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G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE & V.V
SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE, SINDAGI, 586128
DIST-VIJAYAPURA



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
2022-2023

PROJECT WORK ON
ANGLO INDIAN AUTHORS

SUBMITTED BY

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03.	BHAGYASHREE MALLED	A2057820
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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING B.A.6th SEMESTER STUDENTS SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED THE PROJECT WORK ON "ANGLO-INDIAN AUTHORS" UNDER OUR SUPERVISION.

SUBMITTED BY

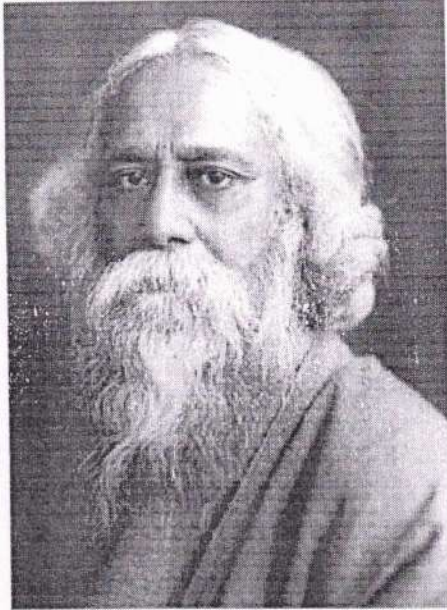
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1) RABINDRANATH TAGOR



Born Rabindranath Thakur
7 May 1861
Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, British
India
(present-day Kolkata, West
Bengal, India)

Died 7 August 1941 (aged 80)
Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, British
India
(present-day Kolkata, West Bengal,
India)

Pen name Bhanusimha

Occupation Poet
novelist
dramatist
essayist
story-writer
composer
painter
philosopher

Head

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	social reformer
	educationist
	linguist
	grammarian
Language	Bengali
Period	Bengali Renaissance
Literary movement	Contextual Modernism
Notable works	<i>Gitanjali</i> <i>Ghare-Baire</i> <i>Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata</i> <i>Gora</i> <i>Jana Gana Mana</i> <i>Rabindra Sangeet</i> <i>Amar Shonar Bangla</i> (other works)
Notable awards	Nobel Prize in Literature 1913
Spouse	Mrinalini Devi (m. 1883; d. 1902)
Children	5, including Rathindranath Tagore
Relatives	Tagore family
	Signature

Early life: 1861–1878

Main article: Early life of Rabindranath Tagore

Young Tagore in London, 1879

The last two days a storm has been raging, similar to the description in my song—*Jhauro jhauro borishe baridhara* [... amidst it] a hapless, homeless man drenched from top to toe standing on the roof of his steamer [...] the last two days I have been singing this song over and over [...] as a result the pelting sound of the intense rain, the wail of the wind, the sound of

the heaving Gorai River, [...] have assumed a fresh life and found a new language and I have felt like a major actor in this new musical drama unfolding before me.

— Letter to Indira Devi.^[22]

The youngest of 13 surviving children, Tagore (nicknamed "Rabi") was born on 7 May 1861 in the Jorasanko mansion in Calcutta,^[23] the son of Debendranath Tagore (1817–1905) and Sarada Devi (1830–1875).^[b]



Tagore and his wife Mrinalini Devi, 1883

Tagore was raised mostly by servants; his mother had died in his early childhood and his father travelled widely.^[29] The Tagore family was at the forefront of the Bengal renaissance. They hosted the publication of literary magazines; theatre and recitals of Bengali and Western classical music featured there regularly. Tagore's father invited several professional Dhrupad musicians to stay in the house and teach Indian classical music to the children.^[30] Tagore's oldest brother Dwijendranath was a philosopher and poet. Another brother, Satyendranath, was the first Indian appointed to the elite and formerly all-European Indian Civil Service. Yet another brother, Jyotirindranath, was a musician, composer, and playwright.^[31] His sister Swarnakumari became a novelist.^[32] Jyotirindranath's wife Kadambari Devi, slightly older than Tagore, was a dear friend and powerful influence. Her abrupt suicide in 1884, soon after he married, left him profoundly distraught for years.^[33]

