

Perspectives on Human Rights development In Indian

Fiction by khushwant Singh

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ABSTRACT

Human rights are the rights that everyone falls under the equality of this very asset. This term has been used since World War II, gained importance in contemporary debates and became a common phenomenon. The birth right inherited in all the persons irrespective of their class, doctrine, religion, gender and nationality. The short stories of Indian writing in English are keenly aware of the fundamental incongruities which life and world are confronting in day to day life. Human Rights are necessary for all round development of the traits of the individual in the world and therefore, should be protected and to made available to all individuals. Literature has substantially contributed to the safeguard of human rights. Today the concept of human right includes civil, political rights or public liberties, economic, social and cultural needs particularly with regard to development and self-determination. Literature can encourage us to modify our world and give us the soothe, optimism, passion and power that we require in order to fight to create a better prospect for us. The literary creation such as novels, short-stories etc. are the epitomize of the society. The novelist of Indian writing in English is keenly conscious of the fundamental incongruities which life and world are confronting in day to day life. Khuswant Singh and Salman Rushdie draw attention towards sexual abuse of children. Ruskin bond is deeply concerned with human psyche, positive values of friendliness, affection and compassion, he believes in humanity and that human beings are the same everywhere. The heroes of R.K. Narayan present the ironies of life and the heroines expose the deprivation of common house-wives who are denied equal rights in their day to day life. Mulk Raj Anand is a great humanist and his prime concern is human predicament. David Selby defined human rights as those rights which pertain to all persons and are possessed by every individual because they are human. Anita Desai shows the rejection of social justice to women. Thus literature carries the human experiences which reaches the daring of the readers and make them experience the discomfort of those who have been treated unfairly by refutation of basic human rights.

Key words: *Humanism, Human rights, literature, incongruity*

I. INTRODUCTION

Human Rights concept is as old as Art. Individual about life, Art takes its nourishment from life and, as such, it is not only an artistic demonstration enlightening a profound visual construct but also a owner of social and human consequence. At one level, this artistic concern can be found through human rights. And maybe the art that deals and depicts life in its spectrum manifestations is literature. . In this process, literature is not only engraved with human right concepts, but they also have different possibilities, but both of these inter-disciplines form a path to interdisciplinary study of interdisciplinary subjects. It appears that specific subjects tell each other at the level of theory, praxis and pedagogy. Therefore, as literary and human rights complement each other, literary works can be seen as powerful and enriching resources to study and study in relation to human rights concepts. This letter understands Indian fiction through a humanistic approach in English, which includes a significant dissection of selected literary texts that highlight some human rights rights embedded in those people and make them problematic. The study is proposed to be developed in the form of a sociological and pessimistic reading of the literary texts chosen for this purpose. In the problem of human rights issues, the study will focus on some literary representation of women especially in Indian fiction in English.

The term 'human rights' was used after the second world war, especially in 1945 with the establishment of the United Nations. It changed natural rights because it became the subject of much controversy and the subsequent phrases did not understand human rights, universally to include women's rights. "It is understood between political philosophy and scholars that the history of contemporary rights and freedoms are of ancient origin.

Today the world has accepted the notion that all humans are entitled and It is a common occurrence that humans are empowered for a respectable existence. Everywhere, ask for the realization of different values for your personal and to be sure Collective welfare However, in many countries of the world these demands or rights are denied through exploitation, harassment, harassment, etc. 'After World War II, human rights have paid international attention, where millions of People lost their lives due to the devastation of life due to the Second World The war, the United Nations member (United Nations) pledged to take measures for it. The fulfillment and compliance of universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedom for everyone.

Beautiful creation of God Women makes livelihood beautiful is frequently at the receiving end of the distress. In our country women constituted nearly 50% of our populace, and their rights are denied from the grave. Birth of girl child is not welcomed in many parts of the world. That is why the survival of the women is terrorised . Ad the more surprising that women are not even sentient that they have any rights in mannish world. They are treated as slaves in their adulthood and most don't even enjoy the childhood.

II.ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND LITERATURE

Literature has contributed greatly in the preservation of human rights. Target of literature related to human rights is to add literary inspiration with motivation for action, what is a basic and integral part of the struggle for the protection of human rights with human rights The dealer literature promotes the values of human rights, either directly or indirectly. In Indian writing, literary works in English are a mirror of society. The novelists of

Indian writing in English are extremely aware of fundamental inconsistencies, which are facing everyday life and the world. They accept the reality, as they have been given earlier. They look at the society and its development with an irreconcilable detachment and accept the reality.

