

**DEPICTION OF ANGER IN THE NOVELS OF MULK RAJ ANAND****Chander Shekhar**

Mulk Raj Anand exposes human evil vivisects and seeps of the corridors of humanity, enshrining 'sympathy and sacrifice and service. R.K. Narayan takes up the 'drunken buffoons' and humorously exposes the comic monkeys in them. Raja Rao immortalizes Indian Philosophy. Bhabani Bhattacharya, Manohar Malgonkar, Kamala Markandaya, Nayantara Sahgal have started gloriously in their fiction. Short story is not new in India. The *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* and the *Bhagavata* and the *Panchatantra* etc. Mulk Raj Anand says of himself that his first story in English "The Lost Child" was a bit chopped off from his first long autobiographical revelation. Among Indian English prose Artists Nirad C. Chaudhari is a prolific writer, and *The Autobiography of An Unknown Indian* is a unique record of Indian history fused with personal history. In criticism, writers like K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar, V.K. Gokak, C.D. Narasimhaiah, P.S. Sastry, Sisir Kumar Ghose. K.R. Srinivas Iyenger is hailed as 'the most humanist critic'.

This chapter presents the effect of anger in the novels of Anand. The novels of Second Phase 1925-1945 and novels of Last Phase from 1946 to the present day of his life reflect Anand's motif of anger. This period is very important for Anand's career. He has written many good novels *Untouchable* (1935), *Coolie* (1936), *Two leaves and a Bud* (1937), *The Lal Singh Trilogy* (1939-45), *The Big Heart* (1945), *Private Life of an Indian Prince* (1953), *The Old Woman and the Cow* (1960), *The Road*, (1960), and *Death of a Hero*(1963). During this period he prepared the draft of his first novel *Untouchable*.

From the beginning to the end the motif of anger is in Anand's fiction. The first novel *Untouchable* presents the anger of Bakha. The second novel *Coolie* delineates the suffering, disguise, and anger of Munoo. *The Trilogy* presents the anger and protest of Gangu.

Puran Singh Bhagat is angry in *The Big Heart* and Gauri is a rebel in *The Old Women and the Cow*. *The Sword and the Sickle* presents the anger of sick Chamar who refuses to labour for the Nawab. *The Road* presents anger against caste system. *This Time of Morning* reveals the revolt of Kailash. Lalu in *Across the Black Waters* is angry against British Sarkar. *Private life of an Indian Prince* reflects the cruel treatment of prisoners in India. *Death of a Hero* presents Maqbool's anger.

Anand's fiction is called a form of anger and protest against painful existence. He expresses his anger for untouchables, coolies, farmers and women. The work shows Anand is angry against injustice, inequality, and casteism. His anger is seen in his writing. Anand like Dickens has a deep sympathy for the poor, downtrodden and the weaker sections of society. His socialism reflects his concern for these people. He is a great humanist. Whether it is the case of Bakha, MunooGangu, Gauri, Sardar Puran Singh or Maqbool, they are all abused, tortured and humiliated. They protest against injustice done to them. They are the real heroes who fight till the end of their life. They are example for others. They are really tragic heroes. Munoo suffers a lot because of his generosity. The anger of Bukha is apt. His sister is molested by the priest Kali Nath. Gangu shows his anger to change the village. All this shows Anand's fiction is a fiction of anger and protest.

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