Tagore largely avoided classroom schooling and preferred to roam the manor or nearby Bolpur and Panihati, which the family visited.^{[34][35]} His brother Hemendranath tutored and

physically conditioned him—by having him swim the Ganges or trek through hills, by gymnastics, and by practising judo and wrestling. He learned drawing, anatomy, geography and history, literature, mathematics, Sanskrit, and English—his least favourite subject.^[36] Tagore loathed formal education—his scholarly travails at the local Presidency College spanned a single day. Years later he held that proper teaching does not explain things; proper teaching stokes curiosity.^[37]

Works

Main article: [Works of Rabindranath Tagore](#)

Known mostly for his poetry, Tagore wrote novels, essays, short stories, travelogues, dramas, and thousands of songs. Of Tagore's prose, his short stories are perhaps most highly regarded; he is indeed credited with originating the Bengali-language version of the genre. His works are frequently noted for their rhythmic, optimistic, and lyrical nature. Such stories mostly borrow from the lives of common people. Tagore's non-fiction grappled with history, linguistics, and spirituality. He wrote autobiographies. His travelogues, essays, and lectures were compiled into several volumes, including *Europe Jatrir Patro* (*Letters from Europe*) and *Manusher Dhormo* (*The Religion of Man*). His brief chat with [Einstein](#), "Note on the Nature of Reality", is included as an appendix to the latter. On the occasion of Tagore's 150th birthday, an anthology (titled *Kalanukromik Rabindra Rachanabali*) of the total body of his works is currently being published in Bengali in chronological order. This includes all versions of each work and fills about eighty volumes.^[105] In 2011, [Harvard University Press](#) collaborated with [Visva-Bharati University](#) to publish *The Essential Tagore*, the largest anthology of Tagore's works available in English; it was edited by [Fakrul Alam](#) and Radha Chakravarthy and marks the 150th anniversary of Tagore's birth.^[106]

2) RUSHDIE SALAMN



Rushdie in 2014

Born	Ahmed Salman Rushdie 19 June 1947 (age 76) Bombay, British India
Occupation	Novelist professor
Citizenship	United Kingdom (since 1964) ^[1] United States (since 2016)
Education	King's College, Cambridge (BA)
Genre	Magic realism satire postcolonialism
Subject	Historical criticism travel writing
Notable works	<i>Midnight's Children</i> (1981) <i>The Satanic Verses</i> (1988) <i>Shalimar the Clown</i> (2005) (more...)
Notable	· Booker Prize

awards	<p>1981 <i>Midnight's Children</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Ordre des Arts et des Lettres – Commandeur</i> <p>1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Knight Bachelor <p>2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>(more...)</i>
Spouse	<p>Clarissa Luard</p> <p>(m. 1976; div. 1987)</p> <p>Marianne Wiggins</p> <p>(m. 1988; div. 1993)</p> <p>Elizabeth West</p> <p>(m. 1997; div. 2004)</p> <p>Padma Lakshmi</p> <p>(m. 2004; div. 2007)</p> <p>Rachel Eliza Griffiths</p>

Early life and family background[\[edit\]](#)

Ahmed Salman Rushdie^[10] was born in Bombay on 19 June 1947^[11] during the British Raj, into an Indian Kashmiri Muslim family.^{[12][13]} He is the son of Anis Ahmed Rushdie, a Cambridge-educated lawyer-turned-businessman, and Negin Bhatt, a teacher. Rushdie's father was dismissed from the Indian Civil Services (ICS) after it emerged that the birth certificate submitted by him had changes to make him appear younger than he was.^[14] Rushdie has three sisters.^[15] He wrote in his 2012 memoir that his father adopted the name Rushdie in honour of Averroes (Ibn Rushd).

Rushdie grew up in Bombay and was educated at the Cathedral and John Connon School in Fort, South Bombay, before moving to England in 1954 to attend Rugby School in Rugby, Warwickshire, and then King's College, Cambridge, from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in history.^[11]

Early works and literary breakthrough^[edit]

Rushdie's first novel, *Grimus* (1975), a part-science fiction tale, was generally ignored by the public and literary critics. His next novel, *Midnight's Children* (1981), catapulted him to literary notability. This work won the 1981 Booker Prize and, in 1993 and 2008, was awarded the Best of the Bookers as the best novel to have received the prize during its first 25 and 40 years.^[38] *Midnight's Children* follows the life of a child, born at the stroke of midnight as India gained its independence, who is endowed with special powers and a connection to other children born at the dawn of a new and tumultuous age in the history of the Indian sub-continent and the birth of the modern nation of India. The character of Saleem Sinai has been compared to Rushdie.^[39] However, the author refuted the idea of having written any of his characters as autobiographical, stating, "People assume that because certain things in the character are drawn from your own experience, it just becomes you. In that sense, I've never felt that I've written an autobiographical character."^[40]

