LITERATURE REVIEWS

The Scarlet Letter is an 1850 romantic work of fiction in a historical setting, written by Nathaine Hawthorne. It is considered to be his magnum opus. Set in 17th-century Puritan Boston during the years 1642 to 1649, it tells the story of Hester Prynnewho conceives a daughter through an adulterous affair and struggles to create a new life of repentance and dignity. Throughout the book, Hawthorne explores themes of legalism, sin, and guilt.

The Mill on the Floss (1860) the novel details the lives of Tom and Maggie Tulliver, a brother and sister growing up at Dorlcote Mill on the River Floss at its junction with the more minor River Ripple near the village of St. Ogg's in England, probably in the 1820s after the Napoleonic Wars but before the Reform Act of 1832. Both the river and the village are fictional.

Middle march (1874) the pen name of Mary Anne Evans, later Marian Evans. It is her seventh novel begun in 1869 and then put aside during the final illness of Thornton Lewes, the son of her companion George Henry Lewes. During the following year Eliot resumed work, fusing together several stories into a coherent whole, and during 1871–72 the novel appeared in serial form. The first one-volume edition was published in 1874, and attracted large sales.

Jude the Obscure, (1895) the last of Thomas Tardy's novels, began as a magazine serial and was first published in book form in 1895. Its hero, Jude Fawley, is a working-class young man who dreams of becoming a scholar. The other main character is his cousin, Sue Bridehead, who is also his central love interest. The themes in the novel revolve around issues of class, education, religion, and marriage.

Narayanaswami (1951) was an Indian author whose works of fiction include a series of books about people and their interactions in an imagined town in India called Malgudi. He is one of three leading figures of early Indian literature in English, along with Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Roa. He is credited with bringing Indian literature in English to the rest of the world, and is regarded as one of India's greatest English language authors.

Tess of the d'Urbervilles: (1891) A Pure Woman Faithfully Presented, also known as Tess of the d'Urbervilles: A Pure Woman, Tess of the d'Urbervilles or just Tess, is a novel by Thomas Hardy first published in 1891. It initially appeared in a censored and serialised version, published by the British illustrated newspaper, The Graphic. Though now considered an important work of English literature, the book received mixed reviews when it first appeared, in part because it challenged the sexual mores of Hardy's day. The original manuscript is on display at the British Library, showing that it was originally titled "Daughter of the d'Urbervilles."

Far from the Madding Crowd (1874) is Thomas Hardy's fourth novel and his first major literary success. It originally appeared anonymously as a monthly serial in Cornhill...
Magazinewhere it gained a wide readership. Critical notices were plentiful and mostly positive. Hardy revised the text extensively for the 1895 edition, and made further changes for the 1901

The Return of the Native(1878) is Thomas Hardy sixth published novel. It first appeared in the magazine Belgravia, a publication known for its sensationalism, and was presented in twelve monthly installments from January to December 1878. Because of the novel's controversial themes, Hardy had some difficulty finding a publisher; reviews, however, though somewhat mixed, were generally positive. In the twentieth century, The Return of the Native became one of Hardy's most popular novels.

Dark Holds No Terror, (1980) by Shashi Deshpande. A Book is a journey. The process is important, and not the end! It takes you to a different world, a different myriad of emotions unfold; and you are left with the feeling that it was not a mere book after all, but an experience for a lifetime. Perhaps for this reason only, every voracious reader would vouch for the experience and importance of books.

Sons and Lovers is a 1913 novel by the English writer .H.Lawrence. The Modern Library Lawrence. The Modern Library placed it ninth on their list of the 100 best novels of the 20th century.

The Rainbow is a 1915 novel by British author D.H.Lawrence. It follows three generations of the Brangwen family living in Nottinghamshire, particularly focusing on the sexual dynamics of, and relations between, the characters.

A Farewell to Arms (1929) is a semi-autobiographical novel written by Ernest Hemingway. A Farewell to Arms focuses on a doomed romance between Henry and a British nurse, Catherine Barkley, against the backdrop of the First World War, cynical soldiers, fighting and the displacement of populations.

The Old Man and the Sea (1952) is a written by the American author Ernest Hemingway in 1951 in Cuba, and published in 1952.

Lord Of Flies, Published in 1954, Lord of the Flies was Golding’s first novel. Although it was not a great success at the time — selling fewer than 3,000 copies in the United States during 1955 before going out of print — it soon went on to become a best-seller, and by the early 1960s was required reading in many schools and colleges; the novel is currently renowned for being a popular choice of study for GCSE English Literature courses in the United Kingdom It was adapted to film in 1963 by Peter Brook, and again in 1990 by Ha.
Ulysses(1922) is a novel by the Irish author James Joyce.. It was first serialized in parts in the American journal The Little Review from March 1918 to December 1920, and then published in its entirety by Sylvia Beach on 2 February 1922, in Paris. One of the most important works of Modernist literature it has been called "a demonstration and summation of the entire movement".  

Mulk Raj Anand (12 December 1905 – 28 September 2004)Untouchable(1935). He was an Indian writer in English notable for his depiction of the lives of the poorer castes in traditional Indian society. One of the pioneers of Indo- Anglican fiction, he, together with R.K.Narayan Ahmed Ali and Raja Roa was one of the first India-based writers in English to gain an international readership.  

