

# Indo – Anglian Literature: A Brief Survey

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**Abstract:** --Indo – Anglian literature is the term defined as the contribution of Indian writers in the literature in English language. The Indo – Anglian literature is not essentially different in kind from Indian literature.

## Introduction

### 1. The Term “Indo –Anglian Its Singificance:-

The term Indo-Anglian is used to denote original literary creation in the English language by Indians. Today there are a large number of educated Indians who are use the English language as medium of the creative exploration and expression of their experience of life. Their writing has now developed into substantial literature in its own right and it is this substantial body of literature which is referred to as Indo-Anglian literature is as C.R Reddy in his forward to srinivasaiyengar’s work Indo – Anglian literature point out indo Anglian literature is not essentially different in kind from Indian literature. This Indo- Anglian literature is to be distinguished from Anglo Indian literature. The term Anglo Indian literature is used to denote the writing of English men in English about India and Indian life thus Rudyard Kipling is an Anglo Indian writer however their presentation of Indian life is often romantic rather than realistic India is presented as a land of snake charmers, Jugglers, Rajas and Maharajas and one great value of Indo - Anglian literature is that it serves to correct this picture and project a more favorable and truthful image of India. There is another term indo English literature which is used to denote translations into English from literature in Indian languages. This indo English literature has been further distinguished into classical indo English literature, and modern Indo-English literature by scholars like prof. Gokak on the basis whether the translation of an ancient or of a modern work. The Indo-English-literature has its own significance since in this way literary classics in regional languages become available to those who do not know those languages, both in India and abroad.

### The Study of English-Its Advantages:-

The study of English and western science on the whole proved very fruitful. It developed a scientific and rational approach life, and educated Indians could shake off much of their conversation and narrowness of outlook contact with English language and literature was fruitful to the regional language as it led to the growth and development of creative literature in this tongues it even today these language are deficient in science and technology it is because English educated young men have neglected them and it is because of the lack of demand for scientific books in these languages .

### Growth Of Indo – Anglian Writing Its Four Phases:-

Such were the pioneers in the field o Indian writing in English and their work is largely imitative of British Modely we may call this early phase from (1830-1880).The phase of Imitation, though even these early writers show-considerable master over English language and verification. They showed the seed which was to grow flourish and bear fruit in the years to come. The second stage is that of Indianisation, and it may be said to begin with the works of Toru Dutt in the quarters of the 19th century. The third phase may be said to begin with the opening of the new century. It is the phase of increasing Indianisation, when the Indian, writing in English. Acquire a national consciousness and write to interpret the mind and heart of india to the west. Fourthly experimentation and individual talent mark the works of writers in post-independent India. Indian writers have acquired confidence and strike out along new lines in their own. This growth and Merturity of Indo - Anglian writing is clearly brought out, if we briefly trace the history of Indo-Anglian poetry, novel and drama, from 1880 down to the present day.

### Indo-Anglian Poetry:-

Indian began to use English for creative expression much before Macaulays Minutes and the implementation of his policy on English education for example, Henry Derozios volumes of poems were published in 1823, and KashiprasadGhose published his volume of poetry entitled. The shair and the other poems in 1830. These two eminent Indians may not be great as poets, their work is largely imitative such English poets as a scott and Byron, but their historical importance is great, for they belong to that small group of Indians who wrote in English much before Macaulay. A much over looked category of Indian writing in English is poetry, As stated above, Rabindranath Tagore wrote in Bengali and English and was responsible for the translations of his own work into English. Other early notable poets in English include Derozio, Michael MadhusudanDutt, Joseph Furtado, Armando Menezes, Toru-Dutt, RomeshChandradutt, Sarojini Naidu and her brother Harendranathachattopa -dhyaya. Michael

MadhusudanDutt returned to writing in Bengali and wrote his masterpiece of Meghnad-Badls, greatly praised by Tagore in modern times Indian poetry in English was typed by two very different poets their contemporaries in English poetry in India were JayantaMahapatra, Give Patel A.K.Ramanyjan, RajagopalParthasarathy, Kekiduruwala, Adiljussawala, Arunkolatar, Dilipchitre, Eunice Desouza, Kersikatrak, P.Lal and Kamala das among several others. A good deal of poetry continues to be written in English and there is much experimentation in an effort to achieve modernity. Modern techniques derived from such English craftsmen as Eliot, Auden and Dylan Thomas, as well as from the film industry and the advertising industries are being used. This experimental approach, this quest for originality and newness, this stress on individuality and the rejection of all that is traditional, often leads to fantastic results. There is much image hunting and word-hunting in contemporary Indo - Anglian poetry, and often doubts if anything really meaningful is being done.

