



ANALYZING THE SOCIAL APPROACHES IN THE NOVELS OF R.K. NARAYAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyse the social approaches employed by renowned Indian author R.K. Narayan in his novels. R.K. Narayan is celebrated for his realistic portrayals of Indian society and his ability to capture the essence of human experiences within the context of a changing India. By examining the social aspects prevalent in his works, this analysis intends to shed light on Narayan's depiction of Indian society, its cultural dynamics, and its impact on individuals. The study begins with an exploration of the social structures depicted in Narayan's novels. It examines the traditional hierarchical systems, such as caste, class, and gender, which play significant roles in shaping the characters' lives and relationships. Through careful analysis of specific novels, such as "Swami and Friends," "The Guide," and "The Bachelor of Arts," this paper delves into the intricacies of these social structures and their influence on the characters' aspirations, choices, and struggles. Furthermore, this analysis examines the societal transformations occurring in Narayan's novels. It explores the clash between tradition and modernity, as characters navigate the changing landscape of post-independence India. Narayan's works often feature characters grappling with the influence of Western ideas, technological advancements, and the impact of urbanization on rural communities. The paper explores how these changes shape individual identities, interpersonal relationships, and societal norms.

Keywords:- R.K. Narayan, Novels, Social approaches, Social structures

INTRODUCTION

R.K. Narayan, one of India's most revered and influential writers, is renowned for his ability to capture the essence of Indian society through his novels. With a keen eye for detail and a

deep understanding of human nature, Narayan delves into the social dynamics of his characters, providing readers with a nuanced portrayal of Indian society during the mid-20th century. This paper aims to analyze the social approaches employed by Narayan in his novels, shedding light on the intricacies of Indian society, cultural transformations, and the experiences of marginalized individuals.

Narayan's works offer a vivid depiction of social structures prevalent in India. Caste, class, and gender form the foundations of these structures, influencing the characters' lives and relationships. By examining novels such as "Swami and Friends," "The Guide," and "The Bachelor of Arts," we can delve into the complexities of these social hierarchies and their impact on the characters' aspirations, choices, and struggles. Narayan skillfully portrays the tensions and constraints that arise from these structures, offering a glimpse into the challenges faced by individuals seeking to navigate and challenge societal norms. Narayan's novels provide insight into the societal transformations occurring in India during the post-independence era. The collision between tradition and modernity serves as a recurring theme in his works. Characters grapple with the influence of Western ideas, technological advancements, and the rapid urbanization of previously rural communities. By analyzing these dynamics, we can gain a deeper understanding of how individuals negotiate their identities and relationships amidst changing social landscapes. Narayan's keen observations and subtle critiques shed light on the tensions and complexities that arise during periods of societal transformation. In addition to exploring social structures and societal transformations, Narayan's novels shed light on the lives of marginalized communities in India. Lower castes, religious minorities, and women often face social inequalities and discrimination within the larger framework of Indian society. Through characters such as Raju in "The Guide" or Margayya in "The Financial Expert," Narayan illuminates the struggles, aspirations, and resilience of these marginalized individuals. By examining these portrayals, we can gain insights into the social challenges faced by marginalized communities during Narayan's time and understand his efforts to raise awareness and question existing social norms.(Paranjape, Makarand,2003)

About R.K. Narayan

Rasipuram Krishnaswami Narayan, popularly known as R.K. Narayan, was an esteemed Indian writer who made significant contributions to Indian literature in the 20th century. Born on October 10, 1906, in Madras (now Chennai), India, Narayan's works have garnered international acclaim for their insightful portrayal of Indian society, vivid characters, and subtle humour. Narayan's literary career began with the publication of his first novel, "Swami

and Friends," in 1935. This novel, set in the fictional town of Malgudi, introduced readers to the vibrant world Narayan would continue to explore in subsequent works. He went on to write numerous novels, including classics like "The Bachelor of Arts" (1937), "The English Teacher" (1945), and "The Guide" (1958), which remains one of his most celebrated works. His novels often revolve around ordinary individuals facing everyday challenges, offering readers a glimpse into the intricacies of Indian society and the human condition. Narayan's writing style is characterized by its simplicity, wit, and keen observation of human behavior. His narratives often blend humor and irony to highlight the absurdities of life, while maintaining a deep sense of empathy for his characters. Through his storytelling, Narayan captures the essence of Indian culture, traditions, and social dynamics, making his works universally relatable.

