. Children's literature has always played a crucial role in imparting entertainment through entertainment and so-called edutainment.

From the very beginning, only myths, fables, and fairy tales were available in the oral tradition – that allowed adults to communicate with children in an uninterrupted process until nowadays. These traditional oral ways of communication not only allow to educate or entertain children but also allow them to increase awareness about moral principles and customs and understand their role in society. Thus, representing an important part of traditional heritage also reinforce tolerance and mutual knowledge among the different population.

Keywords: literature, folklore, oral tradition, edutainment, society, moral values.

RK Narayan as a Novelist in Colonial as well as Independent India

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Abstract:

RK Narayan was a 20th century Indian novelist who lived nearly the first four decades of his life in colonial India and the last five decades in free India. That's why his works depict both colonial and postcolonial India. His greatest achievement was making India accessible to the outside world through his literature. Unlike many of his contemporaries who wrote novels for a political cause, Narayan didn't exclusively write about the adversities under British rule. Still, he focused more on the private lives of his characters, with nationalism being an undercurrent theme. The present paper focuses on how Narayan dealt with nationalism in his own way without deviating much from his regular style. The plot generally revolves around Indian ethics, values and culture. This paper explores how his novels ingeniously portrayed the contemporary issues

both in colonial and post-colonial India and how he formulated a synthesis between the Indian element and the colonial one.

Keywords: colonialism, post-colonialism, nationalism, contemporary issues, ethics, values

Ruskin Bond's 'The Room on The Roof': Adolescent's Quest for Self

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Abstract:

Indian writing in English voices the cultural heritage, socio-psychological, political and economic aspects of post-colonial Indian society. It dives deeply into the Indian consciousness and sensibility. Children's literature is the imaginative creation of a cultural space in which writers explore a spectrum of human emotions. Usually, young adult literature is more mature in content and more complex in literary structure. Ruskin Bond is an eminent and versatile Anglo-Indian writer. He has contributed immensely to Indian literature. He expanded the limits of imagination to find something extraordinary in the ordinary. He is a remarkable storyteller who observes human life keenly and immortalizes the simple yet special things in life through his literary works. The recurring themes in his novels and short stories are travelling, adventure, exploring, alienation, love, friendship and familial bonds.

The Room on the roof is his maiden literary work. It is a semi-autobiographical and also coming-of-age novel which describes the hopes and passions of young minds and hearts. Ruskin Bond is conferred with 'Padma Shri' and also won the 'Sahitya Academy Award.' The aim of this paper is to depict the life of an Indian adolescent in the wake of post-colonial society. It portrays the celebration of life through the lens of Rusty, a 16-year-old Anglo-Indian orphan who yearns for companionship and endures cultural conflict. Rusty often runs away from his guardian to discover his true self.

Keywords: Alienation, Companionship, Cultural conflict, Adolescent, Hope, Despair, Identity crisis, Independent life.

Postcolonialism in India

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Abstract:

The study of the period after Western Colonialism is called postcolonialism. It is a study of the consequences of colonialism that the native people felt such as control, exploitation, loss of properties, human rights, etc. The time span between 1947 till the 1980s depicts the post-colonial era in India. After the formation of a new democratic government, India saw a huge transformation from a regional scattered power to a global player. The impression of India we have these days is the nifty work of the then eminent personalities constituting the political status of India. These decision-makers thoughtfully and judiciously converted India into a superpower after emerging from a tattered condition in 1947. The post-era of Western Colonialism is signified as postcolonialism in India. Historians and theorists investigate the various graphs of modernity from different cultural, historical, and philosophical perspectives. It can be simply described as a critical theory formulated based on the analysis of contemporary culture, history, and literature depicting a diverse set of approaches. There are attritions in the theories and analysis done by the historians regarding this era. Not all the implications agree with each other.

