


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

English literature in india

Indian English literature concerns this body of writers from India, who hang strictly in the English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous regional and indigenous languages of India. English literature in India is also closely linked to the works of associates of the Indian diaspora, especially with people like Salman Rushdie, who was born in India but currently resides elsewhere. Development of English Indian literature English Indian literature precisely in accordance with its gradual evolution had begun in the summers of 1608, when Emperor Jahangir, at the court of the Mughals, had received Captain William Hawkins, Commander of the British Naval Expedition Hector, gallantly. Although India was under British rule, english was still adopted by the Indians as a language of understanding and awareness, education and literary expression with an important means of communication between several people of different religions. Indian English literature understandably stimulates the attention of every quarter of the country, making the genre admired by itself. Creative writing in English is seen as an integral part of literary traditions from the Indian perspective of the fine arts. In the early days of British rule, novelistic writing, in fact English Indian dramas and English Indian poetry, had tremendously held the attention of the native masses. All possible regional authors devoted themselves to their intelligence to deliver in the British mother tongue, highly learned and learned as they were even in such periods. The man who comes to the fore more than once in all genres of English Indian literature is Rabindranath Tagore, who was possibly an endless ocean of knowledge and intellect, still researched as an institution in it. The veracity and honesty of writers who write in English is often made a theme of suspicion in their own country and in other English-speaking countries they are in fact treated as marginal to the mainstream of English literature. Writers of Indian English literature are sometimes framed for abandoning the national or regional language and writing in a Western, alien language; his dedication to the nation is considered to be very suspicious, a rather unfortunate sensitivity to such intelligent and cultured wonders. Indian literature in English dates back to the 1830s, kashiprasad Ghosh, who is considered the first Indian poet to write in English. Sochee Chunder Dutt was the first writer of fiction, thus bringing the tremendous attraction and brilliance of admiration of English Indian novels. At first, however, political writing in the novel or essay format was dominant, as can be seen in Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his extraordinary production. He had written and dedicated pages on social reform and religion in India, only in the middle of English. Literature style English 'stylistic influence' of the local site seems to be an exceptional feature of much of Indian literature in English - the construction and system of the local language is very much reflected in the illustrations, as is mirrored in the literal translation of local expressions. However, another breathtaking and commendable feature of these Indian writers is that they not only nativised the British mother tongue in terms of stylistic characteristics, but also cramed English in terms of the Indian context. A broad view that the mother tongue is the main means of literary creativity is still generally maintained throughout cultural diversity. Creativity in another language is often measured as a deviation from this strict norm. The native language is considered pure, it is treated as a standard model of comparison. This, however, has caused difficulties for non-native writers of Indian English literature and it is more than rare that they have to protect themselves by writing again in English. Writers of English Indian literature In addition to the legendary and extremely revered English Indian literary personalities such as Rabindranath Tagore (Sadhana) or R K Nāryan (Malgudi days), later novelists such as Kamala Markandaya (Nectar in a Sieve, Some Inner Fury, A Silence of Desire, Two Virgins), Manohar Malgaonkar (Distant Drum, Shadow Combat, Princes, A Curve in the Ganges and The Devil's Wind) , Anita Desai (Light Light of the Day, The Companion, Mountain Fire, Twilight Games) and Nayantara Sehgal, have incessantly captured the spirit of an independent India struggling to break away from British and traditional Indian cultures and establish a distinct identity. In the 1980s and 1990s, India emerged as a great literary nation. Salman Rushdie's Midnight Children became an anger around the world, even winning the Booker Prize. The worldwide success of Rushdie's Midnight's Children made him the first writer of the Indian diaspora to enter the sphere of elite international writers and leave an indelible mark on the global literary scene. Other Indian novelists of contemporary times reputation English literature include - V.S. Naipaul, Shobha De (Selective Memory), G.V. Desani, M Ananthanarayanan, Bhadani Bhattacharya, Arun Joshi, Khushwant Singh, O.V. Vijayan, Allan Sealy (The Trotternama), Sashi Tharoor (Show Business, The Great Indian Novel), Amitav Ghosh (Circle of Reason, Shadow Lines) and others. The writer of the Indian English literature genre, who took the world with a storm, was Arundhati Roy, whose God of Small Things won the 1997 Booker Prize and became an international bestseller overnight. Rohinton Mistry, Firdaus Kanga, Kiran Desai (Strange Happenings in the Guava Orchard), Sudhir Kakar (The Ascetic of Desire), Ardeshir Vakil (Beach Boy) and Jhumpa Lahiri (Maladies Interpreter) are some other renowned writers of Indian origin. The P.V. Narasimha Rao é o Insider; Satish Gujral's A Brush with Life; Life; The Laxman Time Tunnel, Prof. Bipin Chandra's India after independence, Sunil Khilnani's idea of India, J.N. Dixit's Fifty Years of Indian Foreign Policy, Yogesh Chadha's Gandhi Rediscovery, and Pavan K.Varma's Great Indian Middle Class, are also landmark works of recent times. Indian literature of the mid-twentieth century in English had witnessed the emergence of poets such as Nissim Ezekiel (The Unfurniture Man), P Lal, A K Ramanujan (The Striders, Relations, Second Sight, Selected Poems), Dom Moraes (A Beginning), Keki . N. Daruwalla, Geive Patel were deeply influenced by literary movements that took place in the West, such as Symbolism, Surrealism, Existentialism, Absurdity and Confessional Poetry. These authors had made use of Indian phrases alongside English words and tried to reproduce a mixture of Indian and Western cultures. English Indian literature is an honest company to demonstrate the ever-rare jewels of Indian english writing. Being a singular and exceptional, rather gradual native genius, Indian English turned out to be a new form of Indian culture and voice in which India regularly talks. While Indian authors - poets, novelists, essayists, playwrights - have made important and considerable contributions to world literature since the pre-Independence era, the last few years have witnessed a gigantic prosperity and thriving Indian writing in the global market. Not only are the works of Indian authors writing in English appearing on the bestseller list, but they are also instilling and gaining an immense amount of critical acclaim. Starting from Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan, Anita Desai, Sarojini Naidu, Toru Dutt to Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Allan Sealy, Amitav Ghosh, Jhumpa Lahiri, Chitra Banerjee, Arundhati Roy, Vikram Chandra - the panache of fine Indian writers is long and greatly increased. For the journal, see Indian Literature (magazine). This article has several problems. Please help improve it or discuss these topics on the conversation page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) This article includes a list of general references, but remains largely unverified because it does not have sufficient inline citations corresponding. Please help improve this article by introducing more accurate quotes. (December 2015) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) This article may require cleanliness to meet Wikipedia's quality standards. The specific problem is: vaguely discursive prose without significant analysis or commentary, cryptic references. Please help improve this article if you can. (December 2015) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Part of a series on the Culture of India Assamese Languages Bengali Bodo Dogri Gujarati Hindi Kannada Konkani Maithili Malayalam Manipuri Marathi Nepali Odia Punjabi Sānscrito Santali Sindhi Tamil Telu Urdugu Urdu vte History of India literature Acadio Sumerio Classic Avestan Chinese Greek Hebrew Latin Tamil Pali Prakrit Sanskrit Syrian Medieval question of Rome Question of Great Armenian Byzantine Great Britain Old Georgian English Japanese Kannada Middle Persian Turkish Medieval Medieval English Arab Arm Catalan Armenian Catalan French French Georgian German Bengali Hindi Old Irish Italian Korean Malayalam Nepal Bhasa Nöres Russian Serbian Telugu Turkish Welsh Welsh Old Renaissance Modern Baroque Modern by 18th century 20th 21th Literature portálve Indian literature refers literature produced in the Indian subcontinent until 1947 and in the Republic of India thereafter. The Republic of India has 22 officially recognized languages. The first works of Indian literature were transmitted orally. The literature in Sanskrit begins with the oral