

SPECIAL ISSUE

ISSN : 2231-1629

KNOWLEDGE RESONANCE

A HALF YEARLY PEER
REVIEWED REASERCH JOURNAL

(Evaluated in the SJIF Journal Masters List Evaluating
Process with Impact Factor of 5.973 for Year 2021)

VASANTRAO NAIK GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE
OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, NAGPUR

Postgraduate Department of English
Organized

TWO DAY NATIONAL WEBINAR DEPICTION OF INDIA IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

28 and 29 May 2021

IN COLLABORATION WITH

RAJKUMAR KEWALRAMANI MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA, NAGPUR
DR. M. K. UMATHE COLLEGE, NAGPUR
BHIWAPUR MAHAVIDYALAYA, BHIWAPUR

EDITORIAL BOARD OF SPECIAL ISSUE

CHIEF EDITORS

Dr. Jemita Dahir
Principal
RKMMV, Nagpur

Dr. D.V. Naik
Principal Dr. M. K. Umathe
College, Nagpur

Dr. Joti George
Principal
Bhiwapur MV, Bhiwapur

Dr. Kapil Singhal
Head, Dept. of English
VNGIASS, Nagpur

EDITORS

Dr. Somanth Barure
Dept. of English
VNGIASS, Nagpur

Dr. Vinita Virgaandham
Bhiwapur MV,
Bhiwapur

Dr. Vaishali Meshram
Dr. M. K. Umathe
College, Nagpur

Dr. Harish Tapadia
Dept. of English,
VNGIASS, Nagpur

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Dr. Sameer Naim
Dr. M. K. Umathe College
Nagpur

Dr. Madhavi Mohari
RKMMV, Nagpur

Mr. Govind Rathod
VNGIASS, Nagpur

Mr. Shikhar Vispute
VNGIASS, Nagpur

Mr. Sureshwar Wasankar
Bhiwapur MV, Bhiwapur



Sr.No.	Topic	Page No.
93.	Kamala Das: Embodiment of Self Identity Dr. Leena B Chandhani	296
94.	Portrayal of Indian Rural Life in The Legends of Khasak by O.V. Vijayan Dharmesh D. Rathod, Dr. Rucha Brahmabhatt	299
95.	The Plight of Complicated Human Relationships in Selected Fictions of Chetan Bhagat Divya Laxmikant Gajbhiye, Jiby Thomas	302
96.	The Plight of Indian Migrants in The Inheritance of Loss Dr. Chetna Pathak	305
97.	Depiction of India in Sudha Murty's Works Mr. Ashish S. Kate	307
98.	The Tribal-Nature Relationship in Mahasweta Devi's Chotti Munda and His Arrow: an Eco-critical Perspective Sneha K. Mohule	310
99.	The Depictions of Ancient India in the Primeval Literary Works Amil Jaydeo Ganvir	313
100.	Tamas as a Political Novel Dr. Sanjay Tappe	316
101.	Tamas as a Mirror of the Society Dr. Nilesh Thakre	319
102.	Indianism in Nissim Ezekial's Poem 'The Night of the Scorpion' Dr. Rajani Shivajirao Patil	322
103.	The Vultures: A Reflection of the Covetous and Ferocious Image of Human Beings by Vijay Tendulkar Dr. Balasaheb G. Gaikwad	325
104.	A Study of Futuristic Threads of India in Connection with Interplanetary System depicted in Kim Stanley Robinson's Mars Trilogy Mr. Ramadas. S. Banasode	328
105.	The Concept of Patriarchy in Taslima Nasrin's Novels Akshangi M. Warghane	331
106.	Exploration of Dilemma of Young India in The Coral Tree Dr. Nandita Mane	334
✓ 107.	Myth and Reality in O.V. Vijayan's The Legends of Khasak Dr. Jagdish Jangale	336
108.	The Use of Code-Switching in the English Translation of Amrita Pritam's Pinjar Dr Suman Keswani	339
109.	Samskara: Transition from Traditionalism to Modernism Kuldeep Singh	342

Myth and Reality in O.V. Vijayan's The Legends of Khasak

Dr. Jagdish Jangale

Assistant Professor, Dept. of English
Dr. L.D. Balkhande College of Arts &
Commerce Pauri, Bhandara.