Key Words: Colonialism, exploitation, historians, theorists, modernity, culture

Mahasweta Devi's 'Mother of 1084': A Portrayal of Motherhood in Predicament

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Abstract:

Indian English Literature is a spectrum of myriad dimensions of socio-political, psychological and economic issues reflecting Indian culture and its societal norms. In the wake of the Postcolonial era, many poets, novelists, and playwrights of Indian English Literature have

penned exemplary literary works and enriched the canon of Indian English writings. Mahasweta Devi is an exemplary Post-Colonial Bengali novelist and a renowned social activist who always championed the cause of the subaltern and the marginalised indigenous sections of the Indian society. Her literary works address injustice and act as a voice of the marginalised and serve as a fine tool for resistance. She was conferred with Padma Shri and also won the prestigious Raman Magasay Award and Jnanapeeth Award. In 'Mother of 1084', Mahasweta Devi delves into the marginalized life of Sujata Chatterjee, a bereaved mother and the subjugation of the communist ideologists by the police. The main aim of this paper is to portray the saga of Sujata as a subaltern and her persistent efforts to prove the innocence of her dead younger son- Brati Chatterjee and cast off the label 'Naxalite' thrust on him by the police and the society. Sujata boldly encounters all the predicaments which challenge her motherhood and proves that a mother's love is the purest form of love and is beyond comparison. A mother's love surpasses all odds and is eternal forever.

Key Words: Motherhood, Predicament, Marginalization, Subjugation, Patriarchal society, Post-Colonial, Subaltern, Resistance.

An Examination of the Postcolonial Themes in Bharati Mukherjee's Novel '*Jasmine*'

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Abstract:

Postcolonial studies explore the issues and outcomes of a nation's decolonisation. It questions formerly oppressed people's political, economic, and cultural independence. It provides a range of scholarly resources and viewpoints to investigate the social, cultural, and psychological effects of colonialism and imperialism. As a component of postcolonial studies, postcolonial literature recurrently addresses the themes like Colonization, nationalism, cultural identity, family, the future and the past, slavery, migration, subjugation and resistance, discrimination, race, gender, and place. Bharati Mukherjee as a first-generation diasporic writer, investigates the theme of immigration, emigration, identity, alienation, gender differences and transformation of culture in her works. The general objective of the present paper is to examine, besides the love story and

the struggles of the main character, Mukherjee, who discusses the postcolonial themes such as the quest for identity, alienation and multiculturalism in her novel 'Jasmine'. The study's specific aim is to show that these themes are postcolonial in nature. The analytical method is used by referring to primary and available critical resources by well-known authors.

Keywords: postcolonial, migration, identity, alienation, multiculturalism

A Review of Masculinity in Indian Literature with special reference to Arundhati Roy's God of Small Things

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Abstract

A central aspect of human experience is gender. In fact, gender oftentimes determines the human experience. The concept of a different gender is instilled early in our lives. While fully not understanding the concept, we embody our gender through imitation and instruction. As we grow more conscious of ourselves, we already have determined a gender identity. Gender is an important mode of expression in the society of South Asia in both colonial and post-colonial periods. The post-colonial has seen the expression of gender in many forms but has also seen the emergence of women as central to literary and historical discourses. Emerging from this engendered approach to literature, there is now a body of literature and criticism that focuses on masculinity and its diverse forms of expression. Masculinity cannot be reduced to a gender role but a contingent and iterative self-fashioning which is redefined by everyday practices and experiences. The ways in which the masculine is represented in the literature of India can be understood through various lenses of reconceptualization which potentially lead to enforcing of certain masculinities and creating new masculinities that can shift the existing boundaries of gender-sexual regime. Masculinity consequently refers to socially produced and embodied ways of being male. These ways are manifested through the division of roles, and tasks and the propagation of a narrative that places itself as superior to femininity. The superiority of masculinity can be observed in a number of sites, such as laws and regulations, social and state

mechanisms, sanctions, popular culture, religion and media. All of these manifests have consequences for women as well as men who do not conform to the dominant model of masculinity. Gender identities thus need constant reinforcement through various agencies such as schools, media, religion, politics and business to sustain. The need for such reinforcement points out the fact that they are not naturally endowed characteristic but depend on history and society to be continuously defined. These enforced gender identities are further categorized and fragmented through various social constructs such as caste. In this context, Dalit Masculinity emerges as one such type of masculinity that is entangled with the Dalit identity. This paper intends to review the masculinity concepts in the works of Arundhati Roy with special reference to her work *The God of Small Things*.

