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CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

A literature review is a text written by someone to consider the critical points of current knowledge which includes substantive findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Literature reviews are secondary sources, and do not report any new or original experimental work. Literature review can be construed as a review of an abstract accomplishment.

A literature review most often associated with academic-oriented literature, such as a thesis, a literature review usually precedes a research proposal and results section. Its main goals are to situate the current study within the body of literature and to provide context for the particular reader. The review of relevant literature is nearly always a standard chapter of a thesis or dissertation. The review forms an important chapter in a thesis where its purpose is to provide the background to and justification for the research undertaken. Journal articles, books, conference proceedings, government/corporate reports, newspapers, theses and dissertations can be the sources
for writing literature review. In my research journal articles and books are referred to strengthen the research.

### 2.2 Journals and Articles

Adhikari, Kousik\(^1\) has published a paper under the title “The Presentation of Death and Woman: A Critical Study of R.K. Narayan's The Man Eater of Malgudi”. The present paper focuses on Narayan’s novel The Man Eater of Malgudi in which the role of death and woman is narrated. Narayan is not interested to teach and preach his readers because he believes in art for art sake doctrine. Most of his novels are set in his imaginary town Malgudi. The Man Eater of Malgudi always yields multiple layers of meaning if the readers are not confused by the sparkling of its comedy and zesty story elements. This novel is the story of a man's (Vasu) pursuit after death and Narayan depicts how Natraj, the prototype of Shiva with the help of Rangi, the dancing woman, representing Mohini, enacted the mythical story of modern Bhasmasura (Vasu). The philosophical principle of Sankhya Yoga representing woman as the power behind creation plays its role in the depiction of the characters and incidents, where death and woman unites themselves to present the structure of the novel.

Alloway, Tracy Packiam, Gathercole, Susan Elizabeth, Adams, Anne-Marie and Willis, Catherine\(^2\) have prepared a research paper on “Working Memory Abilities in Children with Special Educational Needs”. The present paper investigates the distinctive working memory profiles of children with learning difficulties. A sample of 64 children aged 7 to 11 years with recognised special educational needs at different stages participated in this study. They were tested on measures of the central executive, phonological loop and visuospatial skills. The children in all three special needs subgroups performed below the expected attainment levels for their age in central executive and visuospatial tasks, but not in measures of the phonological loop.

Ambion, Larry Javier\(^3\) has issued a research paper under the title “A Comparative Analysis of Fictional Writings”. The current paper presents an analysis of the fictional writings of two Asian countries India and Philippine. The study inspects key Indian short stories side by side with Philippine modernist writings. Through this comparative study, it reveals the manner in which several Indian and
Philippine writers have taken full benefit of the experimentation that modernism offers to undertake their own crisis of culture. The most significant commonality of the Indian and the Philippine literature is that both reflect the long, hard, colourful history of their respective country.

_Ashalata, Raman_⁴ has presented a paper on ‘Depiction of Childhood in R.K. Narayan’s Novels’. The author discusses that inspite of the fear of bodily punishments and the drudgery of going to school everyday, childhood is a period of swaddling numbness of our sensations. Narayan feels that we should not forget that grand period of childhood. The childhood for him is a brief moment of morning. Narayan has made use of rich raw material for the portrayal of children: (a) reminiscences of his own childhood days (b) the experience he gathered from the community and (c) his observation of his daughter’s behaviour.

_Bandopant B., Chincholkar⁵_ has published a paper titled as “A Critical Study of the Short Stories by Mulkraj Anand and R. K. Narayan”. The present paper has been attempted to discover the ethos of Indian village and town life in the short stories, by Mulk Raj Anand and R.K. Narayan. The paper mainly focuses on the depiction of family and its setting with Indian culture and further tries to show how injustice, exploitation, untouchability, inequalities, class conflicts are the features that run through all their writings to demonstrate two cordial qualities, one is humanity and the other is their gentle irony.

