NEP 2020 AND THE RISE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

***A.Aneez Fathima –I M.A English**
*** Mrs.Meena Mahadevan, Assistant Professor**
AIMAN COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE FOR WOMEN Trichy-21
rabiyathulmarliya21@gmail.com

ABSTRACT.
The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 prioritizes multilingualism and the encouragement of regional languages, significantly influencing Translation Studies within English literature. This paper delves into how NEP 2020 has catalyzed an increase in translation research, thereby transforming English literary studies in India. By incorporating multilingual resources and translation techniques, the policy promotes cultural exchange and expands literary dialogue. The study features a literature review, statistical analysis, visual representations, and case studies to illustrate the impact of NEP 2020 on translation studies

INTRODUCTION

Translation Studies has garnered significant attention as a vital bridge between diverse linguistic traditions, playing a crucial role in translating regional literature into English. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recognizes the importance of translation in preserving cultural heritage and advancing English literary studies. This paper delves into the profound impact of NEP 2020 on Translation Studies, meticulously examining its influence on academic curricula, the publishing industry, and the preservation of linguistic diversity.

Translation has always been more than a mere linguistic exercise; it is a cultural exchange that enriches both the source and target languages. With NEP 2020's emphasis on mother tongue-based education and multilingualism, Translation Studies has been propelled to the forefront of academic and literary discourse. This policy underscores the necessity of integrating regional literature into mainstream English academia, thereby ensuring that the rich tapestry of India's diverse linguistic heritage is not only preserved but also celebrated.

The subsequent sections of this paper will explore the multifaceted effects of NEP 2020 on Translation Studies. It will analyze the curriculum changes in universities, the growing demand for translators in the publishing sector, and the rise of digital platforms dedicated to translated literature. Additionally, the paper will discuss future directions, including the expansion of translation programs, the role of artificial intelligence in translation, and the potential for international literary collaborations.

In summary, NEP 2020 represents a transformative approach to language policy, one that promotes inclusivity, cultural preservation, and academic innovation. By fostering a deeper understanding of linguistic diversity, NEP 2020 has the potential to reshape the landscape of

English literary studies, making it more inclusive and representative of India's rich linguistic heritage.

Regional literature

Regional literature in India is incredibly diverse and rich, reflecting the country's vast cultural and linguistic heritage. It encompasses works written in various regional languages, such as Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, and many others1. Each region's literature offers unique insights into its culture, traditions, and history, often drawing from local myths, folklore, and everyday life1.

For instance, Bengali literature boasts renowned authors like Rabindranath Tagore and Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, while Tamil literature includes ancient works like the Sangam literature and modern classics by writers like Subramania Bharati2. Marathi literature features prominent figures such as Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar and P.L. Deshpande, and Kannada literature includes the works of Kuvempu and U.R. Ananthamurthy

These regional literatures not only preserve and celebrate the unique cultural identities of their respective regions but also contribute to the broader tapestry of Indian literature as a whole3. The NEP 2020's emphasis on multilingualism and translation helps bring these rich literary traditions to a wider audience, fostering greater appreciation and understanding of India's cultural diversity2.

English literature -Literature Review

Historical Context of Translation Studies: Evolution of translation as an academic discipline.

Ancient Period

Translation has ancient roots, with early examples dating back to Mesopotamia around 2500 BC, such as the translation of the Sumerian poem "Epic of Gilgamesh" into various Asian languages. In the Western world, translation practices were discussed by Roman luminaries like Cicero and Horace in the first century B.C2. They debated word-for-word versus sense-for-sense translation.

Classical Period

This era established foundational principles of translation, spanning from Cicero and Horace's works to Alexander F. Tyler's 1791 essay. St. Jerome's translation of the Bible into Latin (the Vulgate) in the fourth century B.C was another significant milestone1.

Early Modern Period

Extending to 1946, this period was marked by Valery Larboud's publication. Geoffrey Chaucer, awarded a gallon of wine daily for his literary works and translations, was a notable

figure during this time1.

Mid-20th Century

The advent of machine translation research in the 1940s and 1950s marked a significant shift. John Dryden emphasized a balanced approach to translation, maintaining the original text's meaning and style1.

Modern Era

Beginning in the 1960s and continuing today, this period is characterized by advancements in computer-assisted translation and globalization. James S. Holmes' seminal paper "The Name and Nature of Translation Studies" in the early 1970s advocated for Translation Studies as a distinct discipline2.

Influential Translators and Theories

Throughout history, many notable figures have contributed to translation, such as Geoffrey Chaucer and St. Jerome. Theories of translation have evolved, with ancient Greek theorists like Cicero and Horace distinguishing between "metaphrase" (literal translation) and "paraphrase" (sense-for-sense translation)1.

Cultural and Linguistic Challenges

Translators face numerous challenges, especially when dealing with cultural concepts that need more equivalents in the target language. The role of a translator is not just linguistic but also cultural, acting as a bridge between different societies1.

Modern Translation Industry

The modern translation industry has grown significantly, with the rise of digital tools and platforms facilitating translation and cross-cultural communication.

NEP 2020 and Language Policy

The NEP 2020 also emphasizes the introduction of multilingual education at an early stage, encouraging students to learn and appreciate multiple languages. This policy aims to create a generation of individuals who are not only proficient in English but also deeply connected to their regional languages. By fostering a multilingual environment, the policy enhances cognitive abilities and cultural awareness among students. Furthermore, it encourages the production of educational materials in regional languages, promoting inclusivity and accessibility in education. The NEP 2020's focus on multilingualism and translation has the potential to create a more culturally rich and diverse academic landscape in India

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive policy document aimed at overhauling India's education system. It emphasizes the importance of mother tongue-based education, multilingualism, and the preservation of linguistic diversity.

