CONCLUSION

The post-independence period saw significant changes in the promotion of Indian writing in English. Literary journals came to play a crucial role in giving a momentum and an impetus to the creative writing in English through timely critical response. During this period, there was considerable creative output in the area of Indian Writing in English. The subject evolved itself as distinct area of knowledge fertile enough for serious study and literary pursuit. From a bare minimum of four or five during 1950s, the journals increased to forty five during 1970s and to 72 at present.

Some Institution-based or government-supported journals like Indian Literature, Indian Journal of English Literature, Indian Journal of American Studies and Indian Book Chronicle played a key role in generating interest in Indian Writing in English and also in creating the atmosphere conducive to its growth and development.
Another trend has been the publication of magazines and souvenirs by colleges and universities with the implicit intention of encouraging the literary talent of the student population. The publication of these "little magazines" paved the way for more serious journals, published at present by various universities. A few of these university journals particularly by the Departments of English of Kashmir, Karnataka, Kakatiya Mysore, Calicut, Osmania and Aligarh Universities have contributed their mite to the cause of promotion of Indian Writing in English.

Journals like The Aryan Path, Tenor, The Indian Scholar Vegartha, Indian Writing Today, Gray Book, Poetry Today and Kavi India made a significant contribution to the flourishing of Indian Writing in English, but they could not survive mainly because of financial and administrative problems.

Most of our literary periodicals are run by individuals or small groups of individuals devoted

1. Tenor edited by Prof. M. Sivaramakrishna of Osmania University has, however, been revived a few months ago and The Indian Scholar published by Dr. Sri Hari Rao is being revived.
to the cause of literature. The most notable among them are *Literary Criterion*, *Literary Half-yearly*, *New Quest*, *Common Wealth Quarterly*, *Cygnus*, *Chandrabhaga*, *Enact*, *Literary Endeavour*, *Scholar-Critic*, *Art and Poetry Today*, *The Humanities Review*, *Journal of Literature and Aesthetics*, *Litt Crit*, *Pratibha India* and the *JIWE*. Almost all these journals are edited and managed by college and university teachers. All these journals, except the *JIWE*, invariably publish critical articles on English Literature. The *JIWE* came into being at a time when there was no literary journal in India which was devoted exclusively to the Indian Writing in English. It filled the gap to the satisfaction of both the creative writers, especially poets, and the literary critics, especially writers of critical articles and reviews. Starting as Half-yearly in the year 1973, it distinguished itself among the literary journals in India with its thrust on reviews and special issues.

The *JIWE* has published both creative poetry and critical assessment of poetry. *JIWE*’s special number on Nissim Ezekiel (Vol. XIV, No.2, 1986) is an important contribution to poetry. The *JIWE* published
critical articles on important poets like A.K. Ramanujan, Shiv K. Kumar, Jayant Mahapatra, Parthasarathy, Kamaladas. It has the credit of introducing to the world of poetry budding authors like P.K. Joy, J. Srinivas, Kusum Bhambi and a host of others. The poems introduced speak of the mature perspective of the editor and prove beyond doubt that Indian Poetry in English is now a fully realised form with a distinguished spirit of its own. However the JIWE should still increase the quantity of poetry by important authors so that it can provide a framework for critical perspective on poetry.

Indian Drama in English is very slow in its progress when compared to Indian poetry and fiction in English. The reason may be that drama can come to life only in theatre. And most of the public are not qualified enough to sympathize either with the language or presentation. This has rather retarded the progress of this branch of Indian Writing in English. In proportion to the limited output of Indian Drama in English, the contributions in this field to JIWE are also limited. A critical survey of Indian Drama in English by H. Annaiah Gowda and articles on Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, Asif Cufrimboiy, Tagore, Ezekiel
have been published by the JIWE. But other dramatists need to be introduced in the JIWE. As far as creative contributions are concerned, not even a single play has been published by the JIWE.

