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A Literary Journey Sojourn -Translated short stories bring alive Tamil Society of 1950s

K.R.A. Narasiah

In the 1950s, tales of tradition, rituals and a woman's coming of age from a woman's perspective raised eye brows but avant garde author India Devi was among the few who still wrote on such topics.

The stories in Tamil, written under the pen name *Vindhiya*, got a wider readership when her brother Andy Sundaresan translated a ten-tale compilation into English. Retaining the color and flavor, CUPID ALARMS & OTHER STORIES provides a glimpse into the dynamics of the Independence period.

The 1927-born author's first story Parvathi was published in the Tamil journal Kalaimagal. Highlighting the problems associated with a girl's coming of age and the added pressure of marriage, it explores how a girl is forced to wed a heartless man. The writing of such a story in 1947 and a conservative journal publishing it shows a period on the cusp of change.

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Her popularity and relevance came to the fore in 1950 when Kalki conducted on behalf of an international competition of short stories held by the New York Herald Tribune when she won the second prize in Tamil category. The tale of two women and their marriages had a domestic theme but sensitively portrayed their feelings, reminding one of the *Manikkodi*-era writers. The protagonist, a woman narrator, suspects the motives of her husband's friend when his wife is away.



Interestingly, India Devi captured the social milieu in Tamil households and the changing position of women in it from a distance. Daughter of a brahmin professor, K.N. Sundaresan, she grew up in Odisha where her family relocated after the anti-brahmin Justice Party formed a government in Tamil Nadu and passed a sort of reservation policy in September, 1921. Sundaresan, who gave her name out of patriotism, ensured that all his children learned Tamil. Her interest in the language and Sundaresan's encouragement made her take to writing. The

longing for her land may have also helped her get a better insight into Tamil society.

It was not always women that interested *Vindhiya* and one of her most haunting tales is *The Warmth in His Eyes* about a blind violinist's feelings towards his father - his guide and inspiration. The Folded Palms (1954), another avant garde piece, revolves around a waiter and a businessman in a hotel, and the events that follow showing that it is mental will and not a social and physical standing of individuals which matter. The structure and characterization are definitely far ahead of their time. A New Month sees the author thinking in abstract and telling the story of a guilty mind. At a time when people baulked at writing about divorce, Vindhiya talks about alimony and the reaction of the separated couple when they meet. All her stories were published in leading Tamil journals, including Ananda Vikatan, Kalki and Kalaimagal. She stopped writing after 13 years and more than 100 short stories, but India Devi remains one of the most important writers who captured a society in transition. In her forward to the translated work, the late Rajam Krishnan, while analyzing the stories, concludes, "I feel it is a loss to the Tamil literary world that India Devi didn't continue her writing career." The cover illustration, reproduced from the August 1951 issue of Kalki, adds to the original charm of the journals in which these stories appeared.

(Mr. K.R.A. Narasiah is a former marine engineer, a Tamil author, historian and heritage enthusiast.)