KEY FEATURES

Mother Tongue as Medium of Instruction: NEP 2020 mandates the use of the mother tongue or regional language as the medium of instruction up to at least Grade 5. This is intended to create a strong foundation for learning and to promote cognitive development.

THREE-LANGUAGE FORMULA

The policy promotes the three-language formula, which includes the mother tongue, Hindi, and English. This aims to ensure proficiency in multiple languages and to foster national unity.

PROMOTION OF INDIAN LANGUAGES

NEP 2020 emphasizes the promotion of Indian languages, arts, and culture. It seeks to revitalize and preserve endangered languages and dialects.

MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION

The policy encourages multilingual education to enhance cognitive abilities and to provide students with the skills needed in a globalized world.

Impact on Education

Enhanced Learning Outcomes: By using the mother tongue as the medium of instruction, NEP 2020 aims to improve learning outcomes and reduce dropout rates.

Cultural Preservation: The policy supports the preservation of cultural heritage and linguistic diversity, which is crucial for maintaining India's rich cultural mosaic.

Inclusivity: NEP 2020 promotes inclusivity by ensuring that students from different linguistic backgrounds have access to quality education in their mother tongue.

Challenges and Criticisms:

Implementation Issues: The implementation of the three-language formula has faced resistance in some states, particularly those with strong linguistic identities.

Resource Allocation: Ensuring adequate resources and trained teachers for mother tongue-based education remains a challenge.

Balancing National and Regional Interests: Balancing the promotion of Hindi with the preservation of regional languages has been a contentious issue.

IMPACT ON ENGLISH LITERATURE

THE PROFOUND INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

English literature has played a pivotal role in shaping the global literary landscape, leaving a lasting impact on cultures, societies, and intellectual traditions across centuries. Its influence transcends mere artistic expression, impacting philosophical, political, and social thought.

Reflection of Human Experience

One of the most significant contributions of English literature is its portrayal of human experiences and universal themes. From Geoffrey Chaucer's medieval narratives to William Shakespeare's timeless works, English literature has intricately captured the complexities of life, love, conflict, and morality. Its rich storytelling has not only entertained but also educated and inspired countless generations of readers.

The Renaissance Era

The Renaissance period marked a crucial turning point, with literature evolving into a medium for intellectual exploration and cultural revival. Writers like Christopher Marlowe and Edmund Spenser infused their works with classical influences and innovative forms, paving the way for literary achievements that crossed national boundaries.

Romantic and Victorian Eras

The impact of English literature continued to grow during the Romantic and Victorian eras. Poets such as William Wordsworth and novelists like Charles Dickens addressed themes of nature, industrialization, and social justice. These works encouraged readers to reflect on the human condition and societal responsibilities, fostering empathy and awareness.

Modern and Postmodern Periods

In the modern and postmodern periods, English literature embraced experimental forms and narratives. Authors like Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, and T.S. Eliot challenged traditional structures and perspectives, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of identity, culture, and global interconnectedness.

Postcolonial Discourse

English literature has also played a crucial role in postcolonial discourse. Writers from former British colonies have used the English language to reclaim their histories and voices. The works of Salman Rushdie, Chinua Achebe, and Arundhati Roy exemplify how English literature remains a dynamic and transformative force.

INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL INITIATIVES

Role of institutions like Sahitya Akademi, NCERT, and NBT in promoting translation projects.

Methodology This study employs qualitative and quantitative research methods, including:

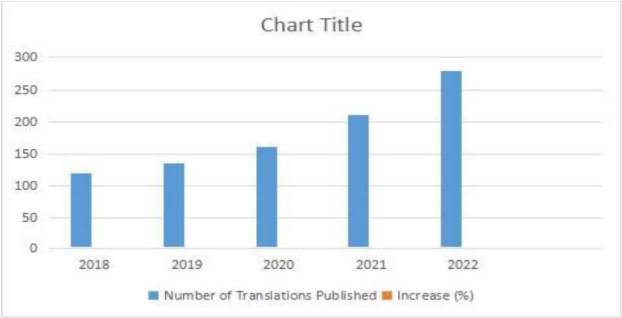
Data Analysis: Number of translated works post-NEP 2020.

Interviews and Surveys: Academics, students, and translators' perspectives.

Case Studies: Prominent translated works influencing English literature.

DATA REPRESENTATION AND VISUALIZATIONS

Year	Number of Translations Published	Increase (%)
2018	120	-
2019	135	12.5%
2020	160	18.5%
2021	210	31.3%
2022	280	33.3%



IMPACT ON ACADEMIA AND PUBLISHING

Curriculum Changes: Universities are now incorporating Translation Studies as a core subject.

Increased Job Opportunities: The publishing sector is experiencing growth in demand for translators.

Digital Initiatives: There are burgeoning online platforms dedicated to translated literature.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Expansion of Translation Programs: More institutions are expected to offer specialized courses in Translation Studies.

AI and Translation Technologies: Machine learning is increasingly playing a role in translation.

Cross-Cultural Collaborations: International partnerships are fostering literary exchange across cultures.

SOCIAL BENEFITS

Cultural Preservation: This initiative is helping to revitalize endangered languages.

Educational Equity: It ensures accessibility to knowledge in multiple languages.

Interdisciplinary Growth: There is a merging of linguistics, literature, and digital tools.

CONCLUSION

NEP 2020 has significantly influenced Translation Studies, promoting the integration of regional literature into English academia and publishing. This policy fosters inclusivity and ensures linguistic diversity is preserved while enhancing cross-cultural literary exchanges.

Future research should focus on technological advancements in translation and their role in English literary studies.

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