ABSTRACT

The first chapter, *Introduction* deals with the background of Indian English Novel. It traces the development of Indian English Fiction so as to put this thesis in proper perspective. An Indian English novel always has given conscious voice to the suffering section of the society. In this chapter an attempt is made to make a survey of the contribution of Indian English novelist to make this genre rich in quality and quantity. The chapter focuses on how Indian writers have bought name and fame to Indian English novels. It focuses on the contribution of Mulk Raj Anand, Rohinton Mistry, Arundhati Roy and Manju Kapur have given cognizant voice to the marginalized section of the society.

The second chapter *Review of Literature* deals with the definition, background and survey of marginality. Indian English novelists are conscious and had given cognizant voice to the voiceless section of the society. It also covers voices of the marginalized in Indian English novels. The chapter gives an account of earlier work on marginality, in the works of Mulk Raj Anand, Rohinton Mistry, Arundhati Roy and Manju Kapur and other writer’s related topics.

The third chapter is *Voices of the Marginalized in Mulk Raj Anand’s Untouchable*. Anand and some other novelist had tried to touch this issue of untouchability. Mulk Raj Anand is called as the champion of the downtrodden. This chapter deals with how Mulk Raj Anand tried to give cognizant voice to the untouchables in the novel. By giving an account of the central character of the novel Untouchable the author had exposed the misery of the untouchables. It is an effort to see towards the problem of untouchability and untouchable from sensitive point of view.

The fourth chapter, *Voices of the Marginalized in Rohinton Mistry’s Such a Long Journey* is about the problem of religious marginality. The chapter covers the problems, insecurity, and fear of minority communities in India. The Christians, Parsi, Sikh, Muslims and Buddhist are minorities in India. The racist and political parties are
not serious about the problems of minorities. The chapter covers how the writer had given voice to the marginal Parsi community. In the novel whole community is functioning as the protagonist of the novel.

The fifth chapter, *Voices of the marginalized in Arundhati Roy’s The God of Small Things* gives an account of the troubles of untouchables and women. Discrimination on the basis of caste and gender is severe problem in India. The females and untouchables are ill-treated in India. They are deprived from the legal right. The writer had given realistic account of the untold suffering of untouchables and female characters. The chapter explores how the novel is an effort to give voice to suffering section of the society.

The sixth chapter *Voices of the Marginalized in Manju Kapur Difficult Daughters* portrays the condition of women. Attempt is made to see how the writer tries to give voice to the female who occupy the fifty percent section of the society. The women presented in the novels are different from one another. There are traditional, rebellious and modern independent women in the society. The writer focuses when women want to act how the society responds them negatively. The novelist handles the current issues of modern women in the novels.

The concluding chapter, *Conclusion* takes into account the conclusions drawn. The chapter records the different attitude of the writer towards the voiceless and their sufferings. Finally, findings and some more possibilities of further research are given.