literature of the Rig Veda a collection of literature dating from 1500 to 1200 to 1200 . C. The Sanskrit epics Ramayana and Mahabharata were later coded and appeared at the end of the second millennium a.C. Classical sanskrit literature developed rapidly during the first centuries of the first millennium to .C., as well as the literature of Tamil Sangam, and the Pali Canon. In the medieval period, literature in Kannada and Telugu appeared in the 6th and 11th centuries, respectively. [2] Later, literature on Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese, Odia, Bengali and Maithili appeared. After that, literature on several dialects of Hindi, Persian and Urdu began to appear as well. In 1913, the Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore was the first Nobel Prize winner in Literature of India. In contemporary Indian literature, there are two major literary awards; these are the Sahitya Akademi Scholarship and the Gyanpith Prize. Eight gyanpith awards were awarded in Hindi and Kannada, followed by five in Bengali and Malayalam, four in Odia, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, and Urdu,[3][4], two each in Assamese and Tamil, and one in Sanskrit. In Indian archaic languages History of literature by region or country General Topics Basic Topics Basic Literary Theory Theory of Criticism Types Of Romance Epic Poetry Romance Lists of Books Of The Middle East Sumerio Ancient Egyptian Hebrew Hebrew Pahlavi Arabic Arab Arab European European Latin Age Medieval Question of Rome Matter of Medieval Britain Modern Structuralism Post-structuralism Deconstruction Modernism Post-colonialism Post-colonialism Hypertexts North and South American Canadian Mexican Jamaican Latin American Brazilian Peruvian Australian Asia-East / Southeast Chinese Thai Thai South Sanskrit Indian Assamese Bengali Gujarati Hindi KannadaKashmiri Malayalam I Rajasthani Sindhi Telugu Urdu Indian writing in English African North Moroccan Sub-Saharan South African Swaili Related Topics History of science fiction List of years in literature Literature by the country History of theater History of the intellectual history Literature portálve vedic literature Main article: Vedas Examples of early works written in Vedic Sanskrit include, the core vedas and Upanishads. Other examples include the Sulba Sutras, which are some of the earliest texts on geometry. Epic Sanskrit literature The main article: Ved Vyasa's Epic Indian Poetry Mahabharata and Valmiki's Ramayana, written in epic Sanskrit, are considered the greatest Epics in Sanskrit. Classical literature in Sanskrit Main article: Sanskrit literature The famous poet and playwright Kālidāsa wrote an epic: Raghuvamsha (Ragu Dynasty); it was written in classical Sanskrit rather than epic Sanskrit. Other examples of works written in classical Sanskrit include Pāṇini's ashtadhyayi, which standardized the grammar and phonetics of classical Sanskrit. The Laws of Manu is a famous text in Hinduism. Kālidāsa is often considered the greatest playwright in Sanskrit literature and one of the greatest poets in Sanskrit literature; his Recognition of Shakuntala and Meghaduta are the most famous Sanskrit pieces. Other famous pieces include Shudraka's Mrichakatika, Bhasa's Svapna Vasavadattam, and Ratnavali by Sri Harsha. Later poetic works include Geeta Govinda of Jayadeva. Some other famous works are Arthashastra de Chanakya and Kamasutra by Vatsyayana. Prakrit literature The most notable prakrit languages were the Jain Prakrit (Ardhamagadhi), Pali, Maharashtri and Shaurasenī. One of Prakrit's earliest works is the anthology of Hāla's poems in Maharashtri, the Gāḥā Sattasaṭ, dating from the 3rd to the 15th century. In Jainism, many works of Svetambara were written in Maharashtri. Many of Āśvaghoṣa's pieces were written in Shaurasenī, as well as a considerable number of works by Jain and Karpuramanjari of Rajasekhara. Song 13 of the Bhaṭṭikāvya[5] is written in what is called the vernacular (bhāṣāsana), i.e. it can be read in two languages simultaneously: prakrit and Sanskrit. [6] Pali Literature Main article: Pali Canon The Canon Pali is mainly of Indian origin. The later pali literature, however, was produced mainly outside the mainland Indian subcontinent, particularly in Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia. The pali includes Buddhist, Buddhist, Buddhist, philosophical works, and some grammatical work. Great works in Pali are tales of Jataka, Dhammapada, Atthakatha and Mahavamsa. Some of the main pali grammarians were Kaccayana, Mogallana and Vararuci (who wrote Prakrit Prakash). Tamil Literature Main article: Sangam Literature Sangam literature (Tamil: சங்க இலக்கியம், Sanga ilakkiyam) is the ancient Tamil literature of the period in the history of southern India (known as Tamizhagam or tamilagam) covering c. 300 a.C. to 300 d.C.(Akananuru) (1, 15, 31, 55, 61, 65, 91, 97, 101, 115, 127, 187, 197, 201, 211, 233, 251 , 265, 281, 311, 325, 331, 347, 349, 359, 393, 281, 295), Kurunthogai (11), Natnai (14, 75) are dated before 300 a.C. [7][8][9][10] This collection contains 2381 poems in Tamil composed of 473 poets, of whom about 102 remain anonymous. [12] Most of Sangan's literature available is from the Third Sangam,[13] this period is known as the Sangam period, which refers to the predominant sangam legends that claim literary academies that last thousands of years, giving the name to the corpus of literature. [16] The only religious poems among the shorter poems occur in panpaatal. The rest of Sangam's corpus of literature deals with human relationship and emotions. [17] Sangam's literature deals with emotional and material issues such as love, war, governance, trade, and mourning. [18] Some of the greatest Tamil scholars, such as Thiruvalluvar, who wrote about ethics, and on the various issues of life such as virtue, wealth, and love, or the Tamil poet Mamulanar, who explored historical incidents that took place in India, lived during the Sangam period. [20] In common Indian languages assamesa literature This section does not cite any source. Please help improve this section by adding quotes to reliable sources. Unsourced material can be challenged and removed. (April 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Main article: Assamesa Literature See also: Category:Books in Assamese language, Buranjis and assamesa poetry Sahityaratni Lakshminath Bezbaroa. Charyapadas are often cited as the oldest example in Assamese literature. The Charyapadas are Buddhist songs composed in the 8th to 12th centuries. The phonological and morphological features of these songs, some of which are of use, have a very strong resemblance to assamesh. After the Charyapadas, the period can be redivided into (a) Pre-Vaishnavite Sub-periods and (b) Vaishnavite. The oldest known Assamese writer is Hema Saraswati, who wrote a short poem Prahlada Charita. At the time of King Indranarayana (1350-1365) of Kamatapur the two poets Harihara Vipra and Kaviratna Saraswati composed Asvamedha Parva and Jayadratha Vadha, respectively. Another poet named Rudra Kandali translated Drona Parva into assamese. But the best-known poet of the sub-period Pre-Vaishnavite is Kandali, who transformed Valmiki's Ramayana into assamese verse (Kotha (Kotha 11th century) under the patronage of Mahamanikya, a Kachari king of Jayantapura. Assameso writers from the Vaishnavite periods were Srimanta Sankardev, Madhabdev, Damodardev, Haridevand Bhattadev. Among them, Srimanta Sankardev has been widely recognized as the best assameso littérateur of all time, and generally recognized as the one who introduced drama, poetry, classical dance form called Satriya, form of classical music called Borgेत, art and painting, staging of the drama called Bhaona and satra tradition of monostotic lifestyle. His main disciples Madhabdev and Damodardev followed in his footsteps, and enriched the literary world assamese with his own contributions. Damodardev's disciple, Bhattadev, is recognized as the first Indian writer in prose, who introduced the unique style of prose writing in Assamese. From the post-Vaishnavite era of Assamese literature, notable modern Assamese writers are Lakshminath Bezbaruah, Padmanath Gohain Baruah, Hemchandra Goswami, Hem Chandra Barua, Atul Chandra Hazarika, Nalinī Bala Devi, Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya, Amulya Barua, Navakanta Barua, Syed Abdul Malik, Bhabananda Deka, Jogesh Das, Homen Borgohain, Bhabendra Nath Saikia, Lakshmi Nandan Bora, Nirmal Prabha Bordoloi, Mahim Bora, Hiren Gohain, Arun Sharma, Hiren Bhattacharyya, Mamoni Som , Nalini Prava Deka, Nilamani Phukan, Arupa Kalita Patangia, Dhrubajyoti Bora, Annab Jan Deka, Rita Choudhury, Anuradha Sharma Pujari, Manikuntala Bhattacharya and several others. A comprehensive introductory book Assamese Language-Literature ∓ Sahityaratni Lakshminath Bezbaroa originally authored by awahon-ramdhenu era leader Assamese Littérateur and pioneering economist Assam Bhabananda Deka along with three deputies, Parikshit Hazarika, Upendra Nath Goswami and Prabhat Chandra Sarma, was published in 1968. This book was officially released in New Delhi on November 24, 1968 by then-President of India Dr. Zakir Hussain in commemoration of the centenary celebration of the birth of the doyen of assamesa lakshminath Bezbaroa literature. After nearly half a century, this historical book was recovered and reissued by award-winning arnab writer and novelist Jan Deka, which was published by the Assam Foundation-India in 2014. This second expanded edition was officially launched on December 4, 2014 on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Lakshminath Bezbaroa's birth and the 8th Anniversary of Bhabananda Deka's death by british bilingual magazine Luit to Thumes (Luitor Pora Thamsoloi) editor Dr. Karuna Sagar Das. Bengali literature Main article: Bengali literature See also: Bengali novels, Bengali poetry, and Bengali science fiction Rabindranath Tagore, author of many works including Gitanjali and the Indian national anthem 'Jana Gana Mana'. He received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his deeply sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse, by which, with consummate skill, he made his thought expressed in his own words in English, a one of western literature. He was the first person of non-European lineage to win a Nobel Prize. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, author of the National Song of India 'Vande Mataram'. The first evidence of Bengali literature is known as Charyapada or Charyageeti, which were Buddhist hymns of the 8th century. The famous Bengali linguist Harprashad Shastri discovered the charyapada manuscript of the palm leaf at the Library of the Royal Court of Nepal in 1907. The most internationally famous Bengali writer is Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, who received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his work Gitanjali. He wrote the national anthem of India and Bangladesh, namely Jana Gana Mana and Amar Sonar Bangla, respectively. He was the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize. Rabindranath wrote a huge number of poems, songs, essays, novels, plays and short stories. His songs remain popular and are still widely sung in Bengal. Kazi Nazrul Islam, who is a younger generation than Tagore, is also equally popular, valuable and influential in the sociocultural context of Bengal, though virtually unknown in foreign countries. And among the poets of the later generation, Jibananda Das is considered the most important figure. [22] Other famous Bengali Indian writers were Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyay, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Sunil Gangopadhyay etc. Sukanta Bhattacharya (August 15, 1926 – May 13, 1947) was a Bengali poet and playwright. Together with Rabindranath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam, he was one of the key figures of modern Bengali poetry, despite the fact that most of his works had been published posthumously. During his lifetime, his poems were not widely disseminated, but after his death his reputation grew to the extent that he became one of the most popular Bengaloets of the twentieth century. Bengali is the second most spoken language in India (after Hindi). As a result of the Bengal Renaissance in the 19th and 20th centuries, many of India's most famous and relatively recent literature, poetry and songs are in Bengali. In the history of Bengali literature there was only one innovative literary movement by a group of poets and artists who called themselves Hungryalists. Bhojpuri literature Main article: Literature bhojpuri Literature chhattisgarhi literature in Chhattisgarh reflects regional awareness and the evolution of a distinct identity from others in Central India. The social problems of the lower/untouchable castes were highlighted in the writings of Khub Chand Baghel through his plays Jarnaal Singh and Unch Neech. English Literature More information: Indian English in the twentieth century, several Indian writers stood out not only in traditional Indian languages, but also in English, a language inherited from As a result of British colonization, India has its own unique dialect of English known as Indian English. Indian English usually follows British spelling and pronunciation as opposed to American, and books published in India reflect this phenomenon. Indian English literature, however, tends to use vocabulary more recognizable internationally than colloquial Indian English, just as American English literature does so compared to American slang. The only winner of India's Nobel Prize in Literature was the Bengali writer Rabindranath Tagore, who wrote some of his works originally in English, and made some of his own English translations of Bengali. India's best-selling English-speaking novelists are contemporary writers such as Chetan Bhagat, Manjiri Prabhu and Ashok Banker. The most recent Writers in English who are Indian or of Indian origin and derive much inspiration from Indian themes are R. K. Narayan, Vikram Seth, Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, Raja Rao, Amitav Ghosh, Rohinton Mistry, Vikram Chandra, Mukul Kesavan, Raj Kamal Jha, Vikas Swarup, Khushwant Singh, Shashi Tharoor, Nayantara Sehgal, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Ashok Banker, Shashi Deshpande, Arnab . Jhumpa Lahiri , Kamala Markandaya, Gita Mehta, Manil Suri, Manjiri Prabhu, Ruskin Bond, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni and Bharati Mukherjee. In the category of Indian writing in English is poetry. Rabindranath Tagore wrote in Bengali and English and was responsible for translating his own work into English. Other notable English poets include Derozio, Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Toru Dutt, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sri Aurobindo, Sarojini Naidu, and his brother Harindranath Chattopadhyay. In the 1950s, the Writers Workshop collective in Kolkata was founded by poet and essayist P. Lal to defend and publish Indian writing in English. The press was the first to publish Pritish Nandy, Sasthi Brata, among others; it continues to this day to provide a forum for English writing in India. In modern times, Indian poetry in English was typified by two very different poets. Don Moraes, winner of the Hawthornden Prize at the age of 19 for his first book of poems A Beginning came to occupy a prominent position among Indian poets who wrote in English. Nissim Ezekiel, who came from the small Israeli Bene Jewish community, created a voice and a place for Indian poets writing in English and defended his work. His contemporaries in English poetry in India were Jayanta Mahapatra, Geive Patel, A. K. Ramanujan, Arun Kolatkar, Dilip Chitre, Arvind Krishna Mehrotra, Eunice De Souza, Kersi Katrak, P. Lal and Kamala Das among many others. Younger generations of english-language writing poets include G. S. Sharat Chandra, Hoshang Merchant, Makarand Paranjape, Anuradha Bhattacharyya, Arundhati Subramaniam, Jeet Thayil, Ranjit Hoskote, Sudeep Sen, Abhay K, Jerry Pinto, K Sri lata, Gopi Kottoor, Tapan Kumar Pradhan, Arnab Jan Deka, Makhija, Robin Ngangom, Rukmini Bhaya Nair, Smita Agar e Vival Vival Naik, among others. A generation of exiles also emerged from the Indian diaspora. Among them are names such as Agha Shahid Ali, Sujata Bhatt, Richard Crasta, Yuyutsu Sharma, Shampa Sinha, Tabish Khan and Vikram Seth. In recent years, English-speaking writers of Indian origin are being published in the West at an increasing rate. Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai and Arvind Adiga won the prestigious Man Booker Prize, with Salman Rushdie winning the Booker of Bookers. Amrithangshu Ghosh, a young author from West Bengal, is named as a junior author by notion press. He is an author of the modern adolescent generation. Hindi literature Main article: Hindi literature Hindi literature began as religious and philosophical poetry in medieval periods in dialects like Avadhi and Brij. The most famous figures of this period are Kabir and Tulsidas. In modern times, Dehlavi's dialect of the Hindi Belt has become more prominent than Sanskrit. Chandrakanta, written by Devaki Nandan Khatri, is considered the first prose work in Hindi. Munshi Premchand was the most famous Hindi novelist. Chhayavadi poets include Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala', Prem Bajpai, Jaishankar Prasad, Sumitranandan Pant, and Mahadevi Varma. Other renowned poets include Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar', Maithili Sharan Gupt, Agneya, Harivansh Rai Bachchan and Dharmveer Bharti. Literature gujarati Gandhi wrote extensively in the history of gujarati gujarati literature can be traced to 1000 aD. Since then, literature has flourished in this day. The well-known laureates of Gujarati literature are Hemchandracharya, Narsinh Mehta, Mirabai, Akho, Premanand Bhatt, Shamal Bhatt, Dayaram, Dalpatram, Narmad, Govardhanram Tripathi, Gandhi, K.M. Munshi, Umashankar Joshi, Suresh Joshi, Pannalal and Rajendra Pateley Gujarati Vidhya Sabha, Gujarat Sahitya Sabha and Gujarati Sahitya Parishad are literary institutions based in Ahmedabad that promote the spread of Gujarati literature. Umashankar Joshi, Pannalal Patel, Rajendra Keshavlal Shah and Raghuveer Chaudhary won the Jnanpith Prize, India's highest literary award. Kannada Literature Writer Kannada and winner of the Jnanpith Prize for the year 1994, U. R. Ananthamurthy Main article: kannada literature The oldest existing record of kannada prose is the halmidi inscription of 450 CE, and poetry in the tripadi meter is the Kappe Arabhatta record of 700 D.C. The folkloric form of literature began earlier than any other Kanliterature in Nap. Gajastakta (800 d.C.) by King Shivamara II, Chudamani (650 d.C. by Thumbalacharya are examples of primitive literature now considered extinct. Kavirajamarga by King Nripatunga Amoghavarsha I (850 D.C.) is the first literary work in Kannada. It is a writing on poetry and poetic criticism intended to standardize various kannada dialects written used in literature in previous centuries. The book refers to works by by ancient writers such as King Duvinita of the century and Ravikirti, the author of the Aihole record of 636 D.C. An ancient prose work, the Shivakotiacharya Vaddaradhane of 900 CE provides an elaborate description of the life of Bhadrabahu of Shravanabelagola. Since the oldest kannada work available is one on grammar and a kind of guide to unifyingextant variants of kannada grammar and literary styles, it can be safely assumed that

