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Research Paper

Reimagining Indian Literary Heritage: A Study of 21st Century English Translations

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ABSTRACT

The 21st century has witnessed a phenomenal growth in translation of Indian literary works into English as there is a growing interest in Indian literature world over. The paper focuses on how modern English translations of Hindi and Sanskrit literature reimagines Indian literature for the global community. It examines the interaction of language fidelity and cultural adaptation, the mediating effect of the translator and the impact of such translations on cross-cultural understanding. This work looks at the modifications in practice and the difficulties in translation practices by analysing some of the works that were translated, including Tomb of Sand, short stories by Premchand and modern ways of approaching the Sanskrit epics. The research is a qualitative and comparative one which synthesizes textual analysis of theoretical paradigms of the translation studies. The results indicate that translation is not only a linguistic act but also an act of creativity and interpretation which produces a new literary heritage in response to modern global conditions. The conclusion of this paper is that translations in the 21st century also play a significant role in preserving, reinterpreting and disseminating the Indian literary traditions, which will result in the emergence of intercultural dialogue and appreciation at the global level.

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KEYWORDS: Translation Studies, Indian Literature, Cultural Adaptation, Cross-cultural Communication, Hindi Literature, Sanskrit Literature, English Translation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indian literature, rooted in centuries-old traditions, represents one of the richest literary heritages in the world. These texts embody the cultural, religious and historical dimensions of the Indian community beginning with the philosophical profundity of the Sanskrit epics to the social realism of Hindi literature (Maharana *et al.*, 2025). However, linguistic diversity has been a historical limitation to their access to the global audiences. In that regard, translation is an important tool for bridging the language and cultural divides. The 21st century has ushered in a redefining era in the field of translation which has been brought about by globalization, technological changes and more intercultural contacts. English as a lingua franca worldwide has come to be a significant medium through which works of Indian literature are made accessible to the global community. The new translations are not direct copies of the original works, but reinterpretations that are influenced by the cultures of the people, the expectations of the audience and the perceptions of the translators. The present paper explores the way in which the English translations of Hindi and Sanskrit literature in the 21st century reconstruct the Indian literary heritage (Gangane *et al.*, 2025). It seeks to find out what techniques are applied by translators, the challenges they encounter and the effects of such translations on the discourse of world literature.

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Translation as Cultural Mediation

Translation is frequently considered to be a process of conveying meaning between languages. But contemporary studies of translation underline its functions as cultural mediation. According to Susan Bassnett, translation is a process of negotiation between languages and cultures. The translators need to have knowledge of not only words but also of cultural symbols, idioms and contexts.

2.2 Reimagining Literary Heritage

Reimagining literary heritage can be defined as re-reading and rewriting ancient works to reform a new one that is appealing to the new generation (Parvin *et al.*, 2025). This involves a trade-off between allegiance to the original text on one side and accessibility of the text to the target audience on the other side. This process usually results in changes in the style of narration, tone, and cultural allusions.

2.3 Globalization and Translation

Globalization has brought about an increase in the readership of translated literature and this has necessitated the need to have texts that are culturally diverse (Manickam *et al.*, 2025). The English translations of the Indian literature are the representatives of the culture through which the global audience is introduced to the Indian philosophies, traditions, and stories.

2.4 Research Gap

Whereas existing literature explores translation theory and the individual translation, there are no studies about how the

translation of the 21st century has re-established the Indian literary heritage as a whole (Sanap *et al.*, 2025). This gap is addressed in this paper by the study of the current translation practices in the broader cultural context.

3. METHODOLOGY

The approach taken in this research will focus on the intricacies of the translation of Hindi and Sanskrit literary texts into English in the 21st century. Since translation is not a purely linguistic process, but a cultural and interpretive process, the study utilizes a qualitative and analytical approach (Nema *et al.*, 2025). Through this method, a thorough exploration of the process of negotiating and transforming meaning, style and cultural factors in translation is possible. The methodology is an amalgamation of the comparative textual analysis, thematic understanding, as well as theoretical understanding of the translation research and is intended to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the Indian literary tradition is redesigned in the contemporary English translation.

