



## RECENT TRENDS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE IN INDIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY



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Received: 12.08.2024

Reviewed :14.08.2024

Accepted: 16.08.2024

### ABSTRACT

English literature in India, often referred to as Indian Writing in English (IWE), has undergone significant evolution, influenced by historical contexts, pedagogical shifts, and technological advancements. A sea change has occurred in the field of literature after independence in India. The impact of pre-colonial literature continued for sometime after freedom of India. People preferred to read long novels and stories. But suddenly the mindset of the readers got changed and they started reading about short stories and short poems. Literature no longer remains limited to particular geographical, national or cultural circumstances. The genre of literature like Drama, Novels and Poems brought a tremendous change in its texture and appeal. Towards the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the taste of reader started to change. Due to technology and internet, the lifestyle of the people became easier and comfortable. They don't have time to read and write. Students started to browse answers with the help of Google. The elements of communication like reading and writing has been changed to Blogging, twittering, micro blogging etc. Detailed description has been shortlisted to precise. Anything that is short and interesting has become a fashion for today's generation. No doubt the emerging trends have minimized the time, but these trends have crippled the art of reading and writing. Today various subjects have become the topic of interest like Dalit literature, Biographical literature, Diaspora literature. Now Indian English literature no longer remains limited to the writings from purely Indian to the global and transnational. Today Indian English as well as Indian writing in English has got its own identity these writers concentrate on different forms of life concerning various cultures.

**KEY WORDS:** Micro-blogging, Dalit literature, Diaspora literature, Biographical literature

### Introduction :-

A sea change has occurred in the field of literature after independence in India. A major trend has occurred in the post colonial literature in India is the original creative writing. After the holy trinity Raja Rao, R.K.Narayan and Mulkraj Anand. India witnessed a number of talented writers both men and women from different walks of life. While Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru as writers wrote on the economic and political development of the country.

The writers of the pre-independence dealt, mostly with subjects of nationalism and patriotism

in their writings but the authors like R.K.Narayan and Kamala Markandeya dealt with less complicated rural life. People were mesmerized with the subjects of love of the country, martyr's and hero-worship. But the post-independence writers wrote on the challenges of handling the newfound freedom. People would face the challenges like poverty, illiteracy, Naxalism, women emancipation, child labour and many more was beyond their imagination which became the subject for the new writers. To name some of few, Shashi Tharoor, Shashi Deshpande, Manju Kapoor, Arvind Adiga and Chetan Bhagat. If we take a deep insight in the

novels of Salman Rushdie, Amitar Ghosh, we find the impact of freedom on the Indians. In the novel "Hungry Tide" Amitav Ghosh clearly depicts the atrocities of tribal people by the oppressors after India got its freedom. Another example can be taken from the Manju Kapoor's. A married Woman where freedom is enjoyed by different members differently within a family. We are enjoying freedom in pen and paper, but the struggle for emancipation is going on every day in every household of our country. Even though there is freedom, but

we feel slaves in our own country. These social values has been penned by many writers in their writing like Arundhati Roy, Arvind Adiaga, Chetan Bhagat

Another trend came in limelight in the form of Diasporic literature after the Independence of India. The writers like Bharti Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lahri, Kiran Desai, have shown different bondings of the Indian society in their writings. Jhumpa Lahiri's. "The Interpreters of Maladies" has smack of disease, Kiran Desai's "The Inheritance of Los" is a sorrowful story of an Indian struggling for survival after knocked out at different phases of life.

#### **Translation as a new trend in literature :-**

Translation trend in India is a positive development. It is helping to make Indian literature more accessible to a wider audience. This literature is the body of work that results from the translation of literary texts from one language to another. The strive for translation of regional literature into English became the new trend in literature in the 21st Century. Due to this translation, the people in the entire world are coming closer to each other. The entire works of Premchand, Rabindranath Tagore, Vijay Tendulkar, are now available to the world. An exchange of ideas, traditions and cultures are possible only because of translation of regional literature into English. With the writers like the U.R. Anantha Murthy, Kessava Reddy. Sundara Ramasamy's work, a unique trend of women writers also emerged in the national scene. Mahasweta Devi, who championed the cause of marginalised

tribal people in West Bengal written the Novel called 'Draupadi'. Another writer Grisush Karnad in the Play Tughlaq to wedding depicts the historical and social problems of the country.

#### **Indirect interaction through Technology :**

Today in this technology world, we find a lot of technocrats, management professionals especially from abroad making best sellers in India. The credits can be given to marketing skills and creative writing skills. The social networking medias are doing great job. Many authors like Chetan Bhagat, Shobha De, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai have Facebook fan, these writers are also active in Twitter and Blog. Even books are also available on e-reading. Many authors publish excerpts of their books online for encouraging sales. Today the habit of reading is decreasing so the writers have to keep up more tastes of audience. Today kids do not prefer the long drawn space, never ending paragraphs or the detailed long descriptions.

#### **Emergency of Dalit and Biographical Literature:-**

Dalit writers and Dalit literature are the new trends which came into existence in post-independence period. Many dalit writers has given outstanding writings, a work of distinction can be found in Ompuri Valmiki's "Joothan" and Bama's 'Karukku'. These waiters has removed the gaps, and presented their Autobiographies which appears to be great fiction. Again the remarkable play of Mahesh Dattani and Manjula Padmanabham portrays the character far from the mainstream of literature. Apart from this the Autobiographical work of Abdul Kalam 's. The Wings of Fire became the inspirational turning point for the youths. Industrialists like J.R.D Tata, Dhirubhai Ambani and Aditya Birla, actor like Rajanikanth too have special place among the Biographers.

#### **New Trends in Indian English Literature:-**

Literature is said to be mirror of society, which reflects the social, cultural, economic and historical life of human beings. Literature no longer remain confine to particular geographical, national

or cultural circumstances. The global concerns and shifting paradigms transformed the nature and understanding of literature. The availability of reading material in the market has changed the desires and expectations of the readers. The early novels were patriotic depictions of Indian, but after India Independence, during emergency, the Indian idiom began to change. The publishing of Salman Rushdie's 'Midnight's Children', the entire Scenario of Indian English novels went upside down. Thus the 21st century has proved to the world that English Literature is no longer the sole province of the imperial England, it started to flourish in other parts of the world. Interestingly, the English people themselves paved the way for the unexpected developments that we witness today. At the earlier stage, the fictional works of the major Indian English writers like Mulkraj Anand, R.k. Narayan and Raja Rao wrote mainly down-trodden people, Indian middle class life, and depicting the traditional cultural ethos of India. It has also associated with the works of members of the Indian Diaspora.

#### Conclusion :-

Indian English literature stands at the intersection of tradition and innovation, reflecting the complexities of a rapidly evolving society. By embracing inclusivity, innovation and excellence, IEL is poised to chart new frontiers in the global literary arena. As technology continues to reshape the literary landscape, educators and writers must adapt to harness its potential while addressing challenges of access and equity, ensuring that

literature remains a dynamic force for social change and cultural renewal in India and beyond. A new literature came into existence in Asia and Africa known to be the common-wealth literature. A different perspective might construct this trend as the self-serving attempt by sections of the elite to represent their own modernity in terms of a continuity with India's past, papering over the cracks in the national imaginary. The recent trends may be dangerous for the society or bring a new era in the field of writing in the future. No one can predict now about the future of literature today.

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