_Bhat, Priyamvada Dinesh⁶_ has published a research paper on “Portrayal of Child in Swami and Friend”. She has discussed that R.K. Narayan’s psychological insight into child’s nature is the secret behind his successful depiction of child’s ‘Rainbow World’. In his very first novel Swami and Friends the rainbow world of children is decorated through many colours and shades. The most patent thing is that while entering the world of Swami and his friends the reader forgets his age and starts sharing Swami’s experiences. Her paper tries to show how beautifully R.K. Narayan has painted the rainbow world of child in Swami and Friends.

_Chakraborty, Arup Ratan⁷_ has published a research paper on “Socio Cultural Milieu of R.K. Narayan's 'Malgudi': Screen Adaptations in Swami and Friends and Guide”. The fictional South Indian town of Malgudi is the setting for almost all of R.K. Narayan's stories and novels which was first introduced in Swami
and Friends (1935). He narrates his fictional world of Malgudi as a basically Indian society or town. Guide (1965), a Hindi movie starring Dev Anand and Malgudi Days, directed by Shankar Nag are the two of Narayan's best known screen adaptations which was first telecast in 1987 on Doordarshan. Swami and Friends is also a part of that television series. This paper is an attempt to compare the socio cultural environment of these screen adaptations with the novels. Swami and Friends is the novel of ten year old Swaminathan. He is a boy of full of innocence, wonder, and mischief and his experiences of growing up at Malgudi. Dev Anand's Guide, based on The Guide (1958), is a romanticized version of the original story and in the film the south Indian town of Malgudi is changed into a city of Rajasthan. Narayan was happy to see the T.V. serial but was not happy with the Hindi film Guide but later he accepted the changes of the film from the main novel.

Dalal, Dr. Rita and Mehta, Nidhi have presented an article named “R. K. Narayan's Moral Vision with Special Reference to The Guide”. The present paper evaluates R.K. Narayan as a moralist. Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R. K. Narayan have created a path of and for the Indo English novels. The three were the unique personalities of their generations who have enriched the Indo English literature. R.K. Narayan keenly observes the society and presents his observation through his literary works. The present paper focuses on his novel The Guide which was adopted for the Hindi film Guide in which Dev Anand performed as a hero and made the film earned success. The current paper discusses how Narayan presents the characters of Raju and Rosie to bring home the point that criminality never pays.

Dar, Showkat Hussain has presented article on “R.K. Narayan: The Grand Old Man of Indian Fiction”. The present article deals with the Narayan’s contributions to Indo English literature. R. K. Narayan is one of the leading figures in Indo-Anglian fiction and a pure artist. He is the only major writer in Indo-Anglian fiction who is free from didacticism. He is neither a spiritualist nor a social reformer nor a pure writer of comedies. He is an observer of life as it appears to him. His works are neither purely tragic nor purely comic. It is the mixture of the two genres. He believes in domestic harmony and peaceful relations.
Dash, Bibhudatta\textsuperscript{10} has published an article titled as “Travelling through Cultural Spaces: R.K. Narayan – the Indian Vs the Writer in My Dateless Diary: an American Journey” In the present paper the scholar evaluates R.K. Narayan as a novelist. In many novels Narayan talks about America and Americans. How Narayan has depicted the American culture and society in his novels. Narayan tries to differentiate two cultures American and Indian through his characters in his novels.

Dash, Rajendra Kumar and Panda, Namita\textsuperscript{11} have jointly presented a paper titled as “Hiding in the Light: R.K. Narayan as a Feminist Novelist”. R.K. Narayan is considered as the pre and post independence Indo English novelist. Most of his writings set in his imaginative South Indian town called Malgudi. He portrays all types of middle class characters. He dives deep into his characters and presents them before his readers. R. K. Narayan depicts with equal ease both the genders male and female. If varieties of male characters please him with their peculiarities, his female characters are never inferior to any. However, many critics do not consider Narayan as a feminist novelist. Narayan’s female characters are typical Indian woman who care her husband, her children, runs all the errands and perform all her responsibilities of the family. The present paper is an attempt to evaluate Narayan as a feminist novelist.