3.1 Research Design

The research design will be qualitative and most appropriate to study literary texts and to understand the interpretation processes in translation. Qualitative research emphasizes detail and explanation and provides the researcher with the ability to delve into the intricacies of language, culture, and meaning in the literary sources. Unlike quantitative methods, qualitative methods can be used to gain a better understanding of the subjective experience and the contextual differences. The research design is rather comparative. It is a comparative analysis of original Hindi and Sanskrit writings, and their English translations. This is a comparative framework which helps in the identification of changes in meaning, stylistic and cultural changes which take place in the process of translation (Mandal *et al.*, 2025). As the linguistic and cultural differences in the study are to be conquered through strategies of translators, the analysis of the source and target texts can identify them.

The research design is also comparative in addition to being interpretive and descriptive. The interpretive one relates to the attitude and decisions made by the translators whereas the descriptive one documents the tendency and trends that can be observed when it comes to the translating activities (Zaidi *et al.*, 2023). Together, they enable the study of the translation process as a creative and analytical process in a holistic context. Some of the theoretical approaches of translation studies that direct the research include cultural translation theory, functional equivalence, Skopos theory and the postcolonial translation theory. These frames provide conceptual tools to examine how the language, culture and power are interrelated in the translation process. They also help to situate the findings within a bigger scholarly conversation of translation and globalization.

3.2 Selection of Texts

Textual choice is an important aspect in determining the extent and focus of this study. Purposive sampling method has been

employed to identify texts, which are suggestive of contemporary practice of translation and different literary traditions. They are a modern Hindi novel and a collection of short stories in both Hindi and English translation of classical Sanskrit literature. *Tomb of Sand* by Geetanjali Shree, translated into English by Daisy Rockwell is the first text to be analyzed. The novel is also known to have garnered international acclaim by being awarded the International Booker Prize in 2022 and is distinguished by its experimental form of narration and language richness (Zaidi *et al.*, 2022). The translation is a unique opportunity to explore the way in which contemporary translators are dealing with the emergence of new literary forms and culturally specific manifestations. The translation by Rockwell is highly acclaimed because it has succeeded in maintaining the playful and multi-layered nature of the original text and introducing it to the readers of the English language.

The second collection is short stories of the Munshi Premchand translated by Rakhshanda Jalil. Premchand, the author of Hindi literature, is among the brightest personalities whose works were realistic and reflected social issues of poverty, caste discrimination and gender inequality. His works are very anchored in the socio-cultural context of early twentieth century India and are thus especially difficult to translate (Altowairqi *et al.*, 2024). The Jalil translation works provide a bit of helpful hints as to how translators can manage to navigate through regionalisms, cultural allusions and ethical concerns without the work becoming vague and incomprehensible. The third category comprises of the modern English translations of the Sanskrit texts, in particular the Mahabharata. A scholarly translation such as Wendy Doniger's is intended to enable such ancient literature to be read by contemporary readers without compromising the philosophical richness and narrative richness of the books. These translations entail a lot of interpretation particularly in transferring abstract ideas and complex plots. The use of Sanskrit texts can enable the study to delve into the issues of translation of classical literature that is both culturally and temporally distant to the contemporary reader.

These texts are chosen on the basis of various criteria, such as the timeliness, the variety of genres, the cultural diversity, critical acknowledgment. All the selected works are translations or popular in the 21st century, which ensures their suitability to the topic of the research. This is because different genres employed such as novels, short stories and epics can enable a comparative study of the different literary forms. In addition, they are both culturally and linguistically complicated and thus the texts are suitable to discuss the complexity of translation (Chahong *et al.*, 2024). Their importance in the wider sphere of the translation studies is guaranteed by their recognition in academic and literary circles as well.

3.3 Analytical Approach

The technique of analysis that is used in the current study is complex and includes comparative textual analysis, thematic interpretation, linguistic analysis and cultural analysis. This complex of components allows us to properly consider translation practices and its consequences. The study is based on comparative

textual analysis. This involves close reading of the original texts and English versions with the objective of determining the differences and similarities on the language, structure and meaning. Of particular interest are the lexical choices, the sentence structure, the expressions as well as the style of narrating the story. By comparing these areas, the study will gain an insight into the negotiating process by which translators could be able to negotiate the linguistic differences and deliver the spirit of the original text.