One of Narayan's remarkable achievements is his creation of the fictional town of Malgudi. Serving as a microcosm of India, Malgudi became the backdrop for many of his novels, short stories, and sketches. The town, though fictional, resonates with readers due to its authenticity and the familiarity of its characters and settings. Narayan's literary prowess garnered him numerous accolades throughout his career. In 1958, he was awarded the SahityaAkademi Award, one of India's highest literary honors, for "The Guide." He was also a recipient of the Padma Bhushan, India's third-highest civilian award, in 1964. Additionally, his works have been translated into several languages and adapted into films and television series, further cementing his legacy.(Narasimhaiah, C.D.,2003)

R.K. Narayan's contributions to Indian literature extend beyond his novels. He was also a prolific writer of short stories, essays, and non-fiction, showcasing his versatility and insightful commentary on various aspects of Indian society. His writings continue to be studied and appreciated by scholars, readers, and aspiring writers worldwide.

Narayan passed away on May 13, 2001, leaving behind a rich literary legacy that continues to captivate audiences and inspire future generations of writers. His works serve as windows into the complexities of Indian society, offering profound reflections on human nature, social structures, and the human quest for meaning and fulfillment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Kumar, M. S., & Rani, T. U. (2016) R. K. Narayan, one of the greatest Indian English writers and a world renowned literary figure of the twentieth century, is among the founding fathers of Indian English fiction. Along with Raja Rao and Mulk Raj Anand, he not only inaugurated the novel form in Indian English literature but also defined the area in which the Indian novel was to operate so far its theme and characterization are concerned. Each of these three

novelists — called the great trio - used his own version of English, freed from foggy taste of Britain, and transferred it to a new setting of brilliant light and purified heart. Among these Indian English writers R. K. Narayan is supreme and the best because his fiction reveals varied dimensions of Indian life, tradition and ethos depicted or represented through his unique individual talent.

Lata, P., KumaR, S. et al,(2012) It is evident that an adaptation can be original or unoriginal but its presence is inarguable. Therefore this study does not make an attempt to see why a novel is adapted for cinematic projection, but tries to assess how effectively the adaptation is done. It is clear that the investigation is biased by both the eye and the eyepiece. R.K. Narayan adopts the individual as his reference and looks inward, affecting a microcosmic view of society and its problems. He showcases the idiosyncrasies of the characters and superimposes them on one another to come up with a layered structure of societal inconsistency and prejudice. On the other hand, Vijay Anand is inclined towards a top-down approach, treating issues and personalities first and then individuals and specific problems. For this purpose, this paper focuses on a famous work, 'Guide', by R. K. Narayan) and its adaptation for the movie Guide. It also examines how the film is different from its original source and how far a novel is adapted for cinematic projection, but tries to assess how the changes in the adaptation connote different insinuations and subtleties. It also explores how far the changes are independent of its original source and discusses the impact of these cinematic changes.

Siddiqui, S. J. (2016) investigated the language used in the novels of R.K Narayan and analyzed it in the light of symbols and their implications on the minds of the readers. Narayan used symbolism to communicate complexities in his simple yet very impressive writing style. This technique of his style provokes emotions in his work. Furthermore, the use of symbolism plays a vital role that allows Narayan not only to narrate the story but to involve the attention of the reader in the story. Symbolism is closely inspected in the Narayan's famous works and I have considered them as a subject for this study. These major works in the form of novels are: The Bachelor of Arts, The English Teacher, Swami and Friends, The Dark Room, The Vendor of sweets,

Kumar, A. P. (2013) Indian writing in English is a living and evolving literary aspect. It is richer in content and wider in range. It has always been responsive to the changes in material reality and theoretical perspectives that have impacted and governed its study since the time of its inception. At the earlier stage the fictional works of the writers like Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K.Narayan were the main works. Besides fiction, these authors were also

good Non-Fictional essayists to some extent. R. K. Narayan's popularity as a fictional writer, both at home and abroad, led most of his readers-and even his critics not recognize the existence of his Prose or Non-Fiction writings. Narayan's language is very lucid, transparent, vivid and racy. He uses simple English and never attempts to mix the flavour of Tamil or any other Indian language into it.

Sudha, M. (2013) Gandhiji, a socio-political figure, struggled for the sake of India's development and independence. He is an immense source of writing and has influenced different disciplines and many writers from different fields like history, politics, philosophy, literature, sociology, and so on. He served as a central figure for their writings. Gandhiji not only struggled for India's independence but also taught the people of India to love one another and advised them to show bitterness towards non-violence. In this principle of non-violence Gandhiji introduces technique of resistance to evil and untruth. His Satyagraha is inspired by boundless love and compassion. It is opposed to sin and evil. Gandhiji was the speaker of truth and he does not like falsehood. These principles of Gandhiji were very well exhibited in the novels of R.K. Narayan. One or in another way the characters of the novels explore Gandhiji himself or his views. For example, in a novel called Waiting for Mahatma Gandhiji, himself has participated as a character. Bharati an important personality in the novel serves as a disciple of Gandhiji. The famous novels of R.K. Narayan were Swami and Friends (1935), The Bachelor of Arts (1937), The English Teacher (1945), Waiting for Mahatma (1955), The Vendor of Sweets (1967) were all set in Narayan's imaginary town, Malgudi.