After *Midnight's Children*, Rushdie wrote *Shame* (1983), in which he depicts the political turmoil in Pakistan, basing his characters on Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq. *Shame* won France's Prix du Meilleur Livre Étranger (Best Foreign Book) and was a close runner-up for the Booker Prize. Both these works of postcolonial literature are characterised by a style of magic realism and the immigrant outlook that Rushdie is very conscious of as a member of the Kashmiri diaspora.^[citation needed]

Rushdie wrote a non-fiction book about Nicaragua in 1987 called *The Jaguar Smile*. This book has a political focus and is based on his first-hand experiences and research at the scene of Sandinista political experiments. He became interested in Nicaragua after he had been a

3)ANANDA MULK RAJ



Born	12 December 1905 Peshawar, NWFP, British India (now in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan)
Died	28 September 2004 (aged 98) Pune, Maharashtra, India
Occupation	Writer
Alma mater	Cambridge University University College London Khalsa College, Amritsar
Period	20th century
Genre	Realistic fiction

Notable work	<i>Coolie</i> ; <i>Untouchable</i>
Notable awards	Sahitya Akademi Award (1971) <u>Padma Bhushan</u> (1968) International Peace Prize (1953)

Early life and education[[edit](#)]

Mulk Raj Anand was born in a Hindu Khatri family in Peshawar.^[7] Anand studied at Khalsa College, Amritsar, graduating with honours in 1924^[8] before moving to England. While working in a restaurant to support himself, he attended University College London as an undergraduate and later studied at Cambridge University, earning a Ph.D in Philosophy in 1929 with a dissertation on Bertrand Russell and the English empiricists.^[9] During this time he forged friendships with members of the Bloomsbury Group. He also spent time in Geneva, lecturing at the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

Anand married English actress and communist Kathleen Van Gelder in 1938; they had a daughter, Susheela, before divorcing in 1948.^[9]

Works of Mulk Raj Anand[[edit](#)]

Novels[[edit](#)]

- *Untouchable* (1935, London: Wishart)
- *Coolie* (1936, London: Lawrence & Wishart)
- *Two Leaves and a Bud* (1937, London: Lawrence & Wishart)
- *The Village* (1939, London: Jonathan Cape)
- *Lament on the Death of a Master of Arts* (1939, Lucknow: Naya Sansar)
- *Across the Black Waters* (1939, London: Jonathan Cape)
- *The Sword and the Sickle* (1942, London: Jonathan Cape)
- *The Big Heart* (1945, London: Hutchinson)
- *Seven Summers: the Story of an Indian Childhood* (1951, London: Hutchinson)

4) VIKRAM SETH



Seth in 2009

Born 20 June 1952 (age 71)
Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Seth was born on 20 June 1952 in Calcutta. His father, Prem Nath Seth, was an executive of Bata Shoes and his mother, Leila Seth, a barrister by training, became the first female judge of the Delhi High Court and first woman to become Chief Justice of a state High Court in India.^[3]

Seth was educated at the all-boys' private boarding school The Doon School in Dehradun, where he was editor-in-chief of The Doon School Weekly.^[4] At Doon, he was influenced by his teacher, the mountaineer Gurdial Singh, who taught him geography and, according to Leila Seth, "guided Vikram in many ways...encouraged him to appreciate Western classical music and instilled in him a love of adventure and daring."^[4] Singh later described Seth as an "indefatigable worker, and he maintains without difficulty his distinguished level in studies...he has put in enormous amount of energy in other spheres of school life, in dramatics, in debating, in first aid, in music, and in editing the Doon School Weekly."^[4] After graduating from Doon, Seth went to Tonbridge School, England, to complete his A-levels.^{[5][6]} Later he read Philosophy, Politics and Economics at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He then pursued a Ph.D. in Economics at Stanford University though never completed it.^{[7][8][9]}

Novels[edit]

- *The Golden Gate* (1986)^[22]
- *A Suitable Boy* (1993)
- *An Equal Music* (1999)^[23]

Poetry[edit]

- *Mappings* (1980)
- *The Tale Of Melon City* (1981)
- *The Humble Administrator's Garden* (1985)
- *All You Who Sleep Tonight* (1990)
- *Beastly Tales* (1991)
- *Three Chinese Poets* (1992)
- *The Frog and the Nightingale* (1994)
- *Summer Requiem: A Book of Poems* (2015)
- *A Doctor's Journal Entry for August 6, 1945*
- *Elephant and the Trapogan*