Dastmard, Farzaneh, Razmjoo, Tooran and Salehi, Vali\textsuperscript{12} have published a paper under the title “The Relationship between Psychology and Literature”. They have discussed in their research paper that the relation between psychology and literature is a bilateral relation. Human’s soul makes the literature and literature nourishes human’s soul. Literature and psychology both, pay attention to fancy, thinks, feelings sensations and soul psychical issues. Past writers and poets by detecting “unwilling conscience” psychical unwilling and reflecting many of psychical contention had found the meaning of this problem in their works.

Dharmadhikari, Prashant\textsuperscript{13} has presented a paper under the title “Myth, Memory and History: Finding Equilibrium in R.K. Narayan” The current paper is an effort to find the elements of myth, history and memory in the works of R. K. Narayan. Narayan ruminated and translated the Indian epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. R. K. Narayan has used multiple myths and tales of these classics in many of his novels. In The Guide (1958) he uses myth of Valmiki where the
protagonist of novel Raju transformed into a Sage from an ordinary man. He explored the tale of Bhasmasura in *The Man Eater of Malgudi* (1969) and used the Savitri Satyavan story in *The English Teacher* (1945).

Dieter, Riemenschneider\(^ {14} \) has issued a paper on “The Train Has Moved On: R.K. Narayan’s *The Guide* and Literary History”. R.K. Narayan’s fourteen novels have established him as the most famous of the three founding fathers of the modern Indian novel in English. *The Guide* (1958) is Narayan’s most popular novel. The present paper is an attempt to study *The Guide* as the late colonial novel.

Grishma Manikrao, Khobragade\(^ {15} \) has published an article under the title of “The Bonds of Matrimony and Portrayal of Its Heroine in The Major Novels of R. K. Narayan”. R.K. Narayan is a traditionalist in his characterizations. He does not draw his heroines as astonishing women. He is not preoccupied with religion nor does he draw his women as being product of the middle age. His heroines are typically Indian and are drawn with the depth. No two women characters are alike yet are finds in their characters. He tells the story as a distant observer and leaves the interpretation to the readers.

Gunasekaran, S.\(^ {16} \) has also presented a paper on “R. K. Narayan’s Humour in ‘Swami and Friends’”. In paper he utters that the humour of situation and character represent the higher forms of humour. R.K. Narayan has written stories in which humour arises out of situation or character or stories in which situation and character combine to produce the humorous effect.

Gunasekaran, S.\(^ {17} \) has published a paper on “The Comic Vision in the Stories and Sketches of R. K. Narayan” in which author has discussed about R. K. Narayan and short stories, humour in short stories, irony, satire and other effects, humour based on the observation of people, sarcastic complications, the judge and the crime.

Janrao Nikam, Dr. Madhukar\(^ {18} \) has presented a research paper called “R.K. Narayan as a Post-Colonial Novelist” The present paper is an attempt to evaluate R.K. Narayan as a post colonial novelist. Narayan differs from other colonial and post colonial writers. Narayan protagonists are mostly Brahmans who present colonialism. Narayan has depicted the clash of both the colonial and the post colonial. Malgudians, an external phenomenon are the example of colonialism.
Jaya, Parveen, J. has published a paper on “Laxmi Vs Daisy: Portrayal of Cultural Clash in R. K. Narayan’s The Painter of Signs”. The present paper focuses on the cultural clashes among the characters of the novel. The novel is full of the atmosphere of orthodox middle class life and society. The Painter of Signs moves around three characters; Raman, his aunt Laxmi and Daisy. Raman is a young painter who designs signboards for businessmen and traders in the town Malgudi. The cultural clash is depicted among the characters of the novel which is well discussed in the present paper.