HHH

Abstract

Historic development can be seen, in general terms, in human development. Man grows from solipsism to an awareness of the outside world. The awareness is initially overwhelmed by fear and distrust. This grows into a stage when one attempts to organise his/her perceptions of the world by explaining phenomena with help of myths and reality. The main theme provides an organic unity to a novel. Myths are universal phenomena having their own peculiar place in the cultural ethos and milieu of a people. O.V. Vijayan's *The Legends of Khasak* is based on myths and reality. As it being a multi-faceted novel; readers can assimilate and reproduce it in a multiple ways. Many intellectuals have found in depth presence of myths in the novel. Likewise there are several other themes like the concept of rebirth, death and nature, lust and mystic experience, sense of sin etc. The present paper tries to show that O. V. Vijayan's mythmaking with reality and the various themes that expresses in the novels are not simply imaginary and irrelevant. He was not a person fabricating imaginary takes, unrealistic in nature. He is a writer belonging to most modern and post-colonial era and creates picture of what is going on in the society and the world. Superstitions are inter-woven with myths, legends, unnatural things and disaster, customs and traditions, and mainly the outcome of ignorance in the real world.

Keywords: Solipsism, Universal phenomena, Multi-faceted novel, Cultural ethos and milieu.

Indian mythology is one of the richest elements of Indian culture, which enriches it further and makes it a unique one in the world. Through generations, different stories in mythology have been passed either by word of mouth or through carefully stored scriptures. The interesting aspect of the stories in mythology is that they are usually meant to convey subtle facts, rules and maxims to guide our daily lives. The stories in mythology vary from subtle maxim-conveying tales of Panchatantra and Jataka-tales to subtle life paradigm defining stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. So each version is right in its own merit. This certainly is the result of the natural evolution the stories might have gone in the process of being handed over from generation to generation for centuries. Significant contributions to Indian English

Fiction were made only after the Second World War. Indian fiction in English has travelled a long way from its inception. It adopted the form of novel from the western sources but developed into its own form in the time. The three writers who had contributed much for the development of Indian fiction in English are popularly known as the 'Big Three of Indian Fiction in English'; they are Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan, and Raja Rao, who wrote predominantly a humanist phase. We have witnessed the growth and development of Indian Literature in English which has won laurel as well as negative applause. O.V. Vijayan's *The Legends of Khasak* is based on myths and reality. As it being a multi-faceted novel, readers can assimilate and reproduce it in a multiple ways. Many intellectuals have found in depth presence of myths in the novel. Likewise there are several other themes like the concept of rebirth, death and nature, lust and mystic experience, sense of sin etc.

Oottupulaekal Velukkutty Vijayan, popularly known as O. V. Vijayan is a writer who has first written his novels and short stories in his regional language, Malayalam. Being a student of English Literature, he felt a need to translate them into English and he has done it. It would not be as overstatement to register here that a great novelists has been kept away from the common readers, for the courses unknown. O. V. Vijayan's Indianness lies in his choice of stories and characters taken from myths, legends, folktales and historical events. He used the form and artifice of Indian Classical and Folk Tradition. He deals with the evils of caste politics, fascism, and biased treatment of women in his novels. Myth is a traditional or legendary story, usually concerning some being or hero or event, with or without a determinable basis of fact or natural explanation, especially one that is concerned with deities or demigods and explains some practice, rite or phenomenon of nature. Translation Studies, another important offshoot of comparative literature, suits the kaleidoscopic richness of the multilingual scenario of India. Indian novels are best read from the multiple perspectives of comparative literature, translation studies and critical theory. Girish Karnad is one of the outstanding dramatists in Modern Indian English Drama. The play proceeds, exactly in the way, the playwright carries out