Children's fiction[edit]

- *Arion and the Dolphin* (1994)
- *The Louse and the Mosquito* (2020)

Non-fiction[edit]

- *From Heaven Lake: Travels Through Sinkiang and Tibet* (1983)
- *Two Lives* (2005)
- *The Rivered Earth* (2011)^[24]

Appearances in poetry anthologies[edit]

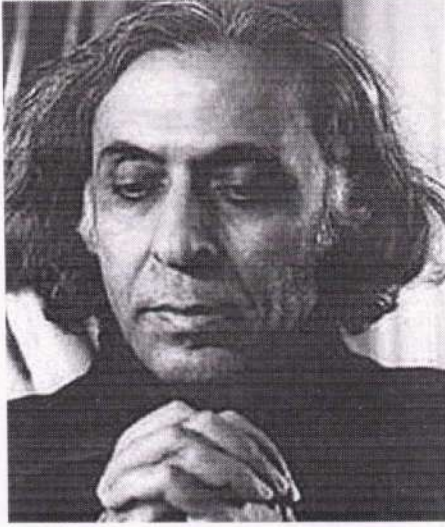
- *The Oxford India Anthology of Twelve Modern Indian Poets*. Ed. Arvind Krishna Mehrotra. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.^{[25][26]}

- *The Golden Treasure of Writers Workshop Poetry*. Ed. Rubana Huq. Calcutta: Writers Workshop, 2008.^[27]

Awards and honours[edit]

- 1983 – Thomas Cook Travel Book Award for *From Heaven Lake: Travels Through Sinkiang and Tibet*
- 1985 – Commonwealth Poetry Prize (Asia) for *The Humble Administrator's Garden*
- 1988 – Sahitya Akademi Award for *The Golden Gate*
- 1993 – Irish Times International Fiction Prize (shortlist) for *A Suitable Boy*
- 1994 – Commonwealth Writers Prize (Overall Winner, Best Book) for *A Suitable Boy*
- 1994 – WH Smith Literary Award for *A Suitable Boy*
- 1999 – Crossword Book Award for *An Equal Music*
- 2001 – Order of the British Empire, Commander
- 2001 – EMMA (BT Ethnic and Multicultural Media Award) for Best Book/Novel for *An Equal Music*
- 2005 – Pravasi Bharatiya Samman
- 2007 – Padma Shri in Literature & Education^[28]
- 2013 – NDTV's 25 Greatest Global Living Legends In India

5) RAJA RAO



Born	8 November 1908 Hassan, Kingdom of Mysore, British India (now in Karnataka, India)
Died	8 July 2006 (aged 97) Austin, Texas, U.S.
Occupation	Writer, professor
Language	Kannada, French, English
Alma mater	Osmania University University of Madras, University of Montpellier Sorbonne
Period	1938–1998
Genre	Novel, short story, essay
Notable works	<i>Kanthapura</i> (1938) <i>The Serpent and the Rope</i> (1960)
Notable	Sahitya Akademi Award (1964)

awards

Padma Bhushan (1969)
Neustadt International Prize for
Literature (1988)
Padma Vibhushan (2007)

Early life^[edit]

Raja Rao was born on 8 November 1908 in Hassan, in the princely state of Mysore (now in Karnataka in South India) into a Kannada-speaking Brahmin family^{[3][4]} and was the eldest of 9 siblings, with seven sisters and a brother named Yogeshwara Ananda. His father, H.V. Krishnaswamy, taught Kannada, the native language of Karnataka, and Mathematics at Nizam College in Hyderabad. His mother, Gauramma, was a homemaker who died when Raja Rao was 4 years old.^[4]

The death of his mother when he was four left a lasting impression on the novelist – the absence of a mother and orphanhood are recurring themes in his work. Another influence from early life was his grandfather, with whom he lived in Hassan and Harihalli or Harohalli).^[citation needed]

Rao was educated at a Muslim school, the Madarsa-e-Aliya in Hyderabad. After matriculation in 1927, he studied for his degree at Nizam's College, Osmania University, where he became friend with Ahmad Ali. He began learning French. After graduating from the University of Madras, having majored in English and history, he won the Asiatic Scholarship of the Government of Hyderabad in 1929, for studying abroad.^[citation needed]