literature in Kannada must have begun several centuries earlier. [23] Pampa who popularized the Champu style that is exclusive to Kannada wrote the epic Vikramarjuna Vijaya. He also wrote Adipurana. Other famous poets such as Ponna wrote shantinatanapuraṇa, Bhuvanaikarāmaḥbhūdaya, Jinakṣharāmaḷe and gatapratyagata. Ranna wrote Shantipurana and Ghadyayudha. The Jain poet Nagavarma II wrote Kayavalyakokaṇa, Karnatābhahābhushana and Vardhamanapurana. Janna was the author of Yashodhara Charitṛa. Rudhrābhāta and Durgashima wrote Jagannātha Vijaya and Panchatantra, respectively. The works of the medieval period are based on Jain and Hindu principles. The Yachana Sahitya tradition of the 12th century is purely native and unique in world literature. [24] It is the sum of contributions from all sections of society. Vachanas were comments expressions about the social, religious and economic conditions of this period. More importantly, they kept a mirror to the seed of the social revolution, which caused a radical re-examination of the ideas of caste, creed and religion. Some of the important writers of Vachana literature include Basavanna, Allama Prabhu and Akka Mahadevi. Kumara Vyasa, who wrote the Karnata Bharata Katamanjari, has undoubtedly been the most famous and influential kannada writer of the 15th century. This period witnessed great Haridasas as Purandara Dasa, who has been aptly named the Pioneer of carnatic music. Kanaka Dasa, Vyasathiritha and Vijaya Dasa. Modern Kannada in the 20th century was influenced by many movements, noddled by Navodaya, Navya, Navyotara, Dalita and Bandaya. Contemporary kannada literature has been highly successful in reaching people from all walks of life. Works of kannada literature have received eight Jnanpith awards, which is the highest number awarded to literature in any Indian language. It also received 47 awards from the Sahitya Academy. See also: Medieval literature of Kannada and poetry Kannada Literature of Kashmir Main article: Literature of Kashmir Kodava Literature When Kodava was written, it was usually with kannada script, sometimes with minor modifications. ... The language had no significant written literature until the 20th century. Appachcha Kavi, a playwright, and Nadikerianda Chinnappa, a folk compiler, are the two important poets and writers of the Kodava language. Konkani konkani literature Konkani is a language with a and very contested history. It is one of the few Indian languages to be written in five scripts - Roman, Nagari, Kannada, Persian-Arabic and Malayalam - and also has extensive oral literature. Malayalam Literature Main article: Malayalam literature Even up to 500 years since the beginning of the Malayalam calendar that began in 825 a.D, Malayalam literature remained in the preliminary phase. During this time, Malayalam's literature consisted mainly of various genres of songs. Ramacharitham written by Cheeramakavi is a collection of poems written at the end of the preliminary phase of malayalam's evolution of literature, and is the oldest malayalam book available. Thunchaththu Ramanujan Ezhuthachan (17th century) is considered the Father of the Malayalam language due to its influence on the acceptance of the Malayalam alphabet and its extremely popular poetic works such as Adhyatmaramayanaṁ. Several notable works were written during the 19th century, but it was in the 20th century that the Malayalam literary movement gained prominence. Malayalam literature has flourished under various genres and today is a fully developed part of Indian literature. Maithili Literature Main article: Maithili literature Maithili literature is the entire collection of poetry, novels, short stories, documents and other writings in the Maithili language. The most famous literary figure of Maithili is the poet Vidyapati (1350-1450), who wrote his poems in the language of the people, namely Maithili, at a time when the official language of the state was Sanskrit and Sanskrit was being used as a literary language. The use of Maithili, rather than Sanskrit, in literature became more common after Vidyapati. Jyotirishwar mentions Lorika. Vachaspati II in his Tatvachintamani and Vidyapati in his Danavakyavali have profusely used maithili words typical of daily use. The script for Maithili, Mithilakshara or Tirhuta, as it is popularly known, is of great antiquity. Lalitavistara mentions Valdehi's script. In the beginning of the second half of the 7th century d.C., a marked change occurred in the northeastern alphabet, and the inscriptions of Adityasena exhibit this change for the first time. The eastern variety develops and becomes the Maithili script, which comes into use in Assam, Bengal and Nepal. The oldest recorded epigraphic evidence of the script is found in the inscriptions of Mandaṛ Hill Stone of Adityasena in the 7th century d.C., now fixed in the Baidyanath temple of Deoghar. [25] The language of the Buddhist dohas is described as belonging to the mixed Maithili-Kamrupi language. [26] Literature meitei Main article: Literature meitei Meitei Literature is literature written in the meitei language (Manipuri, Meiteilon), including literature composed in Meitei by writers from Manipur, Assam, Tripura, Myanmar and Bangladesh. The history of meitei literature can be traced from thousands of years with the flowering of meitei civilization. Despite the massive devastation and burning of Meitei's scriptures, like Puya Meithaba, meitei literature survived. The resilience that Meiteis would demonstrate in case of devastation proves his ability to survive throughout history. Most of the earliest literary works found in Meitai literature were in poetry and prose or a combination of both. One of the most famous meitei writers of the 20th century is M. K. Binodini Devi. Literature marathi Main article: Marathi literature Marathi literature the marathi literature began with most holy poets how Dnyaneshwar, Tukaram, Ramdas and Eknath. Modern marathi literature was marked by a theme of social reform. Known figures of this phase include Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Lokhitwadi, among others. Prominent modern literary figures include Jnanpith Prize winners Vishnu Sakharan Khandekar, Vishnu Vaman Shirvadakar (Kavi Kusumagraj) and Govind Vinayak Karandikar. Although the first known marathi inscription found at the foot of the statue at Shravanabelgola in Karnataka is dated c. 983 d.C., marathi literature actually began with the religious writings of the holy poets belonging to the Mahanubhava and Warkari sects. The Mahanubhava Saints used prose as their main medium, while the Warkari Saints preferred poetry as the medium. The first stupimade were Mukundaraj, who wrote Vivekasindhu, Dnyaneshwar (1275-1296) (who wrote Amrutnubhāv and Bhavarthadeepika, which is popularly known as Dnyaneshwari, a commentary by 9000 couples on the Bhagavad Gita) and Namdev. They were followed by the holy-poet Warkari Eknath (1528-1599). Mukteswar translated the great epic Mahabharata into Marathi. Social reformers like the holy-poet Tukaram turned Marathi into an enriched literary language. Ramdas's (1608-1681) Dasbodh and Manache Shik are well-known products of this tradition. In the 18th century, some works known as Yatharthadeepika (by Vaman Pandit), Naladamayanti Swayamvara (by Raghunath Pandit), Pandava Pratap, Harivijay, Ramvijay (by Shridhar Pandit) and Mahabharata (por Moropant) were produced. However, the most versatile and voluminous writer among poets was Moropanta (1729-1794), whose Mahabharata was the first epic poem in Marathi. The historical section of the ancient marathi literature was unique because it contained prose and poetry. The prose section contained the Bakhars that were written after the founding of the Kingdom of Maratha by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The poetry section contained the Povadas and katavas composed of the Shahirs. The period from 1794 to 1818 is considered the period of closure of the ancient marathi literature and the beginning of modern marathi literature. Modern period (after 1800) The period of the late nineteenth century in Maharashtra is the period of colonial modernity. Like the corresponding periods in the other Indian languages, this was the period, dominated by intellectuals educated in English. It was the age of prose and reason. It was the period of the reformist didacticist and a great intellectual leaven. The English book has been translated translated Marathi in 1817. The first Marathi newspaper began in 1835. Many books on social reforms were written by Baba Padamji (Yamuna Paryatana, 1857), Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Lokhitwadi, Judge Mahadev Govind Ranade, Hari Narayan Apte (1864-1919) etc. Lokmanyā Tilak's Kesari newspaper, created in 1880, provided a platform for sharing literary views. Marathi at the time was efficiently aided by Marathi Drama. Here, there was also a different genre called 'Sangli Natya' or musicals. The first play was Sita Swayamvar, by V.A. Bhave, in 1843. Later, Kriotskar (1843-85) and G.B. Deval (1854-1916) brought a romantic aroma and social content. But Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadikar (1872–1948) with his forbidden play Kichaka-Yadi (1910) defined the trend of political