

RESEARCH ARTICLE



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA
2395-2636 (Print):2321-3108 (online)

REFLECTIONS ON INDIAN CAMPUS NOVELS: A NEW LITERARY SUBGENRE OF ACADEMIC DISCOURSE

AMIT YASHVANTRAO KHAPEKAR

Ph.D. Research Scholar

Department of English and Foreign Language

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)

Email Id: amitkhapekar@gmail.com



Article Received: 30/04/2022
Article Accepted: 29/05/2022
Published online: 02/06/2022
DOI: [10.33329/rjelal.10.2.192](https://doi.org/10.33329/rjelal.10.2.192)

Abstract

The academic romance, sometimes known as the 'Campus novel', is a relatively new literary form among fiction, which gained a universal readership. Though the greatest literary critic has been debating the nature and features of the campus novel, so far it is very hard to restrict it to a single definition. Campus novel was invented as a literary subgenre in Europe in the middle of the twentieth century as one of the Second World War outcome growths in Europe and a slightly later in India. Many associates of faculty used this genre to transcribe themselves and the problems and follies that occurred on academic campuses. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the ex-students of different academic campuses, specifically in India, tried to describe their experience on different campuses in their debut novels. Though, this paper attempts to present an outline and introduction to campus novels written in India from 1950s to the present-day or to the possible extent, and its reflections in Indian English literature.

Keywords: Campus novel, Academic novel, Indian English fiction, Academicians.

Introduction

The novel is a genre of fiction, and can be represented as the discipline or skill of organizing thoughts, the written text and depictions of human civilization that educate, fascinate, or even both. A novel is a long literary series of stories with a specific conflict that deals creatively with psychological thinking, sometimes through an interconnected sequence of events uniting a group of people in a certain environment. The novel has evolved a vast range of genres and styles within its diverse structure: picaresque, Gothic, idealist, mystical,

biographical, and academic—to name several of the most notable ones. The novelist, like the poet, can make the undeveloped thoughts and feelings of society come to articulation through the precise and creative use of language and symbols. In this sense, his work seems to lead the diffusion of new thoughts and attitudes and to be the agent of revolution.

Campus Novel or Academic Novel is an interesting sub-genre of Fiction that has gained universal readership. Campuses spread all over the world deliver rich creative fresh material for this type of fiction. The movement of academic novels

started back a century before in European nations. The term 'Campus' originates from the Latin term, campus, meaning 'a plain, open field'. It was originally used to define the parklands of Princeton Campus, New Jersey, in 1776. Some other American universities also adopted this word, later, to describe the arenas of their own institutions. The genre has thereafter grown since 1950 with the rapid growth of American Campuses. In *Faculty Towers: The Academic Novel and its Discontents*, Showalter remarks about the beginning of the genre:

"The Academic or Campus Fiction that marks its foundation in the mid-19th century portrays a culture and society with its individual rules and civilizations, cut from the exterior world, a homely, womb-like, and, for roughly, overpowering world." (14).

Campus novels are also known as University Novels, since these novels emphasize on University campuses. University is a place that fascinates most people because of its imaginary idealistic notions. In his essay *Nabokov and the Other Campus Novel* (2008), David Lodge examines the word campus and discovers that it comes from the Latin word "field," which refers to the physical space used by a college or institution. It is a word that was synonymously used for the campus by the Americans from the beginning of the nineteenth century and was later used by the Britishers also. Now the term frequently applies to any seat of learning for a university or any other educational organization. *The Oxford Companion of Twentieth Century Literature in English* (1996) explains on Campus novel as:

"A type of narratives, usually satirical or comic, which have a campus or academic setting and academics as chief characters." (143)

An early example was Amis's *Lucky Jim* (1954), which is set at Midlands Redbrik University and features the funny escapades of a junior lecturer. Other notable examples include Bradbury's *Eating People is Wrong* (1959) about life at a regional Institution and *The History Man* (1976), a satirical novel set at a New Plate Glance University, which concerns the rise of a corrupt professor of

History. Chris Baldick in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms* (1992) defines this genre:

"Campus novel as a type of a novel, typically comic or satiric, in which the action is established within the enclosed world of academia (or similar bench of learning) and highlights the foolishness of academic life. Many novels have presented sentimental recreations of college days, but the campus novel in the usual present-day sense dated from the 1960s". (120)

Although campus novels are typically written by academicians who are either educators or who have had a first-hand experience of having taught in some educational organization, it is not the case with all Campus Novel novelists. However, it could be said that with famous academic writers like Malcolm Bradbury, David Lodge and Vladimir Nabokov who themselves were educators of this genre started flourishing. In fact, being teachers was an added benefit to them to make successful portrayals of actions in the university. Even some of the Indian Academic novelists like Prema Nandakumar, Anuradha Marwah Roy, Meena Alexander, Rani Dharker, Panjangam Shakuntala Bharvani and Raj Gauthaman were teacher-novelists who shined in this genre of novel writing.

