



## Claim to fame of Ruskin Bond's Writings

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### ABSTRACT

Ruskin Bond is thought to be a symbol among Indian journalists and youngsters' creators. He was granted the Padma Shri in 1999 for commitments to kids' writing. Ruskin Bond was conceived towards the finish of the British Raj, a to some degree forlorn adolescence, set apart by his folks' separation and his mom's remarriage. India gets a flawless appearance in his stores. This paper means to take a gander at him all the more intently. His works are exceptionally endorsed by society on the loose. His stories are exceptionally renowned and he writes in a greatly charming dialect and style which even holds a tyke all through the whole story. This isn't the sole point to engage. His way to deal with his kid characters, their exercises, want, feeling, and he like win our support. The greater part of his novellas and short stories shroud an intense mission for character, the worries of which are truly and socially bent. Ruskin Bond is subsequently, not the slightest bit sub-par compared to any of his peers. His works are neither uncertain nor hypothetical.

*Key words: Indian writer, narrative, entertain*

### I.INTRODUCTION

Stories are something that relatively every tyke likes, and books are something most youngsters today disdain. In India, a kid is all the time acquainted with the universe of stories by his/her close relatives. They frequently describe tall tales and mainstream stories from the Panchatantra and the Jataka stories, particularly at sleep time. Such stories not just send youngsters to a world brimming with dream and enchantment yet in addition regularly have a good to instruct at last. At the point when kids develop more established, they connect for more stories, and by and large, the relatives come up short on them. Now, act the hero, a gathering of authors, who take into account the requirements and desires for the youngsters. Since most youngsters don't care for sitting in a corner, perusing a book and since a considerable lot of them don't have the capacity to focus to peruse an exhaustingly long book, fiction is composed particularly for kids frequently includes short accounts, contingent on the age gathering of the planned readers. Likewise, the dialect of such books has a tendency to be exceptionally fascinating and hilarious, yet not really 'basic'.

In India, numerous white collar class urban kids begin perusing children's stories and go ahead to peruse books like Charlie And The Chocolate Factory, Nancy Drew, Hardy Boys, Series Of Unfortunate Events, Goosebumps, The Famous Five, Harry Potter, Artemis Fowl et cetera. A significant number of the books that such youngsters in India read are composed by writers from the west. A plausible explanation behind this could be the way that not very many writers in India who compose only for youngsters are all around advertised. A ton of youngsters and their folks are not by any means mindful of these writers and of their books' presence. The



focal point of the media and most schools in India is on writing for kids originating from the west. A considerable measure of guardians likewise demand that their children should read books written by Britons because they feel the language and grammar will be correct, as they follow the so-called 'Queen's English'. A lot of children prefer too American and British fiction series like Nancy Drew and Harry Potter either because they are popular among their friends and as a result play an important role in maintaining their levels of social acceptance in their peer group or because through these books, they learn something about a different culture. Among the very few Indian authors in English who are marketed well by the media, are encouraged by schools and parents and any layman is aware of Ruskin Bond. His stories are very famous and he writes in an extremely enjoyable language and style which even holds a child throughout the entire narrative.

Bond claims that India is his home. He states that he is drawn to India because of the atmosphere—the diversity that has mingled to produce a unique place. He was born in India, his mother's family has been in India for two generations, and his father was born, lived, and worked in India. According to Bond, his mother's family are descendants of Timur the Lame. In an article, Bond writes: "Race did not make me an Indian. But history did. And in the long run it is history that counts."

Bond has always been interested in books of all types. Some of his favorite authors include Rumer Godden, Emily Bronte, T. E. Lawrence, Rudyard Kipling, and Tagore. His love of books was inspired by his father and cemented by loneliness when his father died.

According to Bond, books were the immense escape. Books wound up like companions and gave the solace that he required amid the most troublesome circumstances of his young life. Bond started his writing career at a young age by keeping journals that would eventually form the basis of his first novel *Room on the Roof* published in 1956 and went on to win the *John Llewellyn Rhys Memorial Prize*. The book was written during his time in London while he was experiencing strong feelings of longing and home-sickness for his familiar surrounding and friends in India and is based largely on real life characters and incidents from his journals. This makes his early efforts unique, the works of an adolescent living and growing up in India during the colonial and post colonial era.

Bond has written over 500 short stories and two autobiographies. The first, *Scenes from a Writer's Life*, covers roughly the first twenty-one years of his life and the second book, *The Lamp is Lit*, picks up when Bond returned to India after a two-year stay in England.

