



A Cultural Study on Indian Ethnic Inclusiveness

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Abstract:

Main objective of this paper is to investigate the role of ethnic inclusiveness in Indian English literature. Man and culture are the both different sides of a same coin and they both embody each other.

Etheric Inclusiveness in Indian literature is different from other post-colonial language. Cultural ethnic discrepancies may be accommodated in social, Political and Economic arrangement.

It means enables people live their originality consciously, and without authorization the other cultures. In this paper to study in the form of a survey will show the need for the district to include literature. Almost all the Indian English novelist huge clay to give the shape of world class novels more over globalization has given birth of the hybrid culture.

Like English novelist R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja-Raw, Vikram Seth, Arun Joshi, Amitao Ghosh, Khushwant Singh and all others male have successfully dealt with various topics in their fictions.

Introduction:

Indian "Cultural Studies" designates a cross disciplinary enterprise for analyzing the condition that affect the Production, reception and cultural Significance of all types of institution Practice and product. A chief concern is to specify functioning of the social, economic and political forces and power. Role of English in Indian literature is a curios cultural Phenomena. Ethnic culture consist of individuals who are distinguishable, within a majority and social system by shares characteristics such as race, religion, language cultural modes. Ethnic culture with its distinctive subject matter. Ethnic cultural context and mclian literature is different. According to Ashcroff Bill and others Diasporic fiction in English in the

Post-colonial period has not only been exciting but abundant but has under gone some fundamental transformation of theme and technique. And recent year, the

Idea of ethnic-inclusiveness has become a powerful and controversial influence in a variety of social and cultural territories.

In this paper propose to analyses and compare the multicultural elements. Multiculturalism is so imminently bound up in many parts of the world with those practice and discourses which manage diversity Ethnic inclusiveness means different things in different context in Canada, united states of America and united kingdom the term is intertwined with questions of racialized difference that have so far not been given sufficient recognition India . Ethnicity differs from race, nationality religion and migrant status. Sometimes in subtle ways, but include facets of these other concepts. It follows that investigators who wish to study ethnicity on such underlying factors, especially language, religion country of birth and family origins.

Assamese literature has a long and glorious history starting with the charyapadas which were Buddhist devotional songs writer between 8th and 12th century A.D in the late 13th century. The most well-known pre vaishnavite period of Assam was Mahadev Kandali who rendered Valmiki's Ramayana India is culturised by more ethnic and religious groups than most other countries of the world. The Assam problem is primarily ethnic, the Punjab problem is primarily ethnic.

Ethnic Inclusiveness in Indian Cultural Literature

English is considered to be a subsidiary official language that is often reserved for government and commercial purpose. Although India does not officially recognize racial or ethnic categories in the national census, it continues to be one of the most ethnically diverse population in the world. Bradley ethnicities of India can be broken down into main groups on the basis of their linguistic background, the two largest being Indo-Aryan and Dravidian for example many people belonging to Indo-Aryan ethnicities live in the northern half of the country, Dravidian language commonly spoken include Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam and Indo-Aryan languages commonly spoken include Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Urdu,

Odia and Punjabi these labels of Indo-Aryan and Dravidian usually serve as a helpful way to categories the origins of Indian ethnic diversity, although they don't necessarily reflect people's personal identity.

The word Ethnic was derived in 14th century as a noun and in 15th century as adjective meaning heathen from Greek word ETHOS which means nation According to CHAMBERS

21ST century Dictionary ethnic is relating to or having common race of cultural tradition it is associated with an exotic especially non-European, racial or tribal group.

Ajay Sahebrao Deshmukh in his book “ethnic angst” says that whenever any culture or ethnic group or civilization has an advantage over all others whether culturally or politically there programs of glorification has usually directed to destruction of not just that ethnic group or civilization but also that of the other who have been drawn to culture identity has become the major issue in the multicultural nations that clash arise in multiethnic nation because the dominant culture is reluctant to absorb the immigrant cultures Both basic sidhwa and Mistry have depicted the way hoe parsi interacts with the rest of the world. Sidhwas novel The crow Eaters talks about the parsi community and their movement and migration to the UK and they try to be like British on the other side Mistry’s novel family matters is about the middle class family matters of a parsi family living in Bombay it carries them of immigration. Alienation communal disharmony etc. Bapsi sidhwa likes to be called as a Panjabi Pakistani parsi woman. Her first two novels the bride and the crow eaters bought her recognition she is prominent writer of diaspora of Pakistan. Sidhwa deals with ethic identity. She has taken up the issue of cultural differences and also discussed problem arising out of it in her novel The crow eaters in this words she has given information about the customs, ceremonies myth legends and various other aspects related to parsi life, Robinson Mistry’s family matters in India he shows the marginalized existence of parsis. Which is threatened by the impact of modernity it presents longing for home and problem of homelessness and through the narration of domestic crisis in one middle class family According to T.S Eliot is the spirit which motives ideas and customs The General ethos of the people they have to govern determines the behaviour of political (T.S Eliot P.25) to Pre-Independence era the British Rular expressed themselves in Englishman. And English employees covered the Indian milieu. Sir William jones has composed ‘Hymns to Hindu Deties’ Deen Mahomet also published his travelogue in English entitled The Travels of “deen mohamet”