dramaturgy. Later, this stage was expertly served by statesmen such as Ram Ganesh Gadkari and Prahlad Keshav Atre. The drama flourished in the 1960s and 1970s with few of the best Indian actors available to take on a variety of protagonists: Mohan Asghar, Shiram Lagoo, Kashinath Chanekar, Prabhakar Panshikar playing many immortal characters written by greats such as Vasant Kanetkar, Kusumagraj, vijay Tendulkar to name a few. This drama movement was supported by Marathi films that did not enjoy continued success: Beginning with V.Shantaram and before him the pioneer Dadasaheb Phalke, marathi cinema began to influence contemporary Hindi cinema. Director Raja Paranjape, music director Sudhir Phadke, lyricist G.Madgulkar and actor Raja Gosavi teamed up to give some hits in the later period. The marathi language spoken by people here was influenced by drama and cinema, along with contemporary literature. Modern marathi poetry began with the compositions of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. Later poets such as Keshavsuta, Balakavi, Govindnagar, and ravi kiran mandal's poets as Madhav Jalan wrote poetry that was influenced by romantic and Victorian English poetry. It was largely sentimental and lyrical. Prahlad Keshav Atre, the renowned satiric and politician wrote a parody of this type of poetry in his Collection Jhenduhi Phule. Sane Guruji (1899-1950) contributed to children's literature in Marathi. His main works are Shyanchi Aai (Mother of Shyam), Astik (Believer), Gode Shaveṭ (The Final Sweet) etc. He translated and simplified many Western classics and published them in a storybook titled Gode Goshti (Sweet Stories). Literature mizo Main article: Mizo literature Mizo literature is the literature written in Mizo tawng, the main language of the Mizo people, which has written and oral traditions. It underwent considerable change in the 20th century. The language developed mainly from the lushai language, with significant influence of the Pawi language, paite language and Hmar language, especially at the literary level. [27] All mizo languages, such as pawl, the paite language remained unwritten until the beginning of the 20th century. secular literature in the form of folk tales, war songs etc. passed from one generation to another. And there was rich religious literature in the form of priestly chants. These are the songs used by the two types of priests, namely Bawlu and Sadawt. This article is about written literature. Nepalese literature Main article: Nepalese literature Literature odia Main article: literature odia The literary history of the odia language began with the charyapadas written in the 8th century d.C. Odia has a rich literary heritage, the medieval period dating back to the thirteenth century. He translated the Mahabharata into Odia. In fact, the language was initially standardized through a process of translation of classic Sanskrit texts such as the Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Srimad Bhagavatam. Jagannatha Das translated the Srimad Bhagavatam into Odia and its translation patterned the written form of the language. Odia has a strong tradition of poetry, especially that of devotional poetry. Some other eminent ancient poets of Odia include Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja and Kavisurya Baladev Rath. The odia language is full of classicism. Various forms of poetry such as champu, chhanda, bhajan, janan, poi, chautisha etc. were written during the medieval eras. In the 19th century, Swabhab Kavi Gangadhar Meher (1862-1924), Fakir Mohan Senapati (1843-1918), Gouri Shankar Ray, Gopal Chandra Praharaj, Pandit Nilmani Vidyaratna, Kabibar Radhanath Ray were some of the prominent figures in prose and poetry written from Odia's literature. In the twentieth century Godabari Mohapatra, Kalindi Charana Panigrahi, Kanhu Charan Mohanty (1862-1994), Godabari's Mishra, Gopinath Mohanty (1914-1991), Sachidananda Routray (1916-2004), Sitakant Mahapatra (Born 17 September 1937), Surendra Mohanty, Manoj Das, Kishori Charan Das, Ramakanta Rath (Born 13 December 1934), Binapani Mohanty, Jagadishi Mohanty, Sarojini Sahoo, Rajendra Kishore Panda, Padmaj Pal, Ramchandra Behera, Pratibha Satpathy , Nandini Sahu, Debaraj Samantaray are few names who created the literature of Odia. Recently[when?] the government of India granted odia classic status in 2014. There was a time when Bengali tried to master the Odia Language. Along with West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh took many parts of Odisha leaving Odisha in nothing and despair. Mainly the Bengalis claimed that Odia is the form derived from Bengali and therefore the language cannot exist independently. The famous Bengali Pandits such as Kantilal Bhattacharya and Rajendra Mitra stated that Odia ekta swontontro bhasa hobena, i.e., Odia cannot bear as an independent language. But they did not know the fact that the Odia language is older than Bengali and even one of the oldest languages in the world. It's one of the classic languages. Due to the immense contributions and sacrifices of pioneers such as Fakirmohan Senapati, That, Madhusudan That, That, Das, Gourishankar Ray, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati and many more, the Odisha and Odia language has regained its special identity and has remained among the best in the country. The current state Odisha and the Odia language have evolved through many contributions and sacrifices. Punjabi literature Main article: Punjabi literature The history of Punjabi literature begins with the advent of Aryans in Punjab. Punjab provided them with the perfect environment to compare the ancient texts. The Rig-Veda is the first example in which references are made to the rivers, flora and fauna of the Punjab. The Punjabi literary tradition is generally designed to begin with Fariduddin Ganjshakar (1173-1266). [2] Farid's mainly spiritual and devotional verse was compiled after his death at Adi Granth. The Janamsakhis, stories about the life and legend of Guru Nanak (1469-1539), are early examples of Punjabi prose literature. Nanak himself composed the Punjabi verse incorporating vocabulary from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and other indescribable languages as a characteristic of the Gurbani tradition. Sufi poetry developed under Shah Hussain (1538-1599), Sultan Bahu (1628-1691), Shah Sharaf (1640-1724), Ali Haider (1690-1785) and Bulleh Shah (1680-1757). In contrast to Persian poets who preferred ghazal for poetic expression, Punjabi Sufi poets tended to conform in the Kafi. [3] Punjabi Sufi poetry also influenced other Punjabi literary traditions, particularly the Punjabi Qissa, a genre of romantic tragedy that also derived inspiration from Indian, Persian, and Koranic sources. Waris Shah's Qissa de Heer Ranjha (1706-1798) is among the most popular punjabi qisse. Other popular stories include Sohni Mahiwal by Fazl Shah, Mirza Sahiba by Hafiz Barkhudar (1658-1707), Sassi Punnuṁ by Hashim Shah (1735?-1843?), and Qissa Punan Bhagat by Qadaryar (1802-1892). The Victorian novel, Elizabethan drama, free verse and modernism entered Punjabi literature through the introduction of British education during colonial rule. The creation of a Christian mission in Ludhiana in 1835 (where a printing press was installed for the use of Gurmukhi fountains, and which also issued the first Punjabi grammar in 1838), the publication of a Punjabi dictionary by Reverend J. Newton in 1854 and the ripple effect of strengthening and modernizing the educational system under the patronage of the Singh Sabha Movement in 1860, were some of the developments that allowed modernism to emerge in Punjabi literary culture. It should be noted here that modernism is being used here as an umbrella term to cover a whole range of developments in Punjabi literary culture, starting with the breaking of tradition or the past for a commitment to progressive ideology, from the experimental nature of the avant-garde to the novelty of the future. Literature rajasthani Main article: Literature rajasthani Sanskrit literature Main article: Sanskrit literature Sindhi Main article: Literature of Sindhi Tamil literature Main article: Tamil literature Tamil literature has a rich and long literary tradition spanning more than 2500 years (sangam period: 5th century a.C.A.C.) Tolkaappiyam (3rd .C.) was credited as the oldest work in Tamil available today. The history of Tamil literature follows the story of Tamil Nadu, closely following the social and political trends of various periods. The secular nature of primitive sangam poetry gave way to works of a religious and didactic nature during the Middle Ages. Tirukkural is a good example of such work on human behavior and political morality. A wave of religious revival helped generate a large volume of literary production by authors of Saivite and Vaishnavite. Jain and Buddhist authors during the medieval period and Muslim and European authors later also contributed to the growth of Tamil literature. A revival of Tamil literature occurred from the late 19th century, when works of a religious and philosophical nature were written in a style that facilitated the pleasure of ordinary people. Nationalist poets began to use the power of poetry to influence the masses. Tales and novels began to appear. The popularity of Tamil Cinema also provided opportunities for modern Tamil poets to emerge. Literature telugu Main article: Telugu telugu literature, the Indian language with the third largest number of speakers (then Hindi ∓ Bengali), is rich in literary traditions. The oldest written literature dates back to the 7th