Thematic analysis is another salient aspect of the analytical method. This will involve identifying some of the themes prevalent in the source texts and their respective manifestations in the translations (Tanwar *et al.*, 2025). Such themes as identity, tradition, modernity, gender and spirituality are explored to determine the influence of translation on their interpretation. The focus is also on whether some of the themes are raised or even downplayed in the version of the translation, thus, underlining the role of the translator as an interpreter. The language analysis is based on structural and stylistic characteristics of the texts. It analyses grammar, syntax, register and figurative language to learn how linguistic aspects are translated. Special attention is paid to culturally specific words and concepts which do not have direct equivalents in English. The study looks at how translators translate such terms either literally or by explaining the words to the readers.

The analysis of cultural adaptation is the focus of research on translations as a way of mediating between the cultural contexts. This aspect of the study examines how cultural dimensions of translation are changed or retained. It looks into strategies such as domestication which involve altering the text to the target culture and foreignization which preserves the cultural distinctiveness of the original text. Footnotes, glossaries and contextual explanations are also considered on how translators can aid people in understanding their cultures. In addition to these, the research employs a case study methodology, in which the selected passages in each text are taken into consideration (Ganguly *et al.*, 2023). Such case studies will show in-depth illustrations of translation strategies and difficulties, which will be discussed more thoroughly. In both case studies there is a comparison of the original and the translated text, and an interpretive commentary is given, in which the key issues and findings are mentioned.

3.4 Data Sources

It relies on both primary and secondary sources, which enable the researcher to have a balanced and justified analysis. The original Hindi and Sanskrit texts and the English translations are considered as primary sources. The main information of the study is the primary data and these are analyzed through close reading and comparison. Primary texts will help the researcher be close to the material and find some instances of translation strategies and changes. The analysis is supported by theoretical and contextual support given by secondary sources. These are books, journal articles, critical essays and reviews which are connected with the study of translation and Indian literature (Yadav *et al.*, 2025). The study also considers the interviews and comments given by translators since it offers valuable information about how they do

things and how they arrive at decisions. Secondary sources can help to contextualize the analysis with the current academic discussion and provide a model to interpret the results.

A careful selection of the sources and strict analytical tools make the study reliable and valid. The readings are founded upon famous publications and are extremely widespread in academia and literature. Information and interpretations are triangulated with several sources. Another aspect that makes the analysis more credible is the fact that the theoretical frameworks, which are already proven, were utilized. Ethical considerations are also taken into account during the research process. The citation is also carried out in an appropriate way to acknowledge the work of the original authors and thinkers (Ghosh *et al.*, 2022). The research does not infringe on the intellectual property rights and also gives due representation of the original texts and the translations. The study will be academically good and credible through ethical research practices.

4. TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN THE 21st CENTURY

The process of applying strategies has significantly changed the translation practice in the 21st century particularly translation of Indian language literary works to English language. Translation is no longer considered to be just a linguistic substitution but is now viewed as a complex and dynamic process that includes interpretation, negotiation and cultural mediation. Contemporary translators are forced to navigate through several layers of meaning, i.e. through linguistic structures, cultural contexts, history, and through preconceptions of readers. This has contributed to the alteration of strategies in translation so as to satisfy the requirements of the global audience in an attempt to preserve the original text.

These challenges are particularly severe in the literature of Hindi and Sanskrit due to the profuse use of cultural references, philosophical concepts, the stylistic diversity that is available in these languages. Important decisions have to be made by the translators on what to keep and how much of the original structure and meaning to retain and what and how to change to make it available (Fendler *et al.*, 2025). This section will discuss three strategies that define translation in the 21st century, that is, the shift toward interpretive rather than literal translation, the aim of cultural adaptation and preservation of voice in the narrative.

4.1 Literal vs. Interpretive Translation

A transformation from literal to interpretive translation is one of the most noticeable changes in modern translation practice. The literal translation, which focused on the word-by-word translation, had long been thought of as a sign of loyalty to the original. Modern translation theory, though, does understand that this might not always work in getting the fuller meanings, cultural subtext and stylistic features of literary work. Interpretive translation on the other hand is more interested in conveying the meaning and is not restricted by the words of an original language form. This process will make the translator more inventive in his work and make their changes to the text to make it more comprehensible, readable and culturally applicable (Goswami *et al.*, 2022). The process of interpretive translation is particularly

applicable to Hindi and Sanskrit literature as there is a plethora of phrases, idioms, and metaphors that cannot be straight-forwardly translated into English. One such instance is that idiomatic expressions in Hindi, tend to have a cultural connotation and cannot be translated word-to-word without any interpretation. Literary translation may result in awkward or incomprehensible phrasing, when an interpretative translation can assist the translator to translate the work in a way that will suit the targeted audience. This can either include the rephrasing of idioms, reorganizing of the sentences or even changing the order of the narration to keep the flow and effect.

