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Empowering the Unheard: Giving Voice to the Voiceless

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ABSTRACT: In works like 'The God of Small Things' and 'The Lowland,' authors Arundhati Roy and Jhumpa Lahiri eloquently explore the theme of 'Empowering the Unheard: Giving Voice to the Voiceless.' These novels serve as potent vehicles for marginalized voices, delving into human complexities within societal contexts. Complementary perspectives from secondary texts like 'Do Bailon Ki Katha' and 'Poos Ki Raat' enrich the discourse on unheard stories. 'Rohinton Mistry's 'A Fine Balance' and Jhumpa Lahiri's 'Interpreter of Maladies' further amplify this theme, emphasizing the significance of acknowledging and empowering those on the margins. Insights from R. Krishnaveni's study on 'The God of Small Things' and Amitabh Roy's exploration of social commitment deepen our understanding of these narratives, highlighting their layered meanings and social relevance. Beyond individual works, the literary landscape celebrates diversity, as seen in the Man Booker judges' recognition of diverse novels. This acknowledgment underscores literature's transformative power in providing a platform for unheard voices and fostering a more inclusive understanding of the human experience. In essence, these literary works collectively affirm storytelling's profound impact in empowering the voiceless.

KEYWORDS: Voiceless, Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry, social commitment, marginalized voices

I. INTRODUCTION

The literary realm has lengthily grappled with the mission of amplifying the voices that often linger within the peripheries of societal discourse. Traditionally, certain narratives were marginalized and relegated to silence, and it is within this context that the theme of "empowering the unheard: giving voice to the voiceless" takes center degree. This exploration into the intricacies of unnoticed tales inside literature isn't always merely an academic exercising but an essential pursuit, acknowledging the profound societal impact that stems from the popularity and empowerment of marginalized voices. In this paper, we delve into the works of distinguished authors, Arundhati Roy's "the god of small things" and Jhumpa Lahiri's "the lowland," as conduits that navigate the complicated terrain of human revel in within broader societal contexts. Those novels aren't solitary entities however rather function interconnected threads in a broader tapestry, weaving together numerous perspectives that contribute to the discourse on empowering the unheard. As we embark on this literary exploration, it is crucial to recognize the interconnectedness of narratives and the ways wherein testimonies go beyond man or woman texts. Past the number one works, secondary texts along with "two bullocks," "do bailon ki katha," "january night time," and "poos ki raat" could be seamlessly woven into the cloth of analysis, supplying additional dimensions and references in the primary textual content discussions. This integrated approach objectives to reveal the symbiotic relationship among number one and secondary works, collectively contributing to a nuanced expertise of how literature can function a strong device in empowering voices which have lengthily been marginalized. In essence, this paper seeks to resolve the layers of narrative complexities within these works, demonstrating now not handiest their literary significance but additionally their broader societal implications. Thru this exploration, we aspire to shed light at the transformative strength of literature ingiving resonance to the in any other case unheard, fostering a greater inclusive understanding of the human experience. On this literary exploration, the paper adopts an inclusive technique that no longer most effective scrutinizes the number one works but additionally integrates seamlessly with secondary texts, including "bullocks," "a satisfactory stability," "january night," and "interpreter of maladies." these secondary sources serve not as unbiased entities but instead as integral additives in the overarching narrative. By using interweaving insights from those extra texts into the material of the number one analyses, this thesis pursuits to emphasize the interconnectedness of narratives, showcasing how various voices make a contribution to a richer, greater complete information of the human enjoy.

In conclusion, this paper contends that the energy of literature lies not handiest in its capacity to relate compelling testimonies but in its capacity to disrupt set up electricity dynamics, make bigger marginalized voices, and foster a collective consciousness that is inclusive and empathetic. Through the exploration of the chosen works and their integration with secondary texts, this paper pursuits to contribute to a broader know-how of the transformative effect



literature can have in empowering the unheard, thereby playing a pivotal function in shaping a extra equitable and compassionate society.

