Chapter V
CONCLUSION

In the previous four chapters of this study, an in depth analysis of the entire works of both the authors has been done. In the fourth chapter particularly, a comparison of their literary works has been done on the basis of a few criteria’s such as wild life, jungle topography, the tribal life depicted by them and their creed of jungle life, their ideas about the conservation and their attitude towards man-eaters. This chapter briefly states the findings of the in depth study of comparison of works of Jim Corbett and Kenneth Anderson.

The recent growing awareness and the significance of an ecological perspective on jungle literature in the 21st century is not an abrupt phenomenon. It is the dawn of a new creed of life created by untiring efforts of the visionary writer, Jim Corbett in the utter darkness of the night of ignorance about wild life in the cradle of the nature for peaceful and happy human life. The present study concludes that Jim Corbett is a foreseer, great philosopher and a visionary environmentalist. Kenneth Anderson continued the tradition of Jim Corbett more intensely. A great resemblance in both the authors is that they are ‘hunter-turned-conservators’. In 1936, Corbett was instrumental in the establishment of the first tiger reserve, possibly the world’s first big game ‘park’. For the rest of their life both of them dedicated to the preservation of wild life. Anderson became wild life photographer and the tourist instead of hunter. This metamorphosis is revealed in their works.

The close study of their jungle stories reveals that Anderson blames human race more severely than Jim Corbett for the destruction of wild life and jungles in the country. Anderson bitterly criticizes the human attitude towards wild life and jungles, than Jim Corbett.
Jim Corbett is widely acknowledged writer for his works. His pioneering work in jungle literature in India is so influencing that it has started a trend of writing jungle literature in different Indian regional languages, dealing with the wild and human life in provincial jungles in the nook and corner of India and the jungle literature has come in such a vogue that it claims prominent place along with other types of literature in India.

Jim Corbett articulated his jungle experiences at a very senior mature age of seventy. Then his approach to interpret his lifelong jungle experience is nostalgic. He recollected his memories of the past jungle life, therefore, his past experiences in the form of re-collections are somewhat different and universalized. So these re-collections of jungle experience are a sort of recreation which provide him aesthetic pleasure like that of a creative writer and the same pleasure to his readers. Jim Corbett’s writings are based on the facts of jungle but his sensibility is highly subjective and emotive. As such Jim’s writings come up to the merit of creative literature. Anderson’s first book was published when he was forty four years old and very active in his jungle adventures. Hence his stories are real-life adventures stories. He started writing on his jungle experiences earlier in his life than Jim Corbett.

When we consider ancestry of both the writers we find a striking similarity in them. Edward James Corbett (Jim Corbett), of mixed Irish and Manx ancestry was born in Naini Tal, the hill station on the Himalayan foothills of India and therefore considered ‘Domiciled’ Indian. Kenneth Anderson hailed from a Scottish family settled in India for six generations. Jim Corbett grew in the style of a domiciled Englishman at Nainital. Kenneth Anderson did his schooling at Bangalore and worked for many years at the Postal Department and then at the Hindustan Aircraft factory, Bangalore. So both these
writers belong to the category of ‘Anglo-Indian’ writers, domiciled in India.

But they lived in two different territories of India. Jim Corbett lived and hunted in North India-from the foot hills of the Himalayas, the Sivaliks, Garhwal, Kumaon to Northern Province. Whereas Anderson lived and hunted in South India-Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Northern Malbar (Kerala) and Andhrapardesh. Corbett’s hunting ground was in the foot hills of Himalaya whereas Anderson’s terrain lies in deep south.

Jim Corbett spent his life-time in Kumaon region at Naini Tal and Kaladhungi. He was in love with Kumaon and Kumaoni people. He had completely identified himself with the local region and therefore he was able to depict jungles of Kumaon realistically. He was able to describe the jungles, flora and fauna so accurately because of his first hand knowledge acquired during his life time.