Likewise, works in Sanskrit tend to be very terse and symbolic in their language, and philosophical connotations are packed in to individual words or phrases (Rani *et al.*, 2025). Such texts cannot be effectively translated in a literal way and be able to reproduce their complexity and depth. Therefore, the interpretation methods adopted by the translators are cumulative to the text and provide explanations or backgrounds to the text to help the reader comprehend the ideas underlying the text. It also reflects the transformation of the expectations of the readers, as the shift towards interpretive translation is observed. The contemporary reader, particularly those who are members of international communities, would value readability and excitement as opposed to linguistic loyalty (Dey *et al.*, 2025). Consequently, there is a greater focus on readability and accessibility, at the expense of the original structure, by translators. That does not imply that the original text is disregarded, it is a transformation of the notion of fidelity in which the focus is put on retaining the spirit and sense of the original text and not the writing of the text.

Nevertheless, interpretive translation is not without challenges. It is performed through subjective decision-making and thus, it might lead to differences in interpretation. The same text may have extremely different variants provided by various translators that are founded on the personal interpretation and cultural orientation. This raises the questions of authenticity and authority in translation. However, the interpretive translation is a very common approach in the 21st century since it offers a chance to bring the literary writings to a more advanced and significant interaction.

4.2 Cultural Adaptation

The notion of cultural adaptation is one of the focal points of modern translation activities, especially in the process of work with texts, which have strong grounds in certain cultural backgrounds (Nimavat *et al.*, 2025). The Hindi and Sanskrit literature are full of cultural allusions, such as social practices, religious philosophy, historical occurrence and philosophical thoughts. In translating these elements to English, the consideration should be on how the elements will be perceived by the readers who may not be of the same cultural background. Cultural adaptation is the process of adapting or modifying culturally specific elements to make them accessible to the target market. This process may be of different kinds, in case of the nature of a text and target audience. The translators may choose to make more frequent use of the culturally relevant words, provide commentaries or to simplify the complex allusions.

There are no direct counterparts in English to Indian philosophy, e.g., dharma, karma and moksha. Translators have to make the decision either to keep these words as they were originally written, either to translate them either roughly, or to elaborate on them. There are advantages and disadvantages of both approaches. Retaining the original words is culturally correct but may require additional explanation but translating it to the approximate English phrases is sure to cause the loss of the meaning. Footnotes and annotations are one of the common strategies to counter such problem. These tools enable translators to give context information without breaking the narrative. But overabundance of annotations may make the text look scholarly and can interfere with the reading process. In this way, translators must strike a balance between the context and narrative.

The other cultural adaptation factor is the process of simplifying or redefining cultural references which can be foreign to the target market. This particularly applies in the case of social practices, rituals and historical incidents (Chakraborty *et al.*, 2025). Translators may omit certain information or summarize or make brief explanations of information in the text. Though it is more accessible due to these adaptations, the question arises how much of the original cultural context is preserved. The problem of foreignization and domestication is closely related to the cultural adaptation. The process of adapting the text to the cultural norms of the target audience and bringing it closer and more accessible is called domestication. Foreignization on the other hand dwells on the preservation of the original culture, although, in the process, it makes it difficult for the reader to comprehend it. Most modern translation practices tend to adopt a mix of the two approaches, where the translators apply a hybrid approach in order to offer balance between accessibility and authenticity.

Cultural adaptation may be regarded as a marker of socio-political processes, which include the issues of power, representation, and identity. Translators are very important in the formulation of cultural perception and understanding (Raveendran *et al.*, 2023). This is that their decisions can shape the description of cultural practices, values and beliefs and impact the reception of the text. At that, translation is not only a technical process but a cultural interpretation and representation as well.

4.3 Preservation of Narrative Voice

One of the most difficult things in literary translation is to maintain the narrative voice of the original text. A tone, style, rhythm and perspective of the author and they make the text unique is known as narrative voice (Phukan *et al.*, 2022). This voice is extremely significant in translating the Hindi and Sanskrit literature to the English language and it has to be taken into account both in the language and style. The narrative voice can be frequently closely bound to the cultural and linguistic peculiarities of the source language. The Hindi literature can, indicatively, employ colloquialisms and local dialects, culturally unique ways of telling the tale. Likewise, the Sanskrit literature tends to be formal and poetic, with complicated structures and rhythmic forms. It is a complicated thing to translate these features into English keeping their essence.