The Indian writers like Khushwant Singh deals with various human problems. His first novel, "Train to Pakistan" (1956), is one of the finest novels of Indo-English narrative. It presents actual pictures of communal violence during partition of India. In the novel 'The Company of Women' (1999), they highlighted the sexual abuse of children. Mauli in the novel says that his close relative had sexually abused and said; "This was my own uncle, my mother's younger brother, I had a big year of twenty years." Another character, Shushantika also believes that he was a minor and taking advantage of the poor, innocent " "I was sixteen. No romantic about deflowering my own uncle, my father's younger brother. This is normal, you know a close relative whom you believe it is on first kiss and cuddling He felt very harmless, like the thing, he thought he had worked and started playing with my breasts and started cramping my crochet. The attitude here defined indicates that Khushwant Singh is more than an author of violent narratives, that he is concerned, in fact, with important moral issues. The main theme of his fiction involved consideration of the nature of man and the enigma of human destiny through a juxtaposition of violence with a concept of moral order.

Mulk Raj Anand have reacted sharply against social injustice, lack and discrimination in society. Some others, such as R.K. Narayan's 'The Dark Room' (1938) reflects the common Indian attitude towards the life of the family and exposes the absence and discomfort of the wives of the common house, who are deprived of equal rights in their day to day life. The right to equality contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of India is almost meaningless to them. The heroine, Savitri, describes all the victims of our society who are exploiting their lives in all ways. Graham Greene says, "The English Teacher" (1945) divides the mistake in the current education system, which is "nothing but idiots, cultural statues, but skilled clerks for all their businesses and administrative offices. Therefore, Narayan is more than a piece of literature, a social document.

Mulk Raj Anand is very aware about the society and he selects a central character through which he denies various disparities, discrimination and other disputes in the society where basic human rights are denied to anyone. happiness, therefore, is great humanist and his prime anxiety is human affliction The main thematic concern of the novels of happiness is the current class discrimination due to the economic exploitation and severe inequality of the weaker sections of society. Anand's 'untouchable' (1935) highlights the miserable condition of the underdog in the Indian society, and the present Brahmin, hypocrisy who win the double standards in life. 'Coolie' (1936) highlighted the pain and tragedy of poor working people. 'The Road' (1961) exposes 'establishment' as it is the first step towards the new world of freedom and human dignity and happiness. His novels present a few minutes of Indian society with special attention to the problems of poor society.

Kamala Markandey also has a lot of information about various social issues. His novel 'Handful of Rice' (1996) reflects the importance of rice in the lives of poor people. 'Nector in a Sage' (1954) highlighted the problem of the peasantry during the colonial rule during the first days of independence. Indian farmers, rice fields stand in deep water to kneel and sweat in the sun's rash rays. For these farmers, rice is like the nectar, the precious gift of God which gives them eternal life. They produce rice with great labor but they are unable to maintain it in their

homes. Like water, which cannot be stored in a strainer, the rice slips through the fingers of the farmers and disappears in the corn cans of landlords and money lenders. 'N Sikar in a Sieve' (1954) is a touching story of millions of helpless women living in rural India. The heroine, Rukmini, represents the miserable conditions of unemployed and helpless women of rural India, which are untrained for their hard work. They continue the injustice, inequality and inhuman behavior in their lives as if it is their destiny. Every possible problem brought by every cruel and unjust social order of Rukmani and his farmer family is. The novelist not only shows the miserable life of the general public but also wants to hit the unfair social and economic order of the rural Indian society.

Anita Desai is interested in exploring the social structure through the individual protagonist of her novels. 'Cry, the Peacock' (1963) highlights the problem of 'misfit marriages'. Maya is a young girl in her full youth and emotions but she is compelled by the circumstances to marry an old man. The right of life and liberty enshrined under Article 21 of Constitution is virtually meaningless for her. 'The village by the Sea' (1982) highlights the real existence of the poverty stricken people of India.