British and American campus novels have touched almost all the features of campus life. However, even at this stage, India, despite its richness in fiction, is still in the growing stage as many evolving Indian writers tried their hand in this genre. However, in the beginning of the 21st century, modern Indian English writers were inquisitively noticing innovative themes in this genre. These writers probe into the several Indian issues and explore various themes that are contemporary as well as very Indian. Among the much sought after genres of the current times, attraction is newly towards the genre of college-campus fiction, which again has a few further subgenres. Careful research proves that Indian novelists also have been intensely aware of the academic condition and we now have some writers who are overtly aware of this kind of campus fiction. Indian English novelists like Prema Nandakumar, R.K. Narayan, Anuradha Marwah Roy, Anita Desai, Meena Alexander, Amitab Bhagchi, Rita

Joshi, Ranga Rao, Rani Dharker, Kaveri Bhatt, Chetan Bhagat, Srividya Natarajan have contributed to this genre. These campus writers reveal the struggles, desires, inspirations and hypocrisies inherent in the academic set-up. They try to describe the insider's truthful experience and perception.

Birth of Campus Novel and its Evolution in the West:

The term 'Campus' was used to describe a specific town place at Princeton University's Institution in Princeton, New Jersey, Established in 1746. Several additional Western universities were among the first to use the word to define distinct academic areas. The concept grew to encompass the entire university or academic enterprise throughout the twentieth century.

The Latin word 'Campus,' literally signifies 'place,' refers to the arena in which an institution or university operates. The term 'campus', in this context was first utilized by the Westerns. It wasn't until the middle of the nineteenth century that it made its way into European English. The term 'campus' first appeared in the *Oxford English Dictionary* in 1956, referring to East Anglia University in Norwich, England, which was later built on the American academic archetype - that is, an integrated, independent institution in a countryside or rural-like setting.

Understood in this sense, the initial western campus novel *Lucky Jim* by Kingsley Amis is incapable to measure as an academic genre as it was issued in 1953 when the term 'Campus' remained uncommon in the European language. Anyone has never been active in determining at what time accurately the word 'campus novel' initially derived into a tendency of western nations. The most primitive extract of the expression 'Campus Novel' comes in the *Oxford Dictionary* in 1968 nonetheless at that time it was a familiar saying. A substitute term for the campus fiction is 'University Fiction'. University fiction is possibly further comprehensive, but 'campus novel' remains further easy-to-read of the harmony of the arena which symbolizes the g. The academic novels ridicule proficient typecasts and mismanagements in institutional administrations. It carries the agony of academics,

observation on modern topics, or even converse the didactic drifts.

Many writers claim that C.P. Snow's *The Masters*, issued in 1952, was the first British University fiction. However, this is not a benchmark on the grounds that it lacks the hallmarks of the university novel. *The Masters* is indeed a novel in a long series presented by the same leading character; there is very little about the education journey of instructing and studying, and there is almost no mention of pupils. It didn't even serve as a model for aspiring academic novelists, as Amis' *Lucky Jim* had done.

The Groves of Academe (1953) by Mary McCarthy is arguably America's earliest famous academic book. This one was succeeded by Randal Jarell's *Pictures from an Institution* in 1955 and Vladimir Nabokov's *Pnin* in 1956. Critics claim that almost all three books had particular literary links, so these exceptionally talented writers focusing upon the concept and place contributed significantly to the genre's quick expansion.

Following C.P. Snow's *The Masters* (1953), a slew of British University works of fiction, including Sir Kingsley Amis' *Lucky Jim* (1954), Angus Wilson's *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* (1955), *Eating People is Wrong* by Sir Bradbury (1959), *Changing Places* (1975), *Small World* (1984), and *Nice Work* by David Lodge and some others, had already aided in the popularisation of university novels. Concerning the expansion of university fiction, Elaine Showalter, renowned American writer writes in her book *Faculty Towers: The Academic Novel and its Discontents* (2004) as:

"One theory claim that it developed because readers like to read about their personal world and indeed about themselves" (49).

