# Contemporary Indian Literature in English: global encounters Carmen Escobedo de Tapia. University of Oviedo.

#### 1. LITERATURE AS A SPACE FOR GLOBAL CONVERSATION AMONG NATIONS: CULTURAL GLOBALIZATION.

# 2. EVOLUTION OF INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH: THE SOCIAL NOVEL.

#### 3. INDIAN GLOBAL WRITERS : THE CONTEMPORARY SPHERE.

4. ARAVIND ADIGA AS CONFLUENCE OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE SOCIAL AND THE GLOBAL INDIAN.

## **1. LITERATURE AS A SPACE FOR**

# **GLOBAL CONVERSATION**

# **AMONG NATIONS**

### **GLOBALIZATION**

### CULTURAL GLOBALIZATION

### **GLOCALIZATION**

# THE CONTEXT OF LITERATURE

# THE INDIAN LITERARY TEXT

### 1. PRE MODERN PERIOD: UP TO 1500.

### 2. MODERN PERIOD: FROM 1500 TO 1945.

### 3. CONTEMPORARY PERIOD: 1945 up TO CONTEMPORARY TIMES

(Hopper, Paul. 2007. *Understanding Cultural Globalization,* Cambridge and Malden: Polity Press)

## 2. EVOLUTION OF INDIAN

# WRITING IN ENGLISH:

# THE SOCIAL NOVEL

**INDIAN SOCIAL NOVEL IN ENGLISH:** 

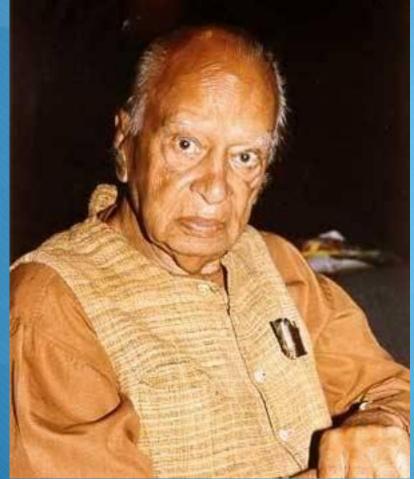
**EVOLUTION:** 

#### FROM M. R. ANAND TO THE CONTEMPORARY

### **ARAVIND ADIGA**

THE WHITE TIGER (2008) LAST MAN IN TOWER (2011)











### EAT EXPECTATIONS

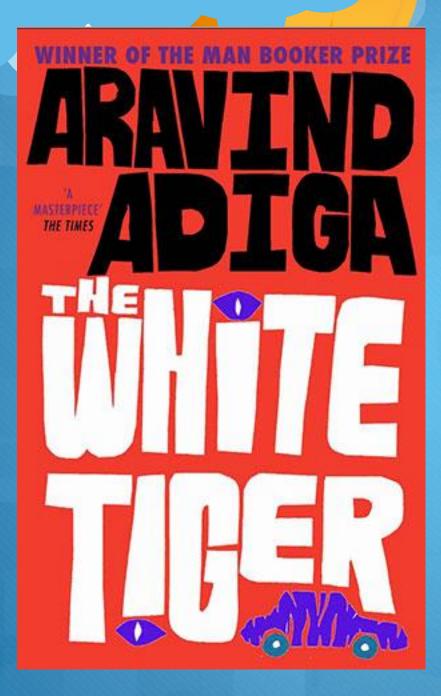
AN ORIENT PAPERBACK

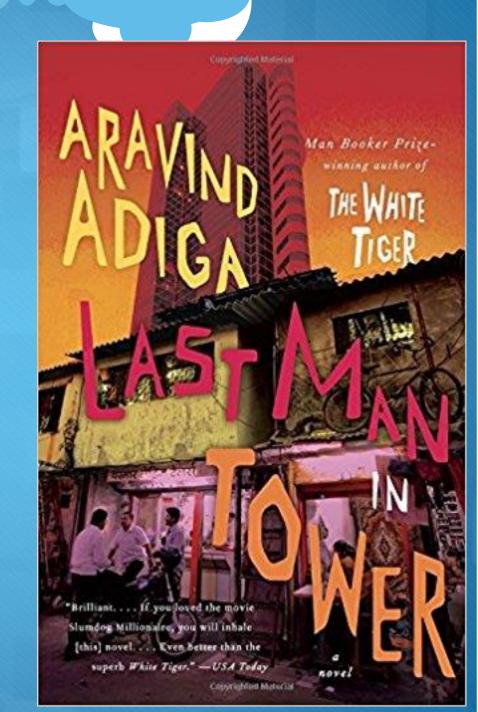
SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARD WINNER

