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- Karmaveer



Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College
Hupari

CERTIFICATE


This is to certify that Dr. Shri/Smt. Sathu S. M.


of C.S.S. College,


Hupari..... participated and presented paper on
"Dilemma of Parsee Community in Rationing.....
Mistry's Such a long journey"..... in the International
Conference on "Business Management, Information System, Social Sciences &
Language & Literature: A Need for 2020", organised by Department of
Commerce, Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari, Kolhapur, MS;
India in collaboration with BVDU's Institute of Management and
Entrepreneurship Development, Pune, MS; India and Shivaji University
Commerce and Management Teachers Association, Kolhapur, MS; India
during 4th & 5th December, 2015 at Hupari, Kolhapur, MS, India.


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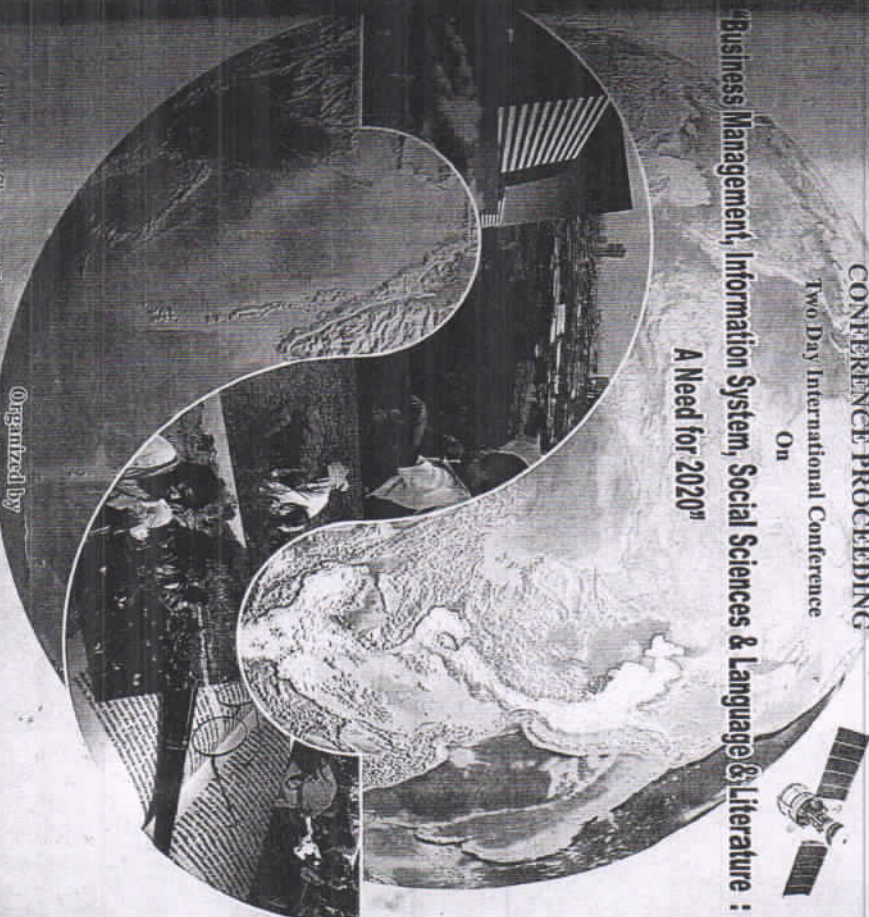
CONFERENCE PROCEEDING

Two Day International Conference

On

Business Management, Information System, Social Sciences & Language & Literature :

A Need for 2020th



Organized by

Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari in Collaboration with Shivaji University
Commerce and Management Teacher's Association, Kolhapur and BVDU's Institute of
Management and Entrepreneurship Development, Pune

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The Naxalite movement has become an important theme in creative literature. It is the subject of Asif Currimbhoy's 'Inquisition', it throws light upon the origin and development of the rebels and revolutionaries' activities. His play presents the violent Naxalite revolt that overtook Calcutta in 1970. It is concerned with socio-economic as well as political issues.