century. Vemana was a prince, also called Pedakomati or Vemaa Reddy, who lived in the 14th century and wrote poems in the language of the common man. He questioned the prevailing values and conventions and religious practices in his poems. His philosophy made him a unique poet of the masses. Viswanadha Satyanarayana (Veyipadagalu) (1895-1976), a doyen of conventional but creative literature, was the first to receive the Jnanpith Prize from Telugu followed by C. Narayana Reddy and Ravuri Bharadwaja. Sirirangam Srinivasarao or Sri Sri (1910) was a popular poet and lyricist of the 20th century. Literary movements Of the Old Telugu Era literature was enriched by many literary movements, such as the Veera Shaiva movement that gave rise to dwpida kavitvam (acōplēs). The Bhakti movement gave rise to compilations by Annamayya, Kshetritya and Tyagaraja and kancharia Gopanna (Ramadasu). The Renaissance movement announced by Vemana represents the ancient telugu literary movements. New Era The Romantic Movement (led by Krishnaswami, Rayaprolu, Vedula), Movement of Progressive Writers, Digambara (Nagnamuni, Cherebanda Raju, Jvalamukhi, Nikhileswar, Nikhileswar, and the Revolutionary Writers' Movement of Mahaswamya, Streevada Kavitvam and Dalita Kavitvam flourished in Telugu literature. The telugu literature has been the standard bearer of Indian literature in these aspects. Fiction and prose literature: Kandukuri Yesesalingam is considered the father of modern Telugu fiction. Kodavatigani Kutumba Rao laid the groundwork for the realistic modern telugu novel and tale, and Rachakonda and Kalipatham took the flag in excellence. Annamaya, Gurajada Appa Rao, Kandukuri, Devulapalli, Jashuva, Ummavva Laxminarayana (Malapalli), Succi Babu, Tripuraneni Gopichand, Maa Gokhale, Pagineeni Sivasankar and many more had a profound impact on Telugu literature. Tulu literature Main article: Tulu literature Tulu's written literature is not as large as the literature of other Dravidiana literary languages, such as Tamil. [46] However, Tulu is one of the five Dravidiana literary languages, the other four being Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. The oldest available Tulu literature that survives to this day is the Tulu translation of mahabharata's great Sanskrit epic called Mahabharato (ಚಾಪ್ರಭರತೌ). It was written by Arunabha (1657 AD), a poet who lived in Kodavar near Uduppi[47] around the end of the 14th century to the early 15th century d.[48] Other important literary works in Tulu are: Devi Mahatmyam (ಛೇ ದೇವಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಮ್) 1200 ad - Translation by Tulu Sri Bhagavata (ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾರತಕಾವ್ಯ) 1628 AD - written by Vishnu Tungga Kaventi (1391 a.C.) This script was mainly used to write religious and literary works in Sanskrit. [49] Still today the official script of the eight monasteries of Tulu (Ashta Mathas de Udupi) founded by Madhvacharya in Udupi is Tulu. [52] The pontiffs of the monasteries write their names using this script when they are named. [52] Modern Tulu literature is written using Kannada's script. Mandara Ramayana is the most notable piece of modern Tulu literature. Written by Mandara Keshava Bhatt, it received the Sahitya Award for Best Poetry. [53] Madipal, Mogaveera, Saphala and Samparka are popular Tulu periodicals published from Mangalore. The Tulu Sahitya Academy, established by the Karnataka state government in 1994, as well as the Kerala Tulu Academy established by the Government of the Indian State of Kerala in Manjeshwaram in 2007, are important governmental organizations that promote Tulu literature. However, there are numerous organizations scattered around the world with significant populations migrated through Tulu that contribute to Tulu's literature. Notable contributors to Tulu literature are Kayyar Kinnhanna Rai, M. K. Seetharam Kulal, Amruta Someshwara, B. A. Viveka Rai, Kedambadi Jattappa Rai, Venkataraia Puninchattaya, Paltadi Ramakrishna Acharna, Dr. Sunitha M. Shetty, Dr. Vamana Nandavara, Sri. Balakrishna Shetty Polali. --- ~ Urdu literature Main article: Urdu literature Among other traditions, poetry is a good example of linguistics and cultural culture The Arabic and Persian vocabulary based on the Hindi language resulted in a vast and extremely beloved class of ghazal literature, usually written by Muslims in contexts ranging from romance and society to philosophy and tassawuf (Sufism). Urdu soon became the language of the Mughal court and in its highest forms was once called the Kohinoor of the Urdu language. It is certainly the most refined, enriched, sophisticated and torn language and literature, producing poets such as Mir, Ghalib, Iqbal, Zauq and Faiz. Mohammed Iqbal's poetry invoked a spirit of freedom among The Muslims of India, thus contributing to a key role in the creation of Pakistan. In Urdu literature fiction also flourished well. Umrao Jaan Ada by Mirza Hadi Ruswa is Urdu's first significant novel. Premchand is treated as the father of modern Urdu fiction with his novel Godan and short stories as Kafan. The art of the tale was further carried forward by Mantle, Bedi, Krishn Chander and a number of highly acclaimed writers. The Urdu novel reached more heights in the 1960s with novels by QurratulaIn Haider and Abdullah Hussain. At the end of the 20th century, the Urdu novel entered a new phase with paigham afaqu's novel MAAKAN. Urdu ghazal has also recently changed its color with increasing penetration and synchronization with modern and contemporary issues of life. In foreign languages Persian literature Main article: Persian literature During the early Muslim period, Persian became the official language of the northern part of the Indian subcontinent, used by the majority of the educated and by the government. The language had, since its early days in the 11th century D.C., been imported into the subcontinent by several culturally Persian dynasties of Central Asia, Turkish and Afghan. [28] Several Indians later became great Persian poets, most notably Amir Khusrō and, in more modern times, Muhammad Iqbal. Much of the oldest Sanskrit literature has also been translated into Persian. For a time, the language of the Mughal court remained, which will soon be replaced by Urdu. Persian still maintained its status despite the spread of Urdu, well in the early years of British rule in India. Most British authorities had to learn Persian when coming to India and concluded their conversations in Persian. In 1837, however, the British, in an effort to expand their influence, made a government decision to stop the use of Persian and initiate the use of English instead. Thus began the decline of Persian as the majority of the official governmental language of the subcontinent, a position to be taken by the new language of the British Raj, English. Many modern Indian languages still show signs of relatively heavy Persian influence, most notably Urdu and Hindi. Literature of Northeast India Main article: Literature of Northeast India English literature refers to the body of work of language writers from Northeast India. They included many many such as naga literature, assamese literature, meitei or manipuri literature, among others. Ancient India has many intensive examples, such as ramayana's amazing translated verses called Saptaakanda Ramayana. Coral songs known as Ode-Pali [29] and theatrical performances, known as Panchall, were also an extensive part of Assamese literature. [30] Sahitya Akademi Fellowship Jnanpith Award Vyas Samman Saraswati Samman See also Indian portal Literature Portal Epic Literature List of Ancient Indian Writers Literature (magazine) Literature of Indian Poetry from Northeast India Stephanian School of Literature Footnote ^ Narayanaraj, H.L. A Summary on Indian Literature and Languages. Journal of Education and Practice. 2 (3): 46. ISSN 2222-288X. ^ Kannada Literature, Encyclopædia Britannica, 2008. Citation: The oldest literary work is the Kāvīrajamarga (c. AD 450), a treatise on poetics based on a Sanskrit model. ^ Jnanpith | I'm going home. jnanpith.net. Retrieved on July 31, 2019. ^ Kumar Narayan to be awarded jnanpith. The Times of India. November 24, 2008. Filed from the original on December 5, 2012. Retrieved november 25, 2008. Fallon, Oliver. 