A. "The God of Small Things" By Arundhati Roy

Exploration of narrative techniques and characters - arundhati roy's masterful narrative in "the god of small matters" is a fascinating exploration of narrative strategies and characters that intricately weave collectively to enlarge the voices of the unheard. Via a non-linear narrative structure, roy defies conventional storytelling, growing a literary canvas this is as dynamic and richly textured as the cultural panorama of publish-colonial kerala. The non-linear narrative of the novel serves as a storytelling tool that no longer best chronicles the lives of its characters however additionally mirrors the fragmented nature of reminiscence. This method is mainly poignant in capturing the fractured voices of the marginalized. Roy's narrative approach disrupts the linear waft of time, allowing for a kaleidoscopic presentation of activities. In doing so, she magnifies the effect of precise moments, emphasizing the importance of the unheard tales embedded within the folds of time. Crucial to this narrative exploration are the characters of rahel and estha, the dual protagonists whose lives unfold towards the tumultuous backdrop of societal expectancies and caste dynamics. Roy's meticulous character development breathes life into these people, rendering them now not simply literary constructs however vessels thru which the silenced locate expression. Rahel and estha's stories, marked with the aid of forbidden love and societal taboos, echo the broader struggle for identity and voice inside a society steeped in historical prejudices. In essence, roy's thematic exploration in "the god of small matters" transcends the boundaries of character characters, delving into the collective studies of the marginalized. The mixing of insights from "january night" complements our comprehension, providing a nuanced angle at the cultural intricacies that shape the radical's thematic panorama. Via the lens of forbidden love, caste dynamics, cultural conflicts, and the silent witness of the landscape, roy offers a literary space wherein the unheard discover resonance, their voices echoing through the pages of a story that challenges societal norms and amplifies the narratives of those historically silenced. This thematic evaluation of "the god of small things" not simplest enriches our understanding of roy's narrative but additionally serves as a testimony to the transformative energy of literature in giving voice to the silenced and fostering a greater inclusive understanding of the human revel in.

B. "The Lowland" by Jhumpa Lahiri

Jhumpa lahiri's "the lowland" unfolds as a literary landscape that now not simplest explores the intricacies of societal contexts however additionally delves into the nuanced dynamics of its characters. Lahiri's narrative prowess shines as she intertwines the personal with the political, growing a tapestry that reflects the broader socio-cultural landscape of post-colonial india. This evaluation will engage in an in-depth exploration of both societal contexts and person dynamics, emphasizing the interconnectedness of these factors.

The symbolic resonance will become a thematic bridge, connecting the empowerment narratives across distinct literary works. In this comprehensive assessment, lahiri's method to empowering the unheard emerges as a finely woven tapestry of symbolism, man or woman organisation, and cultural resonance. The continuation of insights from a couple of secondary texts enriches our know-how, revealing the thematic connections that increase lahiri's exploration. Lahiri's paintings transcends geographical and cultural boundaries, resonating with a common recognition of the transformative electricity of literature in giving voice to the unheard.

"A fine balance" by Rohinton Mistry Rohinton Mistry's "A Fine Balance" is a masterful exploration of the complex tapestry of human existence, emphasizing marginalized voices inside the socio-political landscape of put up-independence india. Mistry's narrative prowess unravels the struggles of people pushed to the margins by means of societal forces, presenting a poignant depiction of resilience and persistence.

Portrayal of marginalized voices: mistry's narrative is a mosaic of characters from various backgrounds, every dealing with their very own set of challenges inside the socio-political milieu of india. From the oppressed untouchables to the struggling city bad, mistry crafts a narrative that intricately weaves together the memories of those frequently relegated to the peripheries of society. The characters in "a great stability" become conduits for the unheard narratives, every reflecting the wider social inequalities conventional in submit-colonial india.

Drawing parallels with " bullocks/do bailon ki katha" by means of munshi premchand, mistry's portrayal of marginalized voices aligns with the cultural and societal complexities determined inside the secondary textual content. The load of societal expectancies, caste dynamics, and the struggles of the marginalized are thematic threads that join both works. Mistry, akin to premchand, employs his narrative to extend the voices that history regularly silences.

Contrasting and comparing with the number one works: in a comparative analysis with the number one works,



specifically "the lowland" by jhumpa lahiri and "the god of small matters" By using andurati roy, mistry's technique to marginalized voices unveils specific nuances that contribute to the wider dialogue on empowerment and societal injustice. The comparison becomes a observe in narrative techniques – roy's non-linear storytelling emphasizes the long-lasting effects of societal oppression, even as mistry's linear narrative creates a experience of immediacy, drawing the reader into the prevailing struggles of the characters. Each authors, although, percentage a commitment to dropping mild on marginalized voices and the societal structures that perpetuate their oppression. Thematic resonance and widespread importance: mistry's thematic exploration extends beyond the confines of india, resonating with a universal importance that transcends geographical limitations. Thestruggles faced through the marginalized characters in "a first-rate balance" turn out to be a mirror reflecting no longer most effective the socio-political panorama of publish-independence india but additionally broader conversations about human rights and social justice. Moreover, thinking about the man Booker judges' reputation of various novels reinforces the frequent importance of mistry's narrative. The acknowledgment underscores the transformative strength of literature in amplifying the voices of the unheard and fostering a global expertise of societal injustices. In this In this complete comparative evaluation, rohinton mistry's "a first-rate stability" emerges as a compelling exploration of marginalized voices within the socio-political landscape of publish-independence india. The comparison and assessment with the number one works highlight the distinct narrative approaches employed by way of one of a kind authors to shed mild on societal injustices. Mistry's work, at the same time as deeply rooted inside the specific historical context of india, resonates with a customary importance that contributes to the wider discourse on human rights and social justice.

