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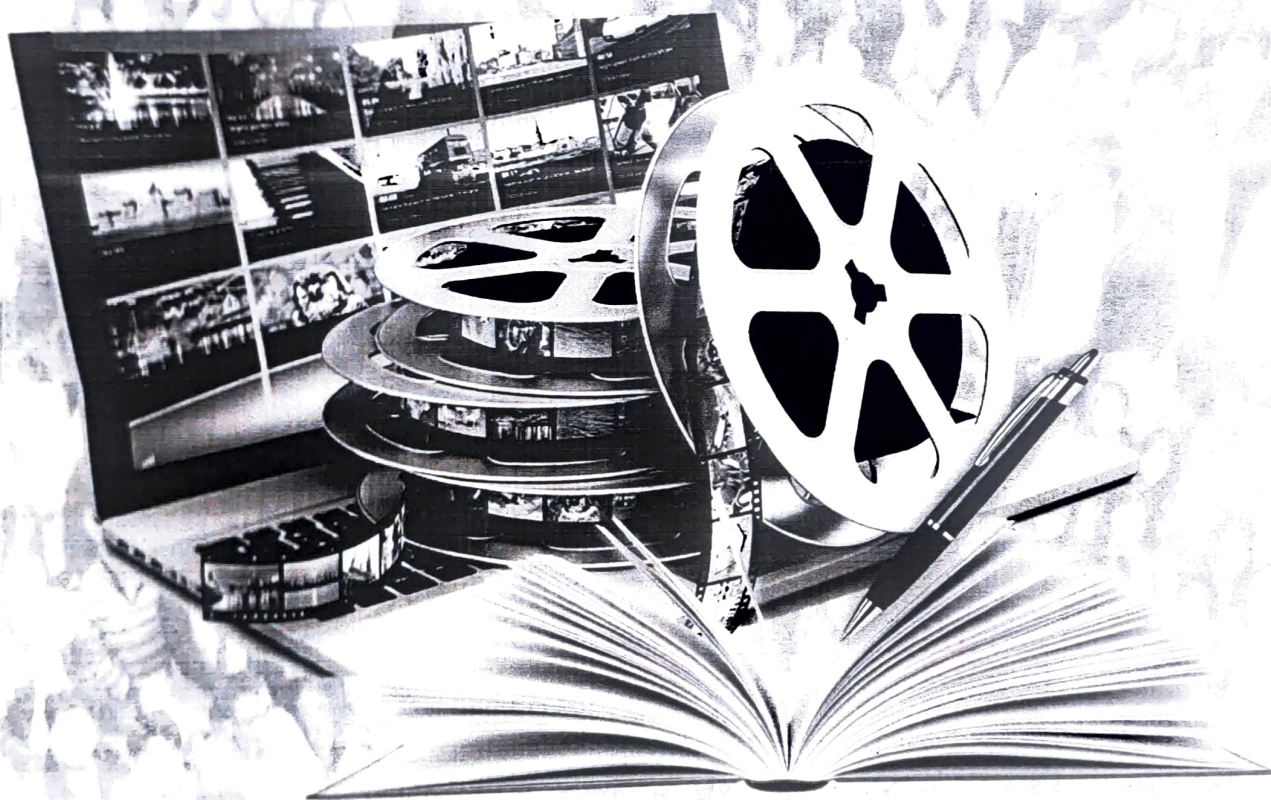
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Dr. V. B. Galkwad

