

**"ISSUES OF MARGINALITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY INDIAN  
ENGLISH NOVELS (A STUDY: ROHINTON MISTRY,  
ARUNDHATI ROY, KIRAN DESAI, ARVIND ADIGA)"**



**ABSTRACT  
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## ABSTRACT

Marginality is an involuntary position and condition of an individual or group at the margins of social, political, economic, ecological and bio physical systems. Under different economic conditions and under the influence of specific historical, cultural, legal and religious factors. Marginalization is one of the manifestations of gender inequality. In other words women may be excluded from certain jobs and occupations, incorporated into certain others and marginalized relative to men, in every country and culture. Women don't present a homogeneous category where members have common interests, abilities or practices.

As we move towards the pages of the Indian novelists such as Aravind Adiga's 'The white tiger', Arundhati Roy 'The The God of Small Things, Rohinton Mistry 'A Fine Balance' and Kiran desai's 'The Inheritance of Loss' we find many problems are recurrent in their novels such as distinction between rich and poor, the caste ridden Indian society, exploitation of the poor but they employ different kinds of narrative techniques to point out their views related to the Indian society.

The concept of marginalization is a fitting perspective to analyze many of the characters in Desai's and Roy's novels. Both these writers do not consider themselves overt feminists and it is rewarding to analyze each one of their characters, especially the women in their novels. Even the minor characters speak volumes about the societies they inhabit and are a product of.

The researcher deals with the concept of marginality as we have it now and its various dimensions. A short briefing of this concept in the annals of sociology is followed by an exploration of its origin and manifestation in societies. An attempt has been made to define the concept from different perspectives as also to look at the causes of marginalization to understand it fully.

The researcher hopes that this study would be a tool to create awareness of marginality as we experience it in our lives and point a way to center ourselves, if nothing else, in the realization that our experiences are not isolated but a part of the matrix of humanity.

Worldwide discrimination against women is a persistent problem. Of all deprived groups in the world today, women seem to have suffered the most throughout history. Women have been denied access to economic, political, and educational opportunities. They have been subjected to physical abuses, including battering, prostitution, bride burning, and

slavery. While women have made their greatest gains toward equality over the past twenty years, the status of women, as compared to men, is still one of subordination.

The voice of the women writers as the upholders of an experience unique to them as women, a marginalized class, is well suited to the terrain of this study. The gender issue is briefly touched upon to explore the niche which a woman inhabits in a patriarchal society like India. The nineteenth century India is focused on since Desai's characters in the select works taken for this study are all placed in this milieu. The researcher has ended the chapter by depicting in columnar form the dimensions and the affecting factors of marginality which would form the bases for my next chapters.

Poverty is one of the conditions which result in marginality. This brings in the economic bases of the power structures prevalent in society. In today's global world as in the past, money bestows power on the possessor and a central position in society is assured to the wealthy, materialistically speaking. The poor are perceived as people trying to reach this privileged position. Being marginalized due to material poverty leads to an exclusion from the society and is detrimental to the physical and emotional wellbeing of the subject quite apart from the lack in dietary nutrition.

Material poverty is tied up with a lack of income or monetary resource and is a key factor in the withdrawal of power and rights from a person. The poor becomes the 'other', the weaker and the negative element of the society. He is blamed for his condition and treated as an undesirable, readily exploited and abused by the other members of the community.

Chauvinist generalizations are constant in all nations and are the main driver of numerous types of victimization ladies. They comprise in the conventional reasoning which limits ladies and men to inflexible jobs, capacities and limits, and traits them distinctive aspirations and desires throughout everyday life. It is maybe a standout amongst the most troublesome types of separation to dispose of on the grounds that it is profoundly established in culture and convention.

A glance at the basic reasons for periphery because of segregation between sexual orientations, is enlightening, for acknowledgment of the talks of concealment prompts liberation.

A mark of 'distraught' or 'awful' ought to be founded on all-inclusive human gauges and ought to be the equivalent for every single individual, regardless of whether they are guys or females.

In the following part the researcher has taken a gander at negligibility and its socio-social measurements. The milieu in which the select books are set and the characters depicted

are set in the context in which they are introduced. The researcher has endeavored to draw out the diverse taboos and social standards in connection to periphery. The job of training and religion in proliferating marginalization is featured. The signs of periphery are consistently changing, and this is brought out in the translations of the works under investigation. The interlinks among legislative issues and social structure and parts of negligibility like race, geographic area, class structure, globalization, social issues, individual propensities and appearance, training and religion are investigated. The general public all in all in which the truth of underestimation exists is inspected trying to discover the beginnings of negligibility.

The power condition between two people or between an individual and a gathering of individuals is a dynamic and consistently evolving procedure. Subsequently, underestimation is likewise not a lasting state. A comprehension of this idea goes about as a trigger for a development towards the inside.

In summing up the researcher has attracted consideration regarding the different purposes of contention that clears up and embodies marginalization as found in the life and characters found in the select works of these writers trust that my examination has made some unique commitment to the tremendous assortment of information accessible on these essayists by my investigation and translation from an alternate perspective. It should prompt a consciousness of negligibility and a move in our perceptual standards prompting a "decentralization" of our practices, attitudes and mindsets. It ought to likewise push us to effectively test the fanatical culture of centrality that rules a few portions of our life and, over the long haul, show us how to grasp a progressively all-encompassing viewpoint by considering the information delivered by different "peripheries", be it scholarly, social, phonetic or geological.