Keywords: Masculinity, Dalit Literature, Dalit Masculinity, Gender Identity, Indian English Literature

Magic Realism in Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*

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Abstract:

Sir Ahmed Salman Rushdie, born 19 June 1947, is a British Indian novelist and essayist. His second novel, *Midnight's Children* (1981), won the Booker Prize in 1981. Much of his fiction is set on the Indian subcontinent. He is said to combine magical realism with historical fiction; his work is concerned with the many connections, disruptions, and migrations between Eastern and Western civilizations.

In this novel, he speaks of many Indians and many versions of reality. High seriousness of the elderly writers, like Raja Rao or R.K. Narayan, is replaced in his fiction by play fullness, comicality and triviality. *Midnight's Children* remains an Indian novel in the sense that the author delves deep into Indian psyche and unearths rich ore of ancient indigenous resources like epic, folklore, oral myth and rituals which till date inform the mind and belief system of the millions in a substantial way. After Rushdie, Indian fiction is not what it was. '*Midnight's Children*' remains a classic of post-colonial Indian writing, a novel of novels.

This presentation focuses on Magic Realism in Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*.

Postcolonial Reading of Select Indian novels: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract:

Indian literature had grown widely in itself from the emergence of new branch of literature, postcolonial literature that is, praxis of writing back to the West. At this juncture, as part of postcolonial literature a variety of themes had emerged encapsulating the power operations from self to other. A recurrent new term that came into the limelight is 'diaspora' and its literature, which has been created by a number of writers who shifted their origin to a different land. With these elements as a backdrop, the paper tries to analyse different postcolonial elements, mainly the quest for identity through the lens of select Indian novels fictionalised by a combination of Indian and diasporic writers. However, at the very outset, the core of the paper lies in presenting not just Indian fiction but Indian fictionalisation coupled with postcolonialism.

Keywords: Postcolonial literature, identity, diaspora, West.

Comparison of Relationships in Jhumpa Lahiri's *Interpreter of Maladies* and Vikram Seth's *The Golden Gate*

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The presentation paper focuses on relationships in twentieth-century society. Many families, even today, don't trust their family relationships.

As we have seen in Jhumpa Lahiri's *Interpreter of Maladies*, husband and wife, Mr Das and Mrs Mina Das are introduced as a family, but Mrs Mina Das is not faithful to her husband. Mr Das. Mrs Das has a private affair with her husband's friend, who visits their family frequently, and she gave birth to a son Bobby; she is not faithful to her husband. And in Vikram Seth's *The Golden Gate* the protagonist John Brown married Elizabeth Dorothy (Liz). In the beginning days, they have a good relationship because they have extreme sexual desires. When the days are passing on, John Brown does not like Liz Dorothy that much. John Brown is not faithful to his wife, Liz Dorothy. These dimensions are dealt with in this paper.

Postcolonial Novels

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Abstract:

వలసానంతర నవలలు

భారతదేశంలో వలస పాలన 1947లో స్వాతంత్ర్యం రావడంతో పూర్తయింది. కానీ వలసవాద భావాల నుండి మాత్రం ప్రజలు పూర్తిగా విముక్తి పొందలేదు. ఈ ప్రభావం భారతీయ భాషా సాహిత్యాలపై, సంస్కృతిపై నేటికీ ఎంతో ఉంది. ఈ వ్యాసంలో స్వాతంత్ర్యానంతరం తెలుగులో వెలువడిన కల్పిత నవలలు లేదా స్వతంత్ర నవలలలోని ఇతివృత్తం గురించి విహంగ వీక్షణ చేద్దాం. ఆంగ్లేయుల పరిపాలనా కాలంలోనే వలసవాద ప్రభావం వల్ల క్షీణిస్తున్న మన సంస్కృతిని విశ్వనాథ వారు వేయి పడగలలో కల్పిత పాత్రల ద్వారా మన కళ్ళ ముందు కదిలేలా చేశారు. ముఖ్యంగా పసరిక పాత్ర చిత్రణ, పసరికనుగార్డెనర్ బంధించడం, ధర్మారావు, హరప్ప నాయుడు విడిపించడం, తదుపరి పసరిక మరణించడం ఈ సంఘటన ద్వారా రైతు చేతి నుంచి విత్తనం జారిపోవడాన్ని ధన్యాత్మకంగా వ్యక్తం చేశారు. విద్యా వ్యవస్థలో వస్తున్న మార్పులు, వ్యాపార వాణిజ్యాల అభివృద్ధితో మారుతున్న సమాజం, పతనమవుతున్న విలువలు, సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానంతో సమాజంలోని సంభవిస్తున్న మార్పులు, సమాజంలోని అవినీతి, పర్యావరణం వంటి ఎన్నో విషయాలు అవాంతర కథల రూపంలో ప్రధాన కథకు సంధించారు. ఇదే తరువాత అనేక నవలలు వచ్చాయి. చిలకమర్తి వారి రామచంద్ర విజయం అనే నవల సామాజిక ఇతివృత్తాన్ని కలిగి ఉన్నదే. మనస్తత్వశాస్త్రం, శాస్త్రీయ విజ్ఞానం, సాంఘిక దురాచారాల ఖండన, ప్రపంచీకరణ, వలసవాద భావజాలాన్ని వీడని పాత్రలు, సంఘర్షణ ఇలాంటి ఎన్నో అంశాలతో అనేక నవలలు వచ్చాయి. కందుకూరి వారి రాజశేఖర చరిత్ర మొదలగునవి, చిలకమర్తి వారి సుధాశరచ్చంద్రము, విజయలక్ష్మి మొదలగునవి వలస పాలనా కాలంలో వచ్చినా, అవి వలసవాద ప్రభావానికి లోను కాని స్వతంత్ర నవలలు. ఇందులో కొన్ని ఆంగ్ల అనువాదాలు ఉన్నా, చిత్రింపబడినది మాత్రం తెలుగు సమాజమే. తరువాతి కాలంలో కొడవటిగంటి వారి చదువు, బుచ్చిబాబు చివరకు మిగిలేది, మొదలగునవిపరిశీలించదగినవి. ఆ తరువాత కాలంలో వచ్చిన అతడు-ఆమె, కాలాతీత వ్యక్తులు స్త్రీ పురుష సంబంధాలకు, మనస్తత్వ శాస్త్రానికి సంబంధించినవి. స్త్రీవాదానికి సంబంధించిన ఎన్నో స్వతంత్ర నవలలు కూడా ఈ కాలంలో వెలువడ్డాయి విభిన్న కోణాలలో సమాజంలో వస్తున్న మార్పులను ఉద్దేశిస్తూ వెలువడిన స్వతంత్ర నవలలు ప్రజాదరణ పొందాయి.

Translation: Colonial rule in India was completed with the arrival of independence in 1947. But the people were not completely liberated from colonial ideas. The impact of this on Indian language literature and culture is very much there today. In this article, we will take a panoramic view of the theme of the fictional novels or independent novels that came out in Telugu after independence. During British rule, our culture was deteriorating due to the influence of colonialism and was made to move before our eyes by Viswanatha through fictional characters in *Veyi Padagalu* (*The Thousand Hooded Serpent*). In particular, the portrayal of Pasarika's character, gardner's capture of Pasarika (serpent), the release of Dharma Rao and Harappa Naidu, and the subsequent death of Pasarika, the seed slipping from the farmer's hand through this incident expressed in a gripping fashion. The changes in the education system, the changing society with the development of trade and commerce, the declining values, the changes that are taking place in the society with the technology, the corruption in the society, the environment, etc., are some of the things that are being told in the form of disturbing stories. Many novels have come later in a similar fashion. Chilakamarti's novel *Ramachandra Vijayam* has a social theme. Psychology, scientific science, condemnation of social evils, globalization, characters who do not leave colonial ideology, conflict, and many other novels have come up with themes. Kandukuri's *Rajasekhara Charitra*, Chilakamarti's *Sudha Sarachchandram*, *Vijayalakshmi*, etc., were independent novels. They were not influenced by colonialism, even though they came during the colonial period. Although some English translations exist, Telugu writers have depicted the reality in the indigenous scenario. In the later period, Kodavatiganti's *Education*, Buchi Babu's *Last Remaining*, and so on are worth considering. He-she, who came later, was related to the relationship between men and women and human psychology. Many independent novels related to feminism also appeared during this period. These novels addressing the changes taking place in society from different perspectives became popular.