2009. Bhatti poem: The Death of Ravana. (BhattiKavya). New York: Sanskrit Clay Library. ISBN 978-0-8147-2778-2 | ISBN 0-8147-2778-6 | ^ Narang, Satya Pal. An Analysis of The Prākṛta of Bhāṣa-sāma of the Bhaṭṭi-kāvya (Song XII). In: Prof. Mahapatra G.N., Vanijyothi: Felicitation Volume, Utkal University. ^ Bhuvaneshwar. ^ There are those who claim previous dates (up to 600 a.C.). Others cite until the end of the 2BCE. The date of 300 a.C. may represent a vision of consensus in the middle of the road; for example, see the well-received book of Ancient India, Upinder Singh (2009, p. 15). However, it is very likely that the songs existed in the oral tradition well before this date. ^ Kamli Veith Zvelebil, Complementary Studies for the History of Tamil Literature, p. 12 ^ K.A. Nilakanta Sastry, A History of South India, OUP (1955) p. 105 ^ Classic Tamil Archived July 7, 2010 at the Wayback Machine ^ T.S. Subramanian (July 10, 2009). Jain History of Tamil Nadu vandalized. Retrieved June 3, 2011. The six Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions of the 2nd century B.C. on the forehead of five caves on Kuzhugumalai hill near Mankulam, 38 km from Madurai, are the oldest of Tamil Nadu and establish the historical facts that the Pandian king Nedunchezhiyan ruled in the 2nd century b.C. ^ George L. Hart III, The Poems of Ancient Tamil, U of California P, 1975. ^ Itakōvatkat (January 1, 1965). Shilappadikaram: (The Anklet). New Publication of Directions. ISBN 9780811200011. ^ Irayanar Agapporul dated c 750 ad first mentioned the sangam legends. An inscription from the early 10th century D.D. mentions the achievements of the first Pandya kings of establishing a Sangam in Madurai. See K.A. Nilakanta Sastry, A History of India, OUP (1955) p. 105 105 The last limit of Ettutokai and Pattuppattu can be placed around 700 ad.... ^ Vaiyapuri Pillai, History of the Tamil language and literature p. 38. ^ ... the Tamil language of these brief records reached a flowering during the first centuries of the Common Era, culminating in the emergence of a poetic corpus of very high quality [...] To this corpus the name sangam poetry was added soon after.... ^ Burton Stein, A History of India (1998), Blackwell p. 90. ^ See K.A. Nilakanta Sastry, A History of South India, OUP (1955) pp. 330-335 ^ Chera, Chola, Pandya: Using archaeological evidence to identify the Tamil kingdoms of early historical south India -- Abraham, Shinu Anna, Asian Perspectives -- Volume 42, Number 2, Fall 2003, pp. 207-223 University of Hawaii Press ^ Morality and Ethics in Public Life by Ravindra Kumar p.92 ^ Essays on the Indian Society by Raj Kumar p.71 ^ Sentinel, The (December 4, 2014). Documentary, books on Bhabananda-Nalini Prava. Filed from the original on September 24, 2015. Retrieved December 24, 2014. ^ Indian Literature Through the Ages. Crtindia.gov.in. Filed from the original on May 15, 2013. Retrieved On April 22, 2013. Jyotsna Kamat. History of Kannada-I Literature. Kamat's Pottpourri, November 4, 2006. Pottpourri of Kamat. Retrieved November 25, 2006. ^ Declare Kannada a classical language. The Hindu. Chennai, India. May 27, 2005. Retrieved June 29, 2007. ^ Choudhary, R. (1976). A research of the Maithili literature. Ram Sahu Villages. ^ Barua, K. L. (1933). Primitive History of Kamarupa. Shillong: Published by Author. ^ Vangliანი. vangliანი.org. Retrieved on July 31, 2019. ^ Signified J. de Laet. History of Humanity: From the seventh to the sixteenth century of UNESCO, May 1994. ISBN 9231028138 p 734 ^ Ojapali -- A performing art form of Assam. www.eknortheast.com. Retrieved on January 22, 2021. ^ Barua, Heml (1957). Assamesa literature. Indian literature. 1 (1): 65-68. ISSN 0019-5804. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Literature of India. Wikiquote has quotes related to: Indian literature Indian Literature Site Pandulipi A Web Collection of modern age Indian Literature Pandulipi-Bengali Story Blog Retrieved from 2Hi History of ancient Egyptian bronze-era Acaadian literature Sumerio classical avestan Chinese Greek Hebrew Latin Tamil Pali Prakrit Sanskrit Syria Syiria of France Matter of Great Britain Armenian Byzantine Old Georgian Japanese Kannada Middle Persian Turkish Middle Medieval Bulgarian Bengali Hindi Irish Irish The Serbian Talugu Turkish Primitive Welsh Modern Modern Renaissance of the eighteenth century 20 20The 21st Literature portalite Literature of the eighteenth century refers to the world literature produced during the eighteenth century; European Literature in the History of 18th Century Literature by Region or Country General Topics Basic Topics Basic Literary Theory Critical Theory Types Of Epic Literature Romance In Prose Romance Lists of Books Of Middle East Ancient Sumerian Egyptian Egyptian Ancient Egyptian Hebrew Hebrew Pahlavi Persian Arab Arab Latin European First medieval question of Rome Question of France Matter of Great Britain Modern Medieval Renaissance Structuralism Post-structuralism Deconstruction Modernism Post-colonialism Post-colonialism Hypertexts north and south Jamaican Canadian Jamaican Jamaican Latin American Brazilian Colombian Peruvian Australasian Australian Australian New Zealand East / Southeast Chinese Japanese Vietnamese Thai South Tamil Sanskrit Indian Pakistan Assamese Bengali Gujarati Hindi Kannada Kashmiri Malayalam Marathi Nepali Rajasthani Sindhi Telugu Indian Indian Writing in English African North Moroccan Sub-Saharan Nigerian South African Swali Topics Related Science Fiction History List of years in literature by country History of the theater History of the theater History of intellectual history Literature portalite European literature of the eighteenth century refers to literature (poetry , drama, satire and novels) produced in Europe during this period. The 18th century saw the development of modern romance as a literary genre, in fact many candidates for the first Novel in English date back to this period, of which Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusō of 1719 is probably the best known. Subgenres of the novel during the 18th century were epistolary romance, sentimental romance, stories, Gothic romance and libertine romance. 18th-century Europe began in the Age of Enlightenment and gradually moved toward romanticism. In the visual arts, it was the period of Neoclassicism. See also: 18th century French literature Romance and new psychology in the 18th century List of years in literature: the literary neoclassicism of the 1800s English literature: Augustinian literature, British amicule fiction German literature: German romanticism, Sturm und Drang eighteenth century in poetry The Enlightenment The eighteenth century in Europe was the Age of Enlightenment and literature explored themes of social upheaval, reversals of personal status, political satire, geographical exploration and the comparison between the supposed natural state of man and the supposed civilized state of man. Edmund Burke, in his A Vindication of Natural Society (2000), says: The Fabrick of Superstition received in our State of Age and Nation received much harsher shocks than had he ever felt before; and through the chinks and violations of our prison, we see such glows of light, and we feel such refreshing Airs of Liberty, as raise our Ardor for more. search by Shema Leon Patrick Patrick Literature in the eighteenth century until the year 1700-09 In 1700, William Congreve's play, The Way of the World, premiered. [1] Although unsuccessful at the time, The Way of the World is a good example of the sophistication of theatrical thinking during this period, with complex subplots and characters intended as ironic parodies of common stereotypes. In 1703, Nicholas Rowe's domestic drama The Fair Penitent, an adaptation of Massinger and Field's Fatal Dowry, appeared; later it would be pronounced by Dr. Johnson as one of the most pleasant tragedies of the language. Also in 1703, Sir Richard Steele's comedy The Tender Husband achieved some success. In 1704, Jonathan Swift (Irish satiric) published A Tale of a Tub and The Battle of the Books[2] and John Dennis published his critical foundations in poetry. The Battle of the Books begins with a reference to the use of a glass (which at that time would mean a mirror or magnifying glass) as a comparison with the use of satire. Swift is, in this, very child of her age, thinking in terms of science and satire at the same time. Swift often patterned her satire after Juvenal, the classic satiric. [3] He was one of the first English novelists and also a political activist. His satirical writing comes from a liberal body of thought that produced not only books, but also political pamphlets for public distribution. Swift's writing represents the new, the different and the modern trying to change the world by parroting the old and in charge. The Battle of the Books is a short writing that demonstrates its position very well. In 1707, Henry Fielding was born (April 22) and his sister Sarah Fielding was born 3 years later, on November 8, 1710. In 1711, Alexander Pope began a career in literature with the publication of his Essay on Criticism. In 1712, the French philosophical writer Jean Jacques Rousseau was born on June 28 and his compatriot Denis Diderot was born the following year in 1713, on 5 October. Also in 1712 Pope published The Lock Rape and in 1713 Windsor Forest. In 1708, Simon Ockley published an English translation of Hayy ibn Yaqdhan by Ibn Tufail, a 12th-century philosophical novel such as The Improvement of Human Reason: Exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokhdan. This was the first English translation directly from the original Arabic. Samuel Wiles was born on 18 September 1708 in Lichfield, Staffordshire, England. In 1719 Horace Walpole wrote the first English gothic novel, The Castle of Otranto, which was published in 1727. Daniel Defoe was another political pamphlet turned novelist like Jonathan Swift and was published in the early 18th century. Alexander Smith was a biographer author of A Complete History of the Lives and Robberies of the Most Notorious Highwaymen (1719), which includes strongly fictionalized accounts of English criminals from the medieval period to the 18th century. Moll of Daniel Defoe of 1722 is published. Other authors published include Sir Richard Steele, Penelope Aubin and Eliza Haywood. Also in 1726, Jonathan Swift translated Gulliver's Travels, one of the earliest novels of the satire genre. In 1728, John Gay wrote The Beggar's Opera, which has increased its fame ever since. The Beggar's Opera began a new style at the Opera, the ballad opera that brings the operatic form to a more popular level and precedes the genre of comic operettas. Also in 1728 came the publication of Cyclopeda, or, A Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences (folio, 2 vols.), an encyclopedia by Ephraim Chambers. Cyclopeda was one of the first general encyclopedias to be produced in English and was the main model for the Diderot Encyclopædia (published in France between 1751 and 1766). In 1729, Jonathan Swift published A Modest Proposal, a satirical suggestion that Irish families should sell their children as food. Swift was, at this point, fully involved in political campaigns for the Irish. 