

## **Indian English Novel –The Beginning**

**By**

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The English language was transplanted into India since East India Company, not long after in the wake of setting up their standard in India, started to feel a correspondence hole between the British rulers and the locals. So as to take care of the correspondence issue, which was a noteworthy obstacle in an outsider land, therefore, Charles Grant, one of the executives of East India Company, argued for the appropriation of the English language in 1792. Later on following a hole of 43 years the English language was embraced in 1835 by a short goals of the Governor general in Council for the advancement of the European writing and Science among the locals of India. India saw A start of New Era with the declaration of Lord William Bentinck to give the Indians the information of English language and writing and Science through the mechanism of English.

In the mid ninetieth century Raja Ram Mohan Roy who had started social reform programs and in the process supported the English language for sharing the riches of Information and culture accessible in British Publications. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, master of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic language is felt that all renaissance information was ordered predominantly in the European dialects. From the outset the Indians responded with doubt to word the English language yet later on greet teeth wholeheartedly English language was allowed an extraordinary spot in India. The underlying necessity of the Indian writing in English was the English knowing individuals. Different variables contributed in the production of mass conveying everything that needs to be conveyed in English. One of the main considerations was the presentation of the English training in India. Notwithstanding doubt from an area of society that English instruction was being acquainted with make a class of garments and psycho companions who will therefore hurt the social and social texture of India. It supported the development and authority of English as a language. Bit by bit an ever increasing number of individuals came in contact of English language and writing.

The 19th Century intellectuals begin to question the orthodox prejudice dogmas and superstitions that prevailed in India. The impact of Western learning gives a new intact us to Indian renaissance. Indian society underwent metamorphosis. The Rebel of India Indian classical learning and the introduction and the study of European arts and sciences give rise to an unpredicted awakening in India. For the first time in India, a middle class of intellectual begin to emerge from the feudal society giving rise to intense nationalism during which the Indians struggle to articulate their passionate thoughts and feelings through whatever means were available to them. Writers like Bankim Chandra and Sarath Chandra Chatterjee got up in the provincial patriotism revive the regional languages. Other believing that the English rule had come to stay studied and used the language of the rulers, giving rise to a new generation of Indian writing in English initially termed as Indo Anglican literature.

In India therenaissance did not appear in the sense of revival alone. The consciousness of the great Sanskrit Heritage the revival of classical learning largely. The works of foreign scholars

was only one aspect of the new change that appeared on the Indian scene. In the beginning of the 19th century, the main part of the Indian renaissance was the effort to create the actual life that existed in the west. Indo-Anglican literature was born out of institution of limitation. Their works were directly or indirectly inspired by the English writers. The educated Indian class attempted to imitate Western techniques and literary forms. Western education that was imported to the Indians through English in the educational institutions founded all over the country had also a far-reaching influence on this development. If the progressive steps taken by the missionaries and officials resulted in an overall of integrated education, aim, methods, materials and tools: Western education turned the minds of the Indians inside out. It removed the mental blocks and promoted in them a new integral outlook. The transmission of modern scientific and social logical ideas made the Indians aware of the blessings of materialism and social organizations of the infinite in finite value of democracy as a way of life and reason as an instrument of analysis and critical enquiry as a champion of free and independent thinking. The modern India started expressing himself in all western literary forms especially in the novel.

The other side of renaissance has a different version. Among the German Indologists, Max Müller in his *India what can it teach us?* Locating renaissance in India states, I believe that it will be found out that the fourth century was the age of literary renaissance in India. Kalidasa and Bharavi very famous that time, we know from the evidence of inscriptions. We know that in the 6th century, the fame of Indian literature has reached Persia and that the King of Persia crossed Kushroo and Shrivani, send his physician Barsoi to India in order to translate the fables of Panchatantra rather their original from Sanskrit into Pahlavi. The famous nine gems of the 9th century as we should say have been referred in part to the same age and I doubt whether we shall be able to assign a much earlier date to anything we possess of Sanskrit literature accepting always the Vedic and Buddhist writings.

Going by Max Müller's views, the Indian renaissance was directly related to the Vedic and Buddhist literature. It can be concluded from the views of Max Müller that the Indian renaissance took place much before at least two thousand years before the European, Italian or English renaissance. Avdhesh Kumar Singh in *Indian Renaissance literature* remarks.

The significant thing is that Max Müller was speaking of learning from India in 1882 almost five decades after TB Macaulay and his brother-in-law Charles travel. India had rejected Indian knowledge leaving aside the question of learning from it (Indian Renaissance literature preface, reconsidering Indian Renaissance 22) through the effort of British and support of groups of educated Indians are the roots of English language where formulas fixed on the Indian soil. But the fact that English is a foreign language persistent and initial Indian writer in English literature face flak for the efforts in writing in English.

India had a richer potential for the narrative tradition from the west because of the Indians' gift for story telling which goes back to Rig Veda and Upanishads. Thirty-two stories of *The Throne* relating to the king Vikramaditya and some other ones *Katha Sarit Sagar* are perhaps the most popular in Sanskrit as well as the regional languages. What is striking is that so much of contemporary social reality goes into the stories. Does the modern Indian writer is in a hurry to reach cultural past merging into the corridors of time? MK Naik about the modern Indian English writers states:

“He is a tree with its roots nurtured in the Indian soil and its branches opening out to breathe the winds that blow from the Western Sky (Mulk Raj Anand P9)”

The novel of the Indian writing in English becomes concept us in the second half of the 19th century. The claimants for the first Indian novel in English for Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, *Raja Ram Mohan's wife* (1864) and Lal Bihari Dave's *GovindSamant*(1876), Raj Lakshmi Devi *The Hindu wife* (1876), *Bianca* (1878), Kali Krishna Larry's *Roshni Na Roshan Nara* (1881) and *Bijoy Chand* (1888). Reading this works K. R. Srinivasan Iyengar remarks:

This novel written in English have for a student no more than and antiquarian historical interest Indian writing in English.

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