

**Reflection Of Indian English And Philosophy In Writings Of R.K Narayan
In English Literature**

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Abstract:

Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami, a well-known South Indian writer, creator of a fictional town 'Malgudi' developed a sense of interest among middle-class people in India to read short stories in English. He is the spell caster of encompassing Indianism into English literature through his writings. This celebrated Indian novelist brought an aroma of Southern Indian Coffee into English and indianized it through his fictional stories which connect with real time situations of a common Indian. This distinguished writer captivated readers through his meticulous mastery over foreign language on Indian soil. His short stories are the best paradigm to understand Indian English that is entangled with beliefs, traditions, culture to an extent superstitions existed in the routes of Indian lives. Contrast between the lives of Western and Indians' lives in various aspects are illustrated through his short stories and novels. The present paper tries to highlight Indianized contexts into English literature by this outstanding writer. It also attempts to show how characters in the short stories of Narayan are related to Karmic philosophy.

Key words: *Karmic philosophy, meticulous writing, Malgudi, Indian novelist, fictional stories, foreign language, Indianism, English literature and southern India.*

Introduction

R.K Narayan, one of the best Indian authors of this generation writing in English. His graceful writings into English reflecting Indianism brought him to a pinnacle in the world of Literature.

Vidya Dadati Vinayam

Vinaya Dadati Patratam

Dhanaat Dharmam Tatsukam

The above Sanskrit sloka is meant as Knowledge enhances Discipline, From Discipline one gets worthiness, From Wealth Good Deeds and that approaches Joy. It can be exactly attributed to this eminent Indian English writer as he led his life in such divine way. He was born on 10th October 1906 in Madras and brought up mostly by his grandmother who used to tell him mythological stories in his childhood helped him later to become a master story teller. Some of his short stories are taken that represent Indianism and philosophical writing imbibed in Indians.

One of his short stories 'A Tiger comes to Town' makes readers realize how human's consciousness differed with the feeling of a Tiger which assumed that the later were Strong and Fearless. Narayan proved that the tiger never lost its control though the power was shifted from mankind to this wild beast in this story. The mankind damaged at the market rather than a tiger supposed to do by its nature.

The story "House Opposite" is extracted from a collection of 'Under a Banyan Tree' by Narayan. A hermit was attracted by a woman opposite his house whom he constantly judged her by the men come to her on a daily basis and he judged even men too in a negative way. He was distracted, discomforted and deviated from meditation by this deed. Ultimately, the woman offered food to him while he was leaving the place. He was astonished by her pious nature. Narayan expressed that the hermit patience and misunderstood circumstances occurred around her as well the Karma which she was bounded to. If the hermit had learnt to accept how others live their lives and would not have judged them. If so, it would help him to connect with God easily.

Another story from R.K Narayan is 'A Snake in the Grass' denotes the theme of responsibility, fear and tradition. Servant Dasa was given a responsibility of catching the snake which entered into overgrown garden. It was happened due to his laziness and irresponsibility he showed towards cutting grass every day. It was taken as an advantage and alleviated in mother. She thought that it was entered as a vow of Abhisheka was not fulfilled for Lord Subramanya it reflected in this way. A beggar who came there for alms also alleviated mother and benefited a coin. A snake charmer entered into the scene traditionally spoke the same in spite of catching it. Everyone in the house recognized Dasa's laziness but couldn't take decision of removing him from his job.

In another story 'Nitya', Narayan highlights traditional rituals that are followed in India and he introduced such rituals and customs through English to the world. Nitya , a young boy who was selfish, carved for independence disobeyed his parents wish which was a vow they promised to God in his childhood. They wanted to fulfill it by taking him to temple and get his head shaved. It is seriously condemned by Nitya and he did not want to be pointed out with tonsured head among his friends as he felt it would degrade his charm.

He left the temple when his parents had taken him. They couldn't stop him leaving the temple. They could understand that he was grown up and like to respect his individuality rather than considering their efforts in bringing him up with great pain. Surprisingly, Nitya stopped as he had to get money from his parents to go by bus yet he felt that he was independent. Basically he was a non-believer of religion. The story mirrored an ignorance and selfishness of a young boy towards his parents.

