

## PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL ASPECTS IMPACT OF THE PANDEMICS ON WORLD LITERATURE - AN OVERVIEW

\* P. SASIREKHA, \*Dr. Mary Thomas, \*G S Vimal Gnanamani

Research Scholar, Department of English, Dr.M.G.R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai – 95,  
\*Professor, Department of English, Dr.M.G.R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai –  
Research Scholar, Department of English, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education. Krishnakovil,  
Tamilnadu, India.

**How to cite this article:** P. SASIREKHA, Mary Thomas, G S Vimal Gnanamani (2024) PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL ASPECTS IMPACT OF THE PANDEMICS ON WORLD LITERATURE - AN OVERVIEW. *Library Progress International*, 44(3), 26545-26552

### ABSTRACT

Literature has often been a mirror to life, whether it's fiction or facts reflected in its content. Even the literature written during the pandemic encapsulates those times' emotions and experiences, mainly emerging as word pictures of the times they portray. To understand the literature's response to the pandemic, we will delve into a few literary writings that became representative of the pandemic spirit that they projected. Indians are immune to the pandemic compared to the rest of the world turns out that the Ancient concepts prevalent in our culture have always influenced the development of knowledge. Literature is redeemed as a reflection of life in the impact of psycho-analytical aspects. It gives us a sort of outline of human behaviour, whether it is from the compositions of old civilizations or the sagas of Homer. The plays of William Shakespeare, crafted by writing give knowledge and setting to the whole world's social orders. In this sense, writing can open up an entirely different domain of encounters as opposed to simply being a verifiable or social relic. Writing is critical to us since it addresses us, it is general, and it influences us on a significantly private level. Amitav Ghosh's "The Calcutta Chromosome" from Indian Literary Text, Albert Camus's "The Plague" from French Literary Text, Ling ma "Severance" in Chinese Literary Text, and Margaret Atwood's "The Year of the Flood" from Canadian Literary Text analyzed in this paper to observe how literature celebrates the enduring range of human psycho-analytical responses infused with the spirit of resilience and renewal that stand against the onslaught of disease and death while chronicling pandemics throughout history.

**Keywords:** emotions, experience, pandemics, reflection, resilience, psycho-analytical...

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

In ancient times, human society has survived many moments of disaster and natural calamity. A pandemic is one such natural calamity, and it is not new in the history of mankind. Several times pandemics are referred to in many works of literature, and occasionally that critical situation to analyse human behaviour has given birth to several well-known works of literature. At present, when we are quarantined online tools become our companions in terms of connectivity; as they connect us virtually to each other, we start to learn and earn income to handle critical situations. But at the same time, there is also the aspect of online exhaustion which cannot be ignored at all. At the moment several books become good acquaintances, which stipulate many writers to turn towards literature. All over the world's lockdown, the new words formed were like home quarantine, wearing a mask, and maintaining social distancing.

A mother to her devotees,

With limbs that cool like white sandalwood,

I reverently praise the supreme yakshini,  
Mother of many children.

(Ref. A stotra (hymn) to Hariti by Bhavaratna. Translated by Miranda Shaw)

The impact of language creation on people was mainly divided into five stages: concentration, curiosity, aspiration, exploitation, and fulfilment. He assumed that creative public relations must create a centre of attention for people's interest or transform into a public relations substance. This would cause people to be paying attention to the published content.

"...Sitala is not to be identified with disease, as the label 'smallpox goddess' seems to imply. Smallpox, measles, and fevers exist independently, and they are already in our bodies—though inactive. Sitala simply controls them, as many of her names suggest,"

(Ref. *Buddhist Goddesses of India* - 2006)

To a great extent, human beings written on the subject of this coronavirus "connect us, other than grasp us away from each other." The community includes novels to communicate their new objective factors. The web overflows with a verse on this new way of life, showing us not to underestimate anything. This new serenity we are much unexploited to this unique serenity.

