

Casteism and quest for identity in “The Girl with the Golden Parasol “ and the Movie “Mohan Das”

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Abstract:-

Notwithstanding advancement, movement and globalization the Indian inferior couldn't accomplish the stature they ought to have. For the creation of any country self – development of each individual issues a great deal and here we Indians linger behind. Had India been liberated from debasement , grounds defilement , fraud , casteism and so on we expected ,the nation India would have accomplished something else. Indian minorities have the immense potential yet they are peered downward on and suspended from rudimentary just as advanced education and furthermore from the middle class occupations in this postcolonial world. On the off chance that we truly need India to be a created country, at that point we need to think in this possibility. Through the ages this field of study has grown yet something more is to be done soon with the goal that incredible India could make up for lost time the world wide flight .

*The exploration of this article will investigate the display of minorities and inspire them to know their privileges and obligations .It will likewise inspect the issues and prospects of artistic and their answers in India .It will likewise follow the set of experiences, standards , practices of racial and instructive foundation at this crossroads .We additionally realize that in this way this minority issues and their interests may take the worldwide flight and gradually may get their answers .The goal of this paper is to backtrack and feature the issues which deprecate the individuals of the lower layers of society in making India a created free nation . **It also stresses upon lifting India from these petty issues.***

I have constructed a new domain and discourse in Indian cinema and literature through this article by designing my article under four headings i.e. “Identity Theft, Organizational Corruption and Deprivation”, “Casteism , and Corruption”, “Conclusion” and “References” .

Key words:- casteism ,identity theft, translation, deprivation , organizational corruption , etc.

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I. INTRODUCTION:-

India has a long history of the novels and cinemas based on identity theft corruption , exploitation ,campus corruption ,subalternity , castism ,illiteracy etc. Writers like Premchand ,Adiga ,Tagore , Arundhati Roy R.K Narayan , Mulk Raj Anand ,Raja Rao and some dalit writers like Namdeo Dhasal Meena Kandasamy, Bama ,Baby Kamble ,Bhawan Das etc and some directors(and composers) related to above mentioned issues i.e P.A Ranjith, Nagraj Manjule, Neeraj Ghywan ,Satyajit Roy etc have constructed a new domain and discourse in Indian cinema and literature. But despite their efforts and people's negligence India has lagged behind .Some of the movies related to identity theft are “Across the Bridge”, “Baazigar”, “Paper Man (1971)”, “The Passenger(1975)”, “The Running Man(1963)” etc.

Bollywood is the biggest entertainment world of the world. From commencement in 1913 till date Bollywood has a rich history of creating films on different issues.. Bollywood films likewise raise issues identified with station in its items time to time. Be that as it may, not many chiefs particularly from South India have demonstrated fortitude to speaks to insider see on low standing and their horrendous educational encounters in their motion pictures. They are recounting their own accounts with their own heroes who are battling against the framework dependent on segregation, abominations and hardship. These voices from underneath are not concealing their genuine position personality rather declaring their privileges and readily making their own specialty in defined Indian culture. These new chiefs just as their male and female heroes don't trust in sitting tight for any prophet or harbinger from supposed upper positions to free them from their thousand years of agonies and segregation. Here we might want to contend that 20th century Bollywood films depicted station issue in hopeful shape and rely upon adjustment in heart and mentality to delete position disdain

and barbaric practices like unapproachability. By and by, knowledgeable, lawfully solid and cognizant however customarily lower position networks are battling to improve their economic wellbeing and kill rank based hardship and barbarities. This flood of film will make Bollywood entertainment world more comprehensive, majority rule and fitting.

Identity Theft , Organizational Corruption and Deprivation :-

The annals of deprived and downtrodden are never-ending unless and until every individual makes a notice of it .We find such issues in the novel "Talk Talk (2006)" by T.C Boyle , an American writer. Here Dana Halter ,a deaf from her physique and a teacher by profession ,leads her life somehow in California .Bridger Martin ,a boy friend of Dana Halter, goes to a great length to accommodate her disability by taking a course in sign language . Their life goes on but here comes Peck Wilson who steals the identity of Dana Halter and lives with Natalia happily but Dana Halter is put into the jail for the misdeeds done by Peck Wilson because of the identity theft .