Jitender Kumar has published a research paper on “R.K. Narayan: A Typical Craftsman”. The present paper deals with R.K. Narayan’s craftsmanship. The paper researcher talks how Narayan has created an imaginary place Malgudi in his works. And most of the novels and stories take place in this location. Narayan portrays the Indian society scenario through his works on the land of Malgudi. Narayan's craftsmanship lies not only in the conservative life of Malgudi but also in the leaving attention he devotes to building up a real picture of Malgudi and its inhabitants. Malgudi is his greatest Character with its Mempi Hills, tiger haunted jungles, Natraj Printing shop, Jagan's sweet emporium, Johansian Character's like Mr. Sampath and Natraj. Narayan finds bounty of comedy in the normal life of Malgudi.

Kachroo, Kanika has presented a research paper on “Contribution of R.K. Narayan to the World of Indian English Novel” in which she has discussed about the literary outputs of Narayan. She also talks about the life and struggles of Narayan.

Karmakar, Debabrata has presented under the title “Gandhi as Mahatma” in the Gandhian Novels of R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand & Raja Rao”. The current paper is an attempt to explore the myths about Gandhi circulated among common people of India. The novels are Untouchable by Mulk Raj Anand, Waiting for the Mahatma by R.K. Narayan and Kanthapura by Raja Rao are selected in the present paper. In these novels three novelist have presented Gandhian philosophy and doctrine through their characters.

M., Sudha has presented a paper titled as “Gandhiji’s Vision Exhibited in The Novels of R.K. Narayan”. Narayan was much influenced by the Gandhian philosophy so in his most of novel he presents Gandhian philosophy directly or indirectly. Some characters like Jagan, Bharati, Sriram etc. exhibit the Gandhian ideas
and philosophy. Truth and non violence are the main principle of Gandhiji he not only struggled for India's freedom but also taught the Indians to love one another. In this principle of non-violence Gandhiji introduces technique of resistance to evil and untruth. Gandhiji was opposed to sin and evil. At any how the characters of the novels of Narayan explore Gandhiji himself or his views. *Waiting for Mahatma* (1955) is a novel in which Gandhiji himself is a character of the novel. The other famous novels of R.K. Narayan were *Swami and Friends* (1935), *The Bachelor of Arts* (1937), *The English Teacher* (1945) and *The Vendor of Sweets* (1967). All these novels are set in Narayan's imaginary town, called Malgudi. The current paper analyses the novels of R.K. Narayan on this backdrop and it concludes that Narayan’s novels serve as a landscape for the future generation, to know Gandhi as a whole.

**Machhar, Kalpesh V.**\(^{24}\) has presented a research paper On “R.K. Narayan’s *The Guide*: A Study in the Clash between Tradition and Unconventionality”. In the present paper researcher discusses about R.K. Narayan’s *The Guide*. *The Guide* presents a conflict between tradition and unconventionality. Raju, Rosie and Marco lead untraditional life but at the end they find fulfillment in tradition. Raju plays the role of a saint, Rosie becomes a traditional Bharat Natyam dancer and Marco finds fulfillment in rediscovering the glory of ancient Indian art and culture. Raju’s mother, his uncle and Velan are the representatives of tradition.

**Mohan, Yogesh Singh**\(^{25}\) has presented a paper on “The Mad Woman in R.K. Narayan’s *The Dark Room*”. In *The Dark Room*, Narayan introduces Savitri, the reincarnation of mythical goddess who would do all she can, even make a dwarf of herself to establish the well being of her husband and family quite in contrast with Kamala Das also known as Surayya’s protagonist who refuses to be confined by the domesticity and rebels in whatever way she can. And when she tries to stand against her husband’s wickedness, she is labeled as a thankless creature. Ramani, the husband cannot make himself believe that this woman who always remained at his back and call, who was his ‘subject’ can challenge his might! The predicament of Savitri’s revolt is a foregone conclusion in the novel as she is shown as an ideal Indian woman, ideal enough to fail the reality test the world outside the four walls of domesticity entrusts on her. The novel concludes in a style not so optimistic.
Narsingrao, Molwane Sharda has presented a paper on “The Family Relationships in R.K. Narayan’s Novels”. The Paper is an attempt to discuss the critical study of R. K. Narayan’s novels in the context of the family relationships. The family relationship in R.K. Narayan’s novels depend upon time, situation, circumstances and the temperament of the characters and are sometimes happy or at other unpleasant, but show the vitality and vivacity of full blooded life.