Literature is a reflection of psychological aspects of society and depicts reality as it is, however occasionally it is twisted and presented in a different light. Although it may be referred to as imaginative, the social experiences that form a human being are what lie at its core. There is awareness of the human life to be lived when one looks back at the literature that has previously been written on other epidemics in the history of the human race. The Plague by Albert Camus has seen a flood in deals in Europe because the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the whole planet. This demonstrates how literature is employed to look for the purpose and worth of life in such an outbreak.

### **1.2. Focus on the Pandemic**

"The tragedy is the wreckage of a train that has been careening down the track for years."

"Our towns and megacities began to extrude their working-class citizens like so much unwanted accrual."

(Arundhati Roy's novel 'The Ministry of Utmost Happiness')

Writing takes people's past measurements of worldwide passings and level of spread to show how the crisis has affected the solitary presence of those debased and their associates, families, and neighbours. Many famous books came into existence as a result of the pandemic. Several such great works of literature emerged amid the Pandemic. The world may have come to an end as no other force could have, thanks to the coronavirus's mighty bow. Thoughts were still running, wishing for things to get back to normal, attempting to piece together the past and the present, and denying the breach. But the split still exists. In addition, it gives us a chance to reevaluate the Armageddon machine we built for this terrible misery. Reliving everyday life would be the worst thing that could happen.

Pandemics have compelled individuals to break with the past and imagine their existence by and by. This one is something similar. It is an entry, a section between one world and the accompanying. We can walk around it, pulling the remaining parts of our predisposition and scorn, ravenousness, data banks, dead contemplations, our calm streams and smoky skies behind us. On the other hand, we can walk around gently, with little stuff, ready to imagine an alternate universe and prepared to battle the infection. During the time, humanities, history, and literature specifically offered significant bits of knowledge to individuals. It's true that throughout history, people have faced the challenges posed by pandemics and have found ways to adapt and overcome them. The effects of past pandemics can still be seen in the world we live in today. As we navigate the changes brought about by COVID-19, it's important to keep in mind the resilience of humanity and our ability to come out stronger on the other side. People have managed the injury of pandemics before sorting out a world in numerous ways given strengthen their own outside our ability to do anything about it. When considering the short and long-haul changes that Covid might bring us, we ought to recall that the past pandemics formed the world we realise today. The Pandemic, usually known as the Black Death and crushed nations, were Asian countries in the middle of 1347 to 1351 for segregated humanity's set of experiences as indicated by their hundreds of years sustained. A sense of confidence that can be applied to daily life is restored by literature. Due to its unity and connection with human effort, literature has the power to influence the entire globe. Fictional works such as novels, short tales, plays, poems, and drama. Literature reflects their viewpoints, emotions, considerations, and thoughts.

### **1.3. INDIAN FICTION NOVEL INFLUENCE OF PANDEMIC IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS**

**ON "THE CALCUTTA CHROMOSOME" BY AMITAV GHOSH - ANALYSIS**

Amitav Ghosh was brought into the world on July 11, 1956, in, Calcutta [now Kolkata], India) is an Indian-imagined writer whose forceful books use complex story methods to test the possibility of public and individual, particularly of people of India and Southeast Asia. Amitav Ghosh is an Indian creator, generally well known for his English-language chronicled fiction. He won the 54th Jnanpith Award in 2018, India's most essential imaginative honour.

The Calcutta Chromosome by Amitav Ghosh(1995) can be depicted as a clinical spine chiller, even though a novel stretches the limits of the class. Set in New York and Calcutta and travelling through various timetables, this mind-boggling story recounts the narrative of Antar, who becomes fixated on viewing L. Murugan, who had strangely vanished in Calcutta in 1995. Murugan himself was fixated on the existence of Sir Roland Ross, who was instrumental in tracking down the solution for malaria.

It is an effort to redraft the story of Ronald Ross's detection of the malarial parasite. Apart from the fact that Ross exposed the malarial parasite on August 20, 1897, all the other dealings transmitted in the narrative were made up by the author himself. It is his creation. He was awarded the Arthur C Clarke Award in 1997.

For instance, Silence is acquainted with various associations with language, including sensible language. An individual says regarding Silence:

"I see signs of her presence everywhere I go, in images, words, glances, but only signs, nothing more..." (Chap.1)

Phulboni talks of the Silence that shapes people's lives and writes stories.