The most noticeable issue of the voice of the narration is to balance between stylistic fidelity and readability. A translation that is more like the original style may sound stilted and unnatural in English, and a more flowing and easier to read one may have lost some of the original taste. Translators have to strike a balance in this tension by making strategic decisions concerning language, tone, and structure. The translators are adaptable in most cases and they will adapt the style of translation to suit the target language but some of the key elements of the original voice are preserved. This may involve re-creation of the rhythm and flow of the text, use of similar stylistic devices or tone of the story. To use humor, irony, and sarcasm as an example, it is not always easy to be translated as it depends on the cultural background and the nuances of the language. Translators need to be creative in how they express these elements without in any manner distorting their meaning.

The voice of the storyteller as well depends on the voice of the translator and his view. The process of translation is always a collaboration between the translator and the author and the text created is a manifestation of such collaboration between two voices (Chaudhury *et al.*, 2024). Though the intention of the translator is to be as faithful to the original as he can, whatever he decides must have an impact on what the final product of the translation will be. This raises issues of authorship and authenticity of literature translations. The concept of the translator as a co-author of the text is gaining more and more recognition in terms of translation practice in the 21st century. Instead of being invisibly pursued, translators are now recognized as being creative contributors. This change has contributed to a more openness of translation practice, where translators tend to include prefaces, notes, or commentaries on how they go about the work and why.

5. CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATION

The translation of literary works, particularly of Hindi and Sanskrit texts into English is a process that presents a range of problematic questions beyond the question of the replacement of the language (Shankar *et al.*, 2023). The variation of the language structure, cultural richness, literary form and subjectivity of the translator are the causes of these problems. It is important to be aware of such challenges to determine the performance and constraints of translation practices in the 21st century.

5.1 Linguistic Complexity

One of the most fundamental issues of translation is deemed to be linguistic complexity. Hindi and Sanskrit do not have similar grammatical systems, syntax and vocabulary like English. Here, we can mention Sanskrit (very inflexed and flexible word order) and Hindi (idiomatic constructions and expressions based on culture). English on the other hand has a comparatively rigid syntactical arrangement and does not have direct equivalents of many Indic expressions.

This gap poses a challenge to attaining an accurate translation. Hindi and Sanskrit words and phrases can have an intricate level of meaning, with emotional, cultural, and philosophical implications. When they are translated into English, there is a

possibility of oversimplifying or distorting such shades and losing the meaning in some way. In addition, there are certain literary devices such as alliteration, puns and rhymes which are difficult to replicate and complicate the process of translation.

5.2 Cultural Nuances

Another big challenge in translation is cultural nuances. The Indian cultural, religious and philosophical traditions are engraved in the Hindi and Sanskrit texts. The Indian notions of dharma, karma and moksha are important concepts of Indian thought that do not have the direct equivalents in English. These words have complex ideas that cannot be explained without a lot of elaboration. Translators can decide to retain such words in their original form or simply translate them in their approximate equivalents or even elaborate on them. In each of the two alternatives, accuracy and access trade-offs exist (Jaidka *et al.*, 2023). This preserves the original terms and thus the cultural authenticity is preserved, however, could cause confusion to the readers unfamiliar with the concepts. On the other hand, translating them in crude terms in English will be at risk of being simplistic and misconstruing. Additionally, the cultural references to social activities, rituals, and historical contexts may not be easily understood by the international viewers. The translator must seek his or her way around these differences and still capture the essence of the text and its cultural context.

5.3 Genre-Specific Challenges

Problems of translation also vary depending on the genre of the literature. Various genres possess their set of requirements, which presuppose special strategies of translation. The features of poetry are rhythm, meter and figurative language (Phukan *et al.*, 2022). Poetry translation not only consists in meaning but also the aesthetic value of the poem. This may be very flexible and form and content can hardly be held together. Different challenges are presented by epic literature like the Mahabharata. They are narrative information-packed, lengthy and complex. It is a task of translators to maintain the structure and coherence of the narrative and make it understandable to the modern readers. This can be condensation, reorganization or simplification which can change the original form. Novels and short stories in prose literature should be clear and coherent. The translators must be keen not to lose the meaning of the story or the theme and style of the original story, but make the story flow in English (Chaudhury *et al.*, 2024). Such requirements combined are a difficult task, which attracts attention to the complexity of genre-specific translation.

