

## Human Conflict And Environmental Dimensions In Madhavi And Adhe Adhure: An Ecocritical Approach To Translation

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### **Abstract**

*This paper examines the interplay between humans and their environment in the Hindi plays Madhavi by Bhisham Sahni and Adhe Adhure by Mohan Rakesh through the lens of Ecocriticism, as well as the difficulty of conveying these environmental ideas in English translation. Both plays are often approached from psychological and social perspectives, but they contain deep ecological and spatial narratives that shape character encounters and cultural critique. In Madhavi, Sahni uses myth to depict the story of a woman's life marked by enduring sacrifices, societal expectations, and nature as a silent witness and symbol. The natural environment reflects Madhavi's endurance, which reinforces the repetitive exploitation of women and nature. To translate such ecological symbolism, cultural metaphors and environmental context must be considered.*

*On the other hand, Adhe Adhure depicts a bleak modern cityscape characterized by emotional loneliness and disintegration of family units. Nature's absence in the setting can be seen as a sign of modern alienation, forcing translators to render cultural specificity and spatial detachment. This study uses comparative ecocriticism to examine the influence of both nature and urban space on human relations and the societal strife they embody. It also suggests adaptation and contextualization, among others, as methods of translation to maintain the plays' ecological and emotional resonance. In conclusion, this paper expands modern ecocriticism and translation studies by analyzing the neglected ecological aspects of contemporary Hindi drama.*

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**Key words:** Ecocriticism, Translation, Symbolism, Environment, Culture, Identity

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### **1. Introduction**

The connection between literature and the physical world has always shed light on relations of a social, cultural, or personal nature. In Indian drama, this connection takes on special significance, because plays are largely cultural documents that reflect changing societal realities of a culture grappling with modernity. Works like Madhavi by Bhisham Sahni and Adhe Adhure by Mohan Rakesh reveal the profound transformations occurring in the relationship between man and nature in the context of Indian society.

Madhavi goes back to a myth to justify moral and social constraints put on women, using nature as more than a setting, but rather as a symbolic manifestation of the heroine's journey. In contrast, Adhe Adhure depicts the psychological fragmentation of a lower middle class urban family against the backdrop of a modern industrial city. Collectively, these plays provide critical understanding of how and why the environment, be it nature, culture, city, or even feelings, foster and are fostered by human relations, identities, and crises.

Similar to many other art forms, Indian drama has served as a platform for writers to examine the relationship between people and their surroundings. These plays deeply illustrate the interrelation of moral choices and social structures in a given context. In Madhavi, ethical and traditional issues are conveyed through natural and symbolic imagery, whereas Adhe Adhure highlights the disintegration of human connections within a mechanized, emotionally desolate urban landscape. The realities of space—rural versus urban, nature versus concrete—transcend mere setting and assume character-like roles, accentuating the narratives' emotions and themes.

While interest in Indian drama has certainly increased, there continues to be a striking lack of scholarly focus on the ecological aspects of these works. Gender, identity, and sociological studies of Madhavi and Adhe Adhure disregard the environment as an essential element of narrative construction. This research seeks to foreground that crucial void by emphasizing the dynamics of humans and the environment as the center of analysis and investigating how spatial and emotional ecological environments shape character development and thematic structure in the plays.

The aims of this study are, first, to evaluate the human-environment relationship in *Madhavi* and *Adhe Adhure*; second, to explore the impact of settings on characters' psychology and relationships as well as the development of the plot; third, to analyze the two texts and contrast the environment's thematic and structural roles in each; and finally, to situate these representations within the more encompassing Indian socio-cultural paradigm of the drama. In this way, the present study also addresses the translation issue: it concerns the ecological and cultural aspects of the original Hindi texts and how they will be rendered or adapted into English in a way that will sustain the exchange of cultures.

This inquiry integrates ecocriticism and translation studies, thereby expanding the interpretative scope of Indian dramatic literature. It deepens our comprehension of *Madhavi* and *Adhe Adhure*, but it also asks important questions: In what ways are human-nature relations expressed in each play? How do the surroundings define the characters' struggles and identities? What thematic similarities and differences arise from environmental representation in both plays? And how do these socio-cultural contexts inform and complicate such representations?