Suganya, S. et al,(2013) In the present-day world the suppressed people come forward from their marginalized position and try to voice out their concerns. This in turn has a remarkable strength on the writings of this age. The consciousness of the writings has also become multi-dimensional where a character is supposed and is offered with all the follies as well as noble qualities. A close look at the contemporary literary development expose the reality that the spectator's point of view is getting old-fashioned, and writings about marginal people remain in the denotative level whereas the writings by the suppressed people replicate the first-hand experience that becomes a work of fine art, for an effort of art should be exact to life and close to life.

NIKAM, D. M. J,(2012) In this research paper it is observed that - Unlike many colonial and post-colonial writers Narayan does not directly attack or criticize the colonial system, although elements of gentle criticism and irony directed towards the colonial system are scattered through out many novels. Narayan encounters with colonialism, through

protagonists who are mainly Brahmins and marginalized by a fast-changing world. Narayan explores the inevitable clash of both the colonial and the post-colonial. Colonialism to the Malgudians is an external phenomenon.

Ramteke, S.R. et al (2016) The present paper is an attempt to discuss the individual working memory profiles of children with learning difficulties. In the present study 64 children aged 7 to 11 years are taken as a sample. The central executive, visuospatial skills and phonological loop were taken as the measures on which all the selected children were tested. 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.

Joshi, Prakash M. (2014) The current paper presents an analysis of the fictional writings of two Asian countries India and Philippines. The study examines 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.

Paranjape, Makarand., (2003) In this present paper author has selected novels like 'The English Teacher', 'My Days A Memoir' and in 'Malgudi Days', 'The Guide', 'Reluctant Guru', 'Swami and his Friends', 'Man-eater of Malgudi', 'The Dark Room', etc. In all these novels and short stories Narayan has perfectly observed children and narrated them well in his literary works. Children like Swami, Mani, Rajam, Raju, Babu, etc. are the result of his observation of Narayan's daughter, his own reminiscences of childhood and the experience he gathered from the community. Swami doesn't like Monday because after enjoying weekend he doesn't like to attend school where there is discipline and rules and regulations. Raju like Swami likes to play with hoop in his childhood. The writer intends to prove that bodily punishment cannot control the children but through love and treatment children can be controlled.

Pallan, (2017) 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.

Singh, P.K.(2016)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(2013)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. Narayan is a typical Indian writer by every inch. He presents India of his time in his major literary works. He projects the two faces of India; Pre and Post Independence India in his novels and short stories.

Dash, Bibhudatta(2012)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. Narayan visited America and he observed American tradition and costumes and narrated in his novels and short stories. In *Vendor of Sweets* Mali wants to visit America to be a good writer and comes back with his friend Grace. Jagan in the beginning of the novel likes America and feels proud about his son who is in America but when he accepts American culture and starts to eat beef and takes wine he criticises the American culture. He also doesn't like Grace with Mali under the same roof without having marriage. Eventually he escapes from the bitter reality of his life and wants to pass the rest of his life in the midst of the nature in the service of God.

Sundaram, et.al(2016)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 women who care for her husband, her children, run all the errands and perform all her responsibilities of the family.

NOVELS LIST

R.K. Narayan, a prolific Indian author, has written numerous novels throughout his career.

Here is a list of some of his notable novels:

Swami and Friends (1935)

The Bachelor of Arts (1937)

The Dark Room (1938)

The English Teacher (1945)

Mr. Sampath - The Printer of Malgudi (1949)

The Financial Expert (1952)

Waiting for the Mahatma (1955)

The Guide (1958)

The Man-Eater of Malgudi (1961)

The Vendor of Sweets (1967)

The Painter of Signs (1976)

A Tiger for Malgudi (1983)

Talkative Man (1986)

The World of Nagaraj (1990)

Grandmother's Tale (1992)

The Mahabharata: A Shortened Modern Prose Version of the Indian Epic (with C. Rajagopalachari) (1978)

These novels showcase Narayan's keen observations, storytelling prowess, and his ability to capture the nuances of Indian society. Each novel provides a unique perspective on the complexities of human relationships, social structures, and the everyday challenges faced by his characters.