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26	Basic Concepts in the Study of Literature	Geetanshu Narula	108
27	Contributions of Arab-American Women Authors in Literature	Yahya Ali Saleh Al-Quhali & Dr. Nagnath Totawad	113
28	Imagined Communities and Motherland in Al-Shaykh " <i>Beirut Blues</i> "	Athiya Sultana	117
29	Legitimizing an Ideology of Distrust : An Arendtian Reading of Post-Truth as a Cultural Phenomenon	Dr. Basudhara Roy	121
30	Woman's Power & Sacrifice in Henrik Ibsen's <i>Ghost</i>	Mr. Ibrahim A. M. Maslamani	127
31	The Cultural Impact on Using Grammatical Cohesion by Arab Yemeni and Indian Editorial Writers : A Comparative Study	Mohammed N. S. Nasser & Dr. Sunil Raut	130
32	A Critical Evaluation of the Most Influential Writings on English Literary Studies in Indian Universities	Khan Asma Kauser	134
33	Language and Sense Devices in Sarojini Naidu and Nissim Ezekiel's Poetry	Savitri S. Jambaldinni	137
34	Jawahar Lal Nehru's Cultural and Humanistic Ideas : A Selective Literary Prose Study	Dr. Nayyar Jahan	145
35	A Study of Oral History from Two Villages of Tamil Nadu	Dr. Laxmi Periyaswamy	149
36	Social Conflicts in Mulk Raj Anand's ' <i>Coolie</i> '	Dr. Sunil Gaikwad	152
37	Absurdity of Human Existence in Alekar's Play Begum Barve	Manish Gomase	155
38	Indian Literature in English Translation: At a Glance	Gorakshanath Nishane	161
39	Sense of Alienation of Diasporic Characters in Lahiri's Hell-Heaven and Unaccustomed Earth	Dr. Subhash Zanake & Mr. Pravin Bhaskar	165
40	Transcendent Liveliness with Human Insight in the Poem of Naomi's 'Kindness'	P. Amudha	168
41	Media : A Social Need	Prof. Bhagyashri Shelake	169
42	A Study to Check the Impact of English Enhancement Course on B.Ed. Students	Priti Sonar	171
43	A Study of Indian Culture Reflected in Novel ' <i>The Guide</i> ' by R.K.Narayan	Asst. Prof. Asha Parigha Bhimrao Thoke	174
44	Cyber feminism, Cyberculture and their Impact on Women	Abdal Hmeed Hassen Abdallah Althahiany	177
45	The Role of University Education Based on Knowledge Economy in Human Resource Development in Yemen	Mr. Sultan Mohammed Gaber Abohadi & Dr. Ganesh Shetkar	182
46	Cultural- Linguistic Code- Switching in Vijay Tendulkar's Translated Play: ' <i>Kamala</i> '	Mr. Rajendra B. Shinde	186
47	"The Role of Culture in Jane Austen's Fiction"	Dr. Rajani S. Patil	190
48	Resuscitating Rhetoric : A Very Short Review of Rhetoric Persuasion	Sachin Bagul	195
49	Issues and Challenges in Teaching English Language to Tribal Students through E-Content	Prof. Shailesh Bagdane	200
50	Internet as a Tool in Learning	Prof. Sudharma Kale	204
51	Cultural Slavery in August Wilson's Play : Joe Turner's Come and Gone	Dr. Eknath Bhalerao	208



Indian Literature in English Translation: At a Glance

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Abstract

Nowadays, entire world compressed and become like a bird's nest. Indian English literature (IEL) is the group of work by writers in India and abroad who write in the English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of languages of India. Early history began with the work of Toru Dutt followed by many writers like R K Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, and Raja Rao. It is frequently referred as Anglo Indian Literature. This production comes in the broader realm of postcolonial literature- the production from previously colonized countries such as India. IEL was influenced by western novel. Rajmohan's wife by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya published in the 1864. Later, so many writers followed this tradition. Hindustani Mythical Stories, Ramayana, Mahabharata translated from Indian languages to English. Rabindranath Tagore wrote Gitanjali and other works in Indian languages but then he translated them into English and received prestigious award Nobel Prize for literature in 1913.

Kamala Markandeya, is an early writer in IEL who has often combined with the trinity of R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao. The contributions of Manoj Das and Manohar Malgoankar to the growth of IEL largely remains unacknowledged. Vikram Seth, author of *The Golden Gate* (1986) and *A Suitable Boy* (1994) is a writer who uses a pure English and more realistic themes. Another writer who has contributed immensely to the Indian English Literature is Amitav Ghosh who is the author of *the circle of chromosome*. Many writers translated their work from Indian Languages to the English.