Negar, Seifzadeh and Yadava, B. Raju have presented a paper titled as “Narrative Technique And Voice Appropriation In Selected Modern Indian English Fiction”. The present paper focuses on the modern English novels, written by Indo English novelists. Its aim is to study and examine the problem of speaking or writing about other cultures of minority groups of society. The Dark Room (1938) of R.K. Narayan, Untouchable (1935) by Mulk Raj Anand, That Long Silence (1989) by Shashi Deshpande, The God of Small Things (1997) by Arundhati Roy these four novels are selected to be discussed in the present paper.

Parmar, Vishal G. has published a research paper on “Psycho-analysis of the Character of Chandran in R.K. Narayan’s The Bachelor of Art”. The present paper seeks to study Psycho analysis of the character of Chandran in R.K. Narayan’s The Bachelor of Arts. A young character named Chandran who has been trapped and pinned by the attraction and compelling charm of the beauty of the girl Malathi and has become the victim of obsession or a temporary love. He could not resolve his own path of life and is seen as influenced strongly by the surrounding striking environment and people. This paper also attempts to discover the protagonist’s a series of personalities developed during the course of the novel from a simple graduate student of Albert College to a matured person who runs his newspaper agency named Daily Messenger on his own legs.

Phaniraja Kumar, A. and Satyanarayana, P. have presented paper titled as “R.K. Narayan As a Non-Fictional Essayist”. The paper presents R. K. Narayan as a prolific writer of personal essays. They are pragmatic with humour, reality and irony. They were written at different periods and stages of his life. The most remarkable among these essays are A Writer’s Nightmare, The Reluctant Guru and Next Sunday. The scope for such a masterpiece is unlimited. The mood may by sombre, amusing or ironic and the theme may be varied. He undertakes subjects such
as Coffee, Umbrellas, Teachers, Week papers, foreign trips etc. All reveal the very spirit of India.

**Phaniraja Kumar, A.**\(^{30}\) has published a paper on “R. K. Narayan as a Pragmatic Essayist” in which he discussed about Narayan and tries to evaluate Narayan as a pragmatic essayist. He is primarily preoccupied with man’s filling of the life role entrusted to him by custom and milieu. This aspect is echoed in his Prose Writings like *Emerald Route, Mysore, Next Sunday, Reluctant Guru, My Days* and *My Dateless Dairy*. All are personal essays with Pragmatic values for R. K. Narayan’s readers.

**Phaniraja Kumar, A.**\(^{31}\) has presented a research paper on “R.K. Narayan’s *The Guide* Is a Story of Poly-Guide”. In this paper, author has taken the theme, Raju as a Poly guide Tourist guide, Rosie’s guide, Prisoners’ guide and finally a Spiritual guide. Railway Raju obtained the status of a saint, a martyr for the cause of the common people. Raju is the protolague of Narayan’s notion of human infallibility.

**Phaniraja Kumar, A.**\(^{32}\) has published a paper on “Romantic Irony in R.K. Narayan’s *The Painter of Signs*”. In the present paper with various angles the author tries to prove that the present novel is a cynical, bitter sweet theme, set in R.K. Narayan’s fictional town of Malgudi.

