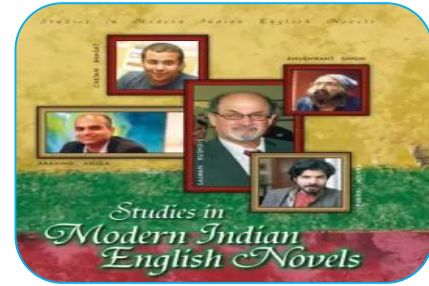


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A STUDY ON MODERNISM IN INDIAN ENGLISH NOVELS**Dr. Prashantkumar Bhupal Kamble****I/c Principal, Department of English, Rajarshi Shahu Arts and Commerce College,
Rukadi, District Kolhapur.****ABSTRACT**

The dominant tendency of the eighteenth century was rationalism. Classical literature was the ideal of literature. This is also seen in the field of poetry. The poet's own sentiments were not important in it, but man and his affairs in general. The inspiration of poetry in this century was not creative feeling, imagination or frenzied genius, but the outline of a thought or idea. There is a very close connection between English Kadhi and the present modern situation. Because in the current situation, translations of English language meaning novels into Marathi as well as Hindi have started coming in large numbers. The English novel is composed of large literature in the form of congress its current modern era India uses qualities by creating faith and also benefits from developmental quality. Injustice on the Dalit society in India as well as modern machinery, modern poets, stories, novels, literature, thought, ideology, many factors have been collected in English literature with the help of novels. English literature has come to be widely used in the present modern era as a large number of literary works are written in English.

**KEYWORDS:** *Literature, Modernism, English, development, Novels etc.***INTRODUCTION**

English literary production can be considered in two phases: the first period is from 1901 to 1939, from the death of Queen Victoria to the beginning of the Second World War. Second period after 1939. The present article generally reviews English literature up to 1950. Ronald Bennett (1867–1931), John Galsworthy (1867–1933), H. G. Wells (1866–1946) was a novelist who dramatized the emotions of individuals against a broad social background. While Bennett embodied regionalism, Galsworthy criticized the power-poor tendencies of the middle classes in the Forsyth Saga novel series. Wells, in his long literary career, portrayed existing and potential social life based on rationalism, scientism and socialist outlook. It was the belief that it was possible to improve human nature. In the same context, Joseph Conrad (1857–1924) should also be mentioned. His novels of sea adventure carry on the tradition of Stevenson and Kipling. Conrad, a native Polish native speaker, has mastered the English language and expanded the field of English fiction. Its characters and events are drawn from reality; but while appearing in the novels, they have got a romanticist shade. Although the tendency to sing about imperialism and its sweetness was seen in poets like Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936) and William Ernest Henley (1849–1903), the tendency to understand other areas and cultures and include them in art, a kind of sympathy and intimacy with the individual etc. The qualities can be seen in Kipling's literature. Such qualities helped English literature to transcend narrow national boundaries. Literature began to

be influenced by American culture, as well as the culture of India and other eastern countries. With the aim of creating interest in poetry among the readers, some poets together published a collection called Georgian Poetry at the end of 1912. A total of five such collections were published till 1922. It included poems by forty poets. Most of them later became well known.

MODERNISM AND NOVELS:

In the new social welfare system, rights based on old cultural and economic traditions gradually disappeared and social class as a major theme disappeared from literature. By the 1940s, the intelligentsia's fascination with communism was almost a thing of the past. His vision turned to personal, moral or religious questions. In an ambiguous form, the origin of religious fervor appeared in literature. The ideas of man's (Adam's) first sin of disobeying God's commandment and his later depravity came forward. The atomic bomb dropped in 1945 was a huge, shocking event; but its destructive power was so immense, that its intensity was not felt in personal life. The ethics of scientists became the subject of a serious literature; but it could not create a great work of art. With the loss of trust in any organized system, the individual mind itself began to be more carefully understood and churned out. After the Second World War, England once again adopted a policy of separatism in the political sphere and thus the value of tradition also increased in the literary sphere. The intellectual class in England during this period was no longer as rebellious as before. The role of the novel as an instrument of social reform was disappearing during this period. The loneliness of personal life and the play of passions were the main themes of the new novel. There are two aspects to this subject, one is moral and the other is psychological. Ethically, these two aspects are the search for what are the criteria for evaluating the experience in life and psychologically, what is the nature of consciousness and its relationship with the flow of time. When the technique of word flow created for these discoveries became poetic, it became an independent value of novel writing. The modern novelist has no moral role left in his attempt to give a psychological explanation of all events and motivations. Hence his works lack the dignity of meaningful human endeavor or the depth of genuine tragedy. Personal life cannot be evaluated in it. A moment of sensation feels so real while living. The meaning of literature is to see the infinity of these sensations with the help of innumerable expressions, rhythms and images of language. This tendency is seen not only in English novels, but also in American and European novels of this period.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND MODERNISM:

After the First World War poetry full of bitter satire was produced, which was not the case after the Second World War. Poems were written that were incessant self-exploration. It was suspected that this was not the beginning of a new aestheticism. Dylan Thomas (1914–1953) and George Barker (1913) are representative poets of more recent times. The form of Tomas's poetry is a celebration of the continuous flow of life and creative power. His poetry does not always have meaning; but the vibration of its content is felt. Barker's poetry is a direct exploration of the living conditions of the new generation. Eliot's influence did not fade with the poetry of David Gascoigne. The intellectual boldness and discipline of his poetry was not diluted by the emotionalism of the new poets. These poets did not turn back to Shelley and Tennyson. However, the spirit in the poetry field has faded away, and it has appeared that it has been buried under the burden of contemplation and introspection. The poetic dramas of the dramatists brought about an important change. Yeats's plays were influenced by Japanese No drama. With the help of dance, sculpture, realism, poetic imagery and folk language, he tried to create a composite form of theatre. Eliot used the religious festival as a basis for his play *Murder in the Cathedral* (1935). He created an effective solemn atmosphere through prayer-like team speeches and the slow rhythm of the prose.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND NOVELS:

From the seventh century to the twentieth century, English literature has come a long way in a long period of thirteen hundred years. In this literature which originally brought Germanic inspiration,

Latin, Greek, French, Italian etc. Literature in European languages also had an influence. From some he took inspiration, from some he took literary form, from some he took thought and became an important part of European literature. As the English society became stronger and prosperous in the face of political, social, economic, religious events, revolutions, its trade, industries and political power expanded, so the vigor and richness of English literature also increased. The English language and English literature influenced a large part of the world. He inspired and contributed to the growth of the languages and literature of many nations, and to the new tendencies among them. Some forms of English literature have seen better days, sometimes less, but they have continued to flow and have retained certain characteristics through all the transitions. Among them may be mentioned contemplativeness, love of nature as well as of home and country, a certain indifference to the appearance of design.

CONCLUSION:

From the seventh century to the twentieth century. English literature has come a long way in a long period of thirteen hundred years. In this literature which originally brought Germanic inspiration, Latin, Greek, French, Italian etc. Literature in European languages also had an influence. From some he took inspiration, from some he took literary form, from some he took thought and became an important part of European literature. As the English society became stronger, prospered in the face of political, social, economic, religious developments, revolutions, its trade, industries, political power expanded; similarly, the vigor and richness of English literature also increased. The English language and English literature influenced a large part of the world. He inspired and contributed to the growth of the languages and literature of many nations, and to the new tendencies among them. Certain forms of English literature sometimes met with more favorable days, and sometimes less favourably; But their flow continued and some of their characteristics persisted through all transitions. Among them may be mentioned contemplativeness, love of nature as well as of home and country, and a certain indifference to the appearance of design.

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