#### **Indo – Anglian Novel:-**

The novel took a later start, still the novel has gone for ahead of poetry both in quantity and quality very few Indians seems to have attempted fiction in English till beginning of the present century. During the last quarter, of the nineteenth century there was considerable literary activity. While English prose for social and political purpose was written by Indians from earliest-times with rare force, eloquence and effective excellence, in the writing of creative prose could be achieved much later than in the writing of words. But despite its late start, the novel has gone for ahead of poetry both in quantity and quality. it was only with the Gandhian struggle for freedom that the Indo-Anglian novel really came to its own. The ideals of the Indian struggle for freedom are reflected in such novel K.S. Venkataramani's Murugan the tiller (1927) and Kandan, the patriot (1932) with the publication of Mulk Raj Anand's untouchable (1935) and coolie (1936) and Raja rao's Kanthapura (1938) the novel in English may be said to have come of age. Today the Indian novelists writing in English are large number. Besides Mulk raj Anand, Raja rao and R.K.Narayan the three fore most Indian writer of fiction in English, there are also K.Nagarajan, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Manhoar Malgonkor, Khushwant Singh, Balachandrarajan, Kamala Markandaya and Anita Desai" All these novelists many more have considerable enriched Indo - Anglian fiction.

#### **Indo-Anglian Novel Its Themes:-**

To-day the themes of the Indo-Anglian novel are many and varied, K.B. Vaid commenting on themes of the Indian novelist, says that his thematic preoccupations are; portrayal of poverty, hunger and disease; portray of widespread social evils and tensions; examination of the survivals of the past; exploration of the hybrid culture of the dislocations and conflicts in a tradition ridden society under the impact of an incipient, half-hearted industrialization" (the illustrated weekly of India, May 26, 1963). Some other themes of the novel in English are inter-racial relations, the Indian national movement and the struggle for freedom (Rajaroo, Kantapura) partition of India and the death, destruction and suffering caused by it (train to Pakistan) "Depiction of hunger and poverty of Indians (Bhabani Bhattacharya, So Many Hungers), Indian rural life (Venkataramani, Murugan, the tiller) conflict between tradition and modernity (Anand, untouchable) continue to engage the attention of the novelist. The theme of the confrontation of the East and the west has been successfully dealt with by Raja Rao, Balachandranrajan, Kamala Markandaya and many others. The younger novelists display in increasing inwardness in their themes. The themes of loneliness, of rootlessness, the exploration of the psyche and the inner man have been dealt with by Anita Desai inner two latest novels, Cry the Peacock and Voices in the City and by Arun Joshi in his The Foreigner. The Indian novel in English is this characterized by a variety of themes and techniques. It continues to change and grow, and adopt itself to the changing Indian environment. Social, political, technological and Industrial changes have brought corresponding changes in its substances.

#### **Indo – Anglian Drama:-**

Indo – Anglian drama is not so rich as Indo-anglian poetry is. The number of great dramatists in the world, as compared to great novelist and poets, has been very small. Moreover, the difficulty about the language in dialogue, which exists even the novel, becomes much more significant in drama. Also the dramatic tradition has been particularly rich even in the regional language of India. Tagore and Aurobindo Ghosh are the only two writers who have made contributions to Indian drama in English. One of Tagore's most famous plays is the post office, though Chitra, the King of Dark Chamber and Sacrifices are also widely known. Tagore has tried to impart new values and symbolic significance to ancient Hindu myths and legends. However, plays like Sacrifice have been quite successful on the stage also. This is unfortunately true of writers who are undoubtedly great otherwise, e.g. the well-known poets. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and T.P. Kailasam, Authors, respectively of the proclamation the Brahman's curse. Kailasam a major Kannada writer, has chosen to base his English plays on epic themes. As a critic has said "Kailasam had undoubtedly the making of a great dramatist in him - a supreme power of the imagination a sure sense of the dramatic in the character and situation an intimate knowledge of the theatre and a world view which was deeply personal in spite of its classicism".

### Conclusion

In short, Indo-Anglian literature continues to grow and flourish and this despite, all the misguided and prejudiced and politically motivated campaign against English as a foreign language which comes in the way of its growth. More Indians are writing in English than ever before, and the Indo-Anglian writer is enjoying a much wider market. It has indeed, a bright future.

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