Rao moved to the University of Montpellier in France. He studied French language and literature, and later at the Sorbonne in Paris, he explored the Indian influence on Irish literature. He married Camille Mouly, who taught French at Montpellier, in 1931. The marriage lasted until 1939. Later he depicted the breakdown of their marriage in *The Serpent and the Rope*. Rao published his first stories in French and English. 1931–32 he contributed four articles written in Kannada for *Jaya Karnataka*, an influential journal.^[5]

Fiction: Novels

- *Kanthapura* (1938), Orient Paperbacks ISBN 978-81-222010-5-5
- *The Serpent and the Rope* (1960), Penguin India ISBN 978-01-434223-3-4
- *The Cat and Shakespeare: A Tale of India* (1965) Penguin India ISBN 978-01-434223-2-7
- *Comrade Kirillov* (1976), Orient Paperbacks ISBN 978-08-657808-0-4^[29]
- *The Chessmaster and His Moves* (1988), Orient Paperbacks ISBN 978-81-709402-1-0

Fiction: Short story collections

- *The Cow of the Barricades* (1947)
- *The Policeman and the Rose* (1978)
- *On the Ganga Ghat* (1989), Orient Paperbacks (Vision Books) ISBN 978-81-709405-0-0

Non-fiction

- *Changing India: An Anthology* (1939)
- *Tomorrow* (1943–44)
- *Whither India?* (1948)
- *The Meaning of India*, essays (1996), Penguin India
- *The Great Indian Way: A Life of Mahatma Gandhi*, biography (1998), Orient Paperbacks ISBN 978-81-709430-8-2

Anthologies

- *The Best of Raja Rao* (1998)
- *5 Indian Masters* (Raja Rao, Rabindranath Tagore, Premchand, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Khushwant Singh) (2003).
- *Indian Ethos and Western Encounter in Raja Rao's Fiction* - Editor : Dr. Madhulika Singh - Published by Rajmangal Publishers.

Awards[edit]

- 1964: Sahitya Akademi Award
- 1969: Padma Bhushan, India's third highest civilian award^[30]
- 1988: Neustadt International Prize for Literature
- 2007: Padma Vibhushan, India's second highest civilian award

6) JAMES JOYCE



Joyce in Zürich, c. 1918

Born	2 February 1882 Rathgar, Dublin, Ireland
Died	13 January 1941 (aged 58) <u>Zürich</u> , Switzerland
Occupation	Novelist, poet
Notable works	<i>Dubliners</i> (1914) <i>A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man</i> (1916) <i>Ulysses</i> (1922) <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (1939)
Spouse	Nora Barnacle
Children	Giorgio, Lucia

Early life^[edit]



Photograph of Joyce aged six, 1888

Joyce was born on 2 February 1882 at 41 Brighton Square, [Rathgar](#), [Dublin](#), Ireland,^[2] to [John Stanislaus Joyce](#) and Mary Jane "May" (*née* Murray). He was the eldest of ten surviving siblings. He was baptised with the name *James Augustine Joyce*^[6] according to the [rites of the Roman Catholic Church](#) in the nearby St Joseph's Church in [Terenure](#) on 5 February 1882 by Rev. John O'Mulloy.^[6] His godparents were Philip and Ellen McCann.^[7] John Stanislaus Joyce's family came from [Fermoy](#) in [County Cork](#), where they owned a small salt and lime works. Joyce's paternal grandfather, James Augustine, married Ellen O'Connell, daughter of John O'Connell, a Cork alderman who owned a drapery business and other properties in [Cork City](#). Ellen's family claimed kinship with the political leader [Daniel O'Connell](#), who had helped secure [Catholic emancipation](#) for the Irish in 1829.^[8] The Joyce family's purported ancestor, [Seán Mór Seoi](#) was a stonemason from [Connemara](#).^[9]

Joyce's father was appointed rate collector by [Dublin Corporation](#) in 1887. The family moved to the fashionable small town of [Bray](#), 12 miles (19 km) from Dublin. Joyce was attacked by a dog around this time, leading to his lifelong [fear of dogs](#).^{[10][c]} He later developed a [fear of thunderstorms](#),^[12] which he acquired through a superstitious aunt who had described them as a sign of God's wrath.^{[13][d]}