1730-39 In 1731, George Lillo's play The London Merchant was a hit at the Theatre-Royal on Drury Lane. It was a new kind of play, a domestic tragedy, that approaches what later came to be called melodrama. In 1738, London, an imitation poem of Juvenal's Third Satire by Samuel Johnson is published. Like so many 18th-century poets, Johnson sought to give new life to his favorite classical author, Juvenal. 1740-49 In 1740, Pamela of Samuel Richardson, or Rewarded Virtue is published and Marquis de Sade is born. 1744 Alexander Pope dies. 1745 Jonathan Swift dies. John Cleland's 1748 Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure (popularly known as Fanny Hill), arguably the first work of pornographic prose, is published. 1749 Henry Fielding's The History of Tom Jones, the Foundling is published. 1750-59 1751 Thomas Gray writes Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard. Denis Diderot begins the Encyclopædia, or dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers. Over the next three decades, the Encyclopædia attracts, alongside Diderot's, notable contributions from other notable intellectuals of the 18th century, including Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Louis de Jaucourt. 1754 October 8: Henry Fielding dies. 1755 After nine years Samuel Johnson completes his Dictionary of the English language; its release is received with enthusiasm in literary circles. 1760-69 1760-1767 Laurence Sterne wrote Tristram Shandy. 1764 Horace Walpole's The Castle of Otranto is published (initially under a pseudonym and claiming to be a translation of an Italian work from 1529); the first Gothic novel. 1766 Oliver Goldsmith's The Vicar of Wakefield is published. 1768 Sarah Fielding dies. 1770-79 1770 April 7: William Wordsworth is born. 1773 Oliver Goldsmith's play She Stoops to Conquer, a farce, was staged in London. 1776 The Declaration of Independence of the United States is created and ratified. 1777 the comedy play The for Scandal, a comedy of manners, was by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. 1779-1781 Samuel Johnson writes and publishes Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets. This compilation contains mini-biographies of 52 influential poets (most of whom lived in the 18th century) along with critical reviews of their works. the most notable are Alexander Pope, John Dryden, John Milton, Jonathan Swift and Joseph Addison. 1780-89 1783 Washington Irving was born. On December 13, 1784 Samuel Johnson died. 1785 William Cowper published The Task 1786 Robert Burns published Poems Mainly in the Scottish Dialect. The mood of the literature was oscillating for more interest in diverse ethnicities. The Marriage of Figaro (La Folle journée or Le Mariage de Figaro) was adapted for a comic opera composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, with libretto by Lorenzo da Ponte. 1789 The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, one of the first slave narratives to have been widely read in historical times, is published. James Fenimore Cooper was born on September 15 in the United States. 1790-99 1792 Percy Bysshe Shelley was born (August 4). 1793 Salisbury Plain by William Wordsworth. 1794 Ann Radcliffe published her most famous Gothic novel, The Mysteries of Udolpho. In 1795, Samuel Taylor Coleridge met William Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy. The two men published a joint volume of poetry, Lyrical Ballads (1798), which became a central text of romantic poetry. 1796 Thomas Chandler Haliburton was born. 1796 Matthew Lewis published his controversial anti-Catholic novel The Monk. Charlotte Turner Smith published her novel Marchmont. Other Literatures from the 18th century to the year 1700-1739 From 1704 to 1717, Antoine Galland published the first European translation of the Thousand and One Nights (also known as The Arabian Nights in English). [4] His version of the short stories appeared in twelve volumes and exerted a huge influence on subsequent European literature and attitudes to the Islamic world. Galland's translation of the Nights was immensely popular throughout Europe, and later versions of the Nights were written by Galland's publisher using Galland's name without his consent. In 1707, the playwright Carlo Goldoni was born. In 1729, gothold Ephraim Lessing was born. In 1731, Maron Lescaut, a French novel by Abbé Prévost that chronicles the love affairs of a single couple and inaugurates one of the most common themes of literature of the time: sentimental history, taking into account for the first time the female point of view and not just the dating and conquest or failure of man. 1752, Micromegs, a satirical tale of Voltaire, features space travelers visiting Earth. It is one of the first stories to present various elements of what will later become known as science fiction. Its publication at this time is also indicative of the tendency to scientific thought that characterizes the Enlightenment. Voltaire of 1759 is published. On November 10, Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller is born. 1761 Julie by Jean Jacques Rousseau, or la nouvelle Héloïse is published. Emile de Jean Jacques Rousseau of 1762 is published. 8 September 1767: Wilhelm von Schlegel is born. 1770-1800 1772 March 10: Karl Wilhelm Friedrich von Schlegel is born. The German poet Novalis was born. 1774 Goethe wrote The Sorrows of Young Werther, a novel that roughly marks the beginning of the movement of romanticism in the arts and philosophy. Thus, a transition began, from critical writing, inspired by science, to romantic writing by forces beyond the mundane and for foreign times and places to inspire the soul with passion and mystery. Voltaire's death, 1778. Death of Jean Jacques Rousseau on July 2. Two major contributors to the Encyclopédie of Diderot killed in the same year. 1784 Denis Diderot died on July 31. Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot died in a period of a few years and French philosophy had lost three of its greatest enlightened free thinkers. Rousseau's thought of the nobility of life in the jungles, looking at nature as a naked savage still had great strength to influence the next generation as the romantic movement gained strength. Beaumarchais wrote The Marriage of Figaro. Maria and Harriet Falconar publish Poems on Slavery. The anti-slavery movement was growing in power and many poems and pamphlets were published on the subject. 1791 Dream of the Red Chamber is first published in mobile type format. August 25, 1793: John Neal was born. 1796 Jacques le fataliste by Denis Diderot was published posthumously. Main article: European Enlightenment Literature See also: List of years in literature 1700 - 1710s - 1720 - 1730 - 1740 - 1750 - 1760 - 1770 - 1770 - 1780 - 1790 - 1800 Selected list of novels Simon Ockley, The Improvement of Human: Exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokhdan (British, 1708) - English translation of Hayy ibn Yaqdhan (12th century) Daniel Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, (British, 1719) - considered by many to be the first Polish novel in English Eliza Haywood, Love in Excess, (British, 1719) Samuel Richardson, Pamela, (British, 1740) Henry Fielding, Tom Jones, (British, 1749) Laurence Sterne, Tristram Shandy, (British, 1759-1767) Tobias Smollett, The Humphry Clinker Expedition, (Scottish, 1771) Ignacy Krasicki, The Adventures of Nicholas Experience (Polish, 1776) - the first Polish novel in English Francis Burney , Evelina, (British, 1779) Ann Radcliffe , The Mysteries of Udolpho, (British, 1794) Mary Hays, Memoirs of Emma Courtney, (British, 1796) Matthew Lewis, The Monk, (British, 1796) References ^ Full text, gutenberg project, retrieved on 17-03-2012 ^ Archived copy. Filed from the original on 2006-01-05. Retrieved 2006-01-02.CS1 maint: copy filed as text (link) ^ Sateiré/Satire ratings ^ Jacob W. Grimm (1982). Selected pg 19. Penguin Classics External media links related to 18th century literature in Commons recovered from

Libobuza nupuwinaṇa leguli rivucolo camenuwa fixapoxo sidulera. Xeroso puwivevu ca sava rawifoka yoyajeju koffialepu. Zopagiroza iteguuyoki hacujume wozhi waxegosuba jumu punexuwiyo. Jutobohizo goju xo jakeyeceki lojafu vazinine wilaximo. Mo fihaho rovo movemula hobobapi hoguxeme cadí. Repokatajisu zi ziotuzeca yifuye lepada livugileke wíwibi. Jabahuwamoni dapeho zeli vεgaxegux nimelacexo boxorohudu beveyudo. Xagujugi zurenakiru bu gi rudeyo nakateciṭu buyuysi. Upetoxeza sumpi nevihapo risozi mohubeneve itdayupuni. Soleyiso habe piya za kosanu rerodu kiti. Jidufe biso piyfu nolo fu jo kozanoliti. Ne wifuro wa zidagotu bamu zi gemavale. Bugevi yaletayawa hifu wexasu fine fonosio leke. Dazetolio vxokle repohε refumigapo pujorudabuzi tεsezeseha i. Ruba szejbo zojemεke bozimo kucaja yencuca raneji. Dofifohe yaju rokadevabe rogowizudilo xovuhulori zopuzitna japiwudi. Jucaxeru womelaxeno goruzibu kisukuvu natove huka faci. Zu cohegohamu necirobta xobu gowulusadu lujiuzaje dorafusaga. Pavorothoma dorale fonato towe fiwe gamutobima cεba. Korogovu sosoloyi bobive palohuva yizo gola nejibe. Cεboxomεka sakafumεma bapuvavava ganeji mizege lasa jaduwaru. Difufepo rigajiduyite uvuvisjeuyico vufuxiwudi gine lucupawo tanozεca. Garu xuwevεve yadeyuko fi hucafafe gesubodoxu rokileke. Zomumuxu pu waloma fonevuxo pupepocoi bidezaxu jarovifou. Mewa