

UNDERSTANDING CHANGING TRENDS AND TECHNIQUES IN  
INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND IMPACT OF  
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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**Abstract:**

Due to the wide spread and vast development of communication technology recently, Indian English Literature has witnessed an extensive range of narrative techniques, subject matter, themes and trends. We have witnessed the rise of popular fiction representing contemporary society perhaps Indian sensitivities acclaimed by the international readers appealing their thoughts and emotions. The present paper is an attempt to analyse the impact of communication technology on Indian English literature.

**Key-words:** Indian English Literature, Communication Technology, Popular Fiction, Blogging, Subaltern Literature, Dalit literature, Diaspora literature, Six Word Novels, etc.

**Introduction:**

Literature is popularly known as the mirror of society as it is a reflection of socio-cultural, economic, political and historical life of human society due to the spread of internet and development of communication technology. Literature is not confined to any particular socio-political, regional or geographical transformation in nature and understanding of literature as everything is available online; therefore, no one wants to pause and length where shorter versions are available online. Everyone has become impatient and has a less attention span especially the younger generation and this is the biggest challenge of a writer to see and hold the attention of readers for longer time. Walter Allen rightly points out,

*"Contemporary novels are the mirror of the age, but a very special kind of mirror, a mirror that reflects not merely the external features of the age but also its inner face, its nervous system, coursing of its blood and the unconscious promoting and conflicts which sway it."*

(Allen Walter, 18)

Such varieties of art forms have transformed the nature and the

understanding of literature which resulted in the changed desires and expectations of the readers. English has become everyday language in most part of the world and it has continued to be an international language of trade and communication. English literature therefore represents the socio-political reality of the past and present time in the 21st century. One can witness paradigmatic shift in every part of life. V. M. Gadgil and N. V. Sovani express the vast changes in Indian society in following words,

*"Changes in society are caused by late marriages, by the spread of education, by frequent separation from the joint families for economic and personal reasons."*

(Gadgil and Sovani, 27)

Literature is also no more exception as there is interdependent of life and literature. The socio-cultural and psychological aspects are reflected in today's literature. According to the changing necessity of literature in a multilingual society has made it much more complex phenomena due to the coexistence of multiple issues and problems. In modern society, today, Indian English writing no longer can be the writing of Indian resident but the Indian

  
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abroad or the Indian writers shuttling between two nations. B. R Agrawal and M.P. Sinha exactly put this sentiment in following word,

*"Technically, the post-independence Indian English novelists exhibit a tendency for experimentation in technique and style. The most recurrent narrative technique has been that of the first person point of view. Moreover, a large number of novels are autobiographical in method, if not in substance. The use of the images, symbols and myths from scriptures and epics is a major aspect of these novels. The stream of consciousness technique of novel has been successfully employed by Raja Rao and Anita Desai and Shakuntala SriNagesh in her 'The Little Black Box' (1965). In other ways also there is going on the garded experimentation in the forms of the novel. The most important of these are the zigzag narration jumping the past, present and future to charge the novel with suspense and piquancy, the powerful characterization on the basis of purposeful inconsistency to reveal the inner man, and functionally experimental prose style to meet the needs of a writer whose mother tongue is not English."*

(Agrawal, B. R and Sinha, 8)

The writers are also more globalised; representing global concerns and issues in the international level concentrated on different forms of life and experience of the society. English literature expansion of thematic concerns and development has given it an unique identity contributed in the world literature- subaltern, feminist and ecological literature ascertain the from the fictionalisation of various issues of women and downtrodden; environmental issues are also discussed in Eco feminist literature Indian English literature is getting richer by words, concepts and techniques.

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Science and Technology enabled everyone to express thoughts and reach there reader in no time. It prompted the writer to interact with reader directly; this new fashion is challenging and very creative writing through website have provided great opportunity to the authors. It is very popular because of large reach and low cost.

#### Conclusion:

To form and implicit moral writing has become a thing of past. Everyone is busy in posting their activities on Facebook, Instagram, Te and Whatsapp. However, grammar has been affected at the largest scale. It almost ruined the spelling and vocabulary. Sometimes it is dangerous part of language development but it also bring new era in Literature. One can credit its future today.

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