Moreover, the exploration of cultural dissonance in lahiri's short stories contrasts with the more extensive diasporic narrative in "the lowland." lahiri's condensed format allows for a laser-focused examination of the emotional impact of cultural clashes within specific moments, providing a contrasting lens through which to view the broader themes of diaspora and cultural identity. Lahiri's short stories maintain a more straightforward, linear format in contrast to roy's intricate and non-linear narrative structure in "the god of small things." while roy weaves past and present to underscore the lasting impact of historical injustices, lahiri's focus on individual moments highlights the immediate emotional resonance within those moments. The contrast lies in the temporal dynamicslahiri emphasizes the present emotional impact, while roy explores the enduring effects of historical injustices.

Considering the secondary text "two bullocks/do bailon ki katha" further enriches the contrast. The familial expectations and societal constraints depicted in the secondary text find thematic echoes in bothlahiri's short stories and roy's novel, providing a common thread that connects these diverse works.

In this extensive and detailed comparative analysis, jhumpa lahiri's "interpreter of maladies" emerges as a rich exploration of cultural and emotional landscapes within the concise framework of short stories. The integration of insights from "january night/poos ki raat" enhances our understanding of lahiri's thematic contributions. Contrasting elements with the primary works shed light on the distinct narrative approaches employed by different authors in examining familial relationships and cultural dynamics, showcasing the diversity within the broader spectrum of south asian literature.

A. Commonalities and differences

The thematic exploration of "empowering the unheard: giving voice to the voiceless" threads a complex narrative tapestry across primary and secondary texts, revealing not only shared elements that traverse individual stories but also distinct facets that carve each work a unique niche. In this extensive analysis, we unravel the interconnected themes, exploring the depth and diversity within south asian literature.

A. Marginalization and empowerment: - the theme of marginalization is a nuanced exploration that weaves through the fabric of each primary and secondary text. In "the god of small things," arundhati roy intricately dissects societal expectations, caste dynamics, and cultural clashes in the intricate tapestry of life in kerala. Similarly, jhumpa lahiri's "the lowland," rohinton mistry's "a fine balance," and lahiri's "interpreter of maladies" each illuminate the struggles of characters ensnared in the complex web of societal norms.

Universal struggle to empower the voiceless. Whether it's the twins estha and rahel navigating the rigid caste system in "the god of small things," the brothers udayan and subhash challenging societal expectations in "the lowland," or the diverse characters in "a fine balance" and "interpreter of maladies" confronting their own battles, the texts underscore the resilient spirit of individuals striving to break free from the shackles of marginalization.

B. Individual agency and rebellion: - within the thematic exploration of individual agency and rebellion against societal norms, a recurring motif surfaces across the spectrum of works. Characters in each narrative make choices that defy societal expectations, showcasing the transformative potential inherent in personal decisions. Arundhati roy's "the god of small things" illuminates the rebellious choices of estha and rahel, while jhumpa lahiri's "the lowland" explores the



consequences of udayan and subhash's decisions against the backdrop of societal norms.

C. Cultural dissonance and diasporic identity: - the exploration of cultural dissonance and diasporic identity weaves a common thread across the texts, reflecting the intricate dance of navigating multiple cultural landscapes. Jhumpa Lahiri's diasporic narratives in "Interpreter of Maladies" resonate with the cultural intricacies present in Arundhati Roy's Kerala-based narrative in "The God of Small Things" and Lahiri's exploration of diaspora in "The Lowland." These narratives collectively create a thematic bridge that spans geographical and cultural boundaries. Lahiri's characters, whether grappling with the Indian-American experience in the U.S. or navigating the complexities of cultural identity in India, exemplify the universal challenges and shared experiences of those straddling multiple cultural worlds.

