A Modern Discourse to Social Disability in the 20th C Indian fiction: Firdaus Kanga’s Trying to Grow and Anosh Irani’s *The Cripple and His Talisman.*

Abstract

The stigmatized and "abnormal" subjectivities who fight against various forms of social exclusion on the one hand, and their own struggles to deal with the impairment and the ensuing longing for "normality," on the other, have been articulated in some fierce and subtle ways in Indian fiction in English. In other words, there are two main patterns in the way that disability is portrayed in Indian fiction.   Disability has both a "Social Model" and a "Medical Model." The "Medical Model" of disability, which is prevalent in literature, views it as a medical condition that the affected person must live with and the way to cure it is by curing the person. Disabled people are frequently referred to and defined by their impairments, such as "the blind," "the deaf," "epileptics," and "schizophrenics," among others. The “Social Model” follows an alternative method. According to this approach, a disability is defined as the inability to fully participate in family and community life. Disabling circumstances are produced by the interplay of functional restrictions or impairments with structural and interpersonal constraints on full involvement. The social model makes a distinction between impairments and disabilities. Society places limitations on people with disabilities therefore to cure “Social Disability” is to free the disabled person from the social stigma. The Cripple in *The Cripple and His Talisman* (2004) by Anosh Irani gives the notion that it is the disabled people's contractual obligation to blindly do as the 'normal' people tell them to without giving any weight to their will or desire. Additionally, he is aware that everything missing from the "body" is carefully examined by society, and people with defects or physically disfigured bodies are treated on an equal footing with beggars and other marginalised people.