In spite of the fact that Ruskin Bond was essentially from England and his progenitors were British, he generally missed India and the companions at Dehra. In his autobiography, *Scenes from a Writer's Life*, reveal his longing for the atmosphere of India:

"...even though my forefathers were British, Britain was not really my place. I did not belong to the bright lights of Piccadilly and Leicester Square; or, for that matter, to the apple orchards of Kent or the strawberry fields of Berkshire. I belonged, very firmly, to peepal trees and mango groves; to sleepy little towns all over India; to hot sunshine, muddy canals, the pungent smell of marigolds; the hills of home; spicy odours, wet earth after summer rain, neem pods bursting; laughing brown faces; and the intimacy of human contact". (Bond, p.154)



Ruskin Bond writes that his autobiographical work *The Lamp Is Lit: Leaves from a Journal*, a collection of essays, episodes, and journal entries, is a celebration of his survival as a freelance—this survival being as much the result of his stubbornness. He explains:

“At twenty I was a published author, although not many people had heard of me! And although I wasn't making much money then, and probably never would, it was the general consensus among my friends that I was an impractical sort of fellow and that I would be wise to stick to the only thing that I could do fairly well—putting pen to paper”. (Bond, p: 13).

A few mentions are also made in his work about modernization. In his autobiography, *The Lamp is Lit*, Bond discusses how in the 1940s most of the traffic going to Mussoorie consisted of bullock carts carrying sugar cane. Now, the sugar cane is carried in trucks. He states that we should not grumble too much because it helps the economy.

Ruskin Bond wrote in the light of his own involvement of life and he discovered impressions about the thing and people groups which ordinarily affected him and it was reflected in his work. He was calm by demeanor that affects his way of life. He was considerate and exceedingly flexible identity like his dad. The misery and love of isolation that was a piece of his reality and furthermore need assets did not enable him to get hitched and have a glad existence.

Ruskin Bond was a voracious reader, because his father introduced him to the wondrous world through books and thus he made reading his religion. He read fifteen thousand books during his school days and then he started his career as a writer. He says:

“The school library, The Anderson Library was fairly well stocked and it was something of a heaven for me over the next three years. There were always writers past or present, to discover and I still have a tendency to ferret out writers, who have been ignored or forgotten.” (Bond Collected fiction p 6)

Ruskin's love for his maid is also retold in the short story *"My First Love,"* where a servant is the mother figure who deals with his physical needs, and solaces him when he is anxious during the evening, engages him with children's stories of sovereigns, patio nurseries, and royal residences. His folks' conjugal inconveniences and his dad's agony and forlornness lastingly affected the bashful and delicate Ruskin Bond, an impact that has impacted his demeanor toward life and his written work. He takes up genuine subjects for his stories yet they are not dull, in light of the fact that he makes them intriguing to draw in the normal readers. His focal point of consideration is the poor white collar class people who take after their own specific manner of life. He expounds on baggers, villagers but then they have their purpose of respect which creators have by and large uncovers through his works. Ruskin Bond thinks that even a rogue has his point of honour as a virtuous



person has his point of dishonour. He therefore loves mankind. He wrote about every part of life. From childhood to old-age, he wrote about his experience and incidents that he was involved in various times. Ruskin fictionalizes his childhood experiences in the novella *Once upon a Monsoon Time* and the short story "*The Room of Many Colours*," which is actually the first half of the novella, covering the protagonist's life in Jamnagar. The story reveals an innocent and a charmed view of childhood in which the protagonist is brought by his father, maid, and by a gardener, in the same way as Ruskin Bond was brought up by his father in Jamnagar.

Bond, an apparent idealist, tries to see the best in everything and everyone. A reviewer of his work, Soma Banerjee, states that Bond's works are "internationally acclaimed due to his deep insight into human nature. They reveal his tolerant attitude and warm sympathy for people."

Tales about everyday life are the focus of Bond's work, not social issues. The only social issue he writes about is nature.

Repeating topics in Bonds work incorporate his mom's surrender, his association with his dad, crossing limits set by society, love of nature, solitary love, and, to a lesser degree, changes that are happening in India.

