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## A quintessential representation in Vikas Sharma's *Sana*

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### Abstract:

*Because literature is a window into society, it is not uncommon to read writers' fresh takes on everyday life. Most of the time, authors meticulously record people's daily lives so they can learn more about society and human psychology. In addition, writers often present their readers with the results of multi-perspective research on a single social issue. Each of their works is based on an exhaustive examination of a certain facet of the people's life that they choose. They try to assess the phenomenon's impact on people as well as the impact of people on phenomena, and they often talk about topics that impact the ordinary person's life.*

*Among today's most renowned writers is Professor Vikas Sharma. He has published a plethora of novels in English and Hindi since 2020. These works have been widely adopted by the public and have been included in the syllabi of numerous Indian colleges. It is fair to say that Professor Vikas Sharma is a social writer. Major social issues and society at large are the subjects of most of his novels. Interactions between sexes are among the many societal concerns he often addresses. All of his works have these connections and elaborate descriptions of them. The societal ramifications and impacts of these relationships are also included in his discussion.*

*Despite his academic credentials and learned demeanour, Professor Vikas Sharma often uses common language in his books to make them more accessible to the masses. The person takes care that their information is presented in a clear and simple manner so that it may be understood by more people. Despite this, he is still a master of scholarship; he uses a wide variety of literary and stylistic devices to great effect. The author's extensive knowledge is evident in his work as he frequently references famous works of literature, poetry, theatre, mythology, and related fields. The author's use of storytelling is superb and hooks readers from the start. He becomes more prominent as a writer since he successfully communicates a lot of complex ideas in simple terms.*

**Keywords:** *Literariness, Socialism, Fallacy*

### Introduction:

Writing, along with music, dancing, painting, and sculpture, is regarded to be one of the fine arts. However, in contrast to the other forms of artistic expression, the purpose of writing is to create aesthetic pleasure rather than to serve any practical use. There are works of classical literature as well as works published in any other language that are famous for their literary style and the way in which

they have been depicted, regardless of the subject matter of the work. It is composed of major works written in a number of languages and includes works of classical literature. On its own, the text might have aesthetic worth; alternatively, it might have aesthetic value in addition to broad intellectual quality. Both of these possibilities are feasible. Regardless of the circumstances, this would make it possible for a book on any subject to be classified as literature. The one thing that genuinely differentiates literature from other kinds of art is the manner in which it enlightens readers about the world around them and the various points of view of the people who live in it. The field of literature is the only one that can successfully be compared to any other field for comparison. Not only does literature provide an account of history, but it also provides history itself.

Literature is a composite art form that requires the author to place both herself and society within a dynamic sociocultural political-linguistic environment. This is part of the process of creating literature. Utilizing language is the means by which this is accomplished. The fact that humans continue to be interdependent or interdependent in terms of their divided selves in order to satisfy their socio-psychological needs is something that every writer, whether they are from the past or the present, would agree on. This holds true irrespective of the era in which the author was living at the time. It is possible for the human mind to experience conflict anytime a need of this nature is not satisfied and an incomplete desire is present. Not only does the creative self make an effort to study the situations in which distinct selves are set against one another mentally, socially, and politically, but it also makes an effort to expound on these conflicts through the use of word subtleties. Literary works, along with all of their separate general variations, as well as creative writers, came into being as a consequence of this. Professor Vikas Sharma is a writer who is famous for his extraordinary imagination. His novel is considered to be among the best novels ever written anywhere in the world, and he is also considered to be one of the most accomplished Indian writers writing in English.

A novel is a vital foundation within the field of literature since it is a manifestation of the profound awareness of existence and the dynamics of society. A profound and legitimate awareness of life and society can be expressed through the creative activity of fiction, which serves as a vehicle of expressing this consciousness. It is a product of the societal context in which it emerges and develops, with the intention of achieving particular goals. The pondering of ideas and the execution of programs that are aimed at enhancing the well-being of people are both included in these objectives. Through the process of contemplating a wide range of topics, the mind is able to notice the occurrence of transformations within both life and society, which ultimately results in the embodiment of these transitions within the realm of fiction. In the same vein, Indian fiction written in English is also participating in a similar method. In addition to efficiently conveying thoughts, feelings, and sentiments in a manner that is both rational and fascinating, Indian English literature also sheds light on a variety of transitions, either directly or indirectly, in its own distinctive manner.

As a result, the manifestation of the significance and utility of Indian creative writing in English may be found in the reflection of change across a number of different spheres of Indian society. During the early 1990s, India saw the emergence of Indian writing in the English language. On the other hand, Indian authors began generating literature that covered a wide variety of subjects, including the area of philosophy, within a relatively short period of time.

