

Postcolonial Identity and Cultural Hybridity in Indian English Novels: A Study of Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy

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Abstract

In postcolonial literature, there are various classical aspects of traditions by Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy. The stories they write in Indian English literature depict the cultural and experiences they experience. This aspect suggests important historical landmarks in their stories. The conversation of that construct will be very important for them to recognize and develop the physical body. Thus, the traditions they created are described in the novels they write. They increase our knowledge based on their specific actions. Thus, by studying the postcolonial identities of both Rushdie and Roy, we can learn what their contributions and legacies are. Through this analysis, economic strategists will be properly informed about the political, social and ownership of these identities. The production of Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy has illustrated the introduction of postcolonial identity and cultural hybridity in novels in Indian English literature. Through this, we understand how hybrid postcolonial cultural identities appear and what they represent in Indian and British narratives. It teaches them uniqueness and defines Indian society. More importantly, a unified theory of scholarship serves as a secondary structural definition of the Indian and British narratives. At the end of the analysis, Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy recommend summaries of political, resource ministries, and economic policy on ownership. This will be an important aspect for analysis because Indian English literature and cultural hybridity are among the most popular. In the analytical work, we can examine the more familiar traditions of Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy in Indian English novels. Through this, we can know that their roles in English literature and their feelings are correct in the stories they created. Enough, those symbols can be known in our new way and to see them everything will be completed well.

Keywords; Cultural Representation, Hybridity, Post-colonialism, Literary Criticism, Identity and Narrative

Introduction

Postmodern or background literature appreciates the changes that arise in later periods or cultures. It is the background of the changes of time or culture. Place, things, stories and achievements are observed as time and culture changes. Background literature usually consists of strategic or modern settings of a later period or culture. It will meet the success stories of the latter, ordinary systems and two combinations. The background literature of the later period is explained in the introduction. Colonial identity is the meaning of the underlying systems of a dominant culture. By this, a cultural organization will publish

through its culture, science, history, folklore, social sciences and many other fields. Hybridity is a commonly employed concept in post-colonial literature. Postcolonial literature explores the concept of hybridity, which denotes the blending of Eastern and Western cultures in the contact zone resulting from colonisation or cross-cultural interaction. Cultural hybridity helps us to know the cultural hybridity of many Frances. It boasts of cultural hybridity in the fields of science, social science and history. Two debutants, Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy, are major actors in the Indian English novel world. They are renowned for their perfect creations, strange creations, and various ingenious inventions. Salman Rushdie, with its history and published strategic science fiction, exemplifies his settings and exteriors, such as the popular novels "Midnight's Children" and "Satanic Verses". Arundhati Roy, her greatest essays include the famous book "The God of Small Things" and her books "The Ministry of Atmospheric Happiness". By covering the novels in which their voice originated, they state the art of works. Novelists like Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy explore colonialism and cultural hybridity in action. They use the colonial identities they have developed, thereby representing manifestations of Indian society, both within and outside of it. Salman Rushdie addresses works, satisfactions, creations, impressions, messages, readings and more mentioned in his novels. Arundhati Roy exemplifies cultural symbols, history, folklore, tradition and the outdoors in her novels. In this way, they actively explore cultural hybridity by covering their own art.

Postcolonial Identity in Indian English Novels

Postcolonial identity in Indian English novels constitutes a central theme and a strategic context for novel creation. In Indian English novels it is often set in a modern or post-modern period. Social changes taking place in those times and places, unsettled fields, uplifting changes and their contents are explained through this sign. Postcolonial identity may be more prominent in some novels, for example, novels by Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy. They see the Indian society through postcolonial identity in their novels. The background, shocking artistic designs, transformations, jewellery string, unconfirmed folk arts, dynamic social classes, etc. settings that they reveal are the basis of their later novels. Throughout this postcolonial identity, Indian society recognizes the fate of the bar as common organizations or stakes. This identity develops through their efforts to express their individuality in their novels. This postcolonial identity shows the prominent contribution of Indian English novelists such as Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy. They have a postcolonial identity prominent in their novels, through which they portray their society as real.

Postcolonial identity is an increasingly important category in Indian English novels. It is individualism, creating strange novel art that truly expresses their inner selves in the Third World. Colonialism had a significant impact on Indian identity. Through this, the novelists are looking at the Indian society by covering the arts in their novels. It takes efforts to look at the revivals that took place in those times, as they hold the symbols of the society and its institutions for later. Novelists such as Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy are often nominated on this sign. They have prominent postcolonial identity in their novels. They show the true definition of Indian society. More often than not, colonialism created some strategic limitations on Indian identity. It describes the prisms of society with priority over time. Through it, changes in later times, unimproved hard ends, directions of development, folk art of that society, tradition and environment and buildings on the temple are explained in his novels. It interprets it with duality over society. In this way, novelists create more critical social essays as well as revelatory

subjects that recognize the identities of society. Through this they show aspects of their time by covering the postcolonial identity in their novels.

