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MULK RAJ ANAND AN INDIAN NOVELIST

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Abstract: Mulk Raj Anand is an Indian novelist, a short-story writer, and a critic, writer in English. He was one of the first writers who extended Punjabi and Hindustani phrases into English. In his works, he always reflects the sense of realism and sympathetic portrait of the poor in India. Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan are frequently referred to as the "founding fathers" of the Indian English novel. Anand's works reveal his deep understanding of socio-economic problems. During World War 11, he worked as a broadcaster and scriptwriter in the film division of the BBC in London. After the war, he settled down in Mumbai. Anand made his name with the novel Untouchable. The utmost influence upon Anand was of Gandhi ji, who shaped his social conscience and how his journey as a prominent writer began.

Index Terms - Prominent, Reflect, Analyzing, Character, sympathetic, socio-economic problems.

I. INTRODUCTION

A Padma Bhushan award winner Mulk Raj Anand was born on 12th Dec 1905 at Peshawar (now in Pakistan) and died on Sept 28th 2004. Anand's life is basically divided into 3 periods, consistent with the place of his residential, working and the later years: (a) Initial years in India till his departure for European country 1905- 1925; (b) 1925-1945; time he spent in Europe (c) the later years in Bharat, 1945. First period of his life reveals the varied strands and influences that formed his mind and reflects upon his writing. The second period shows Anand's struggle to become a novelist- and also the ultimate success that he got. The third period reveals his achievements within the social and cultural lifetime of Indian society. A distinguished Indian author in English who is additionally known for his realistic and sympathetic depiction of the Marginalized in Bharat and is also thought-about as a founding father of the Anglo- Indian novel. His father was a coppersmith and he belongs to a Kshatriya's family and from his childhood to adulthood he has seen the India's Fight for independence and additionally the society that was existed around him. Anand graduated with honors from Punjab University and then he visited the University of Cambridge London for his additional degrees. Where as in Europe he took interest in political activities seeing the struggle of Bharat for independence and their once he started writing a series of various book on totally different aspects of South Asian culture. Anand gained quality for his novels untouchable and coolie that highlighted the issues of economic condition, category distinction in Indian society.

A familiar name among Indian English writers, Mulk Raj Anand was an inspiration of the 20th-century Progressive Writer's Association. He was the first who had drafted the first manifesto of the literary association. Along with Raja Rao, R.K. Narayan and Ahmed Ali, Anand is considered one of the pioneers of Indian writing. His purpose of writing was to question the social realities of British India in the language of the colonial master. Mulk Raj Anand came into the field of literary writing after facing a family tragedy related to the rigidity of India's caste system.

Anand took education at British Indian academies. As a boy Anand was extremely sensitive and physically active and full of zest. This influenced in his aloofness which, in turn, turned him into a utopian and an adorer of nature. Nature is his upmost concerned in all his important novels. Anand started questioning the meaning of life and suffering. Anand's mind was exhuaghsted seeing the condition of people by the British oppression in Jallianwalla Bagh. He studied at the Khalsa College at Amritsar. It was there he met the philosopher Iqbal the poet who influenced him through his poetry. In 1925 he went to London and enrolled as a research scholar in Philosophy for a Doctor's degree, under Professor G. Dawes Hicks, a prestigious Kantian Scholar and a member of the Editorial Board of the ' Famous Hibbert Journal. His writing 2000 runner admission became the source of his fictional stories. Anand followed many philosophers work as he was substantially told by Darwin's The Origin of Species, Including Freud and Jung. He started writing for Eliot's Criterion. Anand received his Doctorate for his thesis on the Philosophy of Berkeley, Hewn, and Russell in 1929. He is not only a fictional writer but also an art critic of International character.

Mulk Raj Anand had a special relish for his short stories because he could make them a suitable source for communication with intensity of lyrical appeal and sharpness of social re view. Mulk Raj Anand didn't believe in the principle of ' Art for the Sake of Art'. But on the other hand like other progressive pens, Mulk Raj Anand believed in the dictum of ' Art for the sake of humanity'. Anand followed the profession of a litterateur with as great a nationalistic spirit as national leaders during country's independence. Mulk Raj Anand, philosophy is that like Charles Dickens and Galsworthy,

to concentrate the attention of the readers on the miseries and life of the poor sacrifice of Indian society. Mulk Raj Anand's heart steps out for the miseries of these poor victims of social, profitable and political order of the day. An angry youthful man that he was, he could forgive those who are the instruments of, and the perpetrators of this undeserved Moons to which these unfortunate miserable are subordinated." Mulkraj Anand is a committed writer who is committed to expose the social injustice, and miserable life of poor, and also economically backward people.

Anand is a humanist writer, a true democrat who believes in equal rights for men and women. In his stories concerning woman, Anand gives an equivalent expression to this conviction," as said by Balarama Gupta. He detested class bar so much that his hatred against the British rulers is also a fight against the particular form of class privilege. In his short stories, Anand presented the new theme which he has introduced into English writing through his novels. One percent poorest of the poor, bottom-dogs and 'less miserable' of the Indian soil live and weep and die in those pages. Anand builds up his stories more effectively through consciousness narration technique than through dialogue. His approach is invariably the author-omniscient one, presumably because he is not so much concerned with a character who reflects certain individual traits in a set circumstance as with a type who is himself the product of circumstance.

The stories have existed throughout in the history of lifespan. From Egyptian to Romanian era and the 19th century era different stories were evolved thoroughly. Egyptian Papyri, dating from 3000 to 4000 BC, there is an account of how the Sons of Cheops regaled their father with narrative. **The Oldest Testament** stories such as those of Jonah and Ruth date back to some three hundred years before the birth of Christ. Next, Christ himself spoke in parables. The early Greeks and Romans wrote incidents and episodes based on the bibles in their classics. In the Middle Age, storytelling as an art flourished in the form of fables and epics about beasts and also in the medieval romance.

II. CONCLUSION

Anand possesses the art of telling the story extremely well. With his styling techniques and sentence he engages the attention of the reader and holds them till end. He creates on a grand scale and covers a huge range of characters and incidents. Above all he possesses the interest of the reader to a great degree extent, one of the essential qualities of the artist-creative imagination of a writer. His skill and craftsmanship make the stories effective and cause the reader to experience the undisclosed reality of the society through his characters. Anand has articulated the real Indian society through his writing.

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