Another basic topic in Bond's work is lonely love. Bond's first genuine involvement with affection happened when he was in England for a long time. He began to look all starry eyed at a Vietnamese young lady, Vu Phuong. He portrays her as a pretty and calm young lady. They strolled as one, and she made tea for him, however sadly, she thought of him as a sibling and when she came back to Vietnam to visit her family, he never got notification from her again. In "*Time Stops at Shamli*," Bond writes of a young man who meets a girl from his past. He wants to take her away from her dreary life and unhappy marriage. The two lovers talk, kiss, and embrace until he becomes overcome with emotion and tries to convince her to run away with him. He is predictably unsuccessful. She is married and remains "as unattainable as ever."

Other themes that appear less frequently in Bond's work include partition, changes in society, and Hindu traditional life. In his first autobiography, Bond writes about partition.

Bond reflexively uses Hindi words in his writing. In *TimeStops in Shamli*, he uses the term *shikar* (hunter), *gulab* (rose), *hisaab* (days accounts), *maidan* (grounds), and *dhobi* (washer man). His casual use of these words indicates his proficiency with Hindi and ease with Indian culture.

As an author, Bond does not have a feeling of prevalence over Indians nor does he apologize to Europeans in his stories. He appears to be OK with the two societies. There is no feeling of pressure between the two.

Bond's stories are straightforward ones about regular daily existence. They are cheerful and funny. A large portion of his stories tell how the storyteller met a specific character, what they did and talk about and how they separated. Bond particularly likes to write children's stories. Eminent Indian novelist, Mulk Raj Anand, suggests that Bond is seeking to recapture through his writing what he missed in life – a happy childhood.

He has always emphasized on the friendly relationship between man and nature and has brought before



us our need for each other. That is why we notice his pity for the unsympathetic and cruel actions of human beings towards nature.

Having grown up in the hills, in the lap of nature... in once idyllic Mussourie, Kasauli, Shimla, Dehradun and Jamnagar... no one understands nature like Ruskin Bond and it takes his ability to put this wonder into words. He is indeed nature's favourite child.

He is a painter of words. Bond utilizes his pen as a brush to paint dazzling pictures of his perceptions on and his encounters with nature and entices his perusers into his creative ability... like the sweet scent of a blossom in full sprout amid spring. A book that unwinds the eyes rests the brain. It is, extremely alleviating... relatively like a bedtime song on a sweltering summer evening. While the scent of his words... waits endlessly and on.

Ruskin Bond has his humble home miles from the madding swarms in picture-postcard pretty Landour, an interesting little 'town' above Mussoorie. His minor parlor is loaded with books, pictures and 'trophies'. The author's commonplace pudgy face is currently encircled by hair that was 'more-salt-less-pepper' and brushed flawlessly, similar to a schoolboy's. His eyes are shining blue, his appearance a solid pink, and his grin locks in. While, his voice is profound and full. Bond has written in relatively every sort - short story, novel, sonnet, travelog, exposition and so forth what's more, tallies papers and short stories as his most loved structures. Productive and prominent, clever and astute, enchanting and cherubic, Ruskin Bond summons applause crosswise over areas, age gatherings and sexual orientation. Here is an author who has resisted sorts, tested traditions and stayed persisting and charming as the years progressed... what's more, he trusts that with a specific end goal to end up a decent essayist one must be certain and perseverant. He says, "on occasion, when the chips are down and you are baffled, you need to adhere to this. I have seen youngsters who entered this field, however quit after some time and joined other innovative streams like publicizing or news coverage. I stick to composing, since I had no other option." In 1992, he received the Sahitya Akademi award for English writing, for his short stories collection, *Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra*, by the Sahitya Akademi (India's National Academy of Letters). He was awarded the Padma Shri in 1999, for his life time contribution to Indian literature.

Bond currently lives in Landour, Mussoorie's well-known Ivy Cottage, with his adopted family – Prem and Chandra, their kids Rakesh and Mukesh and their five kids. He visits his brother William in Canada and his sister Ellen who lives with his step-sister Premila in Ludhiana from time to time.

Ruskin Bond hypnotizes his readers once more through his straight from the heart gathering of composition and lyrics. This is his method for communicating his affections for his darling received nation with all her quicken and lifeless creatures, their uniqueness, their character and how all these join to make an extraordinary kind of Indian-ness. Indeed Ruskin Bond is living legend who has been depicting life and encounters through different sorts of writing. Ruskin Bond has contributed in making three ages of Indian school kids into readers. His short-stories, lyric and articles even those composed forty or fifty years back-are broadly approved in school writings, and his books are prescribed for perusing in numerous schools all through



the nation where English is the medium of correspondence.

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