



Political perspectives in Rohinton Mistry *Such A Long Journey*

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Abstract

Political perspective is the decision made by leaders and organizations that are political in nature. Politics is an important factor in organization due to influence on decision-making and distribution of power. Political perspective brings together in all areas including political theory public policy and governance. Amitav Ghosh, Margreat Atwood, Vikram Seth, have written about political perspectives in their works. Rohinton Mistry is one of the first famous Novel writers who write about the political perspectives. Rohinton Mistry aims at examining historical events and the way impacted on individuals and communities as a whole in the post independent period. *Such A Long Journey* deals with culture, community administration, society, life and faith of the city of Bombay middle class families in Parsi community. *Such A Long Journey* mainly presents realistic picture of the minority community to become the victims of the political uncertainties. Rohinton Mistry's works seek to contribute the process of change and reconsideration of minorities, the rights and status, and radical restricting of a social the political. Like other Parsi writers, Rohinton Mistry who distribute the world which is free of dominance and hierarchy, a world that rests on the principles of justice and equality.

Keywords: political perspective, leaders, organizations, Rohinton Mistry

1. Introduction

Political Perspective is about understanding that decisions are not made in a neutral vacuum, but are made from the view point of America, Israeli, or any other nation. The impression of political culture is construct within the state history. The history of the state is impacted by the people settled in the significance the attitudes and conversation that people hold talk the values and religious and gives the freedom of speech. We people as a good citizens of the nation, we cannot be unconscious of our government and its activities which breaks our lives. We raise our voice against the law which crushes people. It prevents abusive from being the hurt by performing probably annoying sound more relevant. Since the protagonist excuse for examine of both sides of political.

Parsis are talk about from the community followers of Zoroastrianism powers of conversion to Islam. India offers them a safe Paradise but at present day Parsis the subject to eroticization. The ancient Parsi community promote this system whereas discussion are in chance or in benefit or funeral or incineration. Rohinton Mistry made the fair attentive of his community and establish the actual to Parsis implication family and their community. Rohinton Mistry included the against their ideals of family and tradition and their corruption of the world. The mainly the protagonist own life struggle and political life involved faced on the problem.

Rohinton Mistry who belongs in India. His themes are related to Bombay. Bombay is the source from where he draws his information regarding 1970s. He knows that Bombay is the house of Parsi community. *Such A Long Journey* set in Bombay against the scenery incident of the chief man against RAW, in Nagarwala where the Parsi people victimize of the

hegemony of the state. The act of Shiv Sena is the centre of sixty lack rupee scam which shakes the Indira Gandhi government. In *Such A Long Journey*, the city of Bombay overcome by the rise of Shiva Sena considerable impact of the local party. This party is against the South Indian immigrants, typically immigrants from Tamil Nadu especially the job seekers. They ill-treat the individuals of the Parsi community as Parsi deadnesses and inhale. The symbolic community and religion to these exposed the political consequence of Parsi community. Through the consciousness of his Marginalized protagonist, Gustad Noble tries to express the fears and trouble of Parsi community. "No future for minorities, with all these fascist Shiva Sena politics and Marathi language nonsense. It was going to be like the black people in America-twice as good as the white man gets half as much. How could he make Sohrab understand this?" (SLJ 55). The script was soundful repetition till the Shiva Sena is the only party involved in the issue.

The political events also put strain on a middle class family already unreliable. The Wars between nations and the lack of big powers show the degenerating political in the international politics. The Parsis in the Novel become the victims of nation Paris middle class family as well as the prevalent of Hindus. The British street names like Dinshawji protagonist friend are altered by the Indian administration. The change of names does not only lead to problem of spot determine but the building of the Indian nation state for a distinct Parsi identity. Rohinton Mistry portrays the agony of Parsi community during the reign of Indira Gandhi's. Rohinton Mistry shows that Indian national existence structure relies on an approach of othering that threatens to victimize the Parsis. Regarding

the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi decision to nationalize the banks, Dinshawji does not take it into stride and expresses his feelings to Gustad in the following works, "What days these were, year. What fun we used to have. Pharisees were the kings of banking in Those days. Such respect we used to get. Now the whole atmosphere only has been spoiled, Ever since that Indira nationalized the banks" (SLJ 38).

The Indian politicians become an object as they seem to have torture and delight Parsis in *Such A Long Journey*. In 1962, in which India- China War breaks out and the unprepared Indian army had met with a humiliating defeat. This is the first instance of many in the text when the personal and the political are inter leaved. The municipal corruption is merely the bad smell, which will disappear as soon as the decaying Government at the centre is removed. Gustad's diligence absolves when Pakistan had finally attacked India in 1965 and the blackout papers need to go up again. Nine years later it is now the troubles in the eastern wing of Pakistan that catches Gustad's attention as he reads out the headlines of the newspaper to his wife Dilnanaz. This reminds him of his old neighbor suddenly he disappears from Khodadad Building never to return again. It is Bilimoria who provides the political context to the novel and through whom Gustad's Parsi world becomes involved with the extensive Indian world.