**Pradnya, Ghorpade**\(^{33}\) has presented paper on “R. K. Narayan’s Art of Characterization in the Novel *The Financial Exp'*. The paper presents that the characterization of *The Financial Expert* (Margayya) makes the novel a work of art, in which the novelist has demonstrated the value of money for modern life. Characters of R.K. Narayan are typically Malgudian, rooted in the age old local traditions and they extremely belong to Malgudi in every sense. Through Margayya, Narayan has represented the dishonest money lenders and cunning people of the society. Here, we find Narayan's deeper view of social realism.

**Priyanka**\(^{34}\) has published a research paper called “Conflict between Good and Evil in R.K. Narayan’s *The Man Eater of Malgudi*”. R.K. Narayan achieves a prominent position in the history of Indo English literature. In his novel, *The Man Eater of Malgudi*, Narayan, introduces the “demon” Vasu. Vasu is the slaughterer of animals, the supplier of carcasses, the enemy of Kumar, the Temple elephant and the
terror of all men. He is of blackness all compact, he nurtures with evil and he is the
prince of darkness. The miracle of Vasu’s death by his own hand is a foundation of
faith in the believers and Kumar is hale and vigorous again and Natraj slips back into
his old routine with great relief. The conflict between good and evil narrated in The
Man Eater of Malgudi.

Rajak, Kulbhushan and Chawdhry, Dr. Vinita Singh have presented a
dpaper on “Regional Voices in Thomas Hardy and R.K. Narayan”. Thomas Hardy was
a great regional novelist of England who has created the semi fictional province
named ‘Wessex’ through his novels and made his province immortal. Like Hardy,
R.K. Narayan was also a famous regional novelist of India who has also created the
entirely imaginative town called ‘Malgudi’. The present paper is an attempt compare
Narayan with Hardy.

Rajput, Vikrant has published a paper titled As “The Subalterns in the
Modern Transition of India: Starting the Discussion from R.K. Narayan’s Fictions”. This paper examines the subaltern groups in the modern transition of India. It starts
from the discussion on the representation of subaltern groups in R.K. Narayan’s
fictions. The subaltern groups are actually oppressed most in the modern transition of
India and the oppression is proved by the democratic system. This paper reveals a
myth that the postcolonial theory exaggerates the negative effect of colonial rule or
colonial culture upon the natives in postcolonial period. Thus, paper offers an excuse
for the inability of the nationalist’s government to solve the problems of their country.

Rakhi, K.R. has published a research paper on “R. K. Narayan's The Dark
Room - a Feminist Reading” in which the author talks about feminist movement in
India. The present paper analyses women's issues stated in the novel by the author
with the aid of psychological treatment of characters and sharp social criticism. The
paper is concluded by pointing out the timelessness of the predicament of women in
Indian society.

Rani, Manisha has written a research paper on “Human Relationships in
R.K. Narayan's Novels” in which she has focused on the human relationship which is
portrayed in the major novels of Narayan.
Sahoo, Sudarsan has presented a paper on “The Place and Importance of Malgudi in the novels of R.K. Narayan”. R.K. Narayan is a prolific Indian writer writing in English. His fictions are massively popular in India and abroad. Malgudi is the central focus of his imagination. This prominent place of the writer is the eternal source of the pleasures and sorrows of the characters of the novel. The writer has presented multitude sides of this imaginative location in almost all his novels. The characters presented in the fictions feel quite secured in the environment of Malgudi. Malgudi is really a dream for the readers.

Sarkar, Leena has prepared and presented a research paper on “R.K. Narayan’s The Guide: A Socio-Economic Discourse”. The paper examines the socio-economic problem of the novel The Guide by R.K. Narayan. The characters are situated against the milieu of Post Independence economic theories of India and analysed in the light of those theories. There is also a discussion of the effect of westernization and modernization and how the new trends, new ideologies, new culture, gradually transform the tranquil mindset of the protagonist, Raju. The paper tries to exalt human relationship, one of the essential characteristics of the novels of R.K. Narayan.