The Influence of Colonial Literature on Telugu Novels

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Abstract:

తెలుగు సాహిత్యం స్థూలంగా ప్రాచీనం ఆధునికం అని రెండు విధాలు. క్రీస్తుశకం 11వ శతాబ్దం నుండి క్రీస్తుశకం 17వ శతాబ్దం వరకు ప్రాచీన సాహిత్యం అని 19వ శతాబ్దంలో బ్రిటిష్ వారి పరిపాలన కాలం నుండి నేటి వరకు నడుస్తున్న కాలమంతా ఆధునికమని చెప్పవచ్చు. ఏ దేశంలో నైనా పాలకుల సంస్కృతి ప్రభావం బాధితులపై తప్పకుండా ఉంటుంది. వలసవాద పాలకుల వలసవాదం విధానాల ప్రభావం తెలుగు సాహిత్యంపై సకారాత్మకంగానూనకారాత్మకంగానూ కూడా ఉంది. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వము అనుసరించిన వలసవాద విధానాల వలన తెలుగు భాష, సమాజము, సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాలు అన్నీ ఆంగ్ల భాషా సాహిత్య సంస్కృతి ప్రభావాలకు లోనయ్యాయి. స్వాతంత్ర్యానంతరము కూడా ఈ ప్రభావం తెలుగు వారిపై కొనసాగుతూ ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి సహజంగానే ఈ మార్పు సాహిత్యంలో కూడా ప్రతిఫలించింది. ఆంగ్ల సమాజ భావజాలంతో తెలుగు నవలలు, కథలు ఎన్నో వచ్చాయి. ఒకవైపు తరతరాలుగా పరంపరగా వస్తూ ఉన్న ఆచార సంప్రదాయ వ్యవహారాలు, మరొకవైపు కొత్త చదువులు, కొత్త ఉద్యోగములతో ఊరిస్తున్న నూతన జీవన విధానము. ఈ పరస్పర విరుద్ధ సంస్కృతిల మధ్య నలిగిపోయిన ప్రజల జీవన చిత్రణలు చేసిన నవలలు నవలలు ఎన్నెన్నో ఆనాటి కాలంలో వెలువడ్డాయి. విశ్వనాథ సత్యనారాయణ గారి విష్ణుశర్మ ఇంగ్లీష్ చదువు పులుల సత్యాగ్రహం, మొదలైన నవలలలో పరభాష వ్యామోహం లో పడి మాతృభాషను నిర్లక్ష్యం చేసి ధోరణిని వ్యంగ్యంగా అధిక్షేపాత్మకంగా హాస్య ధోరణిలో చిత్రించిన నవలలు. తెలుగు భాషకి సంస్కృతికి రావిశాస్త్రీ గారి గోవులు వస్తున్నాయి జాగ్రత్త పాలగుమ్మి పద్మరాజు గారి బతికిన కళాశాల మొదలైనవి ఇందుకు ఉదాహరణలు. 20వ శతాబ్దంలో కూడా సంఘసంస్కరణ దృష్టితో వచ్చిన అల్లం రాజయ్య గారి Vరు రావిశాస్త్రీ గారి 'వూరు', 'నొమ్ములు పోనాయండి', జీవీ కృష్ణారావు గారి 'కీలుబొమ్మలు' బలివాడ కాంతారావు గారి 'దగా పడిన తమ్ముళ్లు మొదలైనవి అణగారిన వర్గాల అభ్యున్నతిని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని రచించిన నవలలు. ముప్పాళ్ళ రంగనాయకమ్మ గారి 'జానకి విముక్తి' వోల్గా యొక్క 'స్వచ్ఛ' మొదలైనవి స్త్రీవాద ధారణలలో వచ్చిన తొలితరం రచనలు. ఇంకా మార్క్సిస్ట్ మరియు సోషలిస్ట్ భావజాలాలతో వచ్చిన రచనలు కూడా

ఉన్నాయి ఇవన్నీ వలసవాద విధానం ద్వారా మనకు అందిన భావజాలాలలో అనుసరించదగినటువంటి, అంగీకరించవలసినటువంటి గొప్ప మార్పులు.