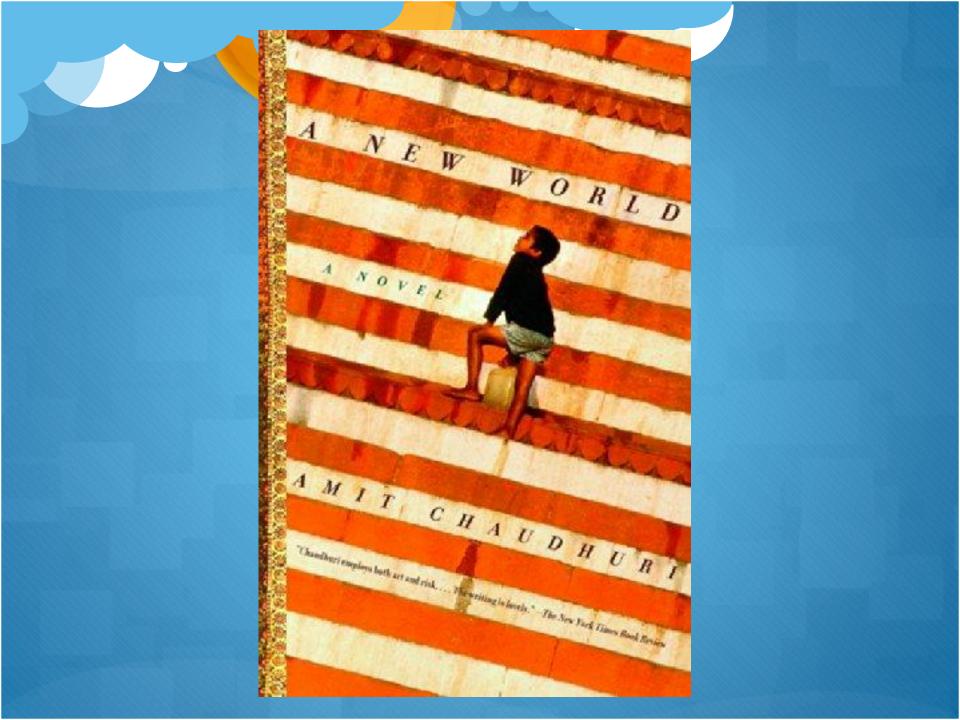


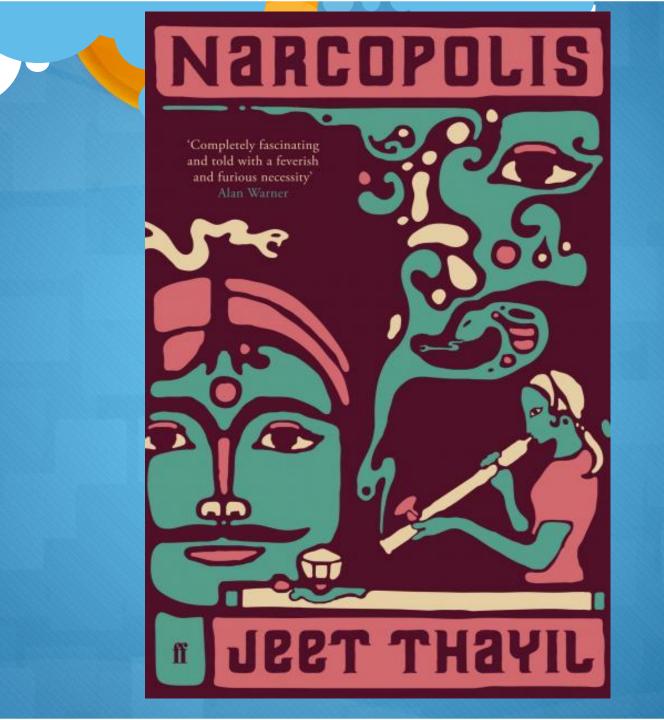


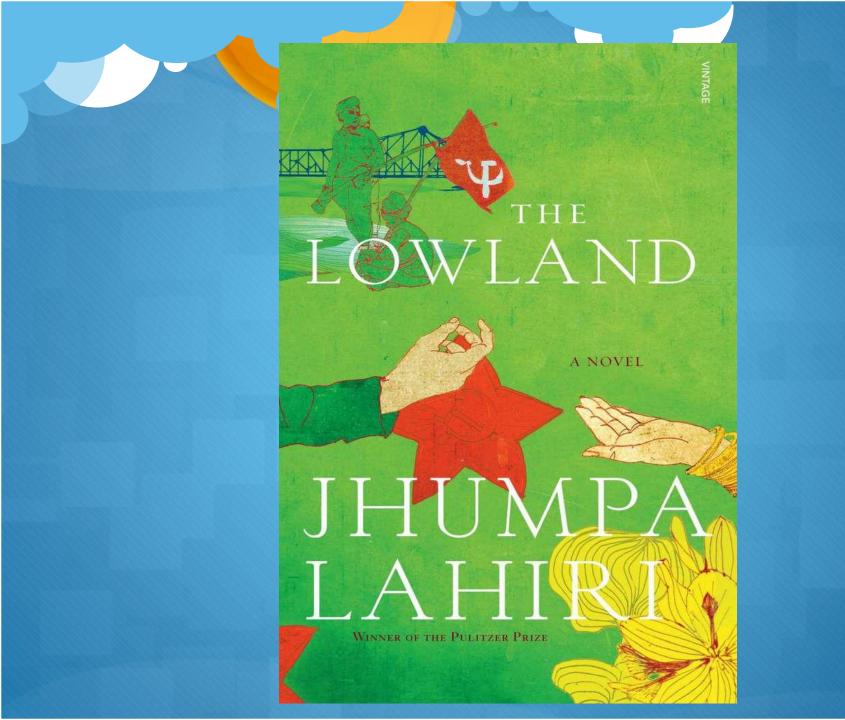
A Lintering EL Alexan











The Inheritance of Loss



Author of Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard

### THE CITY AS A GLOBAL SYMBOL MEGACITIES

"The city, the contemporary metropolis, is for many the chosen metaphor of the modern world. In its everyday details, its mixed histories, languages and cultures, its elaborate evidence of global tendencies and local distinctions, the figure of the city, as both a real and an imaginary place, apparently provides a reading map for reading, interpretation and comprehension (1993, 188)".

(CHAMBERS, Iain. 1993. "Cities without maps" en Bird, Jon, Barry Curtis, Tim Putnam, George Robertson y Lisa Tickner, (eds.) *Mapping the Futures. Local Cultures, Global Change*. Londres y Nueva York: Routledge )



















"Rush our in Delhi. Cars scooters, motorbikes, autorickshaws, black taxis, jostling for space on the road. The pollution is so bad that the men on the motorbikes and scooters have a handkerchief wrapped around their faces- each time you stop at a red light, you see a row of men with black glasses and masks on their faces, as if the whole city were out on a bank heist that morning.

There was a good reason for the face; they say the air is so bad in Delhi that it takes ten years off a man's life (*THE WHITE TIGER*, 133)".





"The main thing to know about Delhi is that the roads are good, and the people are bad, the police are *totally* rotten, if they see you without a seatbelt, you'll have to bribe them a thousand rupges (TWT, 124)".

### THE WHITE TIGER AND BALRAM:

AS REPRESENTATION

**OF INDIAN CAPITALISM** 

#### **GLOBAL CULTURAL ELEMENTS MIXED WITH THE LOCAL:**

the contrast between the rich and the poor

multiculturalism

megacity: new delhi

crime in the city

terrorism

lack of values

ecology

technology

#### **INDIAN REALITY AS IMAGE**

#### **OF THE CULTURAL GLOBAL**

#### **OF OUR TIMES**

#### **CONTEMPORARY INDIAN LITERATURE**

BECOMES

#### A SPACE FOR A TRANSNATIONAL DIALOGUE

#### THAT WILL LEAD TO A CULTURAL UDERSTANDING

OF HUMAN BEINGS IN THE 21ST CENTURY.