However English language and literature introduced the global affairs such as American Revolution French Revolution as well as Voltaire and Rosseu the argument of Surendranath Banargee Sir Aurobindo, C. Y. chintamani in the Newspaper Amrit Bazar Patrika. And the national congress leaders like Dadabhai Nauroji, M.G. RANDE, G.K Gokhale , Motilal Neharu, Jawaharlal Neharu and M.K. Gandhi created introspective literature through their writings and speeches. Balabhai desai M.A Jinnah, V.K. Krishna Menon and Dr, B.R. Ambedkar the well-known barristers elaborated Indian Perspective through their pleading in the court of law which was an essence of Indian ethos. Sir Aurobindo, Rabindranath Tagore, Puran shigh, Sarojini Naidu and Shri Anand Acharya the first generation of poets and writers in English from India played the role of a bridge between the western and Indian culture Besides the next generation mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan. The novelist and the short story writers had closely explored explored

'Indianness' in the sentence Pattern, dialogues, feelings, reactions and themes by the early half of the 20th century. In the post-colonial period (1950-1980) Indian ethnic- Inclusiveness was associated with social, political and economical Problems of India.

Apart from Nissim Ezekie, A.K. Ramanujan, R. Parthasarthy Pritish Nandy. AK Mehrotra, Arun Kolhatkar, Jayant Mahapatra, Dilip chitre , Saleem Preeradina and Agha sahid ali also covered issue like everyday life it also shared the global aspects of Postmodernism that is parody intertextuality, literary cannibalism etc. Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Allan Sealy, Shashi tharoor, bharti Mukharjee, Upamanyu Chatterjee, V.S Nainapal,chetan bhagat m anita desai, arundhati Roy, and amitav Ghosh are the renowned literary figures in the contemporary Indian English literature, they have covered a wide range of themes social, historical, romantic, conflict, freedom moment and the partition of the country. Their writings are instructive, expressing religious faith and urge for reformation

Indian Ethnic Fiction

Jogesh Das's novel was titled Dawar Aru Nai (clouds Have Gone) this is first Assamese novel set against the backgrow the tea-garden, Brinchi Kumar Baruahs Seuhi Patar kalani (The Story of the Green Leaves) in1959 in this novel novelist reveals the deep plight and sufferings. Another novel by the same author titled Anami Nagini (1963) with this novel the novelist tries to present the life and society of the Angami nagas. The third novel by portrayed the life of the soldier against the background of the revolution Birendra Kumar bhattacharjee is novel Iyaraingom was published in1960 the story is based on the Naya tribe residing in Manipur in1965, Pashupati Bharadwaj's novel 'Simsangar Dutipar ' (The two sides of the simsang river) It describe the plight, Pain and sufferings of the Garo community of the Mymenshingh district of East Pakistan offer the partition India Amulya barua wrothe Ukhan Jangha (my treasure) based on the khasi lifeworld in 1973 in 1996 Dhrubajyoti Bora's novel simantar sur (Tunes from the Border) was Published. The novel set against the baciedrop of the Arunachale Society in 1992 umakanta Sharma wrote a novel Bharand pakhir jak (A flock of Vulture-type Birds) whether he introduces relevant issues related to the question of ethnic identity.

Conclusion

In this present research in an attempt to study the various aspects of the fictional work and is confined to the study of relationship of Indian people, how they live their life with different understanding and self-confinement to conclude this chapter provides an introduction in the current study, It defines the term ethos and that too Indian ethos this study's line of enquiry would also be further advanced by more ethnographic research which Focuses on space, place material and intangible culture, both within and without the context of organized events the process and criteria for selection of certain elements as "authentic"

otherwise positive, would be of particular interest this literature plays a vital role in preserving knowledge to passed down through generations. There is a saying “if “language is a plant literature is its flower” our country has a vast literature rich culture and tradition.

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