In an interview to Samit Baradachyay in April, 1983 Mahasweta Devi said:

"Once I became a professional writer, I felt increasingly that a writer should document his own time and history. The socio-economic history of human development has always fascinated me.... The Naxalite movement between the late sixties and early seventies with its urban phase climaxing in 1970-71, was the first major event after I became a writer that I felt an urge and an obligation to document."

The Naxalite rebellion has been a significant political movement of our time and has interested many writers creatively. Such movement has occupied the centre stage for the better part of the century in the ongoing political discussions and creative writings. It is described by Prime Minister as a "single biggest internal security challenge". One of the important themes of 'The Lowland' is the Naxalite movement and aftermath.

In the novel 'The Lowland', the nature of Gauri as a mother is very different one. She is also affected by this movement. She is found at the end of the novel, neither Indian nor American. This striking character occurs in 'The Lowland', the second novel of Jhumpa Lahiri. This novel is first published by Alfred Knopf and Random House, in 2013. It deals with the theme of violent politics of 1967's India. First part of the story takes place in the marshy lowland in the suburban part of Calcutta, West-Bengal. It is very intricate novel. It was shortlisted for the Baileys Women's Prize for Fiction and Man Booker Prize in 2013. Subhash Mitra and Udayan Mitra are brothers. Subhash is elder by fifteen months. By nature Subhash is cautious whereas Udayan's reckless, charismatic and impulsive revolutionary movement is a rebellion against poverty and inequality. On the contrary, Subhash wants to be an educated person. He wins a place on a P.H.D. program in the United States and moves to Rhode Island. He does not want to return to India. He wants to pursue a peaceful life of scientific research in America and settle there. He is dutiful and devoted brother. But the brotherly bonds are broken by political violence. Udayan, an idealistic student, now newly married is ready to give everything for his parents. His pregnant wife and also his brother Subhash. But Udayan becomes a victim of movement. There is untimely death of Udayan. After Udayan's tragic death, Subhash returns to India, shares family sorrows. Although opposed, he marries his brother's pregnant widow, Gauri. However they are not happy in married life. The turn of life creates different tensions between husband and wife as well as between mother (Gauri) and daughter (Bela). The reader witnesses a different kind of mother in Gauri. Gauri's parental instinct battles with her yearning for independence. Gauri keeps a terrible secret to herself. Jhumpa Lahiri has depicted in Gauri, a character of this generation Indians in America. Gauri abandons her daughter, Bela, conceived with Udayan and brought up by Subhash. As his own beloved child, Gauri, now completely changed, woman wants to pursue her own dream of studying philosophy and building an academic career. She is angry and selfish woman, who wants to repay Subhash for his generosity and kindness with chilly disregard. But it strikes, no doubt, the Indian readers. There is sacrifice of motherhood in double sense. Gauri prefers career to family life.

It is agreed that Jhumpa Lahiri is adept at depicting the particular unhappiness at the core of the families she crafts. 'The Lowland', as a symbol and as a metaphor, is used to represent the dark, dank and weedy place that haunts our lives. And in turn it represents a new corner of mother & motherhood, especially immigrant mother. This is a kind of revolt & rebellion. Jhumpa Lahiri is really successful writer in penning the character of global mother and motherhood of different generations as a part of Acculturation. Central character Gauri gives more importance to her own career. She has successfully enlarged the concept of mother and motherhood, by removing the parentheses.

Both these novels focus on the changing situation of human life and need of global sustenance.

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DILEMMA OF PARSEE COMMUNITY IN ROHINTON MISTRY'S SUCH A LONG JOURNEY

Dr. Sanjay Madhavrao Sathre, Associate Professor, Department of English, C. S. S. College, Hupari
Tal- Hatkangle, Dist-Kolhapur (M.S.)

India, the world's largest democracy, is rapidly becoming the world's greatest producer of emigre fiction writers: Salman Rushdie in England, Bharati Mukherjee in the United States, and now Rohinton Mistry in Canada. Rohinton Mistry is an Indian-born Canadian writer in English. He is the only author of all of whose novels have been shortlisted for the Man Booker Prize. Such a Long Journey (1991), A Fine Balance (1995), and Family Matters (2002) are all set in India's Parsee community. Born in India in 1952, and since 1975 a resident and later a citizen of Canada, Mistry acknowledges something bi-cultural in both his education and his outlook.