VIVID CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL REALITY

R.K. Narayan's novels provide vivid portrayals of contemporary social reality, particularly in the context of mid-20th century India. Through his keen observations and insightful storytelling, Narayan captures the essence of everyday life and presents a nuanced understanding of the social fabric of his time.

Narayan's novels delve into various aspects of social reality, addressing themes such as caste, class, gender, religion, and the impact of modernization. His works offer a window into the intricacies of Indian society, portraying the complexities and challenges faced by individuals within these social structures.

In terms of caste, Narayan's novels often depict the hierarchical nature of Indian society and the implications it has on characters' lives. He explores the struggles and aspirations of individuals from different castes, shedding light on the discrimination and prejudices they face. Narayan's novels challenge the rigid caste system and question its fairness and relevance in a changing India.

Class distinctions are another significant aspect of social reality in Narayan's works. He portrays the disparities between the wealthy and the poor, highlighting the struggles of those living in poverty and the aspirations for a better life. Through his characters, Narayan explores the consequences of economic inequality and the impact it has on their opportunities and social interactions.

Gender dynamics are also a central theme in Narayan's novels, as he examines the roles and expectations placed on women in Indian society. He portrays the challenges faced by women in navigating societal norms, limited opportunities, and traditional gender roles. Narayan's female characters often exhibit resilience and agency, challenging the prescribed roles and asserting their individuality within the constraints of their social reality.

Narayan's works also reflect the impact of modernization and urbanization on Indian society. He explores the tensions and changes brought about by Western influences, technological advancements, and the shifting dynamics between rural and urban communities. Narayan captures the conflicts and dilemmas faced by individuals as they grapple with the clash between traditional values and the lure of modernity.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of analyzing the social approaches in the novels of R.K. Narayan encompasses a comprehensive examination of the themes, techniques, and societal insights present in his works. This study aims to delve into the social aspects prevalent in Narayan's novels and

understand the nuances of his portrayal of Indian society, cultural dynamics, and the experiences of individuals within it. The analysis will focus on Narayan's novels, including but not limited to "Swami and Friends," "The Guide," "The Bachelor of Arts," and others, to explore the social approaches employed by the author. It will examine the social structures, such as caste, class, and gender, depicted in his works, and their influence on the characters' lives, choices, and relationships. The study will analyze how Narayan portrays these social hierarchies and the complexities that arise from them. The analysis will explore the societal transformations occurring in Narayan's novels, including the clash between tradition and modernity. It will examine how characters navigate the changing landscape of post-independence India, grappling with the influence of Western ideas, technological advancements, and urbanization. The study will seek to understand the impact of these changes on individual identities, interpersonal relationships, and societal norms.

CONCLUSION

The novels of R.K. Narayan offer a compelling exploration of Indian society, its social structures, cultural transformations, and the experiences of marginalized individuals. Through his keen observation, subtle humor, and empathetic portrayal of characters, Narayan sheds light on the intricacies of human relationships within the context of a changing India.

Narayan's depiction of social structures, such as caste, class, and gender, provides valuable insights into the challenges and constraints faced by individuals within these systems. His novels demonstrate how societal expectations and norms shape the aspirations, choices, and struggles of his characters. By examining specific novels like "Swami and Friends," "The Guide," and "The Bachelor of Arts," we gain a deeper understanding of the complexities and dynamics of these social hierarchies.

Moreover, Narayan's exploration of societal transformations highlights the clash between tradition and modernity in post-independence India. Characters grapple with the influence of Western ideas, technological advancements, and the urbanization of rural communities. Narayan skillfully captures the tensions and complexities that arise during periods of rapid change, illuminating the impact of these transformations on individual identities, interpersonal relationships, and societal norms.

A significant aspect of Narayan's social approaches is his portrayal of marginalized communities. Through characters like Raju in "The Guide" or Margayya in "The Financial Expert," Narayan raises awareness of the social inequalities and discrimination faced by lower castes, religious minorities, and women. His writings serve as a critique of the injustices and challenges faced by these marginalized individuals, highlighting their

struggles, aspirations, and resilience. the social approaches employed by R.K. Narayan in his novels provide readers with a deeper understanding of Indian society during the mid-20th century. His works offer valuable insights into the complexities of social structures, the impact of societal transformations, and the experiences of marginalized individuals. Narayan's ability to blend humor, empathy, and astute observations make his novels not only compelling literary works but also valuable reflections on the human condition and the broader social fabric of India.

Through the analysis of Narayan's novels, we gain a profound appreciation for his contributions to Indian literature and his role as a chronicler of Indian society. His legacy as a master storyteller continues to inspire and resonate with readers, ensuring that his social approaches remain relevant and influential in the years to come.

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