

## ARUN JOSHI: LITERALLY AN EXISTENTIAL WRITER

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### Abstract

*Arun Joshi's fiction explores the self and brings to pivotal concentrate the way in which the self has to appraise its disaffected from the family and society. Arun Joshi deals with the modern man who has no sense of existing to society during which he lives. He finds his own continuation a burden. Firelight gives two alternatives for the present day man with his tragic predicament: "Modern man may try or adjust to the others, to society, to the system, relinquish his true self or he may endeavor to keep and develop his individually and thus alienate him form society."*

**Keywords:** *rootlessness, alienation, predicament, existentialism.*

Although the Indian English fiction prepare at an experimental level, it has taken "firm and deep roots in the Indian soil". Realism is both its roots and foliage. Novelists like Mulk Raj Anand, R.K.Narayan, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Manohar Malgonkar, Kamala Markandaya, Khushwant Singh and a few others portray Indian life in its full socio-cultural, commercial and legislative milieu, advocating the element of the have knots and the under indulged. Mulk Raj Anand is the first writer to give Indian English novel a precise tone and texture.

The mass annihilation in the two world wars element by nuclear weapons brought envy, unrest and boredom all over the world. These wacky footing gave rise to psycho-social disorders and loss of moral values in humankind and basically confused man's mental peace and harmony and brought restlessness, desperation and irritation. With the loss of religious faith, man is spiritually uprooted, self-divert and socially disaffected. Self-estrangement is wrought by the sense of uncertainty in the face of the opaque and indifferent world. He is uprooted when he falls into the world of objects. There is a abandoned today in his mind, which stubborn fundamentalist religious are helpless to fill. When the old gods and the old values fade, life itself becomes dim and its form mock. In modern times individuals are preoccupied with their own limited selves. The mere complication and the pace of modern living tend to overburden people mentally. The stress of living under such highly problematic and stringent environments can play great havoc on man's biological, psychological,

cultural and religious experiences and make them frustrated. Such conditions require a lot of arrangement. The hopelessness and helplessness of the situation lead to relapse. The relationships that the people in this sort of impasse establish are negative and damaging. The development of modern society has led to the dissolution of the primary bonds of human relationship. Modern man is necessarily alone; he is put on his own feet, conventional to stand by all himself. The words of Paul Tillich are worth remembering in this observance: "man is drawn into the world of objects and has lost or is continually losing."

Arun Joshi is anxious with the impasse of modern man and is sensitivity alive to the different dimensionality of pressure, exerted by the complex character and demands of the society in which contemporary man is destined to live. The combatant of his novels is abject outsiders and stark intruder. The awareness of man's rootlessness and strangeness and the substantial quest for a meaningful self is the keynote of Arun Joshi novels. According to Jasbir Jain, "Arun Joshi Combatant is all hooked in the search for meaning in life. They are desolate and ill at ease in the world in which they have to live". His characters are mentally confused and filled with despair, self-hatred and self-pity, for they observance themselves as intruder in this physical world.

The chief concern in this paper is to examine the sense of disaffected and abandoned in the novels of Arun Joshi. Modern man finds himself divert not only from his fellow men, but also from himself, having nothing to fall