Mistry was born in Bombay, India. He earned a B.A. in Mathematics and Economics at the University of Bombay. Residing in Brampton, Ontario, Canada, Mistry belongs to the Parsee community. He emigrated to Canada with his wife in 1975, settling in Toronto where he studied at the University of Toronto and received a B.A. in English and Philosophy. He worked in a bank for a while, before returning to studies, leading up to a degree in English and philosophy.

It was his debut novel, Such a Long Journey that established Mistry as an international literary force. The book is shortlisted for the Booker Prize. It also won Canada's Governor General's Award for fiction, the Commonwealth Writer's Award for Best Book of the Year, and the W.H. Smith Book in Canada First Novel Award, and the Trillium Award.

Such a Long Journey (hereafter Journey) introduces Rohinton Mistry's genius for weaving the smallest moments of daily life with issues of overarching political and social concern. The story's protagonist, Gustad Noble, is a bank clerk whose modest life begins to crumble after his son defies his wishes for him to attend university. Then, after doing a favour for an old friend, Gustad becomes caught up in the back-alley politics taking place during India's 1971 war with Pakistan.

Journey is narrated in a deceptively simple style. The novel focuses on about a year in the life of Gustad Noble, a Parsee in his mid-forties. Years after the collapse of his father's book-selling business and the subsequent loss of nearly all the family's belongings including the fine furniture made by his grandfather and after years of sacrifice on his and his wife's part, especially following his broken hip nine years before, Gustad finally has reason to hope. His elder son, Sohrab, has been accepted at the prestigious India Institute of Technology, Sohrab, however, has other interests, other plans. As relations between father and son deteriorate, the plot of the novel begins to take on the melodramatic shading. His son's ingratitude, his daughter's worsening illness, friction with his neighbors, and soaring prices are set against the backdrop of the second India-Pakistan war and the transformation of East Pakistan into independent as well as impoverished Bangladesh.

Betrayal links their stories: Sohrab's betrayal of Gustad mirrors Chou En-lai's betrayal of Pandit Nehru in 1962 and Mehru's daughter Indira Gandhi's later betrayal of India for the sake of her son Sanjay. In Journey there is much corruption of the body and of the body politic, but there is also the devotion of Gustad and his friends Dinshawji and Major Jimmy Billimoria. Neither triumphs, instead there is the same kind of balance Gustad finds reaffirmed at the Parsee Tower of Silence, where Dinshawji's and the Major's hierats are held. As the soul ascends, the vultures descend.

Gustad Noble is trying to raise a family, while his son Sohrab becomes rebellious, his daughter gets sick, his friend dies, and a Hindu named Tehmul Langda is always causing trouble in his own innocent way. That's beside the fact that an old friend is suddenly trying to involve Gustad in some secret plot, either against or involved with the government at the time of the war. While one follows Gustad's long Journey one therefore learns about the realities of larger political and social issues, from Indira Gandhi to Pakistan to American intervention.

Predominantly, Journey, tells the tale of an average Bombay-ite, Gustad Noble's life, who resides in a congested suburban apartment building and works as a bank clerk. Beginning somewhere in 1971 against an invisible background of Indo-Pak war, its principal track focuses on the unusual way in which this very national conflict affects Gustad and his family. The novel starts off by building up the domestic skirmishes in Gustad's life where one witnesses a father's quenchless curiosity as he waits by his door to grab the early morning newspaper to find that one crucial page that shall bear the torch for his elder son's, Sohrab's future. Like any father, his joy and excitement knows no barriers as he finds Sohrab's name in the prestigious IIT passed entrants' list not realizing

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Tal- Hatkangale, Dist-Kolhapur (M.S.)

