

## Abstract

The work is divided into six chapters. Chapter one is the introduction to India, politically, socially, culturally and above all in respect to literature, from before her existence to the new millennium. The chapter starts with the Preamble to the Constitution describes the India shaping politically under the leadership of Nehru, Gandhi, Indira Gandhi and many more. Like politics the orientation of Indian fictional writing in English since the first novel to the fiction of new millennium like Metro Reads, New Literatures which are easily digestible and comprehensible, has been described in this study.

Chapter two deals with the megalopolis, the city of diversities- Mumbai as a subject, backdrop with reference to the works of Suketu Mehta and Altaf Tyrewala *Maximum City: Bombay Lost & Found* and *No God in Sight* respectively. Chapter three includes Aravind Adiga's *The White Tiger* which is about the description of the ever widening gap between rich and poor, rural and urban, and the brutal reality of an economic system that allows a small minority to prosper at the expense of the silent majority.

Aravind Adiga is a post-modern writer who deals with the realistic problems of the Indian society in transition and reflecting the impact of globalization in India. Through *The White Tiger*, he wanted to enlighten the depiction of outsourcing within India and outside. In the long run it is not a particularly good thing for the country. It does not create real jobs. It does not actually give employees any skills. It is kind of like a shot of sugar - it is great at first, but it actually has no nutrition. This is only a myth that outsourcing is going to fix India's economic problems. Outsourcing counts for less than 1% of the entire Indian economy. 99% of Indians have problems that are entirely separate: water, agriculture, irrigation, electricity. Adiga wanted

to show that this is a very small, weird part of the Indian economy and the bulk of life is way outside this territory. This chapter also discusses the key metaphor Rooster Coop in which 99.9% of Indian population was trapped. The protagonist of the novel, *Balram*, was also trapped in the Rooster Coop and it describes the way he breaks out to freedom being a 'White Tiger'.

Chapter four is about the urban women of this era who are bold and beautiful and ready to achieve any goal either with talent or with charms. These women are enjoying the fruits of the liberty which they have found after a long struggle against this patriarchal world and are still moving on. In this post modern era, these post feminist women challenge the conventional system by accepting the challenges for their rights. But this time the challenges are a bit different from the previous ones. This chapter has taken two bold women writers Shobha De and Advaita Kala to illustrate the endeavors through their writings.

Chapter five has included two debut novelists Ravi Subramanian and Amitabha Bagchi from different professional fields; one is a banker and the latter is an ex-IITian with their works *If God was a Banker* and *Above Average* respectively. This describes the politics, frustrations, betrayal, and sexual harassment at their work places as both are from non-literary backgrounds they want to share their experiences through their writings. These English speaking people from upper middle class families after having achieved their ultimate goals, IIMs and IITs, have shifted their aim towards writing. This chapter portrays all the conflicts and the roles they are playing in building this world.

Chapter six is the concluding one which sets a highly optimistic tone for this young India, which is raising in the direction to reestablish her as the 'World Guru' and wants to become a country which has its unique culture i.e. 'unity in diversity' and will prove it right in every sense.