Corbett has taken great care of the readers by providing the maps of the localities where the man-eating tigers and leopards operated. He has also provided the map of the pilgrimage route from Haridwar to Badrinath and Kedarnath and also the areas in which the man-eating leopard operated between 1918 and 1926. This makes his readers to imagine about all the incidents that takes place in his hunting expedition. His skill of describing Indian jungle topography is revealed in his all stories. He has vividly and graphically described the region in very simple language. The region and the land come to life in his stories by its pictorial quality. Corbett’s vivid descriptions of the jungles around Naini Tal give the readers satisfaction of witnessing the landscapes from the close quarters.

As compared to Corbett, Kenneth Anderson’s hunting ground was much more wider. He travelled widely from Bangalore to many places in then Madras Presidency, Mysore State and Hyderabad
Principality. His hunting area stretched in four states in Southern India, namely Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhrapradesh. This was possible because of vehicles he owned. He has mentioned it in his book *Jungle Long Ago*. In his early career he owned a fleet of Model T Fords and there were thirteen vehicles in running order. In addition to that he used Postal Department service for communication with the tribal people in south India. Most of his encounters with the man-eaters occurred in the jungles of Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. The Nilgiri Mountains or ‘Blue Mountains’ and Baba Budan Mountain ranges, the Chamla Valley high range forests of the Chittoor district in Andhrapradesh, the Madumalai Sanctuary and the Bandipur Sanctuary on the both banks of the Moyar river and the Cauvery river valley forms the background to his jungle stories. Thus Anderson’s life was full of adventures as he lived in the isolated places off the beaten track and therefore he had stock of exciting, thrilling incidents in the jungles of South India. In each story, Anderson presents vividly the topography of the jungle in that area and describes beautiful scenery that he always enjoyed there.

Anderson is very particular about presenting the topography of the setting of his jungle stories. In the beginning of his stories he describes minutely the physical features of that area for example its hills, valleys, rivers and exact distances from the nearest places.

One very important difference between Anderson and Corbett is that the former one was advanced hunter. Anderson had modern weapons for hunting and importantly many vehicles available for his trips to the jungles. Therefore, Anderson was able to explore the jungles of very vast area in Southern India. On the other hand Corbett treaded jungles of Kumaon on his feet. Because of the hilly region at the foot hills of the Himalaya, he tracked the man-eaters on his feet.
Love of the jungle and wild life is common trait of Corbett’s and Anderson’s personality. Life in the wild is full of harsh realities and both of them have depicted it in their jungle stories. Similarly, their love of wild life is reflected throughout their works.

Corbett’s lifelong experience of jungles seems to be an outstanding achievement to write with an authority on wild animals. He was familiar with the habits, habitats, behaviour and life style of the wild animals. He started acquiring knowledge of the wild life since his childhood. He decided to classify the birds and animals into groups. His idea of classification of wild life and birds clearly shows his systematic and scientific study of the wild life.

He explores wild life by using his knowledge of pug marks. He has even described movements of the porcupine, the hyena and antelope. His style of description is very simple and realistic. Corbett records calls of the wild animals and birds in the jungle. He observes the difference in the calls of animals and birds. Corbett discriminates between community calls, territory calls, protection calls and courtship calls. Corbett depicts the social pattern of wild animals with the help of calls of the animals. He describes the behavior of different wild creatures in his stories of man-eating tiger stories also. He describes the behavior of porcupine, the bear, the sambar, and the kakar, lungurs in his works.

Corbett reveals secrets of animal life in his stories. He has recorded habits of both the tiger and the leopard in all his stories of man-eaters. Corbett explains how big cat i.e. tigers and leopards bring down their prey without causing any injury to themselves in his book *Jungle Lore*. He records the skill of the predator and provides very important and realistic information about the hunting skill of the tiger and the leopard. Corbett had immense knowledge of jungle affairs which he has conveyed to his readers. He has expressed his own
opinions about the wild animals with conviction and without paying any heed to public opinion.