Narayan's another story from the collection of "Under the Banyan Tree and other collection of stories" 'A Hero', narrates male domination at home and how members in the home follow him irrespective of good and bad decision. In this way, Swami was ordered by his father to sleep in his office room instead of with his grandmother. It was difficult for Swami and tried to escape from it in many possible ways but his attempts were gone into vain

besides, his father restricted his mother and grandmother not to support him. Fortunately, Swami bit the burglar's leg who entered into his father's room. Then he was called as a hero by everyone still he wanted to sleep with his grandmother and did not behave like a grown up. It left readers that Swami was still a boy in his mother's and grandmother's care.

Narayan expresses the theme of loneliness, memories grief through "A Shadow" story extracted from *Malgudi Days*. This story melts hearts of the readers as anyone easily connects to his narration. Sambu and his mother struggle a lot as Sambu's father's sudden demise. Sambu used to go to theater to watch his father's last movie which he acted. He got connected mentally with his father and thought he was alive. He conveyed the same to his friends who did not receive him properly. When it was the last day of the movie playing in the theatre Sambu brought his mother with great compulsion to theater where she fainted after seeing her husband on the screen. Sambu was scared of this unexpected situation and cried for both his mother's condition as well realized that it was his connection only with screen in cinema but his father left them permanently. It mirrored pathetic conditions of a single woman with a boy who lost breadwinner of the family and their emotions entangled with him.

'The Missing Mail' from short stories collection of 'Malgudi Days' narrates the theme of tradition, desperation, honesty and humanity. It is usually the burden of the parents in India to seek a bridegroom for young girls are not allowed to choose their husband. This story illustrates tradition and culture in India about marriage system. Kamakshi's father tries hard to seek a good husband for her. He had to face innumerable struggles. In the same village, Thanappa, a post man who was named as nose in other way used to help people around him and console them to his possible extents whoever hadn't received letters but they expected so. He hadn't intentionally delivered a mail to Ramanujan that carried his uncle's demise. It was done by Thanappa as it was Kamakshi's marriage. It is obvious that he would have stopped marriage if the mail were delivered by him. Consequently, he had to bear anger of Ramanujan for his grief of keeping him dark about his uncle's death. Though it was violation of his duty simultaneously it was difficult to punish such good natured person. After all human are prone to commit mistakes.

The story of 'In Half a Rupee' from 'Under the Banyan Tree and other stories' the writer explored the theme of greediness and persistence. This story narrates the situation of Indian economy where food and control was in vague. Many of the people who used to run departmental or grocery stores left their business and entered into different fields. Subbaiah was the owner of a grocery shop which was owned by his father, early days of this food and price control crisis he thought of giving up his profession. But his father didn't agree. He used to maintain standard price though it wasn't same in other shops. He was obstinate regarding price and food. Due to his lust for wealth and become rich he turned as persistent fellow. He applied even the same strategy to his own family. Earning money in any means and ways became his motto. He argued for eight annas with customer ultimately it ruined him.

Narayan's another story 'In God and the cobbler' from 'Malgudi Days collection of stories', he connects readers with the themes of endurance, discontent, isolation and disillusion. Hippiie was a former pilot who came to India in search of inner peace as he regretted of his past being a pilot bombing on Vietnam during War. He met a cobbler for clarifying his spiritual questions as he felt he was content with what he earned and his profession. On the other side cobbler also had same guilt of his past. He thought that God hadn't opened his eyes to bless him yet he believed in God and used to sit outside of the temple and repair shoes. He still thought that his future would be good without much difficulties he would run his family by the grace of God. Throughout the story the cobbler was very honest whereas hippie followed others path to attain peace. The writer suggested that he would follow his own path rather than stepping into others shoes and not to let his past dictate his present and future.

Conclusion

Writings of Narayan always express themes of honest, belief, tradition, culture, relations that are sensitively having bond with society especially. His writings have made Western world to learn Indian culture which is a part and parcel of life where it is not differed from their lives separately. Many words that represent celebrations or customs in India are truly brought into English by this eminent writer. Every short story that is briefly analyzed above reflects conditions of those days in India and in Western world. It also represents philosophical aspects of human life which generally Indians accept as it is the way of life they should accept and lead the future connects to present.

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