



HUMANISTIC VIEW POINTS IN COOLIE BY MULK RAJ ANAND

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It is well known that Mulk Raj Anand is fundamentally humanistic and that he has produced several literary works with a humanist perspective. Mulk Raj Anand has also made important contributions to the field of literature. His works "Untouchable" and "Coolie" make significant advancements in this area. Because the main character Bakha is set against the societal causes of untouchability, "Untouchable" in particular has been acclaimed as an epic of agony. However, because it depicts the life of a little girl, "Coolie" has been recognised as a significant contribution in this regard. Another character in Coolie who succumbs to the harsh system that permeates society is Munoo, whose sad narrative ends with his pitiful demise. Anand's perspective is entirely humanistic and filled with compassion, thus he has a great deal of empathy and compassion for those who act in the way that was just stated.

Key words: Zeal, Propaganda, Society, Exploitation, Humanism.

Paper Mulk Raj Anand has without a doubt established himself as a key character in the world of English literature via the creation of a vast body of writing that has garnered him broad acclaim. This is due to the profound influence he has had on people's lives. His novels, short stories, and other literary creations have been influenced by the events in his life. When we examine Anand's literary creations, we can observe that they serve as a record of people who engage with society on a daily basis. As a consequence, readers of Anand's writings come into direct and current contact with life. His compositions have a humanitarian undertone that makes them captivating to readers decades after they were first published.



Mulk Raj Anand has been categorised as a humanist by certain academics and critics because he believes that humanism is the key that is needed to awaken the people's hearts, minds, and souls. Karl Marx, Guru Nanak Dev, and Mahatma Gandhi had a real and profound impact on Anand, and he emulated these visionary leaders in his artistic endeavours. This is so because each of these three people had a tremendously negative influence on Anand. It is plain to see that Anand is a passionate writer who cares about both the socioeconomic issues that are ubiquitous in society and the difficulties and problems that individuals experience on a daily basis. He has made every effort to share his humanistic viewpoint through his writings, as can be observed by carefully examining his works, which show that he has not missed a single chance to do so.

Mulk Raj Anand uses compassion as a marker of Indian social life, feeling sad for the common people who are the victims of a cruel and repressive society. In actuality, he is the representative of the downtrodden, and he is deeply moved by the plight of the untouchables, coolies, and working class people in Indian culture. He has always sought to draw out of them what is truly human by incorporating the psychological realities of contemporary Indian society. His main attention has been on this. In almost every piece of writing that he has produced, Anand conveys his empathy for those who are poor and oppressed, as well as his opposition to the injustice that is done to those people.

The current work may be seen as a record of coolies' endless suffering when viewed from a humanistic perspective. In his powerful work *Coolie*, Mulk Raj Anand examines social protest and the misery, difficulties, and struggles of



coolies. Since it discusses the effects of the British colonial domination over the Indian populace, many analysts consider *Coolie* to be a post-colonial book. In *Coolie*, the painful tale of Munoo, the main character, who is an orphaned rural boy from Bilaspur in the Kangra Hill who leaves home in search of a way to support himself is beautifully told. His tragic tale describes his time spent in Sham Nagar working as a domestic worker for a family from the metropolitan middle class. He receives abuse from the head of the home and is frequently accused of misconduct.

This book's first chapter centres on Munoo's trauma, which begins with his aunt Gujri and uncle Daya Ram abusing him in a way that is both reprehensible and brutal. He is compelled to leave his homeland in full contempt and despair since even his birthplace is not immune to the corrupting effects of economic and feudalistic exploitation. He arrives in the city for the first time after leaving his hometown at the home of Babu Nathoo Ram, an Imperial Bank accountant. The pure beauty and innocence of his youth are gradually tainted by the abuse he endures at the hands of his mistress, Bibi Uttam Kaur, who continuously insults him.

Munoo relocates from this city to Daulatpur, then from Daulatpur to Bombay. One of the main topics in this work is the relationship between the master and the servant, which is shown by the contrast between Parvati, Munoo's wife, and Prabha's treatment of Munoo, who treats him with respect. The violence of Todarmal and the treachery of Prabh Dayal's companion were the causes of Prabh Dayal's demise. Munoo searches for work as a miner in the Daulatpur market while the plant is put up for sale.



The merchants have the authority to discipline and fire the coolies, as well as make them carry weights that are excessive for their frame size. With the hope of finding a better life and a place where her dreams can come true, Munoo flees to Bombay. The entire force of the colonial and industrial system of exploitation is applied on Munoo as a result of his work in Sir George White's Cotton Mills. The British system is especially unfair to the workers since they are required to work nonstop and are paid extremely little wages. The workers are also required to put in lengthy hours. Because they are not only underpaid but also inadequately housed, underfed, and mistreated, the employees' bodies and brains are broken.

When Munoo is taken to Shimla as Mrs. Mainwaring's servant after being struck by her car, the final act of his tragedy officially starts. The last act starts with this incident. She employs the young person she works for to pull her rickshaw, and there is some evidence to imply that he is being sexually abused. He accepts his fate as a rickshaw puller without voicing a single grumble about it because of a deeply established sense of inferiority to the superior people who lived in bungalows and dressed in English attire. Munoo is just sixteen years old when he succumbs to consumption as a direct result of it. The uprooting, colonialism, capitalism, industrial exploitation, and human tyranny that the Munoo people had to endure had caused them much suffering.

As a result, Munoo is a victim of society since it fails to help him in a number of circumstances, which ultimately results in the horrible ending to his tale. Because of their avarice, exploitation, full self-centeredness, and callousness, the wealthy people refuse to assist him, despite the fact that he must work extremely hard to keep his head above water. A dedicated young man's goals



are dashed at every step of his life, and he receives the same respect that one would accord an animal. Since he is powerless to alter his destiny, he is left with little alternative except to live a nomadic life of travelling. If the neighbourhood had showed some sympathy for Munoo, he might have been able to find happiness.

The current work is significant in this regard for its humanism, its criticism of society as a whole - a civilisation that generates such prejudices and violence - and the exceptionality of its denunciation. This book has attained the stature of an epic for all time, and Anand gives the main topic he focuses on throughout the book a worldwide flavour. Munoo is sacrificed because she is a victim of the ruthless oppression and unrestrained exploitation of industrial colonial civilisation. One of the explanations for why this novel has been correctly referred to as an epic of grief is the fact that Munoo is one of the most enduring characters, similar to Mark Twain's Huck Finn and Dickens' David Copperfield. Munoo is one of these individuals because to his insatiable curiosity and zest for life.

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