Salman Rushdie exposes the socio-economic condition of Bihari Muslim living in Pakistan after partition of India. The community is treated differently and they are working hard to protect their civil liberties in the country. In 'The Satanic Verses' (1988), reveals the social inequality among the Hindus and for this reason that the people of the caste below are called "Scheduled Castes", as shown in the novel as to how these Nikhali The people of the caste are not allowed to bring water from the common to the village and in this way those present in Indian society condemn water-tight divisions. In the novel, 'The Moor's Last Sigh', Rushdie highlighted corruption in the churches where the young priest used to sometimes try to exploit innocent girls with sexual harassment. Rushdie also responds sharply to the sexual abuse of young children at the second level. He explained how Uma Saraswati, an art student of MS, Baroda, was a minor child when she was uncle (father's colleague) by a sexual abuse. He came from a respectable Gujarati Brahmin family, but was orphaned in youth. His mother, a depressive, had hung herself when Uma was only 12 years old and her father had gone crazy with the tragedy and put herself in the fire. Uma was saved a kind of 'uncle' from poverty, not really an uncle, but a teacher of his father, who paid his education instead of sexual gratitude.

It is the first duty and state of each country to provide adequate food and health rights. These rights should be used by every citizen without regard to sex, religion, caste, class or sect. The violation of human rights has become very common in the world Newspapers, TVs The channels inform us that human rights are being violated every day and every moment. Despite the serious meaning of saying 'human rights', there is a right to life, liberty, equality and respect for a person in spite of caste, creed and sex. The protection and protection of these human rights is a major challenge for every country. Domestic violence against women, traditional practices, thumbs of female genitalia, son preference, sexual harassment, prostitution and violence cases of violence, violence against women in violence.

Human rights of women are infringed to death from birth. Even the birth of a female goes away from sex determination tests; Female infant deaths are common in our country, in India women are considered secondary, most women do not enjoy any rights. Because they are living according to the law of Manu: according to the

first father, according to the wishes of the husband and according to the fad of daughters, one day after the marriage in old age and now according to the sensation of daughter-in-law. This is not only the duty of the government, but the responsibility of every citizen is to protect and protect human rights. Violence against Women in the family occurs in every state or in every country. It has long been private matter but it becomes the tragedy of public matters. For e. g. Chettair's family from the novel "Ladies Coupe" by Anita Nair, Ammu, her mother from 'The God of Small Things', Rose Mona from 'Rich Like Us'.

Due to traditional practices that violate traditional norms, women in many countries fall prey. There are many harmful traditions that are deeply related to the tradition and culture of society. Indian women are often regarded as their male relatives or husband's addiction. In the novel Ladies' Coup, Akil's friend Kargam Manu exhorts "Who has created these laws? Someone who has tolerated this idea He could not, despite his death, his wife was attractive to another person ". Most of Anita Nair's characters experience the burden of tradition related to the role of women in Indian society. The son's choice influences women in many ways, children of children of essential children are neglected in the form of nutrition, care and education. In Roy's 'The God of Small Things', 'Ammu had finished his studies that year, his father retired from his job in Delhi and moved to Imman'. Unlike this son, Chaco is sent to Oxford in foreign countries for education. Daughter's education in Indian patriarchal society is a waste of money because she is married in another family. Therefore, women only expect healthy mothers, sex objects and mothers of carers. Ammu's parents did not make arrangement of dowry for him and it was not a problem for him to find a husband. In 'rich like us', Ram got permission to marry two women, Mona and Rose and they have a love affair with Marcella, only because he is a man. The husband show progressive thoughts about daughter and son in Hemant, the novel 'Husband Hemant', but when the woman becomes pregnant for the second time, Hemant wants to become a son.

Dowry is the greatest crimes against women. Dowries are still demanded even when the girl can supplement to man's income. Failure to pay dowry can lead to violence. Many cases are not reported. Early marriages for e.g. Bimmy's marriage in 'Rich Like Us' are settled without the consent or girl, is another form of human rights violation. Early marriages follow pregnancies can affect the health of women for life. Narayan Sahgal shows that sati system continues in post-independent India in the form of dowry deaths where brides are burnt for dowry. Here bride is murdered by the family members of her parents-in-laws, though her husband is alive. 'The brides not satisfy their greedy demands for more dowry'.

III. CONCLUSION

Indian writing in English is quite aware that these are different Never remember the events of society to react against their denial and absence Human rights, such as inequality, mistreatment, unfairness, untouchability and even more repudiation of legal rights etc. Sociological ideas have been presented in English writings in English Status of society and some writers, therefore, can be considered as During "human rights activist behind the mask" Expression of creative insistence.

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