One distinguishing factor between Corbett and Anderson is that Corbett has written about birds and butterflies in his works. Corbett presents the life-cycle of birds in the region like a naturalist who maintains record of the events in the jungle. He was also fond of fishing and collecting butterflies.

Corbett’s deep interest in acquiring systematic knowledge of wild life comes to an ordinary reader as fascinating treasure. With his excellent narrative skill, Corbett portrays animal world to make the readers familiar with it. In order to retain the curiosity and strangeness of wild animals he avoids any kind of exaggeration and glorification. His accounts of encounter with wild animals are thrilling, exciting and adventurous. One becomes closely acquainted with the rich variety of wild life of India. He has revealed all the aspects of wild life in the jungles. His writing is thus an original source of obtaining knowledge of wild life for the readers.

Anderson’s terrain is strikingly different than that of Jim Corbett. It is the deep south of India, varied in its ecology and wild life. The denizens of the forest are often diverse, ranging from elephants to wild dogs, sloth bears to crocodiles, and also blue bulls. Anderson’s writing deals with variety of wild animals like an elephants, hyena, blue bulls, sloth bears and even snakes. Jim Corbett had not shown, any sympathy for the snakes, on the other hand Anderson always admired snakes.

He makes a serious attempt to convey interesting information of the behaviour of an elephant, a tiger, a panther, sloth bear, wild boar and gives long account of snakes in the jungle. In his last book, *Jungles Long Ago* his concern for the future of wild life takes him to sanctuaries.
Thus Anderson portrays variety of wild life in the South Indian jungles. He provides a lot of information about elephants, tigers, panthers, bears, wild dogs, hyenas, wild boar, sambar, deer, crocodiles, snakes. He has given many examples to focus on peculiarities of these animals. He was intimate with these animals in their natural habitat. Hence he is able to write in more detail on the wild life of south India.

Jim Corbett and Kenneth Anderson had explored jungles of India and learnt many aspects of animal behaviour during their hunting expeditions. Their accounts of encounters with wild animals are thrilling, exciting and adventurous. They have enchanted thousands of readers by writing jungle stories. Their lifelong experience of Indian jungles seems to be an outstanding achievement to write with an authority on the wild life of India.

The analysis of the total works of both the writers brings forth their difference of attitude while depicting the wild life in their jungle literature. Corbett has written six books and his three books, viz. Man-Eaters of Kumaon, The Man-eating Leopard of Rudraprayag and The Temple Tiger and more man-eaters of Kumaon deals with the chasing and hunting of the man-eating tigers and leopards. The theme of chasing and hunting man-eaters dominates the narrative in these three books. In each of his man-eater story he depicts the wild life, which he observed during the hunt. He records scenes, sights and sounds in the jungle, and therefore the wild life in it. In his Jungle Lore, Corbett deliberately deals with the wild life. His informative approach is very remarkable in this book. He has recorded many aspects of the wild life and provides valuable information of many species of wild animals and birds. While giving an account of an incident in the jungle occasionally he thinks from animal view of the jungle life. His works unfold the social system of the animals living in the groups or herds. His sensational jungle detective stories in Jungle Lore reveal his sense of
exploration and adventures. His remarkable contribution is that he has recorded effects of the natural phenomena like forest fire, hailstorm and their effects on the birds and animals in the jungle. In his other two books viz. My India and The Tree Tops also, Corbett depicts wild life in detail. He records calls of the wild animals and birds and behaviour of different wild animals. In his stories, “Mothi”, ‘The Law of The Jungle’ and ‘The Brothers’ in My India, Corbett depicts wild life of the Kumaon region. In Tree Tops Corbett records the wild life of Kenya. He observes the behaviour of African elephants and their social life. He describes the activities of baboons, rhino and a leopard who visited ‘The Tree Tops’ during the night.