Siddiqui, Shakeba Jabeen has presented a research paper under the title “Socio-cultural Patterns of the Tamil Brahmin Community”. R.K. Narayan’s novels reflect the Indian traditions, customs and culture, particularly traditions of South India. The novelist’s milieu is Malgudi, an imaginary town of South India. Traditional impressions of typical Tamil Brahmin families, myths, status of Hindu gods and goddesses are apparent in R. K. Narayan’s novels and short stories. The protagonists of Narayan are linked to these traditions. There are infrequent glimpses of other Tamil cultural values, social norms, orthodoxies and superstitions, which are all well presented. The readers may find Malgudi connected between traditional and modern era.

Sinha, Kamaljeet has published a paper under the title “Restoration and Eradication: A Postcolonial Study in the Writings of R.K. Narayan and Kiran Desai”. Indo English literature has earned rich place in the world literature. Fiction, today is the most unique and effective form of literary species. Fiction has undeniably achieved a vital and important position in Indo-English Literature. The people were forced during the colonial period by the foreign people and the natives were kept humble and dominated and the colonizing states adopted deceitful methods whereas the postcolonial writers indicate difference in their representations of place, in nomenclature, and through the deployment of themes. The Indo English novelists like R.K. Narayan and Kiran Desai have presented the typical literary form and has obtained maturity and distinctive identity.

Sood, Vivek has published a research paper on “Growth of Indian English Writing: A Critical Study”. The current paper is an attempt to discuss growth of Indian English literature. Certain Indian writers began to use the English language as a medium of literary expression much before independence. Cavelly Venkata Boriah was the first and the foremost literary person who wrote in English. Perhaps a translated work, *Accounts of the Jains* (1809) is considered as the first published work in English. Prose was the form in which the first original writing in English was appeared. *A Defence of Hindu Theism* (1817) by Raja Rammohan Roy was the first essay written in English. The writers after Raja Rammohan Roy like Henry Louis Sarojini Naidu, Toru Dutt, Vivian Derozio, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and others who showed keen interest in English language. Most of these writers got their education abroad and their literary works were influenced by western ideas and philosophy. In their literary works the political and social environment was filled with highly patriotic sentiments. In the present paper the journey of growth and development of Indo English writing is discussed briefly.

Sristi, Parvathi Devi has published a paper titled as “The Journey from innocence to indomitability in *The Guide*”. It’s a most common trend that women have been constantly resorting to some form of repression either it may be physical, psychological or educational or societal. R.K. Narayan’s Rosie is an epitome of psychological or emotional repression by both her husband and Raju. Raju helps her at one stage and later exploited her. The current research paper highlights how a woman who doesn’t have any aristocratic knowledge about society and particularly
about men. She undergoes so many dilemmas in her life journey and how she becomes indomitable and perceptive by not relying either on her husband or her lover.

Sutariya, Chetankumar B. has published a paper under the title “A Study in Psychology of R. K. Narayan’s The Bachelor of Arts”. The present paper explains the term psychology and evaluates the characters of the novel psychologically. Chandran loves Malathi in the novel. His behaviour, actions and reactions are marked psychologically in the present paper. The current article reflects the orthodoxy of Indian society at first and secondly the nightmarish effect of traditional culture of India on human beings who are the ingral part of R. K. Narayan’s The Bachelor of Arts.

Tripathi, Dr. Jaya has published a paper titled as “A Study of Automatic Writing with Special Reference to R.K. Narayan’s The English Teacher” The English Teacher is an autobiographical novel which can be divided into three distinct parts. The first part deals with the description of Narayan’s wife and daughter, second part deals with the tragedy of his wife’s illness and her ultimate death and the third part deals with the Narayan’s communication with his dead wife through automatic writing and subsequent calmness and maturity that comes to him as a consequence of this transcendental experience. This paper is an attempt to discuss the novel as the automating writing.