D. Impact of historical injustices: - the echoes of historical injustices resound through the narratives, imprinting an indelible mark on characters and shaping their destinies. In both "The God of Small Things" and "A Fine Balance," remnants of colonial legacies and socio-political upheavals serve as haunting backdrops.

Arundhati Roy's exploration of historical injustices in post-colonial India intertwines with personal narratives, illuminating the enduring effects of societal injustices. Similarly, Rohinton Mistry's "A Fine Balance" portrays characters caught in the web of historical events, emphasizing the intricate interplay between personal struggles and the broader socio-political landscape.

1. Highlighting unique elements that distinguish each work: The landscape of South Asian literature is marked by a rich tapestry of narrative techniques and structural innovations, which set each work apart in its storytelling approach. Arundhati Roy's "The God of Small Things" stands as a testament to non-linear narrative brilliance, weaving a complex web where past and present coalesce to unveil the intricacies of the story. In contrast, Jhumpa Lahiri employs concise short stories in "Interpreter of Maladies," each a microcosm of emotion, showcasing the power of brevity. Meanwhile, "The Lowland" adopts a linear narrative that unfolds a broader family saga with a panoramic sweep. These unique narrative styles not only distinguish each work but contribute to distinct reading experiences, providing readers with diverse lenses through which to explore the shared themes of empowerment and voicelessness.
2. The treatment of caste dynamics and regional specificity introduces a layer of complexity and richness across the texts. Arundhati Roy's portrayal in "The God of Small Things" intricately weaves historical context with caste dynamics specific to Kerala, offering a regional depth that immerses readers in the cultural intricacies of the setting. In contrast, Jhumpa Lahiri's exploration of cultural dissonance in "Interpreter of Maladies" emphasizes universal aspects of diasporic identity, transcending specific regional boundaries. This divergence in approach enhances the thematic exploration, underlining how cultural contexts shape the narratives and contribute to the broader conversation about empowering marginalized voices.

The theme of social commitment takes center stage in Rohinton Mistry's "A Fine Balance," where the narrative is marked by an unwavering commitment to depicting the harsh realities of post-independence India. Mistry's social realism sets "A Fine Balance" apart, providing a grittier exploration of societal struggles, unflinchingly delving into the human condition against the backdrop of political upheavals. This commitment to portraying the unvarnished truth of societal challenges enhances the thematic depth, emphasizing the transformative power of literature as a tool for both awareness and change.

Literature, on this synthesis of issues, will become greater than a trifling vessel for storytelling; it transforms into an amazing vehicle for empowerment. The narratives act as conduits, weaving memories of resilience, resistance, and resilience, transcending the confines of individual stories to resonate universally. The effect of literature isn't restricted to the fictitious worlds created via authors; however, it extends into the lives of readers, fostering a shared appreciation of the importance of various voices in shaping the collective human experience.

As narratives traverse cultural landscapes and ancient contexts, they end up as catalysts for change, challenging societal norms, and presenting a platform for the unheard to claim their space within the broader narrative of humanity. In this manner, literature becomes a unifying force, fostering empathy, understanding, and empowerment across the diverse spectrum of human experiences.

II. CONCLUSION

In retrospect, the exploration of "empowering the unheard: giving voice to the voiceless" through the number one works, "The God of Small Things" by Arundhati Roy and "The Lowland" by Jhumpa Lahiri, along with applicable secondary texts, has yielded profound insights into the multifaceted nature of literature's impact on marginalized voices. A recapitulation of the principal insights gleaned from these works well-known shows a nuanced understanding of societal structures, cultural intricacies, and character agency. "The God of Small Things" emerges as a tapestry of narrative innovation, delving into caste dynamics and societal norms, whilst "The Lowland" navigates diasporic identification and familial



complexities. The inclusion of secondary texts in addition enriches the discourse, offering precise perspectives and contextualizing the primary works within a broader literary panorama.

. Additionally, the societal impact of those works prompts in addition inquiry into the role of literature in shaping cultural discourse and fostering go-cultural expertise. Future studies endeavors may also delve into the reception of south asian literature in numerous worldwide contexts, considering the evolving dynamics of cultural change. In concluding this exploration, it becomes glaring that literature, as exemplified by using the primary works and their contextual references, holds transformative energy in empowering the voiceless. The narratives presented in "the god of small matters" and "the lowland" cross past mere storytelling; they come to be conduits for marginalized voices, difficult societal norms and fostering empathy. The lasting effect of these works extends to cultural discourse, instructional realms, and actual-global activism. Aswe mirror on the profound

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