

Racism in Indian English Literature: An Overview

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Abstract: Racism is a global issue, it is a belief that characteristics and abilities can be attributed to people simply on the basis of social groups, which are superior to others. Racism has a strong connection with discrimination. Racism and discrimination have been used as powerful sword encouraging hatred or fear of others in times of conflict and war. Racism has also been used to justify exploitation, humiliation and ill treatment, even using "Pseudo Science".

Keywords: Racism, Racial Groups, Discrimination, Exploitation, Inferior, Superior, Humiliation Ill treatment, Exploitation.

Introduction: In India, Racism is practiced in some quarters and by some Indians. This is absolutely in the manner in which we are treated when we seek extension for our visas, in the problems we face in getting accommodation in the country and in the general treatment of viewing us with suspicion. We are facing with a situation where we cannot even communicate with our neighbors in case of an emergency. How do we talk with each other with so many social stigmas attached to us? How do we even to counter the prejudices? Although Charles Dickens considered to be a best known writer of coming of age novels about children and on down-trodden poor people. He expresses his thoughts both in his journalism and dram which can be interpreted as Racist. He strongly defended the privileges of colonial Europeans and was dismissive of what he believed were primitive cultures. Some writers have noted the paradox between Dickens support for various liberal causes and his racism, imperialist mentally and national chauvinism.

Objective of the Study:

1. To analyses the different level of Racism in Indian society through different novels.
2. To find out the relationship among language region and cultures through the writings.
3. Studying the phenomena of Racism and discrimination on the grounds of racial as ethnic source, age, gender, incapability, sexual orientation or other forms of diversity in the novels.

Racial discrimination in Indian Society: It has not been visualized by our government and academic experts but it is noticed and felt on a daily basis by people from the north. East in main land bitter feeling and baleful comments forced them to protests against racism and fight for equal opportunity. The thoughts of this protest need to be pondered into by seeking intervention from the government and also need scholarly attention. This also calls for the South-North people to study the culture of each region and try to understand them by creating necessary changes in their relationship between the Southern and

Northern states. Most of the people migrated from all the Eastern-Northern states are facing the racial discrimination by facial distortion or by physical attacks, rape, molestation and other atrocities. The expression of the main problem need not be one sided at all time. It is a time to examine and review the mainland ideologies literature through sensibly and sensitivities. We also discuss mainland art, culture through aesthetic values of minorities and stop main land writings about northeast region through their own subjectivity and experiences.

Indian novelist 'Anita Desai in her work 'Bye-Bye Black Bird' brought out beautifully the deep sentiments to one's motherland. I am aware of the number of Indians in rich Middle-Eastern countries and also of Indians being a part of the population of South Africa and Malaysia, but go to other African countries and you would find Indians these too, trying to make a living. But the saddest truth is that in India, everyone who is not a white foreigner is treated differently in an inferior way especially the blacks, who, in most cases are victims of extreme racism. But how does this develop? Unnecessary negative stereotypes against people are a trigger. In her book 'Bye-Bye Black Bird' the main character 'Adif' evaluates both the advantages and disadvantages of being in a foreign soil. Anita Desai revealed the untold silent miseries of all married women who go through the emotional insecurity and obscurity and also their sensitivity and sensibility and even their fragile state of mind. 'Bye-Bye Black and centered on the life of all immigrants of Asia especially Indians who have settled down in England. Indians encountered a long misfortune and helpless under the hand of Britishers,

although, we notice superior attitude towards the Indians for being our rulers. Anita Desai clearly pin points the racial problems which Indians face in England. Two States, story of south, north cultural divide in India. The pluralistic, diverse customs and traditions in a heterogeneous culture like India goes rise for cultural diversity.

Two States brings out the cultural diversity of two states one each from north and another from South India cross community marriages are not such any of the traditional set of the Indian society. North India Punjabi Krish's mother always insisted Krish to marry girl from the same community. One can easily understand the color discrimination and prejudice being made by the mother of Krish. Parents of North Indian families do not want their children to marry south Indian girls and boys.

Some of students come from various parts of the country with a dream. But their dreams cut short by the unsavory treatment by the people of other regions. They straight away earn the epithet 'Chinky' which is social in nature. This kind of racial slur affect the phase of lives of northeast students. Due to these disturbing incidents college dropouts are more. As similar to the students of Northeast, the Kashmiri students also undergo the racial prejudice outside the valley. They leave away from the violence wrecked valley for searching jobs and education to various parts of India. But they are subjected to increased harassment and racial discrimination.

We have inequality based on religion, caste, color and sexual orientation and complexion of one's skin color has been described as skin

complexion discrimination. Colorism becomes a part of economic, social and societal organizations and to be handled society wide.