Rohinton Mistry's *Such A Long Journey* is the story about, the protagonist unstable life of Gustad Noble an honest man and his family, who lives in Khodadad Building, north of Bombay. "And then the bowl was broken and eaten, I here was something so final and terrible about the act. And when the book store was bankrupt and bailiff arrived, I remembered the broken bowl.... the men continuing their task dismantling Papa's life, breaking it up into little pieces... And remembering the dinner of the broken bowl such a terrible final act" (SLJ 22).

The protagonist of Gustad maintaining good and close friendship their Major Jimmy Billimoria, who was close to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, than Prime Minister of India. However, we more centrally concerned with the events that had overtaken Nagarwalla. Major Jimmy Bilimoria was the man involved in the sixty lakhs scam that had rocked the Indira Gandhi government in 1971. He claims that he had withdrawn sixty lakhs from the New Delhi branch of the State Bank of India at the behest of Mrs. Gandhi. This was never accepted by the Prime Minister's office, and Nagarwalla was charged with embezzlement and arrested. News from Ghulam Mohammed meets the protagonist visits Delhi once again indicates that Bilimoria has been sentenced and is very anxious to see Gustad. So Gustad finally makes than trip to Delhi, giving Mistry the chance to describe the fabled Indian journey the fight over train seats, the food packets, the striking toilets.

The journey also enables Gustad to Ponder over whether, "would this long journey be worth it? Was any journey worth the trouble?" This question being more rhetorical than demanding of an answer as the entire narrative hinges on the importance of journeying, real and metaphorical. Gustad's meeting with Bilimoria reveals Mrs. Gandhi's involvement in corruption at the highest levels in the government and the manner in which she used men like Bilimoria to further her own ends. Even as Gustad leaves his troubled friend, the war

with Pakistan finally breaks out and he returns to Bombay. Tehmul Langara he handicapped the resides in Khodadad building the Protagonist is only shows sympathy for him, and another friend Dinswji, the past determine and companion exciting qualities with the memory of Gustad's father's bankruptcy not only does it have the sound of a cruel virus it also feels *Crisp a edge*.

The novel begins with religious and many political advertisements. The preclude Khodadad building from becoming a probable destination for the enemies strikes, Gustad covers the windows of his flat with black paper nine years ago. Gustad, the involved of the novel thinks that nationalization of banks is needless and inessential for. The effeteness of people but it curiosity as the brain child of India to growth the of the poor people in his life. Gustad faces many political problems while stay his Bombay. The symbolic meaning of the political advertisements in this novel interpret the family's of Parsi communities. Gustad fears that there is no life in Bombay for minorities due to unlawful government. One of the protagonist's friend Malcolm Saldanah Says, to Gustad, "We are the minorities in a nation of Hindus. (SLJ 23). Malcolm Saldanah helps Gustad after his father's bankruptcy. The life of Gustad becomes worse and worse after the death of his friends Major Billmoria, Dinshwji and Tehmul. "The loss creates nothingness in his life. Years of friendship swam before his eyes and filled the piece of paper, it taunted him, make him turned him into a gigantic canvas of lies and deceit. What kind of world is this, and What kind of men who can behave in such a fashion".(SLJ 141).

The wall Religious in rule to widen the road outside that surrounds khodadad building is an important symbol that runs throughout the book. Bombay Municipal Corporation wants to break down to widen road. It is also under threat from passerby who uses it as an open-air-urinal. It protects the Parsi minority from the ingress of the emulating Indian world. The inhabitants of Khodadad Building represent unity among the Parsi community.

Such A long journey clearly depicts the socio- political effects and trouble about the future of as minority of people. It beautifully reveals huge picture of the Parsi community in India. So, wall comes into existence and reestablishes Bombay's famed face of development fanatic and violence. Moreover the outside the Wall is of the Khodadad is interpret as the 'sacred wall'and presence for his family is renovate by the government as a means of extending the road. Over the next few days the wall filled up with gods, prophets and Saints. When Gustad checks the air each morning and evening he finds it free of redolence.

The journey of the artist begins to get mistrust. The wall becomes restless. The wall becomes a bind, and he longs to get away. Bombay's minorities, religions and linguistic, are the clutches of a political and criminal mafia. Rohinton Mistry also points out the Zoroastrian rites, besides this picture of superstition beliefs of the Parsi community. In the words of Rohinton Mistry, Life itself is a journey and destination. In short like a wall that goes on and on with pictures. The national identity of that construction of threatens of this passes of the country. The cautions decision of unsuspecting retreat from the East countries increases the power of violence. The individual struggle affects the whole society. Likewise the

external world political curious and intimation of war percolate are into their unbroken in the Khodadad building.

Thus the interdict package confuses man's mind and makes him feel dishonesty. So the man involved the matter of fact broken the war pulling of indigent, confident, distract, and enhance, the strange helplessness around them. So Gustad who face all problems become the Strongest man. So it's good to involves in many obstacles in our life. Gustad's life fills with struggle-of family life, of friendship, of death, a socio - political, economic and many other problem faced on this life. So the man who leads life in this place the particular in Parsi community are hard. They face difficulty in all walks of life. The travel experience with this novel especially the political express by the protagonist.

2. References

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