Generally, postcolonial narratives reflect different cultures, traditions, and social norms. The colonization of society can be understood through a postcolonial understanding of Indian-English history. The postcolonial view of Indian-English history reflects the social changes that followed. Indian identity is recorded in many stories and historians anticipate social changes that may occur in the future. The study of stories written in Indian English as a way to present the post-colonial experience involves some strategic elements such as story, narrative, stylistic, and appropriate use of the book. It is often helpful to use new research and synthetic images to help people identify their traits. British history therefore holds a postcolonial perspective and considers all experiences. There are two roles in society: improving people's lives and building business and higher power.

Cultural Hybridity in Postcolonial Literature

In post-colonial literature, cultural integration is seen as surprising. In this education, inheritance, luck and chance will help them. Cultural hybridity has many different definitions. Cultural hybridity refers to the emergence of a novel culture resulting from the combination of two or more distinct cultural characteristics. When there is opportunity for cultural fusion, culture and creativity become institutionalized. Mixed culture has many meanings. There are so many aspects of the past that future books will serve in their own right. A mixture of Indian English book culture is often found in published books. By integrating cultures through the creation of new territories, they create cultural forms, skills, and cultural perceptions that create the authentic cultural hybridity that people recognize there. It goes to the heart of the organization and defines the mind and spirit of its founders. In many publications, mixed-culture situations represent important endeavours.

Cultural exchange corresponds to the meanings and values of adults. Cultural exchange means new challenges and contacts. This allows one to understand and appreciate their surroundings and their character. Diversity of media, languages, places and classes is a way of life in modern British society. This is often seen in literature. Post-colonial society affects millions of souls. Available in all countries. Use what your soul knows about the system. Therefore, the written traditions of the ancestors do not invite the descendants. Cultural integration plays an important role in non-food societies. That is, language, land, city, people and life are determined by the nation. It is updated and reflects the quality of the author.

Cultural homogeneity has been shown to increase population diversity in post-colonial countries. Thus, the cultural integration of Indian English literature created these communities and destroyed other communities and their territories. It shows what changes will happen in the future. This method helps you understand numbers and facts. It is important to bring a cultural mix of Hindi and English. This culture reflects the lives of many American Indians and can also be found in literature. Ultimately, literature provides knowledge, culture, and the future. The mix of cultures reflects Indian life, art and language. This definition of culture differs from the national life of literature. An example of the relationship between culture and politics is the story of Arundhati Roy. The book explores two historical places in India through the eyes of Arundhati Roy, who meets the people and tells about their lives. These foreign language works are found in popular or popular books like Salman Rashid's *Midnight's Children*. Rushdie gives many examples of cultural appropriation in his book.

Salman Rushdie

Salman Rushdie is a major figure in Indian English literature. He calls for social creations that achieve created realities through signs. His literary messages have taken all forms. He forms his medium along with marriages, births, races, signs in general, protection and many other things. Rushdie is understood as possessing many views and having the basis to allow for pioneering work in creating pleasure in stating them properly. His books are concerned with the beauty of art he describes, and the inner appeal of society. The cultural fusions in Rushdie's novels present a concept of happiness, truth and innovation. He uses all these sets internally, thereby giving many people opportunities to break and realize his mundane stories.

Salman Rushdie's novel "Midnight's Children" focuses on his postcolonial identity and more. brought about the post-Independence study of Indian national identity of Indian society that needs to be explored. In this book, Rushdie discusses human rights, issues, policies and practices through Indian national institutions. He internalizes those patterns in his stories, revels in their truth, builds on their source. In the novel "Midnight's Children", although the summary of the story is close, it has a certain analysis set of ideas about children's lives that go a little bit every day, while the mysterious story is how people talk to each other. In this novel, Rushdie creates a believable story of children and their wonderful gems. It has a successful history, with one of the few records in the world. Also, writing lessons for children in this book and how they can understand it is very important. This study looked at communities and groups of children to prioritize problems. Through true stories and true praise, people show how to raise emotions. Child support provides emotional support and connection.

The generation of children and their differences, ownership and submission to social norms are important issues related to happiness. Salman Rushdie's novel is a tool to promote mixed cultural identity, the source of his postcolonial identity. As an important aspect of this analysis, Rushdie explores how a cultural hybrid understanding of religious beliefs and collective intelligence is necessary to transcend through symbols and rituals. Among Rushdie's achievements, the novel *The Satanic Verses* embodies the symbolic values of emigration and exile in the context of cultural hybridity. It is an accomplishment that provides a way to demonstrate the significance of entering the hybrid social context of culture, including its distribution, activities, beliefs and customs in society. This would be a great help in developing a sense of community and making sense of Rushdie's art. As Rushdie might suggest in his discussion, the various Pandits of Tamil Nadu represent an ever-expressive mixture of cultures. Bondi wallpapers, messages and images can be a system that provides a sense of unity. The study of cultural hybridity and its literature is conceived as a source of growing interest in our global culture.