Anderson’s jungle stories contain more varieties of wild animals than Jim Corbett’s jungle stories. He has purposely mentioned in the chapter ‘The Creatures of the jungle’ in The Call of the Man-Eater that he is determined to write about small and lesser known animals in the jungles. He has therefore written about bison, bears, elephants, hyaenas, wild dogs in detail. Similarly, the chapter ‘Snakes and Other Jungle Creatures’ deals with variety of such animals and snakes. This is very major difference between the wild life depicted by Anderson and Corbett.

Corbett and Anderson both have written stories of Man-eating tigers and leopards. Both of them shot into fame by writing stories of man-eaters. Corbett’s first book, The Man-Eaters of Kumaon remains his most famous. In fact Corbett reigns supreme among the hunter-story tellers of man-eaters in the early twentieth century. But the final impact of Corbett’s writing on the larger public was probably the opposite of what he intended.

He states that a man-eating tiger is a tiger that has been compelled, through stress of circumstances beyond its control, to adopt a diet alien to it. He says that human beings are not the natural prey of
tigers, and it is only driven by necessity that tiger becomes a man-eater. He attempts to remove some misunderstandings about the man-eaters. He makes logical argument to differentiate man-eating tiger from man-eating leopard. Corbett condemns those writers who emphasize the evil character of tiger by describing it as cruel and ‘bloodthirsty’. Corbett states the importance of the tiger in maintaining natural balance and appeals to save the tiger from extinction. He expresses his deep concern over the decreasing tiger population in the country.

Corbett describes tiger as ‘a large-hearted gentleman’ with boundless courage.’ He mentions that to save tigers from extinction there is need of public opinion to support him. He is the first writer to warn the people of India about the extinction of tigers from the country. Corbett has analyzed how leopards also become man-eaters. Thus Corbett expresses his attitude towards tigers and leopards. He tells his readers about the facts of man-eating tigers and leopards.

Like Jim Corbett, Kenneth Anderson is also keen to reveal his investigations about deformity of man-eater to the readers after each successful hunt. Anderson observes a very common pattern of events that leads ordinary tiger to become a man-eater.

In many of his man-eater stories, Anderson shows that the depredations of the tiger are closely related with the pattern of events usually associated with the careers of man-eaters. He has explained the pattern of events associated with the careers of man-eaters, in number of stories.

His typical life-story of the ‘Bagh’ brings forth the tragedy of entire tiger species living in the Indian jungles under the present day conditions. His other stories of shooting of the cattle-lifters and man-eaters have similar pattern. Anderson therefore suggests indirectly that ‘Bagh’ is the every man-eater that he had killed unwillingly.
Thus Anderson and Corbett both are keen to write on the ‘man-eating propensity’ of tigers and panthers at the end of each story. Many of the man-eaters Corbett hunted had been forced to kill humans through infirmity or age. Whereas Anderson explains the common pattern of events usually associated with the careers of man-eaters. It is mainly due to the deforestation and an encroachment on the jungles by man, and therefore Anderson blames human race severely than Corbett. After hunting the man-eater, Corbett’s sense of achievement is mingled with remorse. Anderson also expresses his regret and mentions his sympathy for the tiger or leopard that he shot. He lived in a period when the conflicts between man and tigers were more acute than in Corbett’s day. The sporting ethic of both the writers is same. Both of them treat the man-eating tiger as an individual character and that individual animal come to life in their stories.

An easy familiarity with individual tiger in the forests of Kumaon is Corbett’s hallmark. Anderson went to different localities to hunt the man-eaters and therefore his stories are not monotonous. Both the writers give thrilling accounts of their hunting expeditions and record the flora and fauna in that particular jungle. Corbett’s paternal attitude as savior is often evident in his stories of hunting man-eaters. A very striking resemblance in both writers is that they attempt to show themselves as a hunter and not a wanton killer.