Addressing such questions will help construct a complex account of the interplay between environmental concerns and the personal, social, and cultural dimensions in modern Hindi drama.

## 2. Literature Review

The concern of ecocriticism intersects with translation studies and creates an engaging area of research, particularly when analyzing literary works in which nature serves as a backdrop or actively participates in the development of character and plot. This interdisciplinary approach is necessary in the case of *Madhavi* by Bhisham Sahni and *Adhe Adhure* by Mohan Rakesh, as both plays are steeped in their cultural and ecological contexts. Different and diverse theories from translation studies offer helpful perspectives on how these environmental aspects can be preserved or altered in translation.

Eugene Nida's theory of dynamic equivalence provides a fundamental basis for understanding the issues involved in translating meaning instead of verbatim translation. Nida stresses that translation should be as impactful as the original piece for the intended audience, considering culture and context (Nida 159). In *Madhavi*, where nature symbolically serves a purpose like the forest being more than a physical location, but rather, a site of ethical negotiation and spiritual surrender, Nida's focus on receptor-oriented translation is critical. The same observation can be made in *Adhe Adhure* where urban alienation shapes the environment. The emotional sense of a broken domestic space must be expressed transculturally.

J.C. Catford's concept of translation shifts offers a systematic way to analyze the changes made to environmental imagery during translation. Catford identifies shifts as either level shifts (from grammar to lexis) or category shifts (class or structure), providing analytical frameworks for examining the framing of the forest in *Madhavi* or the bleak cityscape in *Adhe Adhure* both linguistically and thematically (Catford 73). These shifts facilitate the preservation of thematic unity, even when recalibrating environmental imagery to suit different linguistic or cultural frameworks.

Lawrence Venuti's distinction between foreignization and domestication adds another layer to this analysis. Foreignization seeks to conserve the cultural otherness of the source text, making it especially pertinent to *Madhavi*, where myth and nature are intricately woven into the Indian cultural psyche. Domestication, which aims to render the text more accessible to its audience, may pertain more to *Adhe Adhure*, where fragmented Urbo-modernist and familial dysfunctions are globally contextualized and re-encoded (Venuti 20-21). Emphasis on the translator's agency and ideology with regard to how environments are reimagined is central to Venuti's theory.

Lefevere's interpretation of translation as "rewriting" adds more nuance to this discussion. He claims that translations are always determined by some ideology, by poetics, and by patronage, thereby translating content and form (Lefevere 8). In the case of *Madhavi*, the translator's understanding of nature in terms of rivers, forests, and ascetic landscapes does offer symbolic meaning but can also be reinterpreted through some specific culture. The same goes for *Adhe Adhure* where the rural urban alienation could, depending on the translator's ideological leanings, be intensified or softened. Lefevere gives solid reasoning for the claim that translation frameworks are not passive environments where things are done to—they are transformed to fit new purposes. The gap left by Bassnett's focus on texts as culture, along with the socio-political context of the text, is where environmental analysis can be placed, creating a new synergy of disciplines. Bassnett's theory of texts and contexts

puts forth the idea that concerning environment, not only the natural (which appears in *Madhavi*) or urban (which appears in *Adhe Adhure*) as setting or the backdrop to the action, has a more profound meaning on culture and society (Bassnett 23). It provides validation for an ecocritical approach which intersects with translation studies by analyzing how environmental factors serve both aesthetic and ideological purposes in transcultural narratives.

Popovic's work on equivalence and shifts of expression complements these frameworks by noting the challenge of preserving both meaning and form in translation. The nature in *Madhavi*, as a space of sacrifice, divinity, and continuity, is pragmatically and poetically reinterpreted in Popovic's award-winning work. He also points out that the urban decay in *Adhe Adhure* demands a translation that captures not only its tangible disintegration but also its emotional and psychological resonance.

What these scholars offer is a single framework to analyze the eco-critical and translational aspects of both *Madhavi* and *Adhe Adhure*. They stress the point that in literary texts, the environment is never neutral; rather, it is symbolic, ideological, and culturally situated. For the translator, the problem becomes how to convey all these layers of meaning, which involves cultural negotiation as much as linguistic exchange. This literature review is the starting point for the study, which aims to merge eco-consciousness and translation studies, focusing on the dynamics of ecology, geography, and language.