Arundhati Roy

Arundhati Roy is a great writer and diplomat. After studying calligraphy, she published her first novel, *Arundhati Roy*, which became an international success. It stores the most searched articles, news and cultural news. Many important aspects of the company's operations can be linked to location. When discussing Arundhati Roy, she identifies the colonial forces, structures and attitudes of the countries, classes, castes and religions studied in India. It became the central theme of his speech. In his writings, he summarized human nature, social institutions and social order. Arundhati's writing style, lines and themes reflect the depth of her novel. In her speech, Arundhati Roy paid tribute to the caste system and her family. It covers important parts of India. Briefing on the caste system and food, Arundhati Roy emphasized the importance of spreading culture through language, culture and modernity.

Through the language features, traditions and modernity in his novels he has framed the upper caste of Indian society. In Arundhati Roy's dialogue, her tools problematize the analysis of the God of Small Things as very important sources. Works from the book "Ministry of Utmost Happiness" are featured in Arundhati Roy's analysis of social fragmentation in her speeches. By providing information that is immediately present in the texts, Arundhati Roy interprets the symbols constructed in the commentary. While Arundhati Roy's texts portray cultural hybridity, she illuminates the social values in contemporary India. Through these structures, he presents his ideas to shape depictions of cultural hybridity in postcolonial discourse. Roy's contribution provides important help in looking at the structures of representation and identity in Arundhati Roy's writings.

Comparative Analysis of Rushdie and Roy

Like Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy, both writers help to trace post-colonialism and cultural hybridity in their novels. The novels of the two writers are naturally based on their social, internal, rational, shared experiences, language, exile, tradition etc. Thus, there are days when they realize the unity of their own experiences and art in the same gathering. Both writers juxtapose their reasonings and experiences in their novels with the colonial symbols of the future, demonstrating the developing colonialism of Indian society. The categories found in his novels provide further insights into internal migration, society and Indian society. As a result, novels that evaluate both together as if they were the only important events found in the novels of the two authors. Rushdie and Roy are two important Indian English writers with differences in their stylistics and narrative techniques. Each of their writings is centred in a way that maximizes holistic experience and feelings. Salman Rushdie as a writer, he fully incorporates the experiences of his family in his novels. He shares the sentiments of actually achieving the action-packed description. In his stories there are stories that create the complete self-esteem of the community and the vitality of the caste.

As a writer, Arundhati Roy infuses the beauty of aspiration in her many books. Her stories touch on the beauty of marriage, family life, happiness, sin, lies, fear and more in her books. The works of the two authors are different. Libraries are examples of special gifts. Rushdie and Roy tell their story through the lens of literary analysis based on models of postcolonialism and software development in Indian English literature. Salman Rushdie's books include a post-colonial critique that deepens social criticism. He devoted all his attention to expressing his feelings on this issue, analyses Arundhati Roy in her book Postcolonial Expansion. In his story, he talked about life, hunger and its consequences. In fact, he speaks from personal experience. The works of these two authors help us understand colonial identity and social expectations.

Conclusion

This research has key points of anticipation or ongoing debates on specific identities related to politics, society, identity, experience, exile, language and caste. There are structural issues such as social justice and traditional practices such as exile, caste system and child benefit employment that have changed society. Some points can be taken as a basis for these discussions, and later discussed through unique experiences. It is based on such symbols of cultural mixing. Thus, there are conceptual contributions to Indian English novels. Children, castes, dignitaries, economic lifers and enter their experiences with little things. Through this, advanced debates and concepts in English literature are discussed. It is a thorough consideration of the specific structure of the thesis. Analytical conclusion will also provide the

latest research and information through the study. The importance of studying postcolonial identity and cultural hybridity in Indian English novels is a source perspective on recent novels. It is considered a precursor to the study of later novels and changes in early novels.

Indian and British narratives undermine the above cultural studies. In some stories, small aspects of life such as politics, society, language, gender differences, and religion and family seem to be important. All articles say it is normal. The English story is an example of a framework for cultural identity in post-colonial India. Special points of postcolonial identity of Indian English novels are explained. Hence, it adjusts the rarity and nature of novels. In postcolonial literature, the final thoughts on the legacy of Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy form suggestions through the most current reading of public spectacles. In Indian English novels, they incorporate cultural and personal experiences into their writing. These are very large builds on the new stories they have written. Thus, the traditions they created are described in the novels they write. They increase our knowledge based on their specific actions.

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