Professor Vikas Sharma is a multi-talented author who is skilled in both poetry and prose writing. In addition to writing poetry in both Hindi and English, he is the author of three books that are considered to be works of literary critique. "Sana," which is one of his most known works, is an example of a finely crafted literary style. Furthermore, he is the author of nine other novels, each of which has distinctive qualities that distinguish them from the traditional tales that are typically found in books. In addition, Professor Sharma has made a number of contributions to the field of non-fiction through the publications that he has produced. It is remarkable that his other literary contributions are equally impressive, despite the fact that his literary publications have accomplished a great deal of success and garnered a great deal of admiration. The usage of a wide variety of literary tropes, including the stream of consciousness approach, multiple narrators, shifts in chronology, and magic realism, is now being studied. It would appear that Professor Vikas Sharma's article does not take into account any developments that had place outside of the middle of the nineteenth century. The concept of social realism, which has its roots primarily in the fields of photography and visual arts, refers to the accurate and accurate representation of reality across a variety of artistic disciplines. Within the sphere of literature, academics investigate the manner in which authors portray the genuine experiences of individuals and the socioeconomic conditions that are associated with those experiences. Rene Wallet believes that it is unavoidable for art to interact with the world around it, regardless of whether or not there are efforts made to limit the interpretation of art or to emphasize the fact that artists have the potential to bring about transformation. 'Realism' was first presented by Champ Fleury in his book titled "Le Realism," which was published in 1898. The revolutions that took place in France and other places led to political instability and social unrest, which in turn had enormous repercussions for the rates of literacy and the economic conditions of the time. These revolutions were followed by a development of industry, which contributed to the economic prosperity of certain segments of society while at the same time worsening the difficulties that exploited laborers were experiencing. Beginning in the later part of the nineteenth century, the literary movement known as realism began to emerge in literature from all over the world. The emergence of the middle class as a result of rapid industrialization, the growing disillusionment of individuals with romantic extravagance, a newly discovered response and social awareness towards addressing the moral values of the time, and an unquenchable desire to reflect these values through realistic writings were all factors that contributed collectively to the beginning

of this particular literary movement. Through a dedication to straightforwardness, simplicity, and a concentration on objective facts, the realists placed a high priority on the act of truth telling, highlighting the vital role that it plays in their perspectives.

Edmond Duranty pushed for sincerity, modernity, and prose, in addition to truthfulness, as the distinguishing characteristics of realism. This is in contrast to the idealization, historical distance, and verse that are typical of Romanticism. In the journal *Realisme* (1856–1877), which Edmond Duranty published for a brief period of time, "truth" became the most prominent slogan. Maupassant believed that realists were "illusionists" due to the fact that telling the truth is, in practice, the same as creating the illusion that one is being entirely truthful. It is possible for realist art to successfully represent the deceptive character of life itself. The approach that Maupassant takes to realism is pretty clear, and he defines it in a formulaic manner: the novelist who seeks to offer us an exact representation of life must be careful to avoid any series of events that could appear to present a unique experience. Instead of trying to entertain us, move us, or tell us a tale, he wants to inspire thinking and push us to realize the enormous and complex underpinnings of the events that are going place. His goal is not to offer us a story, provide us with entertainment, or move us. Reflections are the result of the synthesis of his observations caused by the things he has seen and the role that mediation has played in his life. He perceives the world, objects, facts, and people in a certain way that is unique to him. This is because mediation has played a role in his life. He has written it down in a book so that we can read it because he wants to share with us his one-of-a-kind viewpoint on the world at this time. To be able to move us emotionally in the same manner that he has been moved by the show that is life, he will need to precisely recreate it in front of our eyes. Only then will he be able to move us emotionally. It will be required for him to design his work in such a delicate and covert manner, with such a seeming simplicity, that it will be impossible to recognize and identify its method, or to discover its aims. This will be the case since it will be impossible for anybody to uncover his intentions. It will be necessary for him to accomplish this while preserving an appearance of seeming simplicity. For Henry James, sincerity is more important than conceptions of the absolute truth. He places a higher importance on genuineness. Perspectives and evaluations of realism in the modern era are rapidly developing into forms that are more complex and subtle. According to Becker, truthfulness has made its way to verisimilitude, plausibility, and lifelikeness, while the necessity for a guiding vision and artistic competence in presenting have been freely accepted. These later aspects, on the other hand, were expected to remain subservient to the observation of reality, and they were supposed to be disguised from readers to the greatest extent feasible. However, despite the fact that people use the phrases "realism" and "naturalism" as if they were nothing, there is not a widespread comprehension of what they actually mean. Sincerity is something that genuine realists strive to strengthen on a consistent basis. They are truthful and honest

in their depiction of the situations and the people involved, and they have a great desire to behave in a manner that is ethically upright. This is the comment that Lukacs makes in reaction to Balzac, which is that "great realists such as Balzac... describes what he really sees, not what he would prefer to see." According to Lukacs, all great realists have one thing in common: they are uncompromising in their dedication to being honest about the way that they personally experience the world. When writing about the truth, the author's perspective ought to be objective and removed from this subject matter. Lukacs asserts that great realists like Balzac depicted reality with an unavoidable veracity, even if the reality turned out to be in direct opposition to the great realist's own personal views, goals, and wishes:

The author Roman Jakobson, in his book titled "On Realism in Art," outlines five characteristics that are characteristic of realistic art. These are the items in question: with a conscious awareness on the part of both the author and the reader of a particular mode and its success; a stylistic preference for metonymic devices, in which images are loosely related in time and space to the things they describe (as opposed to metaphor, which links otherwise different things); the presence of "redundancies," which are elements that are not essential to the progression of the plot but are necessary as tokens of what Barthes would later refer to as "the reality effect;" and finally, the coherence of the story. It is possible to extrapolate Jakobson's perspective on the matter by using the structuralist concept of realism. As opposed to the structuralist, who is simply concerned with the text itself, the structuralist does not regard real life to be the source of inspiration for the fictitious world.

When a reader is familiar with the many methods of ordering, reading transforms into an examination into the ways in which signs are formed and arranged to produce a world that is abundant in meaning and can be decoded by the reader. The interaction takes place on the linguistic level, which is characterized by friction caused by challenges in comprehension brought on by obscurities, ambiguities, contradictions, and hidden agendas. In this particular hermeneutic and hermeneutical system, there is no room for appealing to a higher plane of knowing or being in a hermeneutic system. Roland Barthes examines the concept of realism from the standpoint of structural linguistics in his documentary titled Reality Effect. The author's use of descriptive details, "fillers, padding," and other elements that are redundant to the action itself, but which, when combined cumulatively, give readers the impression that the action is real, is what Barthes refers to as "realism," and it is not founded on any direct connection to an additional order of reality. When compared to traditional mimetic concepts, structuralist ideas strive to eliminate the need to make reference to any other reality in order to promote a more instantaneous connection between the object and the sign. This is accomplished by eliminating the necessity to replicate any other reality. Because of this, "previously accepted aesthetics of representation" are undermined, and as a

consequence, "the sign loses its validity."

To determine whether or not an author's attempt at realism was successful, it is necessary to take into account the degree to which the author accurately depicts the environment, the plot, and the characters, as well as the degree to which the reader is familiar with them. Each and every one of Professor Vikas Sharma's novels has been written with the narrative of his stories revolving around the lives of regular people going about their daily routines. He has produced in his works the much-needed sensation of history that was lacking in the works of his contemporaries, which is something that George Lukacs envisioned in his enormous research on realism. Professor Vikas Sharma, who is a true social realist, places his faith in characters who belong to the middle class because of the sensibility that they possess. At the same time, the lower strata and working class parts of the population are given the importance they deserve in the novels at the appropriate locations. This is made possible by the books' placement. Because of its beautiful play of reality, which is reinforced with an honest and dedicated social consciousness, the fictional adventure of Professor Vikas Sharma is an exceptional and unrivaled achievement in Indian writing in English. This is due to the fact that it is a rare and unsurpassable feat. It is generally agreed upon that Professor Vikas Sharma is among the most accomplished authors to come out of India that has been active in this century.

There is something distinctive about each and every one of Professor Vikas Sharma's books. Over the course of his brief but lucrative career, which has resulted in the production of eleven novels and two books on literary criticism, Professor Vikas Sharma has succeeded in maintaining a significant amount of mystery. The books he has written have always been distinct from one another. In addition to writing creative works such as poetry and fiction, he also creates critical works.

This study, which is properly titled "Sana, an exemplar of Social Realism," is an in-depth analysis of the classic novel Sana from the point of view of the social realities that are prevalent throughout the novel. In contrast to the studies that were described earlier, this one examines the manner in which Professor Vikas Sharma employs Social Realism in his work. The objective of this study is to investigate the social realism that can be found in the writing of Professor Vikas Sharma. Professor Vikas Sharma is such a prolific author that he writes with authority on a wide range of topics, including the mechanics of shoemaking, funeral ceremonies, and social conventions in both urban and rural areas. around his works, Seth takes a leisurely stroll around the landscape of India and sheds a brilliant light on a fascinating aspect of Indian culture.

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