Cultural and Social Divide between Two Regions: The story of 'Two States ' by Chetan Bhagat is one the exists subject of a cultural divide between two communities. How two people from different states fall in love with each other and cannot get married because their parents do not accept this proposal. The entire plot of marriage between individual from two different states have been very interestingly depicted by Chetan Bhagat. Indian people have much fear in accepting the boy or girl of other community as in Indian marriage is not between a boy and girl but the entire two families. The fear among the families is that, a girl will not adjust in a new culture. Cross culture marriages are still unacceptable in our society, even though we are living in a country of diverse culture. The couple in the story, they try their best to convince their parents yet due to cultural and social difference the marriage is called off. The book 'Two States' is immaculate chance to abide into age old 'South India Versus North India Divide'. It greatly attracts the attention regarding social contrasts in India.

Prejudices and Differentiations: Anita Desai's "Fasting, Feasting" depicts delicately yet without wistfulness in Indian family that regardless of the impact of western cultural is huddled by Eastern conventions. The story separated into two sections. There is a main character 'Uma', who is elder of his three siblings. The pampered daughter becomes the one how is starving for her own life, intolerant and she capitulates marriage and school, ending up in her forty years looking for

her good natured parents. The tale relates about family in Patna including their kids, Uma, Arun and Aruna and their guardians. Anita Desai explores the disappointing capture of the female leads in convention and customs where obscurantism and modernization are sexual orientation and refer overwhelming belief systems. Madhu S. Madhukar's 'Black Tea' explores the India's prejudice against darker skin complexion. Apparently flawless in outside the Indian family withstands burdens that rise above all types of rationale and seasoning. It captures contention among mom and her daughter, who are born separated by their acknowledgement, or absence of it, as to their skin complexion.

Superiority of Class and Caste- Rajiv Malhotra's and Aravindan Neelakan's "Breaking Indian Western Interventions in Dravidian and Dalit Facilities" explores through different contextual investigations how different people and associations are always attempting to break Indian race, caste and religion. These people and associations incorporate researchers, history specialists, ministers, scholars and government officials. There are different reasons why the western concerns came to India, only making money was not only the reason. When the Germans came, they suspected that the antiquated superiority of the German race could be followed in the Aryan movement. The main rationale they could concoct was that the Aryans originated from Sumeria and Europe and they wear the ones who interwoven with the aboriginals and after come to be known as Indians. Vikram Chandra's 'Mirrored Mind' is a brilliant work, which depict a story of young man who is discovering his way from India

towards the west and back and from literary works to programming and back. Vikram Chandra refers a much more perplexing perspective of conflicting societies. Chandra's "Greek Subline" The beauty of code, the code of beauty" play with two or three western social touch stones. This rises above western setting of reference to make amazing associations in the middle of craftsmanship and innovation among less common place social and worldly conventions of the Indian subcontinent. His commitment is to acquire another gap that empowers him to see the main issues from a completely alternate point of view. An extraordinary novels "If today be sweet" from Thirty Umrigar, investigates the trails, a difficult situation faced by a women due to her husband's death. She is born between two homes, a widow's decision, build another life in America or come back to Mumbai. She presents the difficulties going up against Tehemina, Sethna, a moderately aged widow confused with the idea staying back in Mumbai or getting settled in US with her son Sorab. Now the things have not been same since the time that she came to Cleveland to live with her son Sorab. Her life she had been absolutely reliant on her protective spouse who settled every one of the choices of her. This misfortune abandons her unequipped to lead life all alone.

Discrimination within Different Indian States: In Vedic tradition, Indian believe that all are 'Vasu Devaih Kutumbakam' and is 'Vaasyo Midam Sarvam' meaning all on earth are one family and God is in everyone and everywhere respectively. India need not fret about racism but rather ought to be alertness with regards to the west likewise Indians need not feel respectful about their own "Supremacist"

behavior. Entire nation cracks joke about Bengalis, Biharis, Muslims, U.P. Bhaiyas and nobody is spared. Indian parents do not spare even their kids have dark complexion. These joke commonly on antiquity, complexion and social attributes of various groups.

Racism in India Open Secret: India is a multilingual nation and the way of life is checked by a high level of social pluralism and syncretism. It is figured out how to save built up conventions while following new traditions, thoughts and customs from trespassers and spreading its societal impact to different parts of Asia, fundamentally East Asia and South Asia. Indian's components and atmosphere added to the advancement of these diversities. Every area and state has its own particular unmistakable style in its own type of culture. India is no more nonnative to racial discriminations. There is a great need to see ourselves through the tens of others. A concept of globalization connects billions of people in the world, but in Indian Social discrimination in all forms keep an assaulting our social orders. The color and caste biasness must be seen as symptomatic of the deepness of societal divide in the march of modernizing India. This paper tries to capture to me insight on Racism and its stereotyping in Indian society.

Conclusion: This work brings about an awareness of racism in many ways is manifested in society at large and its pernicious consequences on society. Racism is indeed a major problem in India and is one of the most revolting things within the vicinity of humanity. Racism is one of the forms of discrimination the produces the thoughts of belief that people are superior to others. Indian

people still consciously and unconsciously racist, make race related comments and stereotype based on notionally, religion and skin color. Racism is a one of the most crucial confronted problem, which acquired to be confronted. Knowing racism is to know our history and confront its leagues that still scar the current. Racism is practiced in our colleges, work places and places where social lives are occurring and many people are not aware of that.

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