



Literary Tapestry in the works of Rudyard Kipling.

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Citation: Kancharla. Vyshali Rao, et.al (2024). Literary Tapestry in the works of Rudyard Kipling., *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(2) 1957-1959
Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i2.10220

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Indian Writing in English went under significant changes in the pre- and post-colonial era. The rule by Western world had a great influence on the literary world which made our writers to focus on the landscapes and the beauty of India. There are plenty of pioneers who focused on describing the beauty through their words which truly depicts their love towards their mother land. History of ancient period is and always said in the form of tales as it played crucial role in describing nature and its impact on our lives. It is a modern literature with in the shelves of ancient era. The role of English in Indian English Literature is inquisitive as it is the language of USA, Australia, England, Ireland and many other English speaking countries. India has adapted the language from England and started publishing their works in English. It continued to become the part and parcel in the history of Indian literature. Examples to literary landscape and its effect on modern literature can be taken from few of pioneers Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*, R.K.Narayan's *The Guide*, *Malgudi Days*, Ruskin Bond's *Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra*, *The Blue Umbrella*.

Keywords: Literary landscape, short story, pre and post-colonial era, tales, beauty, modern writers, history, portrayal.

Introduction:

India as a multicultural country with various languages, cultures and traditions secures a good position in telling its tales to the readers across the globe. During and after colonization by Britisher's, Indians took interest in the language of English and started writing their tales in English too. It has made English as the remarkable language of the country along with Hindi and it continued being the part and parcel in the lives of Indians. The Language of English is always considered as an exceptional language. Even before English language entered into India, Indian writers wrote in other languages like Arabic and Persian. Jaganath Pandit a Sanskrit poet and a 13th century writer Amir Khosrau is considered as example of writing literature in multi lingual i.e., in foreign language even before adapting English into Indian Literature.

Indian Literature in English has always a touch of Colonialism in it. Indian writers choose the English language to express themselves. There are a few pioneers in Indian English Literature who transformed the world of literature in India through their works. They focused on writing about the class, colonialism, landscapes, etc..., few noted pioneers are Mulk Raj Anand, R.K.Narayan, Rudyard Kipling, Ruskin Bond etc..., Indian writers are critically acclaimed Internationally through their works in English. It has also been part of the academics and many universities and colleges are offering a degree in English though it is a foreign adaption.

Indian writers explored many different themes through their works as diaspora, identity, traditions, ecology and lot more. There are few literary moments carried by English Literature in India as literary movements as the Indian Renaissance, the Progressive Writers' Movement, and the postcolonial literary movement. Which helped in shaping the literary transformation in Indian English Writing. The canon of Indian Literature in English has seen a lot of transformation during the previous years. In between 1857 to 1900 there is a rapid growth in English education. After India's Independence new phase has been emerged in the history of India. Rammohan Roy wanted to balance the West and India by accepting both the advantages and disadvantages. Indians initially learnt to speak, listen and read, later started writing in English.

Native seed got the recognition of new spirit as Indo-Anglian Literature. This has also emerged bilingual writers who wrote both in their native language and in English. India has experienced significant changes by accepting English as its official language, today in this modern world it is widely used and became the popular means of communication internationally.

Joseph Rudyard Kipling takes the lime light as he is considered the master of short story telling in Indian Literature. Kipling born in Bombay, India on 30 December 1865 to Alice Kipling and John Lockwood Kipling a sculptor and pottery designer, worked as a Principal and Professor of Architectural Sculpture at the newly founded Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art in Bombay. At the age of six he was sent to England for his studies, in 1882 he returned to India and worked for Anglo Indian Newspaper for about seven years. Kipling received Nobel Prize in 1907 for his work. He published hundreds of short stories and poems, four novels, and volumes of pamphlets, speeches, and journalism. his novel *Kim* (1901) and his other writing for children have kept Kipling popular. His children's books are always special.

Rudyard Kipling is the master of short story writing in Indian English Literature. His style might not impress many people but his tales were widely accepted throughout the world. Few modern writers find Kipling's works as disturbing portrayal of Colonialism. Modern Indian English writers works depict the life of British rule in India. There are few prominent works that can considered as the bench mark in the history of Indian English Literature. There are few other recorded masters in the Literary landscape.

The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling is a remarkable children literature book in English Literature. It is widely read by children and as well as adults, as it depicts the life of small boy called "Mowgli". How he was raised by wolves' pack and protected by a Panther and other events. It can be stated as an example of British rule in India. It highlights the Indian traditions and cultures. It portrayed the naïve India, that is with lawlessness, racial discrimination, cultural civilization, and social concerns were major problems back then in the ancient Indians. The Jungle Book is considered as a British rule on India a few times by the readers as it is the story of a White boy raised by wolves in Indian forest.

"He has eaten our food. He has slept with us. He has driven game for us. He has broken no word of the Law of the Jungle. ... He is our brother in all but blood." – *The Jungle Book*. The story is about a young boy being the master of the jungle ruling the animals and was sent back to be with his fellow human beings. He was raised by the wolves but has to live with human beings as he belongs to one of them. Before Colonial rule India never followed the laws and the rules, it is the British which brought the rules and laws to India.

Kipling clearly explain the laws of British by using the law of jungle as a metaphor. *The Jungle Book* a few times is considered as a book written on the colonial rule. "The strength of the pack is the wolf, and the strength of the wolf is the pack." – The Law of the Jungle represents the above statement. On the other hand there is a similar writer as Kipling who wrote mainly for children as it gives him peace. He often considers nature as mother and writes about it more often. i.e., Ruskin Bond. *The Blue Umbrella* also depicts his love for the nature. The story of a ten-year-old Binya along with her twelve year old brother Bijju take care of their cattle about feeding them after the demise of their father. Binya is a brave girl and is not afraid of anything. One day in the jungle there were group of people who are picnicking, a women had a blue umbrella with her and Binya liked it so much with a very first glance. She wanted to have the umbrella, but in return the women asked the claw necklace of Binya, which she eventually agreed to give.

Binya was so in love with the umbrella, she used to carry it wherever she goes. Rambharosa the shop owner wanted to have that umbrella at any cost. The umbrella has become the main topic in the village, and everyone wanted that umbrella. With the trick of the trade Rambharosa hired a man and wanted to steal the umbrella, this had been the big news in the village and no one visited Rambharosa's shop from then on, he faced the real trouble. One day Binya visited Rambharosa to buy some toffee and left the umbrella, when Rambharosa came to return it she smiled and said it was for him, and he eventually became a new man. Later one day he found a claw and he gave it to Binya.

Ruskin Bond's *The Blue Umbrella* is a master piece. Its simplest narratives techniques change the perspective of a reader to imagine the story in a native manner and accept it.

The landscape of literature had taken the best turn when Rudyard Kipling published his short stories focusing on the tales of India in the shortest way possible. Short stories are widely accepted by many readers as fiction is explained in the shortest form with very few characters and keeping it little.

Conclusion:

The short stories can be considered as the most precious form of literature. The works of writers though in short gives the reader maximum satisfaction. The literary transform with the short story can be considered as the biggest change in Indian English Literature. The English language was crafted onto India's linguistic tree with much more irreplaceable works. Literature is developed from a language that is rooted in the native land that is bound with lot of togetherness form numerous generations. Indian cultural elements has achieved a lot through various techniques and strategies, including various languages, with a pinch of mythology and folklore, and integrating the customs and traditions. This has brought the distinct in the landscape of literature with symbolism, and authenticity. English literature in India represents the country's history, social conflicts, diversity of culture and its identity. The country's place in the world of literature is never replaceable and it's a global tradition of literature.

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