Jim Corbett spent his life in the company of tribal in Kumaon region for pretty long time and he had keenly observed their life-style. His book *My India* presents the tribal life in Kumaon region. He describes their social customs, a typical village system in the region and even communication system. Corbett’s involvement in the tribal life and traditions become very important factor in assessing his jungle literature.
Anderson wandered in the forests of four states of India. The incredible diversity of his terrain and wild life makes his stories more interesting and therefore he could depict social life of many places in south India. But it is also true that he has not written deliberately on the tribal life in single book like Corbett’s *My India*. In each story of man-eater he gives detail account of the victims and thereby writes on the people of that area. Therefore Anderson’s work can be useful source material for the researchers of sociology to study the tribal communities in that area. He had a good knowledge of the tribal communities inhabiting the jungles of south India. Most of his encounters with the man-eaters occurred in the jungles of Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh and therefore he deals with the social life, of these areas. Man-beast conflict is more prominent in his stories than that of Jim Corbett’s. This is because of deforestation caused by increasing cultivation and cattle-rearing in south India.

Anderson’s writing is not only limited to depiction of the tribal life in the jungles but it also deals with general situation in the country. He has done proper assessment of the minds of the Indian people. Though he was an Anglo-Indian, he loved India very much and like Jim Corbett he has portrayed characters of his jungle friends, Byra and Ranga. They always accompanied him in the jungle expeditions. Anderson has also portrayed some Anglo-Indians in his stories with exception skill.

Thus Jim Corbett and Kenneth Anderson both have depicted the tribal life in India. Corbett has depicted the tribal of Kumaon region at the foothills of Himalaya and also the people of Mokameh Ghat where he worked for many years. The character-sketches of Budhu, Lalajee, Chamari are drawn from his life at Mokameh Ghat, whereas Anderson deals with the tribal life in South India. It consists of the Poojarees, Sholagas, Lambani tribesmen, the Chenchus, Irilas people on the
fringes of the jungles. Corbett and Anderson both have recorded the contemporary tribal life in their stories and they cover all possibilities of man-beast encounters. Their relationship with the tribal people shows their humanistic concern. They both had great affinity and possessive love for the tribal people in India. Their works record domestic and social conventions, customs and practices, beliefs, individual attitudes, economic conditions, social conduct, marriage system and superstitions. However Anderson has written stories on other things than jungles such as medical lore, occult lore. He has discussed many social problems such as population explosion, the Family Planning Units, poverty, tourists, religious centers, crimes etc. Therefore, Anderson’s vision of writing about people is broader than that of Corbett. His writing is not restricted to the tribal life only. But both of them have shown their excellent skill in character portrayals.

The lifelong experience of the jungles of both, Jim Corbett and Kenneth Anderson, culminated into their own specific creed of jungle life. One can trace gradual development of their philosophy of the jungle life, in their works. Corbett’s creed of jungle life is revealed in his book *Jungle Lore*. Jim Corbett states that the book of Nature has no beginning and no end. He believes that one cannot acquire the complete knowledge of jungle and life in jungle. He considers himself as a very fortunate person because in his time wild life was abundance. There was enough jungle and it was teeming with wild life. Corbett states that the time he spent in the jungle was the happiest time in his life. For him jungle life is the source of happiness. He observes that all wild life is happy in its natural surroundings. All the jungle creatures are unaware of future bliss or sorrow. He asserts with great confidence that it is possible to develop a distinct ‘sense’ by living in the jungles in close association with the wild life. He calls it ‘jungle sensitiveness’. This sense enables a person to anticipate danger in the jungle. It is the
development of the subconscious warning of a danger. Kenneth Anderson calls it as ‘The Sixth Sense’. Corbett has narrated two instances of subconscious warning in the book, *Jungle Lore*. He refers it as his ‘Guardian Angel’. Corbett’s creed of jungle life is well expressed in his stories of man-eaters also.