India, the world's largest democracy, is rapidly becoming the world's greatest producer of emigre fiction writers: Salman Rushdie in England, Bharati Mukherjee in the United States, and now Rohinton Mistry in Canada. Rohinton Mistry is an Indian-born Canadian writer in English. He is the only author all of whose novels have been shortlisted for the Man Booker Prize. Such a Long Journey (1991), A Fine Balance (1995), and Family Matters (2002) are all set in India's Parsee community. Born in India in 1952, and since 1975 a resident and later a citizen of Canada, Mistry acknowledges something of a Parsee in both his education and his outlook.

Mistry was born in Bombay, India. He earned a B.A. in Mathematics and Economics at the University of Bombay. Residing in Brampton, Ontario, Canada, Mistry belongs to the Parsee community. He emigrated to Canada with his wife in 1975, settling in Toronto where he studied at the University of Toronto and received a B.A. in English and Philosophy. He worked in a bank for a while, before returning to studies, leading up to a degree in English and philosophy.

It was his debut novel, Such a Long Journey that established Mistry as an international literary force. The book is shortlisted for the Booker Prize. It also won Canada's Governor General's Award for fiction, the Commonwealth Writer's Award for Best Book of the Year, and the W.H. Smith Books in Canada First Novel Award, and the Trillium Award.

Such a Long Journey (hereafter Journey) introduces Rohinton Mistry's genius for weaving the smallest moments of daily life with issues of overarching political and social concern. The story's protagonist, Gustad Noble, is a bank clerk whose modest life begins to crumble after his son defies his wishes for him to attend university. Then, after doing a favour for an old friend, Gustad becomes caught up in the back-alley politics taking place during India's 1971 war with Pakistan.

Journey is narrated in a deceptively simple style. The novel focuses on about a year in the life of Gustad Noble, a Parsee in his mid-forties. Years after the collapse of his father's bookelling business and the subsequent loss of nearly all the family's belongings including the fine furniture made by his grandfather and after years of sacrifice on his and his wife's part especially following his broken hip nine years before, Gustad finally has reason to hope: His elder son, Sohrab, has been accepted at the prestigious India Institute of Technology, Sohrab, however, has other interests, other plans. As relations between father and son deteriorate, the plot of the novel begins to take on the melodramatic shading. His son's ingratitude, his daughter's worsening illness, friction with his neighbors, and soaring prices are set against the backdrop of the second India-Pakistan war and the transformation of East Pakistan into independent as well as impoverished Bangladesh.

Betrayal links their stories: Sohrab's betrayal of Gustad mirrors Chou En-hai's betrayal of Pandit Nehru in 1962 and Nehru's daughter Indira Gandhi's later betrayal of India for the sake of her son, Sanjay. In Journey there is much corruption of the body and of the body politic, but there is also the devotion of Gustad and his friends Dinshawji and Major Jimmy Billimoria. Neither triumphs, instead there is the same kind of balance Gustad finds, reaffirmed at the Parsee Tower of Silence, where Dinshawji's and the Major's funerals are held. As the soul ascends, the vultures descend.

Gustad Noble is trying to raise a family, while his son Sohrab becomes rebellious, his daughter gets sick, his friend dies, and a lunatic named Tehmul Langada is always causing trouble in his own innocent way. That's beside the fact that an old friend is suddenly trying to involve Gustad in some secret plot, either against or involved with the government at the time of the war. While he follows Gustad's long Journey one therefore hears about the realities of larger political and social issues, from India Gandhi to Pakistan to American intervention.

Predominantly, Journey, tells the tale of an average Bombayite, Gustad Noble's life, who resides in a congested suburban apartment building and works as a bank clerk. Beginning somewhere in 1971, against an inviolable background of Indo-Pak war, its principal track focuses on the unusual way in which this very national conflict affects Gustad and his family. The novel starts off by building up the domestic skirmishes in Gustad's life where one witnesses a father's quenchless curiosity as he waits by his door to grab the early morning newspaper to find that one crucial page that shall bear the torch for his elder son's, Sohrab's future. Like any father, his joy and excitement knows no barriers as he finds Sohrab's name in the prestigious IIT passed entrants' list not realizing

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