The Booisys is a novel story that is very cluttered to appreciate as it wavers energetically to and fro on schedule. Three secrets appear to be corresponding to one another yet, in fact, are entwined. The first picture is of the Egyptian agent Antar in New York, who works with "Life Advancements." In his group of people who haven't yet arrived at Ava's supercomputer, he "works from home."

Ava is a global search engine with apparently a mind of its own:

"Anything she didn't recognize she'd take apart on-screen...

producing ever more significant refinements of detail" (Chap.4)

Ava won't stop until Antar tells her everything he knows about the object.

He wants to find out about the evaporation of his partner Murugan in Calcutta. The resulting one is of Murugan himself, who is energetic about spreading out the narrative of how Sir Ronald Ross shut the gastrointestinal ailment research.

It would be more accurate to state that the picture revolves around Murugan's desire to correct the errors that have been made throughout the entire field of digestive disease study. In an article titled, "A Framework Out of His Assessment,"

"Certain Systematic Discrepancies in Ronald Ross's Account of Plasmodium B." (pg.114)

Antar fast-forwarded to the end, catching the final sentence of Murugan's last message:

"there's a document waiting for you right this minute, in your mail folder" (pg.116)

Antar looked at the computer screen and saw a message waiting for him, but he wanted nothing to do with it and deleted the whole file without reading it.

Murugan was determined to find the truth about malaria when each diary disparaged the piece he tried to distribute. As a result, he decided to travel to India. He directed the malaria study in his direction, speculating that "some individuals" had successfully obstructed Ross' test. On August 20, also known as "mosquito day," he arrived in Calcutta. Being a science nut, he was intrigued by the remarkable "Calcutta Chromosome," a variable he devoted himself to without assistance from anyone else. Because it was unable to detect or detach this chromosome using conventional methods, it was unusual. Due to the uneven pairing of different chromosomes, it was missing from every phone. Additionally, the avocation for why it was not equitably matched was; that it was not bifurcated into egg and sperm. The maker imagined it to be made from a course of recombination which was intended for every individual. It couldn't be moved to begin with one again and then onto the following. It was simply present in the non-regenerative tissue; the mind could be sent through jungle fever by the day's end.

He found that the 'certain person' who had obliged the intestinal sickness examination to Ross on the serving dish was a sweeper lady called Mangla and a domestic worker called Lutchman. Far ahead on, they ended up being demi-divine beings. Urmila, the writer, was only an associating wire between the wrecked finishes of the story.

Urmila gasps, "You mean like Mangal-bibi—like the name the girl said?" (pg. 245).

Urmila then cries out. Murugan suggests they were working on a prototype. While Murugan states that not much more is known about her, it's clear she was likely a sort of self-taught genius who could think outside the box. Antar (his partner) and Murugan were last seen in the front room at an unspecified time in the future. By showing that information and power can reside with those who are perceived as weak and downtrodden by their standing, the creator has defied the positional boundaries of Indian society with the intriguing figures Mangla and Lutchman. Western rational criteria that confront India's dominance in information and science are rebuffed by the mysterious figures and the spiritualist gathering of Pongrácz. The legislative problems of Western power have also been adequately addressed.

The central thought at the back of the entire story is

"Knowing something implies that it has been altered."

The organization that is responsible for total obscurity believes in silence. The author has based the entire plot of his story around the concept of enigma.

While the novel sets science with mystery and mysticism, the background of malaria and its interrelatedness is an essential part of the story. It makes it not just a seminal work of Ghosh. It shows language creativity during the Pandemic in Indian Literature.

#### **1.4. FRENCH FICTION NOVEL INFLUENCE OF PANDEMIC IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF "THE PLAGUE" BY ALBERT CAMUS - ANALYSIS**

French non-metropolitan writing was exemplified by Albert Camus (1913–1960). He was an Algerian. His works include *The Plague* (1947), *The First Man* (1947), and *"A Happy Death"* (1936–1938, reprinted in 1971). (1994 left incomplete). He possessed a great deal of purity, focus, and reason as a stylist.