Anderson’s book *Jungles Long Ago* does not contain the story of hunting man-eaters or any shikar story, but his reminiscences of adventures in Indian jungles. He mentions that memories of his jungle life are very precious to him. These reminiscences are jewels in a long chain of memories. He expresses his joy and satisfaction for those wonderful moments spent in the jungle. He refers every member of the jungle life from the fireflies to the chorus of a pack of jackal that contributes to the beauty and music of the jungle.

Anderson confesses that the jungle is constant source of joy and knowledge for him. Anderson criticizes civilization that imposes rules, the false values and ideas upon its people. He makes an attempt to inspire the readers to go to the jungle. Thus Corbett and Anderson both have expressed their creed of jungle life in their works.

The theme of preservation, conservation and retention of forestry occurs repeatedly in the works of Corbett and Anderson. Corbett’s urge of conservation of the wild life and particularly tigers is so intense that he has criticized his own action of killing a tiger in his works.

Corbett laments on deforestation and environmental imbalance, caused by the human race. He has expressed his opinion on human interference in the eco-system. He disapproves and condemns cutting of trees for their commercial value.

Anderson has expressed his grave concern for the wild life and environmental problems of India. His strong conservative approach is evident in his book *Jungles Long Ago*. Anderson presents effects of urbanization and human development on the wild life and forests. In
his book *The Tiger Roars*, Anderson expresses his grave concern over the poaching and corruption in the Forest Department. He expresses his fear that extinction of animal species in south India will certainly follow unless the governments of the various states and the people also become realistic and take action immediately.

Thus in the works of both, Corbett and Anderson the theme of conservation and retention of forestry is recurrent. The present study reveals that Corbett’s book *Jungle Lore* and Anderson’s book *Jungles Long Ago* and *The Tiger Roars* have strong conservationist bent.

Both of them have earnestly appealed their readers to become active for the cause of protection of the wild life in the country. Both of them were visionary ecologists, who anticipated the future environmental crisis in the country.

They both loved India, India’s wild life and people. Despite their Anglo-Indian origin they had great affinity for the country in which they lived for many years. Both of them belonged to the ruling class but they became friendly with the tribals, labourers and depressed classes. They always thought about the welfare of poor people in India. Both of them acquired knowledge of the native languages and very easily mingled with the native people.

Like Jim Corbett, Anderson always helped the villagers, herdsmen, whenever called upon by them to rid the affected locality of the prowling man-eater. He showed a great courage when he shot panthers and tigers who terrorized the villagers.

Foreigners have tremendous attraction to and fascination for India’s dense forests, its landscapes, variety of wild life as well as different dialects, traditions, customs and lore of Indian tribes. Jim Corbett and Kenneth Anderson wrote with close observation, their accounts of wild and tribal life in the jungles and its environment with their deep love for India and Indian jungles.
Their jungle literature is a spontaneous and original work. Corbett is revered in northern India as a legendary holy figure who fought the devil in his guise as a man-eating tiger. Despite his reputation as a hunter, Anderson was a pioneer of wild life conservation in southern India, and spent his later years “shooting” with a camera.

Corbett and Anderson both have written real-life adventure stories. Their works are collections of realistic, true-to-life jungle adventures. Therefore both the writers are popular in India and abroad. Their stories are thrilling, moving and fascinating.

Corbett belongs to early period of twentieth century whereas Anderson hunted in mid of the century and in the Post-Independence era. This makes a lot of difference in the situations in the Indian jungles. Corbett is senior to Anderson and in his time jungles were teeming with the wild life. He has confessed it in his book *Jungle Lore*. But the situation was quite different in the period of Kenneth Anderson. The rapid deforestation and growing cultivation throughout the country affected the population and density of the wild animals in the jungles. Therefore in Anderson’s hunting career he came across more incidents of man-beast conflict. This is reflected in his works. Anderson has discussed a typical pattern of events in the life of man-eater. It reveals that in his time tigers and leopards faced the problem of survival due to shortage of prey animals.