Tripathy, Dr. Balabhadra has issued a paper titled as “The Mythic Structure of The Man Eater of Malgudi”. Narayan is a typical Indian writer who is interested in Indian myths and Sanskrit literature. His readings of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana enriched his Sanskrit knowledge and poured his knowledge of myths in his literary works. With these remarks one has to study R.K. Narayan’s The Man Eater of Malgudi as the novel with a distinct, sustained mythical structure.

Vaghela, B.M. has throws his lights on an article called “Marital Bliss, Desolation and Mystic Ecstasy in, The English Teacher.” The current article is an attempt to discuss how Narayan has explores the material bliss, desolation and mystic ecstasy in his novel The English Teacher. The English Teacher is an autobiographical novel which is based on his own marriage and the early death of his wife. The novel presents fulfilled union, psychically extended after the wife’s death and a period of desolation in between. It offers a note of spirituality in its own way. In the novel the
spirit of Susila becomes an embodiment of divine power which brings about a total transformation in the character of Krishna.

Wankhade, D.B.\textsuperscript{50} has presented a paper titled as “The Fragrance of Fancies and Facts Flourished in Indian Writing in English”. The scholar focuses on the Indo English literature and discusses the certain literary works. The Indian novelists encounter the problem of giving artistic expression to the effects of economic change. A complete and deep study brings forth a bare truth, narration, imitation, mingling, art and technique of English literature.

Zolfagharkhani, Moslem. and Akhgarandouz, Siranoush\textsuperscript{51} have published a research paper on “Power in R. K. Narayan’s Malgudi Days”. In this present paper they tried to focus on Foucauldian ‘Power’ and its scopes in the selected short stories of R.K. Narayan’s Malgudi Days (1982). To that end, Foucauldian ‘Hegemony’ and ‘Resistance to Power and Limits of Power’ are discussed in these selected short stories: A Willing Slave, The Blind Dog, Leela’s Friend, Forty Five a Month and Selvi. The study further shows the way the clusters in turn are related to each other and at the same time contribute to the Foucauldian concepts.

2.3 Books

Bhatnagar, M.K.\textsuperscript{52} has edited a book titled as “New Insights into The Novels of R. K. Narayan”. The present books contain eighteen articles written by various writers. All the articles deal with all most major works of R. K. Narayan.


Kuppuswamy, B.\textsuperscript{54} has published a book titled as “Child Behaviour and Development” in which there are fourteen chapters. He has discussed various stages of developments of the child and problems of different ages.
Ramteke, S.R. has published a book entitled as “R. K. Narayan and His Social Perspective” which contains four chapters namely; (1) Novels Evaluated, (2) Narayan’s Conception of Individual, (3) Narayan’s Conception of Society, and (4) Conclusion. The book bring out vividly Narayan’s attitude to life, his firm grip to Hindu ethos of which he is the product, and his failure to come out of it, though the West wind has blown much of its dust.

Sharma, Dr. R.N. has published a book titled as “Child Psychology”. In this book there are separate chapters which discuss about the different stages of development of child and the behaviour of the child.


Srinivasa Iyenar, K.S. has published a book, “Indian Writing in English”. The present book possesses twenty eight chapters. He has covered all most all the major and famous novelist and short stories writers of India.

Tandon, R.K. has published a book titled as Child Psychology which is divided in seven chapters namely; (1) Child Development, (2) Theories of Personality, (3) Infant’s Behaviour, (4) Childhood Mental Disorders, (5) Schizophrenia, (6) Autism and (7) Eating Disorders. All the chapters explain in detail.

2.4 Conclusion

The previous researches help to strengthen my research. These articles and books provide the new insight in my research. Through all these papers, articles and books it is said that there is a need to research in Narayan’s literary works in which he has reflected the psychology especially in his child characters and general psychology in adult characters.
References


56. Sharma, Dr. R.N. *Child Psychology*, Surjeet Publication, Delhi, 2011.