Likewise "Talk Talk" we find the same identity theft in the movie "Mohan Das (2009)" , directed by Mazhar Kamran and written by Uday Prakash .

aving and carries his study as well .He completes his study and by the grace of God gets a white collar job in "Oriental Coal Mine". But this paper peruses Uday Prakash's "Mohan Das" as a multi-layered story of obstruction. From the topical perspective, it is an account of negligibility, including a youthful dalit opposing the mistreatment of the authoritative society. It is additionally an account of various personalities – or of a complete loss of character. There is consistent meta-printed play: "Mohan Das " helps us to remember the recorded Mahatma Gandhi not just through his name (the Mahatma's given name is 'Mohandas Karamchand'), yet in addition concerning his thoughts and activities (enduring as he continued looking for truth, never depending on savagery. As "Mohan Das" was first distributed in the abstract magazine " Hams" in the Premchand commemoration issue, and Uday Prakash frequently alludes to Hindi creators of the past in his works, it is conceivable to examine the content as requiring an elective group in Hindi writing, one that opposes the standard. "Mohan Das" can be viewed to act as an illustration of postmodern Hindi writing in which the attention isn't on the metropolitan working class, yet on the rustic and inferior India.

In the film "Mohan Das" Nakul Vaid (Mohan Das) somehow leads a riff raff life by doing the job of basket but t his success story is severely disrupted when Vishwanath ,a politically sound plutocrat ,takes away Mohan Das' job .On the other hand Mohan Das is impatiently waiting his joining letter to reach him by the post . Over the period of time he comes to know the reality . He is depressed and has left all his hopes of becoming the member of the "Oriental Coal Mines".

But Meghna Sen Gupta, a journalist from Delhi ,comes to Porbanra in the district Anuppur of M.P and as a ray of hope and looks into the matter . The credit of Harshvardhana ,a lawyer from the district can't be denied who also plays a key role in putting fake Vishwanath into the jail . And in this way the real identity of Mohan Das is restored and the justice prevails.

II. CASTEISM AND CORRUPTION :-

"The Girl with the Golden Parasol", a novel , composed by Uday Prakash and made an interpretation of from Hindi to English by Jason Grunebaum , recounts the tale of Rahul, a college student . Rahul has got back to college with the objective of getting a graduate degree in human studies. Subsequent to meeting and going gaga for individual understudy Anjali, the young lady with the brilliant parasol, Rahul coaxes his way into the Hindi office, where Anjali is likewise an understudy. Before long their love for one another is uncovered and the two begin to look all starry eyed at

Nonetheless, "The Girl with the Golden Parasol" is significantly more than simply a romantic tale. At the point when Rahul began to look all starry eyed at Anjali, he went gaga for a Brahmin, and when he entered the Hindi division, he got one of only a handful few non-Brahmin understudies in the whole office. Being of a lower position than the Brahmins, Rahul's encounters comment upon the 3,000-year-old Hindu station framework that actually holds impact over India. The identity of Rahul's educators are Brahmin, the appointed writings are from Brahmin writers, and Brahmins have a hold over the field and the college. Outside the college, police officers, writers, and even the mailmen are degenerate. For cash they choose not to see survivors of misuse and burglary, report bogus realities and tell the "goondas" which understudies of lower stations are ideal to take from. Be that as it may, Brahmins are not by any means the only ones to hold biases against another station. Rahul himself holds biases against the Brahmins, guaranteeing he realizes what "a genuine Brahminist" is and being completely amazed when they assist him with winning a school political decision.

Notwithstanding commenting on position, "The Girl with the Golden Parasol" additionally remarks on the impacts of globalization on India. All through the book Rahul makes reference to the proceeded with

globalization of his general surroundings. Pepsi, Coke, pizza, burgers, magnificence expos, the lottery, alcohol, which lead to wrongdoing, assault, prostitution, tax evasion and then some other bad activities . Globalization is appeared to achieve as much debasement as the station framework should hold .

In “The Girl with the Golden Parasol” the issues of castism, corruption and debasement are entwined with a romantic tale, making a novel that offers understanding into an intricate culture. Jason Grunebaum's consistent interpretation offers “ The Girl with the Golden Parasol” to English pursuers unexpectedly.

The Girl with the Golden Parasol is essential for the Margellos World Republic of Letters arrangement which distinguishes works of social and imaginative hugeness recently disregarded by interpreters and distributors, accepted works of writing and theory requiring new interpretations, just as significant contemporary writers whose work has not yet been converted into English. The arrangement is intended to bring to the English-talking world driving artists , writers, scholars, and dramatists from Europe, Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, to invigorate global talk and inventive trade regarding above mentioned issues

III. CONCLUSION:-

Having read the translated version of “The Girl with the Golden Parasol” having watched the movie “Mohan Das” I came to the conclusion that India has gone the miles away since the independence, yet casteism ,corruption , racism, identity theft , deprivation , plutocracy , nepotism etc are still rampant here. So long India be under the grip of above mentioned issues she cannot stand in the queue of developed nations in 21st century .Here every Indian has to take this responsibility to root out above mentioned traditional prejudices and biases to make India great . I would like to conclude my research article with a quote of Swami Vivekanand “Every nation has a message to deliver , a mission to fulfill , a density to reach .The mission of India has been to guide humanity”.

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