Key Words: Numerous, Postcolonial, Translated, acknowledged, themes

This paper discusses issues of 'resistance and representation' with reference to Indian texts and their English translations into English and other languages of the world. Although Indian literatures have been widely translated in the past in other languages like Chinese and Arabic but translating Indian literature has become a serious academic engagement only in recent decades. Indian English literature (IEL) is the group of work by writers in India who write in the English and whose native or co-native language could be one of the languages of India. Its early history which began with the works of Michael Madhusudan Dutt who followed by R. K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao who contributed to Indian fiction of 1930s. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian diaspora who are of Indian origin.

It is sometimes referred to as Indo-Anglian literature (*Indo-Anglian* is a specific term in the sole context of writing that should not be confused with *Anglo-Indian*) as a subtype. This production comes in the broader realm of postcolonial literature—the production from previously colonised countries such as India and other countries.

IEL was influenced by the Western novel. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote *Rajmohan's Wife* and published it in the year of 1864; it is the first Indian novel written in English. Raja Rao (1908–2006), an Indian philosopher and writer, authored *Kanthapura* and *The Serpent and the Rope*, which are Indian in terms of their

storytelling qualities. He showed Indian mentality and Lifestyle of people in his Novels. K. M. Mohan Ganguli translated the Mahabharata from Sanskrit into English, the only time the epic has ever been translated in its entirety into a European language. Mahabharata explained to the European world how ancient Indian society was great and they themselves is responsible for their doom. Rabindranath Tagore wrote in Bengali and English and was responsible for the translations of his own work from Bengali into English. He had written great literature like plays, short stories, novels and poetry. At twenty he wrote his first drama-opera: *Valmiki Pratibha (The Genius of Valmiki)*. In it the Valmiki overcomes his sins, blessed by goddess Saraswati, and compiles the *Rāmāyana*. Through this work Tagore explores a wide range of dramatic styles and emotions, passions, with including usage of revamped *kirtans*. His latter plays were more philosophical and allegorical in nature; these included *Dakghar*. Another work of Tagore's *Chandalika (Untouchable Girl)*, which was based on an ancient Buddhist legend which describing how Ananda, the Gautama Buddha's disciple, asked a tribal girl for water. Gitanjali is Tagore's well known collection of poetry, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913. Tagore was the first (excepting Roosevelt) Non-European to get the Nobel Prize. Tagore tried his level's best to put Indian psychology, lifestyle, problems, emotions, sufferings to the outer world. Dhan Gopal Mukerji (1890–1936) was the first Indian author to win a literary award in the United States. Nirad C. Chaudhuri (1897–1999), a writer of non-fiction, is well known for his *The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian* (1951), in which he narrates his life experiences and influences on him. P. Lal (1929–2010), a poet, translator, publisher and essayist, founded a press in the 1950s for Indian English writing, Writers Workshop. Ram Nath Kak (1917–1993), a Kashmiri veterinarian, wrote his own autobiography *Autumn Leaves*, which is one of the most vivid portraits of life in the 20th century Kashmir and has become a one of the classic.

R. K. Narayan (1906–2001) contributed over many decades and continued to write till his death. He was discovered by Graham Greene in the sense that the latter helped him find a publisher in England. Greene and Narayan remained close friends till the end. Similar to the way Thomas Hardy used Wessex, Narayan created Malgudi as an imaginary land. Mulk Raj Anand (1905–2004), was similarly gaining recognition for his writing set in rural India, but his stories were harsher, and engaged, sometimes brutally, with divisions of caste, class and religion. Kamala Markandeya is an early novelist in IEL, who has often grouped with the trio of R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao. The contributions of Manoj Das and Manoj Malgoankar to growth of IEL largely remains unacknowledged.