Albert Camus wrote a book titled *The Plague*, released in 1947. The city of Oran in French Algeria is described by a narrator as being plagued. A compelling story about the unrelenting misery of humankind, about survival and tenacity, and about how people deal with death. *The Plague* is both an exquisitely written book with an epic sweep and a beautifully understated moral allegory that is vitally pertinent to our times.

The Algerian city of Oran is shut down for months in this book while the plague decimates its population, and there are many parallels to the current predicament. The local authorities are hesitant to recognize the early warning signs of the plague, such as dead rats strewn over the streets. Albert Camus started writing a narrative about a virus that spontaneously infects humans from animals and kills half the inhabitants of Oran an "ordinary town" on the Algerian coast.

Camus studied the history of plagues in-depth before beginning this creative work. He learned about the plagues that devastated Chinese cities along the eastern seaboard in the 18th and 19th centuries, the Black Death, which is thought to have killed 50 million people in Europe in the 14th century, the Italian plague of 1630, which killed 280,000 people in Lombardy and Veneto, the great plague of London in 1665, and more. After analyzing the causes of the plague, both natural and man-made, which are sparked by materialist, consumerist, and political actions of human civilization, Camus started writing his massive book, which remains to this day a famous work in pandemic literature.

*The Plague* by Albert Camus is about a plague epidemic that hits the Algerian town of Oran and how the locals, including the medical community and volunteers, struggle to stave it off. The book is written by one of the Oran doctors in charge of treating sick people, Dr Bernard Rieux, and takes the form of a narrative or chronicle. The novel's primary subject is the plague pandemic, but there are also general remarks and reflections about pestilences that are both natural and artificial. It also provides a realistic depiction of the resulting human misery and their attempts to fend off the pandemic or pestilence's attack. In the article "Albert Camus' 'The Plague' and Our Own Great Reset," Metcalf describes Albert Camus' *The Plague* as an allegory of fascism in France and claims that the book exhibits no anger or bitterness but rather an overwhelming spirit of forbearance and pity as it depicts the capitalist and ideological agenda paralyzed and humiliated by the force of the pandemic. Albert Camus viewed pandemic death as a meaningful act in the face of the bizarre human living conditions that people are forced into as a result of capitalism, fascism, imperialism, materialism, and consumerism. At last, the novel that the plague survivor learned is that human love is something that everyone can aspire to and occasionally achieve.

### **1.5. CHINESE FICTION NOVEL INFLUENCE OF PANDEMIC IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS ON "SEVERANCE" BY LING MA - ANALYSIS**

Severance, a work of satirical science fiction by Chinese-American novelist Ling Ma, takes place in the United States in the 2010s before and during a pandemic of Shen Fever, a made-up fungus disease that originated in Shenzhen, China. Shen Fever is a fake illness. The author introduces Candace Chen, a millennial with a blog and a job as a Bible publisher. She is one of nine survivors who left New York City in the fictional 2011 Shen fever pandemic.

A startling connection between Severance and the status of the globe now is emerging. Shen Fever is a virus that originates at an industrial plant in Shenzhen, China, similar to how our virus emerged from a market in the enormous just-hatched Chinese city of Wuhan.

The fever doesn't kill people; instead, it results in "a deadly absence of consciousness," which causes the sick to repeatedly execute the same menial tasks like setting the same dining room table and trying on clothes from their closets. The transition from normalcy to adaptability to total rearrangement occurs gradually as life reaches New York. The New York Times initially keeps a running count of the feverish. Models continue to appear at Fashion Week while wearing "facial masks, gloves, and even scrubs, many of which are tagged with designer logos." The corporate powers that be initially encouraged Candace to wear an N95 respirator mask to work before making it mandatory. New safety guidelines are released virtually every day.

The primary subject of Severance is the annihilation of business as usual and the resulting rebuilding of it. Candace has such a living benioff schedule that she keeps on going to work in any event when there isn't a production line left to create books, and when even Bibles aren't popular. According to the beginning, she said, "I got up." "In the first part of the day, I left for work. I got back that evening. I rehashed the methodology. At the point when she at last leaves New York, she goes with a gathering of seven different survivors toward something in Chicago known as "The Facility."

