

Depiction of Recent Literary Trends in Higher Education
Shraddha Baburao Toraskar Department of English Kamala College, Kolhapur

Abstract :

We will discuss recent trends in English study in India in this topic. The study also assesses the value of English studies in light of the shortage of English teachers. As before, all of the well-known Indian testing organizations, such as the Rajasthan Public Service Commission and the Civil Service Examinations (CSE), (RPSC) and the University Grants Commission's National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET) used to compose the exam papers in their local tongues, Hindi or Punjabi. However, with the incremental changes in the Indian education system, these exams are now administered in both Hindi and English. The majority of schools that administer the Indian School Certificate Examination (ICSE) under the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) use the Oxford and Cambridge curricula, even in junior class, to instill English culture. India has been studying English for the past two centuries. To promote sales, a lot of authors post book excerpts online. The practice of reading is waning in modern times. Therefore, writers need to adapt more to the audience's tastes and fast-paced lifestyles. The audience requires the most amusement with the least amount of time and work. Nonetheless, as Indian writers' interests are reflected in Indian English popular fiction, it can be examined as a source for cultural analysis.

Key Words : Trends, English language, Text books, Multilingualism etc.

Introduction :

The 20th century marked a significant paradigm shift in various aspects of life, including literature. Literature, which has always been a reflection of various aspects of life, experienced watershed moments. The ever-changing global world has given literature the opportunity to revisit its own theories and practices, while also charting a course for new ones to emerge. The issues of society, culture, politics, and gender need to be oriented and explored in relation to the changing necessities of society. The rise of a global world has made the medium of imitation a complex phenomenon, as linguistic diversities have paved the way for multilingualism that co-exists with the ever-increasing territory of a single Global Language, English. This language, in turn, comes with its own set of adaptations and "englishes." To ensure a smooth submission, authors can download a template and replace the content with their manuscript's text.

Indian English literature (IEL) is a genre of work by Indian writers who write in English and whose native or co-native language may be one of the numerous languages of India. Its early history began with the works of R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, and Raja Rao, who contributed to Indian fiction in the 1930s. It is also associated with members of the Indian diaspora, such as V.S. Niipaul, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Agha Shahid Ali, Rohinton Mistry, and Salman Rushdie. IEL is often referred to as Indo-Anglian literature, which falls under the broader realm of postcolonial literature, produced from previously colonized countries like India. A major trend in IEL is original creative writing in English in the Indian subcontinent.

After the trio of Raja Rao, R.K. Narayan, and Mulk Raj Anand, a multitude of writers from different walks of life have contributed to IEL. While political leaders prioritized economic and social development, writers like R.K. Narayan and Kamala Markandaya focused on the psychological and sociological consequences of development, dealing with less complicated and largely rural life in a leisurely manner.

Contemporary Indian-English fiction writing has evolved due to a shift in the author's role from creator to manufacturer. Writers who have settled abroad and divide their time between India and abroad have contributed significantly to this rapidly

developing Indian Literature sub-genre of English literature. Indian English literature now extends beyond the writings of the "sons of the soil" and broadens the scope of their fictional concerns from purely Indian to global and transnational. Many recent Indian novelists have produced significant novels, making a mark in the literary world.

The fictional writings of recent Indo-English fiction writers exhibit global concerns through the presentation of multi-cultural reality. This has resulted in an ever-increasing readership and the development of new forms of expression. Their works focus on different forms of life concerning various cultures, replacing traditional Indian middle-class society with the experiences of the rich and socially liberated people. Their works are not limited to the representation of the common epistemological world of the poor and the socially down-trodden.

A New form of writing: Fiction

The emergence of novel writing in the 18th century was influenced by societal changes, particularly in Britain. The shift from epics to novels was gradual, as more working-class and women started reading. This shift was due to the growing economy, which allowed women to access goods in the market, giving them more luxury time. Reading was also considered a luxury, and aristocratic men gave their women free time to show off their wealth, making it a status symbol. This shift from epics to novels reflects the changing societal landscape.

The Indian Trends

The recent trends in teaching English in India have not gained universal acceptance due to stiff curriculums and large syllabuses for regional speakers. Before independence, Indian students were taught by British masters who followed similar teaching methods to English countries. However, the English language's flavor has waned since their departure, prompting language experts to work on implementing the best English language teaching methodology.

Modern Trends of Teaching English

Deena Boraie identifies eight trends in teaching English, with the goal of producing fully competent bilinguals rather than imitating native speakers. The goal is not to become native speakers, as we are already native speakers, but to focus on English as a means of communication. Boraie also emphasizes that English is not seen as an end in itself, but as a means to learn content like science and mathematics.

Development of English Studies in India

Gauri Viswanathan's *Masks of Conquests: Literary Study and British Rule in India* (1990) sparked discussions on the social and cultural functions of English studies in India. This trend gained momentum in two seminars organized in Delhi and Hyderabad under the UGC and the British Council in 1988 and 1991, respectively. Subsequently, several seminal books, such as *The Lie of the Land: English Literary Studies in India* (1992) by Rajeswari Sunder Rajan, *Provocations: The Teaching of English Literature in India* (1993) by Sudhakar Marathe et al., *Rethinking English: Essays in Literature, Language, History* (1994) by Svati Joshi, and *Subject to Change: Teaching Literature in the Nineties* (1998) by Susie Tharu, critique English studies in India. These books mainly focus on postgraduate teaching experiences in elite academic institutions in Indian metropolis like Delhi, Mumbai, and Hyderabad, and do not consider the teaching-learning scenario at the undergraduate level in rural India. This paper examines the syllabi reforms in the first decade of the twenty-first century.

Role of English Studies

The teaching of literary criticism and linguistics are areas where questions arise. The lack of competent teachers and teaching of linguistics are significant issues. Women and English studies are also under scrutiny. English has become a globally accepted language, with electronic media significantly impacting literary writings. Poetry is now

accepted in various forms, such as film songs, advertisement jingles, and daily soaps, making it easier to learn and entertaining. English is now developed in different flavors across the country, as speakers adapt to situations where English is not their native tongue. Modern trends in literature are attributed to Westernization in literature. The Indian education system has taken initiative to introduce innovative and interactive study methods, such as smart classrooms, online chat sessions, and interactive language labs.

CONCLUSION :

Recent trends in English studies in India have become more student-centered, but they have not gained universal existence due to stiff curriculums and large syllabuses for regional speakers. This paper presents Recent Trends of Study English in India and evaluates the role of English studies in India despite the lack of teachers.

Literary Tradition in India has seen a gradual change, with two eminent writers, Chetan Bhagat and Anita Desai, making their mark in Indian writings in English. Bhagat has made India read, with his books being picked up from bus stops to airports. However, Anita Desai's brilliant and firm style of writing cannot be compared to Bhagat's, as she has a brilliant and firm touch of English and writing.

In conclusion, both Chetan Bhagat and Anita Desai are important in the field of Indian Writing in English, as they have set different trends and made a significant impact on the field.

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