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### THE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN CULTURE IN INDIA BY R.K NARAYAN'S *THE PAINTER OF SIGN*

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#### ABSTRACT

This paper is analysis about the culture in India by R.K. Narayanan, who was an Indian fictional writer. His writing is simple and the gentle beauty and humour in tragic situations. He chooses small town India in his writing in a manner that was both believable and experimental. he also employed the use of nuanced dialogic prose with gentle Tamil overtones based on the nature of his characters. It was providing a greater ability to relate to the topic. His work '*the painter of sign*' is revealed about the traditional and modern culture. In this play Raman is the male succumbing protagonist. He was fallen love with daisy, who is liberal outlook in the true sense of term. She is social worker and she lectures on sex –education, contraception, family planning. She praised the modern culture and then Raman's another female characters is his elder Aunt, who is very traditionalist. She praised traditional values and practices, the Hinduism is known as santana dharma and she devoted her life to caring for the orphaned Raman. In this two types of loving person and their cultures because he secede anyone one in his life. Narayanan writing is based on formal thing. The normal person life and feeling. Like that the caste and religion, the division of culture is also problematic in human life.

#### KEYWORDS:

Succumbing, Contraception, Sanatana dharma, Gandharva, Religious

#### INTRODUCTION

In India, cultures are mostly followed by women. Whether it was past or present, culture is strictly implement by women, in preceding female pursue the traditional culture, it is the society of technologically primitive. They have little amount of control over nature and environment. These people are practically at the mercy of the nature, culturally uniform. There is diversity between local cultures, but not within them, they are typically illiterate and predominantly rural.

Modern society enjoys the usage of advanced technology. People have greater knowledge of the

## *"Emerging Trends in English Language & Literature"*

various components of nature. Modern industrial societies are predominantly urban. Kinship roles are comparatively less important. There is wider scope for specialization. Each individual has certain roles to be played. The social structure is highly complex. Modern societies are generally literate. A modern society is characterized by a variety of sub-cultures. India is the birth place of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and other religions. Collectively known as Indian religions. Hinduism is known as sanatana dharma, India is one of the most religiously and ethnically diverse in the world, with some of the most deeply religious societies and culture.

In this, we are discussing about the two types of culture traditional and modern culture by the writings of R.K Narayan. In this story, Raman is the male protagonist thirty years old unattached sign painter. The writer portrait Raman is a painter he lives with his aunt who has taken care of him since his parents died. The religious sense of Indian myth and his particular view of human life & his individual way of placing and ordering human feelings, experiences. He embodies the pure spirit of Hinduism, therefore, in almost his novel Hindu customs & rituals are found vividly presented. He is a minute observer of society and its corruptions. So, his portrait of the character of Raman's aunt who is very curious to follow traditional culture in his life and she is strictly against to the modern culture. Raman was guided and grown up by his Aunt, she devoted her life to caring Raman. He did not wish to marriage until saw Daisy in her life. He is attracted towards Daisy & ultimately falls desperately in love with her. He is infatuated with love that he is prepared to accept marriage at any condition. Daisy is modern and sophisticated women and so she did not believe in love. When Raman proposes to her she lays down the two condition of her marriage. One that they should have no children. Two, if by mischance one was born, she would give the child away and keep herself free to pursue her social work.

Narayanan, ironically, highlights every modern girl of our society. In the past, women does not have the rules to take own decision in their life, predominantly in their marital status. Here R.K Narayanan describes a sophisticated women Daisy, she is now apt to have equal status & complete freedom in their matrimonial life. The days of their dependence are gone. Here points out the differentiate between the traditional and modern culture.

Daisy is working in the field of family planning and travels around Malgudi and other neighbouring township preaching birth control alongside Raman. As it naturally happens in books, the characters of opposite genders the two of them inevitably fallen in love. Here, we identify the modern culture is portrait by Daisy, she lives alone without parents and her work, her braveness and her marriage conditions is symbolized her culture. When she approached about her marriage. It reveals she can live without marriage. Perhaps she lived in the past days, she would not live her life to be admired because, in ancient period women cannot live with her desire, here we identify the changes occurred in the culture. In 1970s India was burgeoning with the problem of over population and government was seeking desperate remedies. People steeped in tradition could not easily be persuaded to adopt family planning. And it called for zealots like daisy to make it a mission of their lives, even at the cost of their personnel life.