She finally joins a group led by Bob, a former IT worker with a carpal tunnel problem who boasts of having played every World of Warcraft expansion. Bob is the type of person who would annoyingly survive a pandemic and then wind up in a position of power. Despite being an idiot, he occasionally gets things right. In a brief statement he delivers to the staff following the destruction of Candace's (disconnected bus meaningful) iPhone, Bob claims:

The internet has slowed down time. It is the location where the present and history coexist on the same plane. But proportionally, it might be more appropriate to argue that the internet is virtually entirely made up of the past because the present calcifies into the past even as we speak. We go there to connect with the past.

And aren't all doing the same thing as read this article: squeezing the past into the present, relying on our routines to get us by, and flattening the world into just another performance, something that future generations may look back on as a cute little period when everyone experienced a pandemic together.

### **1.6. CANADIAN FICTION NOVEL INFLUENCE OF PANDEMIC IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS ON "THE YEAR OF THE FLOOD" BY MARGARET ATWOOD - ANALYSIS**

Canadian poet, novelist, literary critic, and other things, Margaret Eleanor Atwood. Early collections of her poems include Double Persephone (1961) and The Circle Game (1964, revised in 1966). Themes of role reversal and fresh starts frequently appear in her novels. She started writing when she was five years old and picked it again up ten years later, more seriously. The Blind Assassin, which won the Booker Prize in 2000, is a deftly written novel centred on the memoir of an old Canadian woman.

Although told from a different point of view, The Year of the Flood takes place in the same (post)apocalyptic world. The Year of the Flood by Margaret Atwood, published in 2009, depicts a post-pandemic world with people. Because she was in quarantine for a potential client-transmitted illness, one of "the cleanest dirty girls in town" is still alive despite the minor attack. Her name is often written. If you are alone too much, you might forget who you are. "All Creatures understand that some must perish."

The long-dreaded Waterless Flood, which wiped out the majority of human existence, is described in the original as being vanquished by Toby and Ren. They share both their present and pasts as the primary third-person storytellers in the original. This incomplete overview looks more closely at the causes of the pandemic and the beginnings of the victims of the deadly sickness. Ren, a young acrobat performer, survives the epidemic by being quarantined in the Sticky Zone at the exclusive sex club Scales and Tails. Toby isolates herself from the illness

within the opulent spa AnooYoo.

The Year of the Flood takes place in desolate regions known as plebeians, where brutality and abuse are pervasive. Toby and Ren live here because they are members of the rigid group known as the God's Gardeners. Adam One, the gathering's organizer, is a charismatic pioneer who vehemently supports the act of nonviolent, biological defence against the cruel businesses creating natural obliteration. Each chapter begins with a lesson from Adam One that sheds light on the Gardeners' rigid customs, followed by stories from Toby and Ren's personal experiences.

In the immediate aftermath of the pandemic that wiped out nearly all of humanity, Toby is making do. She tries to support herself by running a nursery while segregated in the AnooYoo Spa, but her efforts are jeopardized by pigeons, a type of hereditarily altered pig with human cerebrum tissue. Ren is simultaneously hoping that someone will unlock the Sticky Zone chamber she is in from the outside while taking a breather by reflecting on her old life.

The two women's prepandemic existence is that they are trapped and unaware of whether anyone else made it without them. Toby finds herself stranded and penniless after her mother dies of a perplexing disease and her father ends everything. She starts working at the SecretBurger network of eateries since she is desperate for a job. There, Blanco, her chief, repeatedly beats and physically abuses her. Toby is mistreated and has nowhere to go until a group of God's Gardeners appear and persuade Toby to escape with them. Toby agrees to join their positions even though she has reservations about the group and what they are teaching to get away from her abuser. She picks up many fundamental skills from the Gardeners throughout time, being respected by the group and eventually being given the title of Eve Six.