It's worth noting that while Mary McCarthy's *The Groves of Academe* was printed in America, Kingsley Amis started writing *Lucky Jim* in England. That means the inception and growth of academic fiction in the United States and the United Kingdom happened practically simultaneously and independently. The following are the reasons for this:

One is a cultural factor: there was a significant development of campus institutions following WWII. Several innovative academic campuses were created while existing buildings were extended. There were career options in the Arts and Humanities departments that drew out ambitious and established authors. Specialist authors are being recruited to teach 'Reading And writing skills' alongside traditional literature degrees in the United States, where it is already part of the university framework. As a result, teaching assistantship, with its perfectly pleasant working circumstances and guaranteed job, is now a popular profession among the authors. Because artists get their concepts and actual content from their surroundings, it's no mystery that both countries generated a steady flow of scholarly fiction. Since most college authors work in the Arts or Humanities, the majority of these books are concerned with educators in those fields.

Another cause is whether the writer must develop or envision a world that has some type of sensible relationship to the actual life prior to actually beginning his work, in something that he can examine the issues that interest him along through the story. A fully prepared universe is delivered by the higher education institution — a small world that is a replica of the broader globe.

'Professorromane', as Elaine Showalter brings out, is a type of academic fiction that focuses on educators. The popularity of university books has spawned sub-genres such as college romances, which focus on students rather than instructors. University Crime Fiction or Educational Suspense Thrillers are more like a university book in which the university serves as a background for crime stories. *Gaudy Night* (1936) by Dorothy L. Sayers and Dexter's *The Silent World of Nicholas Quinn* are 2 cases. The present developments in civilization have been included in university fiction. As a result, there has been great feminist educational book exposing organizational masculine discrimination, such as Rebecca Goldstein's *The Mind-Body Problem* (1984).

Nonetheless, the foundations of entertainment and sarcasm are frequently found in university novels, the portion of agony is likewise

inescapably originated. In this favor, Elaine Showalter in her book *Faculty Towers: The Academic Novel and its Discontents* (2004) writes:

"Most campus novels are widely comical and lines from them have assisted me in tough times... yet strangely enough, what appeals to me most in academic novel is its seriousness, even sadness. Maybe we professors turn to satire since academic life has so much pain so many lives misused or destroyed". (104)

In this regard, Stephen Connor's disputes from his *The English Novel in History 1950-1995* (1996) must be mentioned:

"The academia is a closed world, with its own rules and values, which is thick with the possibilities of conspiracy and we can imagine two basic plots in academic novels." (85)

These novelists reveal the conflicts, desires, determinations, and hypocrisies inherent in the academic setting. They try to describe the insider's real experience and observation. Some academic novels portray lecturers with idealistic notions who crave for academic independence to bring in academic excellence. They inately assume the campus to be a place of intellectual adventure and are dissatisfied due to its unintellectual practices. They leave the organization frustrated and move on in favour of a better intellectual pursuit, which they feel would not be found in university.

Features of the Indian campus novels:

The English campus novels of India, like elsewhere, mostly addressed themes correlated to all or any of the three factors of educational or campus life: students, teachers and administration. The setting is India, and the characters are shown either succeeding or violating the ethos of the distinctive Indian society. Certain characteristics of the Indian English campus novel can be foreground.

Firstly, the novels primarily focused on the issues of student life in hostels and on campus. They have pleased moments in friendship, humorous life styles, trouble; and grow bad behaviors like ragging,

drinking, etc. Some thoughtful academic aspects like examinations, stress, determined for grades, interviews, seminars, problems with research supervisors they usually come across on campus life. They get muddled with career options, and involve in heat generating subjects like elections, demonstrations, strikes, protests, bunking classes, fights with the administration. Numerous social issues like fighting with racism and insecurity, the effects of caste structure, the ill-effects of war, the decline of moral values, use and misuse of technology etc. also have their outcome on student life.

Secondly, campus novels discourse the role of faculty members on campus – the profession of teaching, the varying roles and mentalities of the teacher, and decline of ethical values in faculty associates, corrupt examination patterns, illegal romantic episodes among professors, the indifference and opinions of the staff members towards recent research, clamouring for higher places, power politics, disillusionment with their profession, etc.

