**Ambedkar University Delhi**

**Course Outline**

**Monsoon Semester (July to December 2017)**

**School**: School of Letters

**Programme with title**: MA English

**Semester to which offered**: I and III

**Course Title**:Translating India

**Credits**: 4 Credits

**Course Code** (new): SOL2EN333

**Course Code** (old): SLS2EN333

**Type of Course**:

Compulsory No

Elective Yes (Open elective for all MA students)

**For SUS only** (Mark an X for as many as appropriate):

1. Foundation (Compulsory)
2. Foundation (Elective)
3. Discipline (Compulsory)
4. Discipline (Elective)
5. Elective

**Course Coordinator and Team**: Sanju Thomas

**Email of course coordinator:** sanju@aud.ac.in

**Pre-requisites**: Ability to read in an Indian language other than English

**Aim** The course will highlight the role translation played in nation building by reinforcing the idea of a single nation and nationhood. It will look into the process and politics of translation through theory and practice.

1. **Brief description of modules/ Main modules**: The course will introduce students to the main concerns of translation in India. Being a naturally multilingual society, translation is a more spontaneous practice with Indians as against many other monolingual societies. Translation especially served as a powerful tool during the national movement bringing together different languages and literatures, and thus the people of India closer to each other. The newly formed nation, an assortment of different cultures and languages, faced the big challenge of identifying what holds and what would hold them together as one. Thus one of the important missions immediately after independence was to spread the message of unity in diversity, and translation again played a key role here. The course would trace the history of translation in India, and its role in the awakening and building up of a new nation. It also would look into the some translation strategies and how translation can also be a political act especially with regard to colonialism, language hierarchy, gender and caste. Students will also be expected to translate short literary texts in class, or as assignments. They also do a presentation on a literary piece for one of their assessments.

**References**/Readings

**Reading List**:

Primary Reading List

* “In Our Own Time, On Our Own Terms: ‘Translation in India’”. *Translating Others* *I*. 102-119. Print.
* Bassnett, Susan and Trivedi, Harish. *Post Colonial Translation: Theory and Practice*. London: Routledge 1999. Print.
* Devy. G.N. “Translation and Literary History.” *Post-colonial Translation*. Eds. Susan Bassnett and Harish Trivedi. London: Routledge, 1999. 182-188. Print.
* Asaduddin, M. “Translation and Indian Literature: Some Reflections” *Translation Today*, 3:1&2. 2006. 1-19. Print.
* Guha , Ramachandra. The Rise and Fall of the Bilingual Intellectual. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 44: 33 (AUGUST 15-21, 2009), 36-42. Print.
* Pattanayak, DP. Multilingualism and Language Politics in India. *International Centre Quarterly*. 11:2, LANGUAGE (JUNE 1984). 125- 131. Print
* Rai, Alok. The Persistence of Hindustani: India International Centre Quarterly.29: 3/4, India: A National Culture? ( WINTER 2002-SPRING 2003). 70-79. Print.
* George, Rosemary Marangoly. “The Sahitya Akademi and National Literature.” *Indian English and the Fiction of National Literature*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2013. Print.
* Dharwadker, Vinay. “Translating the Millennium: Indian Literature in the Global Market: Ramanujan’s Theory and Practice.” *Indian Literature*. 52:4 (246) (July-August 2008), 133-146. Print.
* Ramanujan, A.K. Selections from *Poems of Love and War*.
* Prasad, Kashi. “Translating Premchand.” *Indian Literature*. 25:5 (September-October 1982), 86-97. Print.
* Ramanujan, A.K. “Three Hundred Ramayanas: Five Examples and Three Thoughts on Translation.” *The Collected Essays of A.K. Ramanujan*, ed. Vinay Dharwadker. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999. 131-160. Print.
* Mukherjee, Sujt. “Translation as Patriotism.” Translation as Discovery. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Private Limited, 1981. Print.
* Kumar, Akshaya. “Translating Bhakti: Versions of Kabir in Colonial/Early Nationalist Period Indian Literature”. 50:1 (231) (January-February 2006), 149-165. Print.
* Niranjana, Tejaswini. “Translation as Disruption”. *Siting Translation: History, Post-structuralism, and the Colonial Context*. Berkely: University of California Press, 1992. Print
* Bhalla, Alok. “The Politics of Translation: Manto's Partition Stories and Khalid Hasan's English Version”. *Social Scientist*, Vol. 29, No. 7/8 (Jul. - Aug., 2001), pp. 19-38
* Kamala.N. “Translation and/in gender.” *Translation: Poetics and Practice*. Ed. Anisur Rehman. New Delhi: Creative Books. 2002.
* Spivak, Gayatri Chakravarty. “The Politics of Translation.” *Outside the Teaching Machine*. New York: Routledge, 1993.
* Devi, Mahasweta*. “*Draupadi*”. Critical Inquiry*. 8:2. Writing and Sexual Difference. 1981. 381-402.
* Let Poetry Win: Lakshmi Holmstrom
* Godard, Mukherjee Alok, Mukherjee, Arun. “Translating Minoritized Cultures: Issues of Caste, Class and Gender”. *Postcolonial Text*. 2:3. 2006. 1-21.
* Basheer, V.M. *Me Granddad ‘ad an Elephant*. Translated by R.E. Asher. Viking India. 1991.
* Bama. *Sangati*. Translated by Lakshmi Holmstrom. OUP. 2005.

**Tentative Assessment schedule with details of weightage:**

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| **S.No** | **Assessment** | **Date/period in which Assessment will take place** | **Weightage** |
| 1 | Mid-term | Mid-September | 20% |
| 2 | Assignment | August/October | 10% |
| 3 | Presentation | November | 30% |
| 4 | Portfolio | Early December | 30% |
| 5 | Class Participation | Through the semester, during class | 10% |