Ren also becomes a Gardener two years after Toby joins the group. One of the gathering chiefs, Zeb, is dating Ren's mother. Since Ren is still a little child when she is initially introduced to the Edencliff Rooftop Garden, the group's main gathering site, she is unconcerned with their beliefs and later regrets removing the children from the streets. Soon after meeting Amanda at a shopping mall, she gets to know her and brings her to live with the Gardeners. After a conflict with Zeb, Ren's mother abandons the Gardeners and takes Ren to one of the corporate compounds in the hopes of reuniting with her partner, but they soon find themselves alone. There, Ren meets Jimmy, the fundamental person of Oryx and Crake. She has intense feelings for him, but their connection ends abruptly, leaving her despondent. Ren focuses on movement, thus Ren's mother works out a way to obtain her daughter a position at Martha Graham Academy. Ren is forced to leave school and look for work after her mother makes it clear that she will no longer pay for her research after some time.

While this is going on, Blanco, who is seeking retaliation against Toby for running away from him, intrudes on her peaceful life among the Gardeners. The Gardeners decide to give her a different personality and send her to a facility where professionals may alter her voice, eye colour, eye shape, and skin to protect her. Toby receives help from The Gardeners in locating a new job as chief at AnooYoo Spa. When Toby meets Ren at a job fair at the Martha Graham Academy, even though Ren can recognize Toby because of all the changes Ren has undergone, Ren agrees to Toby's offer of employment at the spa. After nearly a year of working with Toby, Ren yearns for some independence and starts working as an acrobat performer in a strip club called Scales and Tails. In contrast, Toby stays at the spa and begins burying food in preparation for the Waterless Flood.

After some time has passed, Zeb visits Toby and informs her that many Gardeners have joined him as the leader of a new group named Amanda. Crake, the person responsible for creating the deadly sickness and starting the epidemic whom Toby used to know as Glenn, is one of them.

A few Gardeners survive the pandemic, and Amanda saves Ren. However, three former prisoners—Blanco is one of the stolen two women. When they try to enter the AnooYoo Spa, Toby shoots one of the prisoners, Ren flees, but the other two steal Amanda and manage to escape. After being reunited together, Ren and Toby continue their hunt for sustenance and come across the MaddAddam survivors, but they soon leave the group to go for Amanda. They eventually track down Jimmy, Amanda, and the two people who kidnapped her. After Ren, Toby, and Jimmy weaken the two guys and release Amanda, they mull over their next move, but a gathering approaching prevents them from finishing their thought process. They are the Crakers, a brand-new group of humans that Crake produced through hereditary breeding. With this conclusion, Oryx and Crake are complete, and the foundation for MaddAddam, the third and final book in the trilogy, is laid.

The Pandemics often forced us to give up all of our disruptive attitudes and embrace meekness and fortitude to realize how fragile life is and how vulnerable we all are to a debilitating illness that culminates in death.

### 1.7. PANDEMIC DESCRIPTION IN WORLD LITERARY WORKS

The Last Man by Mary Shelley, published in 1826, was one of the first post-apocalyptic books in the English language. It depicted a future civilization that had been decimated by a plague. The Masque of the Red Death, a brief tale unparalleled in the group of the plague in writing, was distributed in 1842 by American writer and author Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849). The creator considers passing's inescapable decision by exemplifying the illness as a perplexing person dressed as a Red Death casualty. The short narrative suggests that individuals are not killed by the epidemic, but rather by death. (Plague writing: from Camus to Boccaccio).

The Scarlet Plague (1912), written by Jack London, is one of the earliest works of post-apocalyptic fiction in contemporary literature and contains an allusion to the epidemic. The story happens in a wild and destroyed America in 2073, sixty years after the Red Death's uncontrolled spread, which prompted the elimination of the nation and everything except the obliteration of the planet in 2133. One of the Red Death survivors, James Howard Smith, otherwise called "Granser," fills in as the storyteller of the tragic book. He portrays the spread of the plague over the globe and the responses of individuals to illness and demise.

The quote from Oakland goes, "We have experienced the difference between preparation and panic, and that makes a difference. more than ever as we come together to get ready while other people fight in fear. God uses calamities, catastrophic occurrences, and pandemics as a means of limiting the extremeness of human activity. We will be better prepared for the future and will be able to lessen the effects of the current crisis thanks to the pandemic. Considering how persistent the illness is, it will be difficult to get our people back. The rush to get home will make it difficult to understand the problems. The purpose of handicraft is to transfer emotion from one person's heart to the next, according to one adage. In another place, we read that the purpose of writing is to turn blood into ink (T.S. Eliot).