Raman meets Daisy by the chance of working together, when Daisy wants to portrait everyone about to sex-education. During their work Raman knows her very well, before she meets daisy, Raman in his life never saw the character like daisy because Raman was live with the guidance of his Aunt, who is very spiritual .in the basis of religious he strictly follows the rules and regulations of traditional culture. So Daisy character is seems very different and peculiarity to him. First his exclamation about

## *"Emerging Trends in English Language & Literature"*

her character. Accordingly, he had fallen in love with Daisy. Raman who was a vegetarian but tried to eat non-veg for her in the true sense of love.

Daisy's modernity is quickly known to everybody in Malgudi. She hates increase in the rate of population and publicity of birth control is her professional practice for which she meticulously. People of Malgudi are amazed at daisy and her mission. She works in her own office and receives visitors in her apartment. She moves from village to village with Raman where it is his business to write slogans advocating family planning. Daisy absolute submission, untrammelled modern mindedness, iron-will & practically make her a super missionary in the field. She points out the sharp increase in the population rate of the nation to her listeners. Our quantum of population of a country like Peru, that's 14 million. Her ambition is to prevent the population growth even if it only by 5% a year, she pursues this aim with a religious intensity. Her sincerity is astonishing. She travels tirelessly by taxi, bus and even a cart. All her worldly goods go into a small tin truck, an air travel bag. She takes food whatever available without any taboo. She washes her clothes & takes bath in a public well without any hesitation, stays in the huts is extremely undemanding. Daisy is almost like a reprehensive of western life, her way of living, her attitude towards meeting the village without any shyness or fear, holding contradictory view on marriage against Indian culture. She believed that one would never understand the people unless lives like millions of other Indians. Through the Daisy's socialistic doctrine, argument passed in favour of birth control placed in such a fanatical zeal, that one can understand clearly that Narayan's own interest in the program of birth control. The native of the Indian society is hidden in the book of "the painter of sign".

Daisy started narrating her past to Raman. She spoke of her childhood in some village home where her father owned fields, gardens and orchards; theirs was a large joint family consisting of numerous brothers, sisters, uncles, sister-in-law, grand-aunts, and cousins. Of this population fifteen were children. "I sometimes wished I could be alone; there was no time or place to consider should do or think. Practically no privacy but I did not like so much common living" her longing for privacy and the concept of nuclear family was the result of her western education. Therefore she acts in brave manner because of her western culture.

The Painter of Sign is preoccupied with the complications of human characters and human relationships. As Raman finds himself being torn between his Aunt and Daisy, the traditional way and the modern way, we see the protagonist as being "in between" in the town of Malgudi. When he proposes to her, first she neglect his love proposal and after some days, she accepted him with some condition, the two start spending the nights together, and decide to get married in the "Gandharva" style, the simplest form of martial union. Daisy seems to be unaffected by the relation through, and tells Raman that she will not change her last name or house-keep for him. Raman mulls over the eventualities of such a wedlock, but is steadfast in his affection and love for daisy and constantly tells himself that her needs and wishes will always be more important than his. Raman woos her assiduously now and succeeds so spectacularly that she not only surrenders herself but also promises to marry soon.

## **CONCLUSION**

This paper explores the challenge of global issue which shape the new society confronting the problems of competition, cultural, population and religion in "The Painter of Sign" the theme of

## *"Emerging Trends in English Language & Literature"*

tradition and modern culture are present in the painter of sign. The concept of how peoples are deterioration in the system of culture and also reveal the concept of religion. The author mainly focused on women. Even those who chose to admire him did so only with reference to his rootedness in Indian religion family system etc. in this play the character of Aunt religion family in Malgudi gives immense motherly care and love to Raman, however, cannot smother her traditional concept of values herself exile at the end is a silent but eloquent protest against the violation of dearly cherished ideas, tradition and norms. For Raman there is no spiritual progress and hence the poignancy that is felt in various trials and tribulation of life, Raman's experiences are of minor significance affecting only some adolescent dreams.

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