Thirdly, the novels present criticism of the administration- misapplication of power, corruption, unproductive Vice-Chancellors, misfits and unfit ruling the temple of Education, vulnerable system of education, politics, overbearing principal, fighting against the unfair acts of administration. We can achieve this by saying that the Indian campus novel has contributed to the development of the genre in several ways:

- 1) by providing local Indianness (read Indian) flavour,
- 2) by showing the sociocultural setting and the attitude of youth to society even as the war between tradition and modernity ensued, and
- 3) by exploring the multifaceted relations between different stakeholders in the campus.

Evolution of Indian English campus novels:

Despite the fact that academic literature is considered as a White European genre, it has a large following in India. In India, it got off to a slow start. Academic novels in India exist from R.K. Narayan's time period when he transcribed his *The Bachelor of*

Arts (1938). This work appeared in India at an early stage and cannot be labelled as a full-sized campus novel, since it, though with similar setting in the first part, takes on an individual flight in the latter. The novel devotes the first uncommon chapters to the protagonist's college participation and then moves on to his love and familial life. This is the state in most of the Tamil fictions that have university or college as their background for a few chapters, and then move on with a different purpose, thus neglecting the importance of academy. According to John Lyons, such novels that lack serious handling of higher education, though containing students or professors as characters, cannot come under campus novel category. He, in his introduction to *The College Novel in America* (1964), visibly states his criteria for considering a campus novel:

"I consider a novel of campus life one in which higher education is preserved with significance and the main characters are students or professors" (Lyons 127).

Upholding John Lyons' assessments, and his suggestion that "the novel of a young man's emotive and psychological growth from youth to maturity" (Lyons 123) could better be gathered under the bildungsroman than 'Campus fiction', *The Bachelor of Arts* and comparable such novels like Narayan's *Swami and Friends* can just be measured as novels that sowed the seeds for novelists becoming sensible of the campus setting, rather than as full-fledged campus fiction.

It is believed that the initial Indian university narrative is P.M. Nityanandan's *The Long Long Days*, issued in 1959. According to K.S. Iyengar, the writer of *Indian Writing in English* (1984), "it is a novel that has college life in Chennai as subject and provides lot of entertainment" (516). It stresses on the activities and attitudes of students in a South Indian city. Their life in hostels, their friendship among students, and trouble are the significant themes of the novel. Students' presence in the classes only for the sake of attendance, drawing of the lecturer's image on the desk during lectures, gambling, partaking in college elections, a dispute at the mess; watching cinemas in late night shows, etc., are some of the issues of student life focused in this campus novel.

M.V. Rama Sarma's *The Farewell Party* (1972) is an autobiographical novel that expresses of many academic and political issues: the impact of caste structure, the Indian independence movement, the condition of India in post-independence era, fusion of the beliefs of the East and the West, the ill-effects of war, etc. The decline of moral values in faculty members and unethical examination system are some additional highlighted features of this campus novel. It also deals with how a good instructor commands respect from the students. Some ethical issues of campus life and their impact on contemporary students are discussed in K.M. Trishanku's *Onion Peel* (1974). It is all about the protagonist P.K. Ram Nathan, a post-graduate in Philosophy and a journalist who turns out to be an adulterer. Trishanku, through the characters of Nathan and Sita, presents how weakening of ethical values happens with some highly educated modern students.

Another best-seller work, *Goodbye to Elsa* (1974) by Saros Coswasjee, a lecturer, journalist, and screenplay writer, comes along the same lines. It offers the appearance of Tristan both as a student and a member of the faculty. The ill-treatment of seniors and embarrassment of a pupil at the Army Academy, Universities of Delhi; besides the portrayal of power politics on campus, problems in research and illegitimate romantic episodes of a professor are found within the novel.

The trendsetting campus fiction, *Atom and the Serpent: A Novel of Campus Life in India Today* (1983) is the novel by Prema Nandakumar, the daughter of the well-known critic, K. Srinivas Iyengar. It is a satirical novel which mainly focuses on the teaching and non-teaching members in the university more than the students. It meticulously brings out the changing mindset of the faculty in the modern era. The novelist presents many problems like the demonstrations, the gheraos, the indifferent attitude of the members of teaching staff towards research, their clamouring for promotions, politics, and the administrative abilities of the VC to control all these misdeeds, etc.