Among the later writers, the most notable writer is Salman Rushdie, born in India and now settled in the UK. Rushdie, with his famous work *Midnight's Children* (Booker Prize 1981, Booker of Bookers 1992, and Best of the Bookers 2008), come forward with a new trend of writing. He used a third generation language – English generously peppered with Indian terms to convey a theme that could be seen as representing the very vast canvas of India. He is usually categorized under the magic realism mode of writing most famously associated with Gabriel García Márquez. Nayantara Sehgal was one of the first female Indian writers in English to receive wide recognition. Her fiction deals with India's elite responding to the crises engendered by political changes in India. She was awarded the 1986 Sahitya Akademi Award for English for her novel, *Rich Like Us* (1985), by the Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters. Anita Desai was shortlisted for the Booker Prize three times, and received a Sahitya Akademi Award in the year 1978 for her early novel *Fire on the Mountain* and received



British Guardian Prize for her *The Village by the Sea*. Her daughter Kiran Desai also won the Man Booker Prize for her second novel in the year 2006, *The Inheritance of Loss*. Ruskin Bond received Sahitya Akademi Award for his collection of short stories *Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra* in 1992. He is also the author of a historical novel *A Flight of Pigeons*, which is based on an episode during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Vikram Seth, is a author of *The Golden Gate* (1986) and *A Suitable Boy* (1994) is a writer who used a purer English and more realistic themes in his writing. Another writer who has given great contribution to the Indian English Literature is Amitav Ghosh, who is the author of *The Circle of Reason* (his 1986 debut novel), *The Shadow Lines* (1988), *The Calcutta Chromosome* (1995), *The Hungry Tide* (2004), and *Sea of Poppies* (2008), the first volume of *The Ibis* trilogy, set in the 1830s, just before the Opium War, which narrates the colonial history of the East. Ghosh's latest work of fiction is *River of Smoke* published in the year 2011.

Rohinton Mistry is an India born Canadian author who won Neustadt International Prize for Literature laureate in the year 2012. His first book *Tales from Firozsha Baag* published by Penguin Books Canada in the year 1987 is a collection of 11 short stories. His novels *Such a Long Journey* (1991) and *A Fine Balance* (1995) give him great acclaim.

Shashi Tharoor, in his *The Great Indian Novel* (1989), follows a new trend for storytelling (though in a satirical) mode as in the Mahabharata drawing his ideas by going backward and forth in time. His work as UN official living outside India has given him a vantage point that helps him to build an objective Indianness. Vikram Chandra is another author who shuffles between India and the United States and has received best acclaim for his first novel *Red Earth and Pouring Rain* (1995) and collection of short stories *Love and Longing in Bombay* in the year 1997. Vikram A. Chandra is a renowned journalist and the author of *The Srinagar Conspiracy* published in the year 2000. Suketu Mehta is another writer currently based in the United States who authored *Maximum City* (2004), an autobiographical account of his own experiences in the city of Mumbai. In 2008, Arvind Adiga received the prestigious Man Booker Prize for his debut novel *The White Tiger*.

The younger generation of poets writing in English include Abhay K, Arundhati Subramaniam, Anju Makhija, Arnab Jan Deka, Bibhu Padhi, Ranjit Hoskote, Sudeep Sen, Smita Agarwal, Makarand Paranjape, JeetThayil, Mani Rao, Jerry Pinto, K. V. Dominic, Meena Kandasamy, Nalini Priyadarshni, Gopi Kottoor, Tapan Kumar Pradhan, Rukmini Bhaya Nair, Robin Ngangom, Vihang A. Naik, Dr. AvdheshYadav and K Srilata.

Modern expatriate Indian poets writing in English include Agha Shahid Ali, Sujata Bhatt, Richard Crasta, Yuyutsu Sharma, Tabish Khair and Vikram Seth.

India's experimental and avant -garde culture is shown in the Prakashana Movement. During the last four decades this bilingual literary movement has included Richard Kostelanetz, John M. Bennett, Don Webb, Sheila Murphy and many others worldwide and their Indian counterparts. Vattacharja Chandan is a central figure who contrived the movement. Prakashana fiction is a fusion of prose, poetry, play, essay, and pictures shown in the dramas and novels. An example of a Prakashana work is Chandan's bilingual *Cosmosphere I* (2011). Some bilingual writers have also made significant contributions, such as Paigham Afaqui with his novel *Makaan* in 1989.

Conclusion:

Indian writing in English translation becomes very important movement in the recent period. Many writers translated their works from Indian languages to English. And their translation becomes popular in the entire world. They received benefits from heritage of English language. Translation studies is one of the important phenomenon in present time.

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