The difference in their respective terrains also brings variation in their writings. Corbett depicts wild life in the jungles of Kumaon in the Siwalik foothills of the Himalayas, whereas Anderson depicts nature and wild life in the variety of jungles in South India. All the stories of both the writers are based on actual episodes or experiences. All of them are set in India except Corbett’s book, *Tree-Tops*. Corbett has explored the African jungle in his book *Tree-Tops*. 
A very striking similarity in the works of Anderson and Corbett is the similarity in the titles of their stories. Both of them have given titles that begin with the word ‘man-eater’. Both of them have written their exciting ‘shikar stories’ in first person. These exciting stories are all first person accounts. Both of them have contributed immensely to the “genre of shikar Literature” in India. But their entire works cannot be included in the category of shikar literature. Because Corbett’s three books viz. *Jungle Lore, My India* and *Tree-Tops* do not have ‘the man-eater’ theme. Anderson’s *Jungles Long Ago* does not contain any shikar story or ‘chasing and hunting’ man-eater narrative. Besides focusing on Indian wild life, Anderson also explores the subject of the occult and writes about his live experiences with unusual phenomena, the supernatural. Like Jim Corbett, Anderson depicts tribal life, theme of survival and also expounds on his love for India and Indian people. Corbett has written a few ‘Jungle detective stories’ in his book *Jungle Lore* but Anderson has not written any such jungle detective stories. Corbett’s *The Man-eating Leopard of Rudraprayag* is a full-length story of one hunt. *The Man-eating Leopard of Rudraprayag* is a gripping narrative of a notorious leopard which spread terror in the entire region. Anderson has not written a full-length story of one hunt, but his books contain many stories of man-eaters. Corbett passes comments on human life, human behaviour with his close observation. The analysis of the works of both the writers shows that Corbett is more philosophic in his attitude than Anderson. Corbett’s sense of humor is reflected in his works because even when he narrates a serious incident, he passes humorous comments in his stories. Anderson passes sarcastic remarks occasionally, in his narrative. Both of them write about the mysterious sense that enables a person to anticipate danger in the jungle. Anderson calls it ‘The Sixth Sense’ whereas Corbett calls it ‘jungle sensitiveness’ in his stories. Corbett has
explained his concept of this mysterious sense in detail in his book *Jungle Lore*. This study reveals that Anderson’s conservationist’s approach is greater than that of Corbett. In his last book *Jungles Long Ago* he ventures from his hunting grounds into a sanctuary. This is because of the severe destruction of jungles and wild life in his time. Therefore Anderson’s ‘sense of loss’ is more intense than that of Corbett, and it is repeatedly expressed in his works.

Anderson was influenced by authors like Dunbar-Brander F. W. Champion, Glasfurd, Best and even Jim Corbett. He appreciates them for writing on jungles and wild life. In *The Black Panther of Sivanipalli* he pays tribute to these great writers, who wrote a half-a-century ago on the wild life of Indian peninsula. He states that the wild life of India becomes a thing of the past and therefore the real intrinsic value of their momentous works become more important. Thus Jim Corbett was one of the few writers who inspired Anderson to write stories of jungle life. Anderson admires Jim Corbett in this book. The difference in the attitude of writers of old generation and new generation of jungle literature is discussed by Anderson in his book *The Black Panther of Sivanipalli*.

The analysis of the total works of both the writers shows that Anderson has used freely and on large extent native (colloquial) words like, ‘ghooming, nullah, daffedar, dorai, chokara, pooja, salaamed, koithar, sahib, bourkha, jungle kubbar, mantra, tamasha, police chowki, mantramkara, beedies, dosais’, in his stories. He is keen to explain the meaning of these words in English. He shows more interest in choosing local words while giving account of his hunting expeditions. He has absorbed more indigenous words in his narratives than Jim Corbett.