### 3. Research Methodology

This study utilizes a qualitative research design that examines the interplay between man and nature in the two plays through text analysis. Through a comparative approach, the study seeks to analyze the relationship between the physical environment and the thematic, cultural, and emotional dimensions of the two narratives. The study seeks to analyze the relationship between the physical environment and the symbolic dimensions in shaping the characters, as well as the socio-cultural reflections using elements of eco-criticism and translation studies.

This analysis stems from an integrated framework that incorporates both a work of fiction and critical translation studies. The eco-critical school analyzes the representation and the symbolic function of nature and cities in the plays. The theories of translation by Nida, Venuti, and Lefevere are used to analyze the environmental factors of translation shifts as preservation or change. The study also applies spatial theory to examine how physical and cultural spaces shaped the characters' lives and the multi-layered narratives of the plays. The primary sources for this research are the Hindi texts of *Madhavi* by Bhisham Sahni and *Adhe Adhure* by Mohan Rakesh. These texts are scrutinized in relation to their prevailing ideas and structures, concentrating on the symbolism of the environment and the relations between human beings and their surroundings. The secondary sources are the critical essays, journal articles, and books devoted to Indian drama, translation, and ecocriticism. The works of the above-mentioned scholars, together with those of Susan Bassnett, Lawrence Venuti, and Anton Popovic, provide the essential theoretical framework for the research. Further, the research draws on documents that analyse the socio-cultural background of the plays and reviews dealing with their critical appraisal.

### 4. Analysis and Discussion

#### 4.1 *Madhavi*: Representation of Human and Environment

*Madhavi* explores in detail the cultural and social dimensions of ancient Indian society, where the surroundings serve as a mirror to the ethical quandaries of the characters. The forest, which is a recurring motif, symbolizes purity but also serves as a place of exile and contemplation. For example, when *Madhavi* states in the play, "Mujhse toh bas balidan maanga gaya hai, par apne jeevan ka kya hua?" ("I was only asked for sacrifice, but what about my life?"), her anguish expresses the expectation of a life dominated by patriarchy. Thus, the forest as described here is not only a setting but also a symbol of her confinement and solitude.

In the same way, the royal court functions as a setting for the commodified nature of interactions where autonomy of *Madhavi* is incessantly up for sale. The relationship between these settings—the forest and the court—illustrates the struggle between self-determination and obligation. This tension reveals entrenched sociocultural practices that privilege dharma (duty) over personal aspiration, thus rendering the environment a dynamic factor in the construction of the moral and emotional framework of the narrative.

The story joins together human sentiments and surroundings revealing the impact of places on the characterization. For example, the movements of *Madhavi* from the forest to the court depict her changing responsibilities from the embodiment of sacrifice to self-identity seeker. Her words "Yahaan sab kuch vyapar hai"

(translated “Here, everything is a transaction”) reflects the rise of commodification of social interactions in the royal court as a result of hierarchical order. The interplay of human beings and the surrounding world is not only a source of narrative impetus, but also serves as social critique of the static medieval period stratified social systems.

#### **4.2 Adhe Adhure: Representation of Human and Environment**

Through the lens of modern urban living, Mohan Rakesh in *Adhe Adhure* illustrates the profound estrangement and discord within contemporary life, using the environment as a reflection of the disintegration of family ties. The play’s primary focus, which is an over-crowded dwelling unit within the metropolis, serves as a miniature model of a family unit under the stress of modernity. The character Savitri’s vexation is expressed in her words, “Yeh ghar nahi, ek pinjra hai,” (“This is not a home, but a cage”) underscores the visceral ‘shut’ emotional turmoil she is feeling internally.

The rarely visible, yet omnipresent, urban landscape serves as a metaphoric gazing blank wall for unachieved dreams and even life itself. A case in point is Mahendranath’s aimless wandering with a tinge of disillusionment, which culminates as a cyclical absence of meaning granted by the urban environment. Moreover, there exists a friction created by the sparse juxtaposition of the suffocating domestic space against the indifferent urban setting, which resolves the tension among the characters through a quest for meaning in identity, inter-personal relationships, and existence.