In 1891, nine-year-old Joyce wrote the poem "Et Tu, Healy" on the death of Charles Stewart Parnell that his father printed and distributed to friends.^[15] The poem expressed the sentiments of the elder Joyce,^[16] who was angry at Parnell's apparent betrayal by the Irish Catholic Church, the Irish Parliamentary Party, and the British Liberal Party that resulted in a collaborative failure to secure Irish Home Rule in the British Parliament.^[17] This sense of betrayal, particularly by the church, left a lasting impression that Joyce expressed in his life and art.^[18]

Major works[\[edit\]](#)

Dubliners[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Dubliners](#)

First edition of *Dubliners*, 1914

Dubliners is a collection of 15 short stories first published in 1914,^[380] that form a naturalistic depiction of Irish middle-class life in and around the city in the early 20th century. The tales were written when Irish nationalism and the search for national identity was at its peak. Joyce holds up a mirror to that identity as a first step in the spiritual liberation of Ireland.^{[381][au]} The stories centre on Joyce's idea of an epiphany: a moment when a character experiences a life-changing self-understanding or illumination. Many of the characters in *Dubliners* later appear in minor roles in Joyce's novel *Ulysses*.^[383] The initial stories are narrated by child protagonists. Later stories deal with the lives and concerns of progressively older people. This aligns with Joyce's tripartite division of the collection into childhood, adolescence, and maturity.^[384]

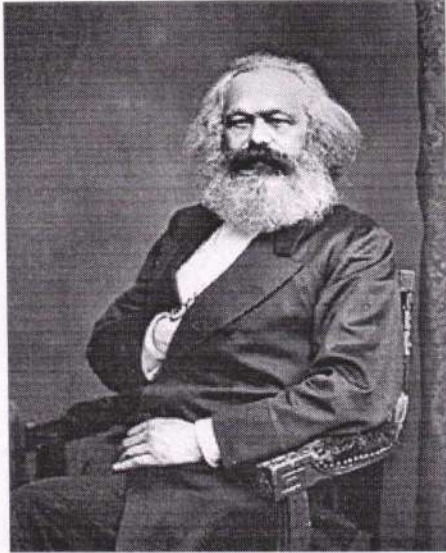
A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man](#)

A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, published in 1916, is a shortened rewrite of the abandoned novel *Stephen Hero*. It is a *Künstlerroman*, a kind of coming-of-age novel depicting the childhood and adolescence of the protagonist Stephen Dedalus and his gradual growth into artistic self-consciousness.

7) KARL MARX

FRSA^[1]



Photograph by John Mayall, 1875

Born	Karl Heinrich Marx
	5 May 1818
	Trier, Kingdom of Prussia
Died	14 March 1883 (aged 64)
	London, England
Burial place	Tomb of Karl Marx, Highgate Cemetery
Nationality	Prussian (1818–1845) Stateless (after 1845)
Education	University of Bonn University of Berlin University of Jena (PhD, 1841) ^[2]
Spouse	Jenny von Westphalen
	(m. 1843; died 1881)

Children	At least 7, ^[3] including Jenny, Laura and Eleanor
Parents	Heinrich Marx (father) Henriette Pressburg (mother)
Relatives	Louise Juta (sister) Edgar Longuet (grandson) Jean Longuet (grandson) Henry Juta (nephew)


Personal life

Family


Jenny Carolina and Jenny Laura Marx (1869): all the Marx daughters were named Jenny in honour of their mother, Jenny von Westphalen.

Marx and von Westphalen had seven children together, but partly owing to the poor conditions in which they lived whilst in London, only three survived to adulthood.^[186] Their children were: Jenny Caroline (m. Longuet; 1844–1883); Jenny Laura (m. Lafargue; 1845–1911); Edgar (1847–1855); Henry Edward Guy ("Guido"; 1849–1850); Jenny Eveline Frances ("Franziska"; 1851–1852); Jenny Julia Eleanor (1855–1898) and one more who died before being named (July 1857). According to his son-in-law, Paul Lafargue, Marx was a loving father.^[187] In 1962, there were allegations that Marx fathered a son, Freddy,^[188] out of wedlock by his housekeeper, Helene Demuth,^[189] but the claim is disputed for lack of documented evidence.^[190]

Marx frequently used pseudonyms, often when renting a house or flat, apparently to make it harder for the authorities to track him down. While in Paris, he used that of "Monsieur Ramboz", whilst in London, he signed off his letters as "A. Williams". His friends referred to him as "Moor", owing to his dark complexion and black curly hair, while he encouraged his children to call him "Old Nick" and "Charley".


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