### 1.4. Conclusion

"This day relenting God  
Hath placed within my hand  
A wondrous thing, and God  
Be praised. At His command,  
Seeking His Secret Deeds  
With tears and toiling breath,  
I find thy cunning seeds,  
O million-murdering Death".

- Sir Ronald Ross (Nobel Prize for Medicine, 1902)

An exciting aspect of the electronic and web-based literary text The Calcutta Chromosome by Amitav Ghosh is that it can create its own life, which was significantly less known if known, if not unknown to the people. During the Pandemic, many service providers emerged in this sector, and publishing has become a day-to-day affair in many households. Thus, the new literature can include all these changes brought about by the consequences of the Pandemic. It will have many new features, including unknown word formation, unique lifestyles, different art forms, different narratives, complex human relations, the trials and tribulations of the underprivileged, and the problems of coping with the changing environment. Such literature edifies on the outcome of all the toxic appearances on humankind; thus, the Pandemic crisis moulds and brings infinite changes in human life. During the Pandemic, all the literary works show the art of living through the crisis and, ultimately, building a brighter potential for upcoming youngsters. We are changed by the world and, by language, and they too are changed by us all at once.

The primary qualities of this focus are kindness, compassion, and hope, all of which can be seen in the pieces we have chosen. The chosen pieces demonstrate hope despite the seclusion and isolation the virus has brought about the loss and destruction brought on by smallpox and plague, the texts illustrate the human spirit of tenacity and faith. When social distance is the norm, it becomes extremely important in the COVID situation. Caregiving and emotional support take on new meaning as a result of people experiencing physical discomfort and emotional distance; against this backdrop, the chosen texts become especially pertinent. The importance of literature during pandemics People look to literature for solace and hope when humanity, psychological behaviour and human life are threatened by a fatal illness.

**REFERENCE**

**Primary Source**

- The Calcutta Chromosome by Amitav Ghosh book.pdf
- The Plague by Albert Camus boof.pdf
- Severance by Ling Ma book.pdf

**Secondary Sources**

- Adler, Alfred. The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler, edited by H.L. Ansbacher and R.R. Ansbacher. New York: Harper Torch books, 1956.
- Bamber, Linda. Comic Women, Tragic Men: A Study of Gender and Genre in Shakespeare. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1982.
- Carlson, Marvin. The Haunted Stage: Theatre as Memory Machine. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2001.
- [https://www.frontiersin.org/files/Articles/596232/fpsyg-11-596232-HTML/image\\_m/fpsyg-11-596232-g001.jpg](https://www.frontiersin.org/files/Articles/596232/fpsyg-11-596232-HTML/image_m/fpsyg-11-596232-g001.jpg)
- <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.600818/full>
- <https://www.thehindu.com/entertainment/poetry-in-the-times-of-covid-19/article31163319.ece>
- <https://knepublishing.com/index.php/KnE-Social/article/view/8715/14688>
- [https://english.as.uky.edu/sites/default/files/Keeley\\_Farrell-Society\\_from\\_a\\_Clear\\_Window.pdf](https://english.as.uky.edu/sites/default/files/Keeley_Farrell-Society_from_a_Clear_Window.pdf)
- <https://www.livemint.com/mint-lounge/features/the-cold-ones-india-s-epidemic-goddesses-11587104247592.html>
- <https://www.ft.com/content/10d8f5e8-74eb-11ea-95fe-fcd274e920ca>.
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4117097/>
- <https://www.supersummary.com/the-calcutta-chromosome/chapters-17-21/?a/>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suryakant\\_Tripathi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suryakant_Tripathi)
- <https://medium.com/@charuvilokare/a-life-misspent-a-political-memoir-of-two-lives-35af76ae1cfb>
- <https://www.ft.com/content/10d8f5e8-74eb-11ea-95fe-fcd274e920ca>