In *Adhe Adhure*, the environment is not simply a backdrop; rather, it is a force that actively shapes and constrains the characters. The disorder of the household reflects the family’s internal chaos, and the city serves as a backdrop for modernity’s cold and impersonal character. Savitri’s line, “Iss sheher mein insaan sirf jeeta hai, zinda nahi hota,” (In this city, one merely survives but does not live) articulates the alienation that arises from living in urban spaces.

The relationship between the physical environment and the characters reveals how the setting intensifies emotional conflicts. The lack of nurturing elements in the urban environment further frustrates the characters and deepens the rift between them, making reconciliation impossible.

#### **4.3 Comparative Analysis**

Both plays examine the impact of the environment, be it natural or urban, on human activities and relationships. In *Madhavi*, the forest and the court represent the balance between freedom and societal obligation, while in *Adhe Adhure*, the urban household and the cityscape manifest order amid the chaos of modern life. Reflective dialogues, such as the lament on sacrifice by *Madhavi* and the description of the household as a cage by *Savitri*, demonstrate the central conflict of the characters struggling against the limitations imposed upon them by their surroundings.

Both plays also question the social systems that govern human interaction with nature. *Madhavi* critiques the transactional duty under a patriarchal system, whereas *Adhe Adhure* critiques contemporary urbanism’s loss of humanity. The settings in both plays are more than mere backdrops; they actively shape and reflect the characters’ struggles.

The cultural contexts of the two plays result in differing representations of the environment. In *Madhavi*, the physical environment is laden with symbolic and mythological meaning, typical of traditional cultures. On the other hand, *Adhe Adhure* employs the urban landscape as a tool to critique modern alienation and fragmentation. The characters in *Madhavi* pursue and structure their relationships within a system of duty and morality bounded by mythological frameworks; conversely, those in *Adhe Adhure* are shaped largely by economic forces and intertwined with an existential milieu.

These differences demonstrate the richness of Indian drama in portraying the relationship between people and the environment. From the perspective of culture, space, and character, this study, through the prism of translation and environmental study, reveals the intricate ways these plays relate to their environments.

## 5. Conclusion

In the case of Madhavi and Adhe Adhure, this study has demonstrated the interplay between natural and urban environments and their influence in shaping human identity. In Madhavi, the protagonist's inner conflict with duty, autonomy, and societal expectations is mirrored in the emblematic frosty and royal court. On the other hand, Adhe Adhure depicts the suffocating urban household as modernity's spatial alienation, where the fragmented environment symbolizes the decline of family cohesion. It was noted that the conservation of cultural and environmental contexts is important for the thematic richness of the plays, which demonstrates the application of translation theories. The study describes the relationship between setting, character, and plot in order to illustrate the depiction of man and his surroundings in Indian drama.

This research has important consequences for literary and translation studies. From the perspective of literary scholarship, the study reveals the need to consider the ecosystem as a participating narrative factor in character evolution and thematic exploration for deep literary study. The understanding from Madhavi and Adhe Adhure helps in the Indian drama's understanding of culture and society in terms of spatial and environmental symbolism and its critique through the symbol.

For translation studies, this research brings to the forefront the concerns of the translation of the environment and culture. The integration of the eco-criticism of Eugene Nida and Lawrence Venuti proves that one cannot succeed in globalizing a work without losing some elements that are crucial to the original work. It is shown in the analysis that translation could function as cultural negotiation in which the original play's environmental and thematic elements are greatly modified into new languages and cultures.

This study has offered a concentrated assessment of environmental representation in the context of Madhavi and Adhe Adhure. Many other Indian plays dealing with such themes could form the basis of further research. Additionally, it might be fruitful to conduct comparative analysis of Indian and non-Indian drama in relation to human-environment interaction. In addition, the analysis could be enriched by performance studies which examine how the space and environment are realized on stage. Finally, translating these plays from the original languages into English while paying special attention to the environmental elements would demonstrate some of the practical challenges and approaches involved in literary translation.

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