In fiction the 'Big three', Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao remain undisturbed even after four decades of pre-eminence. The JIWE published a bulk of critical material on these authors. It has issued a special number on R.K. Narayan in the shape of reviews by American press. Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao have been paid rich attention and critical articles on them are of immense value. There is also a good deal of criticism on other novelists—Bhabhani Bhattacharya, Manohar Malgonkar, Kamala Markandaya, Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, Nayantara Sahgal, Arun Joshi, Anita Desai. But the creative writing in fiction published in the JIWE is very less. There are a few short stories scattered here and there and that is not sufficient to come to an understanding about this aspect.

The JIWE has also contributed its mite to the growth of Indian Writing in English through its
special issues and reviews. The special issues of JIWE encompassing as they do the core aspects of Indian Writing in English are a rich mine of information for the Research Scholar and for any serious student of literature. The special issues seek to bring together the various critical approaches to an author or a text in a single volume. Particularly, the special issues on creative writers like R.K. Narayan, Ezekiel, Anita Desai provide the reader of JIWE fresh critical insights. Special issues related to foreign response to Indian Writing in English, Contemporary Western Writing on India are unique feature of the JIWE. Most of the reviews are scholarly and are highly useful to understand the books published in this field and to form a critical idea about them. Thus the JIWE has a reference value thanks to its periodic special issues and regular reviews.

Despite the solid contribution that JIWE has made to the flourishing of Indian Writing in English, it is not free from certain limitations which are likely to affect its quality and regularity.
The JIWE is run by a University teacher single-handed without any governmental support and institutional aid. The publication and distribution of any scholarly journal is a corporate activity. Unless there is sufficient number of personnel to look after various activities like editing, proof-reading, circulation, it is very difficult to publish any journal in time. The editor subscribes to this view when he states:

"Imagine a lone individual acting as editor, secretary, proof reader, circulation manager in short doing every job, big or small, necessary to keep the journal going".

Naturally, the publication of this journal is delayed at times and at other times the editor is forced to merge the two issues in a single volume.

The Indian Writing in English is a fast growing subject. There is an enormous growth in terms of creative output and critical response. The size of the journal is too small to be representative of Indian Writing in English.

A journal is expected to pay equal attention to creative and critical writings. But in case of the JIWE the critical contributions predominate over creative pieces.

The JIWE does not provide scope for expression of opinion from its clientele by way of 'Letters to the Editor' column in the journal.

The JIWE does not provide space at all for Research in progress in the subject. The scholars registered for Research degrees, their areas of research with address to consult need to be published in the journal.

In the case of Reviews, the time and length of them are not strictly adhered to. Though the Multiple review scheme is stated, it is not implemented in most of the cases.

However, the following suggestions are made for further qualitative improvement of the journal:

1. The major portion of the journal is devoted to critical writings. Creative writings could be given some more space than at present. Short stories and one Act plays could also be published.
2. At times, the journal fails to be representative. While a good deal of critical articles on Ramanujan have appeared, not even a single poem of him has been published so far.

3. It would do well to include creative works of the most promising poets like G.S. Sharat Chandra, Gauri Deshpande, Gieve Patel.

4. Retrieval of information is feasible if a cumulative index of JIWE is published annually or at limited intervals.

5. In the case of fiction, only eminent writers like Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan dominate. Authors like Bhabani Bhattacharya are not given the critical attention they deserve.

6. The length of the reviews must necessarily be restricted so as to give place to more number of reviews.

7. The time span between the date of publication and Review date should not exceed a year at the most which is not the case always at present.

8. Even the critical articles on Regional literatures with a comparative thrust on Indian Writing in English could be published in order to create an awareness of the collective consciousness of Indian sensibility.
9. Reviews which are not objective, which emphasize the reviewer more than the work concerned should be avoided.

10. Instead of bringing out the special issues only on well-established authors on whom a good deal of material is available, it is better if the journal concentrates on minor writers with a view to doing greater service to the user community. The gesture would result in making the critics turn to the minor but significant writers and respond critically.

11. If brief reports about seminars, conferences, competitions research activities are published in the JIWE, it would be of immense use to both the research guides and Research scholars.

12. There is every need to seek the financial assistance of the UGC and the Sahitya Academi to promote the cause of Indian writing in English in a bigger way.