One more prominent aspect of Anderson’s writing is that the sounds and sights in the jungle are well described by him. His
descriptions of animal behaviour are excellent and the drama of woodland life becomes realistic. He has recorded calls of various animals in his stories. He has even recorded the variations in the calls of the tiger. His recording of call of the tiger makes his stories more interesting. He records the typical call of the tiger in his book, The Black Panther of Sivanipalli as, 'Ugha-ugh! Aungh-ha! A-oongh! O-o-o-o-o-o-n!' He is even sensible about the variation in the sound.

Corbett is more popular and well-known for his works but Anderson remained relatively obscure until last few years. Mahesh Rangarajan, in the chapter ‘Five Nature Writers’ in the book, An Illustrated History of Indian Literature in English states that “It is unfortunate that his (Anderson’s) work gets small recognition: This is one of the disadvantages of writing in Corbett’s powerful narrative shadow.” Whereas, Sujit Mukherjee, in his book Forester and Further: the Tradition of Anglo-Indian Fiction, writes that Corbett was far more successful simply because he was a much better writer than Anderson.

Jayaraman Kakarla says that Jim Corbett’s work got publicity because he was close to the center of imperial power and was well-known among the British ruling class. It is true to some extent. Corbett was very popular among the British officers and he arranged hunting expeditions for them. Introduction to his book Man-Eaters of Kumaon is written by M. G. Hallett and foreword by Lord Linlithgow. Most of the Deputy Commissioners of Kumaon region were his close friends and he acted as a ‘Shikari’ of Royal guests in his early career. In February 1952, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip visited Kenya and requested Corbett to act as their guide. Corbett’s services were often solicited by the government of the United Provinces, and thus his hunting of man-eaters of Kumaon became a public event sometimes, and his killings have been well-documented.

The detail analysis of the works of both writers in the present study shows that Anderson’s works do not lack merits of Corbett’s
writing but it is only the fact that Anderson belongs to the later age. In his time the Indian jungle scenario changed drastically as compared to Corbett’s period. The effects of cultivation, deforestation and urbanization became more evident and the man-beast conflict became everyday occurrence. Therefore ‘man-eater’ stories appeared less attractive for the readers. Also one more reason is that his hunting ground was very vast, it was spread in almost four states of south India, and he shot man-eaters at far distant places from Bangalore to Malabar and from Hyderabad to Salem District. It is mainly because of these two reasons that Anderson remained relatively obscure until last few years. Anderson lived in Post-Independence period. He represents modern era and in his time forest are visited by hunters and poachers from cities that shoot wild animals by sitting in the car, using flash lights. He has criticized them, whereas, in Corbett’s time there were poor peasants of the hilly region living under the threat of man-eater, that was wounded by the sportsman of elite class.

Corbett and Anderson both have accurately recorded their detail observations about life in the Indian jungles in general and the behaviour of tigers in particular. A very striking similarity between Corbett and Anderson is that both of them were not students of life sciences but they have recorded their observations on wild life like learned ecologists. Most of their independent findings have been subsequently born out by scientists. Now tigers are vanishing from the Indian jungles, as such these stories of man-eaters will become important historical documents for the generations to come. Their books on tigers and wild life are not conventional Shikar books from India but they are as much natural history and anthropology.

The landmark wild life Protection Act was passed by the Government of India in 1972. Now there is total prohibition on hunting of wild animals and tigers. Many wild life species are on the verge of extinction. Therefore, the jungle stories of Corbett and Anderson have
permanent place in the literature. No doubt, they will enjoy their distinct position in future also, as hunting is prohibited. At present, more jungles are shrinking due to socio-economic pressure the more aspiration for preservation of ecological balance in the Nature. This has inspired a few writers in the recent times to write with an environmental perspective. Jim Corbett is the leading pioneer of this type of literature and Kenneth Anderson his successor. Both of them recommends their readers to take more interest in the environment and interact with the Nature. Their works are the effective medium of creating awareness and interest among the readers regarding incredible diversity of wild life in the Indian jungles.