5.4 Translator Bias

Translator bias is another vital issue of translation. Translation is an interpretive process, and the cultural background of a translator, his/her beliefs and preferences in language cannot but affect the final product. Various translators can create different versions of the same work, each of which is based on their own vision. Such subjectivity may result in differences in the meaning, tone, and emphasis. Even though interpretation cannot be avoided to some degree, it is easy to overdo the bias, and this may poison the text (Shankar *et al.*, 2023). In the meantime, the mediation of

the quality of the cultural agent, the translator, provides the chance of an imaginative engagement with the text and this results in its redefinition in a new context. Therefore, translator bias is an issue and a part and parcel of the translation process.

6. IMPACT OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The works of Hindi and Sanskrit literature translated into English have made a great impact in the realm of literature. It has aided in dissemination of the Indian literary heritage and has brought about cross-cultural exchange and understanding.

6.1 Global Recognition of Indian Literature

Their English translations have helped to popularize Indian literature to the outside world (Jaidka *et al.*, 2023). The works translated such as Tomb of Sand have been viewed throughout the world and it goes to show that translation might ensure that the local literature would be brought to a global level. Through translation, the Indian authors are able to reach a broader audience beyond the linguistic borders, and make their work more visible and recognizable.

6.2 Cross-Cultural Understanding

Translation is a medium of intercultural communication, and it enables the readers who belong to other cultural groups to communicate with alien cultures and perspectives. Hindi and Sanskrit texts in English translations enable people all over the world to learn about Indian philosophies, social organization, and cultural principles. This exchange gives rise to an understanding and communication between various cultural groups.

6.3 Transformation of Literary Heritage

Though translation is a process that maintains literary works, it changes them as well. Linguistic and cultural adaptation of texts does not but lead to meaning, stylistic, and interpretive changes. These transformations assist in the formation of the literary tradition, and that is why it turns out to be topical to the contemporary readers (Almuthaybiri *et al.*, 2024). This is where translation is a power of preservation and creation that changes literature over the ages.

7. DISCUSSION

Translation practices in the 21 st century research suggests that it is possible to take translation as a dynamic and evolving process. Translators are the representatives of the culture and they are the participants in the perception and interpretation of the literary works. Not only are their decisions influencing the linguistic structure of the text but also cultural and ideological connotations. Fidelity and adaptation are one of the primary clashes of translation. Whereas other translators are interested in adhering to the original text, other translators are interested in accessibility and readability (Sun *et al.*, 2025). This diversity results in the formation of different meanings of a single text, which is typical of the diversity of translation. Rather than viewing such variability as a limitation, it is possible to view it as a sign of diversity and versatility of literary texts. Another effect of globalization emerges in the changing face of translation through the need of

literature of diversities that has been boosted by globalization. It implies that the translators will need to weigh between the needs of an international audience and the requirements to be able to know the cultural specificity of the original text. This balancing process brings out the complexity of translation both as an artistic and as an intellectual process.

8. FINDINGS

The paper finds that translation is essentially a creative and interpretive process, which goes beyond language equivalence. Though they are very challenging, cultural nuances add depth and complexity to the translation (Misrahi-Barak *et al.*, 2023). In line with the demands of contemporary audiences, the trend in contemporary translation is towards readability and accessibility worldwide. Simultaneously, translations are critical to the spread of Indian literature on the international level as it helps to gain its recognition and appreciation. It is also visible that the role of the translator in the construction of meaning can also be emphasized in the findings and that the translator is also very important in the meaning construction as both interpreters and constructors in the translation process.

9. CONCLUSION

The paper concludes by asserting that the English translations of the 21st century are crucial in the re-creation of the Indian literary history. They are the bridges between cultures and enable the exchange of ideas and understanding of each other. Although there are still some difficulties, the changing trends of translation make the world more and more familiar with Indian literature. Translation is not a simple linguistic game but a transformative process which reformulates the literary traditions to new audiences. Translation will always be an important part of the preservation of the cultural heritage and its reinterpretation as the process of globalization continues to influence the output and consumption of literature.

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