Two Leaves and a Bud (1937) is a novel by Mulk Raj Anand first published in 1937. Like his other novels, this one also deals with the topic of oppression of the poor, and is about a peasant who tries to protect his daughter from a British soldier. The story is based in the tea plantations of Assam.  

Mulk Raj Anand (b. 1905) Coolie(1936) . He was educated at Lahore, London and Cambridge, and holds a doctorate in Philosophy. Generally regarded as a leftist, Anand's works focus on the wretched and downtrodden, with a sense of sincerity and urgency.  

R. K. Narayan (b. 1906) is the Grand Old Man of Indian English fiction, and The Guide is undoubtedly his greatest work to date. It was the first work by an Indian English writer to win the Sahitya Akademi Award. He has published numerous novels, five collections of short stories (A Horse and Two Goats, An Astrologer's Day, Lawley Road, Malgudi Days, and The Grandmother's Tale.  

Raja Rao (b. 1909) along with Mulk Raj Anand and R. K. Narayan constitutes the great trio of the Indian English novel. Of his five novels, Kanthapura (1938), The Serpent and the Rope (1960) and The Cat and Shakespeare (1965) were critically acclaimed.  

G. V. Desani (b. 1909) worked as a newspaper correspondent, lecturer and broadcaster in England for more than two decades, before shifting to America where he has been teaching Philosophy since 1970. All About H. Hatterr, a highly experimental work of fiction is his only novel.  

Manohar Malgaonkar (b. 1913), a prominent Indian English novelist, has written the majority of his novels with a historical perspective.  

Khushwant Singh (b. 1915), apart from being a novelist and a short-story writer, is also a reputed editor, columnist and a Sikh historian. Born at Hadali in Western Punjab (now in Pakistan), he was educated in Delhi, Lahore and London.
Kamala Markandaya (b. 1924) was born in India and educated at the University of Madras. Apart from her first novel, Nectar in a Sieve, which has been compared with Pearl S. Buck’s.

Nissim Ezekiel (b. 1924) is probably the most influential poet of the post-Independence era which witnessed the birth of modernism in Indian English poetry. A teacher by profession, he is not only a poet but a poet's poet, who has painstakingly nurtured most of the budding talents in Mumbai.

K. Ramanujan (1929-1993) is one of the finest Indian English poets to grace the Indian literary horizon. An Imagist poet, a true disciple of William Carlos Williams, Ramanujan's poetry is essentially the petry of 'seeing', of perception.

Arun Kolatkar (b. 1932), belongs to a group of new Indian English poets who made their presence felt in the 1970s.

Kamala Das (b. 1934) is perhaps the best-known Indian woman poet writing in English at present. Nowhere can we see the intensity and genuineness of the artist in her more clearly than in her poetry.

Anita Desai (b.1937) is a popular Indian English novelist with a number of novels and collections of short stories to her credit. The all-pervading theme of her works is the contemporary Indian woman, her loneliness and frustration.

Kiran Nagarkar (1949): married, based in Bombay, Kiran Nagarkar works in an advertising agency. His first novel--in Marathi--Saat Sakkam Trechalis (or Seven Sixes are Forty Three) is a landmark in Marathi literature. His first English novel, Ravan and Eddie, appeared last year. Cuckold is his latest novel.

Vikram Seth (b. 1952) created a furore in the US literary world in 1986, when he published The Golden Gate, the first Indian English novel in verse.

Upamanyu Chatterjee (1956): His debut novel, English August: An Indian Story attracted instant notice, and has been made into an award winning film. He has published another novel The Last Burden.

Shashi Tharoor (1956): His first novel The Great Indian Novel won the Commonwealth Award. He has since published Show Business and The Five Dollar Smile, a collection of short-stories.
Amitav Ghosh (b. 1956). His first novel, The Circle of Reason (1986) written in the modernist mode of magical realism was highly acclaimed and has been translated into several European languages.

Arundhati Roy: Her first novel, The God of Small Things, which won the Booker Prize for the year 1997 become an international literary sensation and a bestseller as soon as it came out. Roy, was paid a total of 5,00,000 pounds in advances by 18 publishers worldwide thereby creating history in the publishing field. 34

To the Lighthouse (1927)by Virginia Woolf ,
first became known to the wider reading public with the publication of A Room of One's Own in 192935

The Portrait of a Lady is a novel by Henry James first published as a serial in The Atlantic Monthly and Macmillan's Magazine in 1880–81 and then as a book in 1881. It is one of James's most popular long novels, and is regarded by critics as one of his finest.36

Beloved (1861-1865)by American write Toni Morrison .Its main character, Sethe, kills her daughter and tries to kill her other three children when a posse arrives in Ohio to return them to Sweet Home, the plantation in Kentucky from which Sethe had recently fled.37

Train To Pakistan (1947)is a historical novel by Khushwant Singh, published in 1956. It recounts the Partition of India in August 1947.38

A Raisin in the Sun is a play by Lorraine Hansberry that debuted on Broadway in 1959. The title comes from the poem "Harlem" The story is based upon a black family's experiences in the Washington Park Subdivision of Chicago’s Woodiawn neighborhood.39

Midnight's Children is a1981 book by Salman Rushdie that deals with India's transition from British colonialism to independence and the partition of India. It is considered an example of postcolonial literature and magical realism. The story is told by its chief protagonist, Saleem Sinai, and is set in the context of actual historical events as with historical fiction. 40