Anurag Mathur's novel *The Inscrutable Americans* (1992) gives an entertaining account of

life of Gopal, a spiritual Indian student at a small western American university, Eversville, to pursue a one-year diploma course. Anurag Mathur born in New Delhi has experiences of having been educated at western American universities. The academic life at St. Stephen's College, New Delhi and at the University of Tulsa, Oklahoma, U.S.A. He is a reporter in the print and electronic media. He has two popular novels, *The Inscrutable Americans* and *Making the Minister Smile*. *The Inscrutable Americans* (1993) is highly amusing and humorous and recounts the fun filled escapade of a native 20-year-old teen-ager who lives all alone in the U.S.A.

Presentation of a chief character as a teacher and a student is also found in Anuradha Roy's well-known novel *The Higher Education of Geetika Mehendiratta* (1995). The small-town girl, who desires to become a civil servant, joins an M.Phil course at Jatna University, and faces trouble with her research supervisor. Her choice of becoming a professor to lead a self-governing life and her plans to take up writing are distributed with three-fold aspects of campus life in this novel.

The only campus novel in Indian English literature which was written in verse is *The Awakening a Novella in Rhyme* by Rita Joshi in 1994 which is encouraged by Vikram Seth's novel *The Golden Gate*. In rhymed couplets, *The Awakening- A Novella in Rhyme* (1994) is written. Rita Joshi discusses the practices of a Delhi faculty member who comes from Cambridge and teaches with passion, but she has to deal with resistance from her faculty members. She arrives with ambition and departs the institution by dissatisfaction in an attempt to write a novel about her experiences. The piece is narrated in verse, giving an indication of the author's capabilities. The novelist ridicules educational life, its educators who attempt to fit into the principal's inner circle, senior lecturers who are more concerned with promotions and pay raises than with the students, as well as the popularity of the 'particular guidebook' instead of lessons. Every character is truncated, which is remarkable in Indian writing.

Ranga Rao's *The Drunk Tantra* (1995) is a campus fiction that satirizes the participation of

politics and politicians in the matters of the university. It shows the interest of the people of the university in promotions, not based on qualities but on contacts. It shows how the exaggerated intellectuals of the academy humiliate themselves by going out of the way and linking themselves in cheap practices in order to climb the academic ladder. *The Drunk Tantra* expresses the story of its protagonist, Hari Kishan, who despite his affectionate and inefficient teaching practices is able to flourish in reaching the top hierarchical place as a Principal and later also attempts for the post of Vice-Chancellor.

The true and required characteristics of a faculty member are offered by Makarand R. Paranjape, in his novel, *The Narrator* (1996) through the character Rahul Patavardhan. He is genuine in completing syllabus, gaining a PhD degree, and preserves good relations with his colleagues. The mischievous and rough behaviour of students, their bunking lessons, breaking every rules, visiting prostitutes etc. are also focused in this campus novel.

Contemporary Indian English Campus Fiction:

A good number of campus fictions have been produced in the early twenty-first century. This paper also debates some of the prominent Indian English Campus novels in a chronological order. *Campus* (2002) by Prof. K.L. Kamal is a novel that addresses the malfunctioning of the Universities in the contemporary times, the previous Vice-Chancellor of the Rajasthan University, Jaipur. It reports the stimulating life of a determined Vice-chancellor who desires to see his university as one of the finest National Universities by encouraging higher education and research. Non-cooperation of some members of teaching staff, strikes, burning of his images, pressure from a corrupted leading body, and favouritism in academics are the projecting themes of the novel.

A debatable, virtual history classroom that prides itself on liberal disagreement is described in a novel, *In Times of Siege* (2004) by Githa Hariharan. The novel focuses on a political encounter between Rightist and Leftists in the name of misrepresentation of history which caused

participation of outside elements in academics on both sides; campus politics that troubled the student life at nation level, and also unresponsive university authorities.

A new tendency of students' writing novels on the campuses they appeared after they have left them is started with the entrance of Chetan Bhagat. *Five Point Someone* (2004), He also authored other renowned books namely, *One Night @ the Call Centre*, *The Three Mistakes of My Life*, *Two States: The Story*, *Half Girlfriend*. *Five Point Someone* is an outstanding campus novel set in the IIT Delhi campus. It is the story that relates the tale of three friends who find it difficult to progress their grades. Despite being intelligent, they muddle up with their grades. They try hard to cope up with the heavy assignment and with heavy competition. The story is told by one of the three friends, Hari, who is smart and optimistic. His two other finest friends are Alok and Ryan, and all the three stays in the IIT hostel. The novel is very interesting with the three friends fighting with one another infrequently and for portraying the various stances with their professors. Hari is even in love with one of his lecturers' daughter, which makes things even more complex. The novel with its many incidents is a hit, given the present dismal side of educational organizations. It abounds in sarcasm and punitive criticism.