Translation: Telugu literature is broadly ancient and modern in two ways. It can be said that the ancient literature from the 11th century AD to the 17th century AD was modern throughout the period running from the time of British rule in the 19th century to the present day. The influence of the culture of the rulers in any country is sure to have an effect on the victims. The impact of the colonial policies of the colonial rulers on Telugu literature was both positive and negative. The British Government followed the colonial policies. Because of this, the Telugu language, society, and cultural traditions have all been influenced by English literary culture. Even after independence, this influence continued on the Telugu people. So naturally, this change is reflected in the literature as well. There are many Telugu novels and stories with the ideology of the English community. On the one hand, some traditional customs and traditions have been going on for generations ; on the other hand, there is a new way of life with new studies and jobs. Many novels that depicted the lives of people torn between these conflicting cultures. Viswanatha Satyanarayana's *Vishnu Sharma's English studies*, *Tiger Satyagraha*, and so on, are novels that have been portrayed in a humorous fashion. Ironically, the tendency to neglect the mother tongue by falling in love with the foreign language. Ravi Sastri's *Cows are Coming*, *Beware of Palagummi Padmaraju's living college*, and so on are examples of this. Even in the 20th century, Allam Rajaiah's 'Vuru', 'Moneylu Ponyandi', G.V. Krishna Rao's 'Keelu Bommalu', Baliwada Kantharao's 'Dagapada Thamululu' etc., which came with a view to social reform and upliftment of the depressed classes. Muppala Ranganayakamma's 'Janaki Vimukthi' and The Volga's 'Freedom' are some of the earliest works in feminist traditions. There are also works with Marxist and socialist ideologies, all of which are great changes that can be followed and accepted in the ideologies that we have received through colonial policy.

Various Trends in Modern Telugu Literature

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Abstract:

The modern age has taken on the responsibility of reforming society and repairing it in its proper manner. The shades of rational reformism that emerged due to the influence of western education culture have impressed Indian intellectuals and the middle class. The role played by literature in the reconstruction of European social consciousness has been made clear to them. Modern intellectuals have recognized that social reconstruction is possible only if literature is integrated into the mainstream of ordinary life rather than as a solitary medium. Modernity is defined as the study of traditions, traditional beliefs and customs and to the examination of every problem from a rational point of view with the help of modern sciences. The social changes caused by the influence of Western education and literature. Civilizations were reflected in literature and caused the emergence of contemporary literature. Under the influence of Western literature, concepts such as rationalism, humanism, realism, surrealism, symbolism, psychoanalysis, consciousness stream, existential consciousness, etc., entered into Telugu literature and led the thinking of Indians towards a scientific perspective.

Self-affirmation in Manju Kapur's Novel *Custody*

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Abstract:

Women writing become a manifestation of woman's potential and rights and a consciousness of the essential emotional and self-identity which combine the experience of being female into an intrinsic imaginative continuum. A Critical study of the feminist concern in Manju Kapur's novels helps to express a perspective of attitudes that determines the constitution of the women.

Women have suffered for many years at the hands of discriminating forces. Kapur in her novels has tried to explore these forces. The world of women is restricted by the four walls of the house. Home is also a favorite thing for a novelist like Manju Kapur to depict the emotional fulfillment and the lack of it. She also accepts the role of a preacher here at times and presents the pathetic state of women in the Indian Patriarchal Civilization. In the present novel, *Custody*, the writer has raised some major problems of globalization, liberalization, and drastically affecting the style of culture along with women's freedom in all aspects, especially in marriage customs.

Keywords: Self-identity, feminist concern, perspective of attitude, emotional fulfillment & Patriarchal Society.

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