Abhijit Bahaduri is another Indian English campus fiction novelist who wrote the novel *Mediocre but Arrogant*. Bahaduri presently works as a Human Resources professional in the U.S. He is a man of numerous interests and loves theatre. He is a talented cartoonist and has illustrated several books. His first novel, *Mediocre but Arrogant* portrays a Business School campus and is a blend of fun, thriller, sadness, romance and replication. It is a funny story of how an unassertive undergraduate from Delhi University lands up in the extremely competitive Management Institute of Jamshedpur (MIJ), India. The novel is about the hero's life in the campus and the transformation that his campus life brings about in his relationships, in his thoughts, and for that matter in his life itself. It is about the rising up of the undergraduate student. It again could under Bildungsroman group

Caste struggles at one of the south Indian Universities is interestingly reckoned in the novel of Srividya Natarajan, *No Onions, Nor Garlic* (2007). Professor Ram, the protagonist of the novel tries to establish a statue of divinity of education, and to appoint his son as an Assistant lecturer in the department of English avoiding the most qualified Dalit candidate; organizing processions in the name of caste politics in university with students; postponing the submission of research scholar's thesis for self-interested reasons; and mediocrity in leading a conference with all his relatives and same caste people; trying to have his own papers and books published; exhibiting unnecessary hatred towards the low caste people are the projecting issues discussed in the novel.

Bombay Rains Bombay Girls (2009) by Anirban Bose is set in a medical college where Adi, a small town 18-year-old boy, comes to study medicine. When he joins, he hurts from a severe inferiority complex. Though, as days pass, he makes friends with Peru, Harshu, Rajiv, Sam and Tosi, a motley crew. His achievement, which he thinks has come to him by chance, makes him act as a leader. His friends regard him as a born frontrunner. He gains confidence because of various occasions. The author, through the life of Adi, has created an Academic life with a bunch of idiosyncratic characters, campus ragging and campus power politics, together with the contest of learning the mysteries of human composition, discovering love and heartbreaks and understanding new meanings of friendship.

A renowned critic and editor of Indian literature, M.K. Naik has also written a campus novel, *Corridors of Knowledge* (2009) that deals with the life of the central figure as a professor as well as a student. M.K. Naik sets the novel that covers the recollections of his last thirty years academic journey and the theme of exploitation in higher education.

An academic novel that stretches the life on JNU campus of Delhi is, *Sumthing of a Mocktale*. It is a campus novel by Soma Das. Rizwanur Rahman quotes Das: "The book is about the involvements of three girls entering JNU which form their mental

faculties and orient their lives to trigger a growth process in them. These experiences convert them into socially painstaking individuals" (The Tribune 18 Nov2007). It focuses on the hopes, plans and provisions of career building, dressing styles, dating and love making, heart breaking etc.

Conclusion

Campus novel or academic novel has been recognized as one of the most widespread and significant genres of literature of contemporary era. These types of novels have described a distinct inscription of past, present and future of the academic institutions and society. These novels vibrantly express different aspects of socio-political problems which directly or indirectly affect the education system and its constituents.

Numerous Indian writers are currently enthralled by university fiction or academia romances and are devoting time and effort to this sub-genre, with a greater amount of innovation and combination. Some college books come up with good and destructive educators, while others focus on parent involvement, and still, others focus attention on the administrative staff's problem. These distinctions help not only to the diversification of campus fiction but also to the correction of the follies of those associated with colleges. It wouldn't be surprising if the campus novels become one of India's most popular sub-genres in the coming years.

Works Cited

- Baldick, Chris. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*. Oxford University Press, 1990.
- Connor, Steven. *The English Novel in History 1950-1995*. Routledge, 1996.
- Iyengar, K. S. *Indian Writing in English*. Sterling Publication, 1984.
- Khatri, C. L. *Narrative Noodles: Essays on Indian Fiction in English*. Book Enclave, 2009.
- Lyons, John O. *The College Novel in America*. Southern Illinois University Press, 1964.
- Showalter, Elaine. *Faculty Towers: The Academic Novel and its Discontents*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005.
- Stringer, Jenny, and John Sutherland. *The Oxford Companion to Twentieth-Century Literature in English*. Oxford University Press, 2004.