

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN TONI MORRISON'S *HOME*

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ABSTRACT:

Racial discrimination refers to an unfair treatment of a person, against individuals on the basis of their race. Racial discrimination may differ and may not just define race by specific line. But they could use could use the term colour, so that issues based on skin color. It is grouped under the race discrimination, too. The people set up protected themselves based on classes, like race, color, national origin, gender, religion or sexual orientation. Discrimination works in two ways, either in, direct way or in indirect ways. In many countries, Non-Natives have faced different levels of discrimination in their work places, rented houses and product markets etc. Frank, who is African American, does not explicitly describe the men who were doing the burying, but he implies that they were white. They knocked the black foot into the hole, filled in the grave, and left. For hours, Frank and his sister remained in their hiding place. She shook with fear and hid her face while he, who was four years older, tried to remain stoic. Not until darkness did he judge it safe for them to make their way back home and share their lovely memories with family and friends. Her characters, the people in this story live with the daily reality of prejudice in 1950s. During early days in America, many restaurants and restrooms in parts of the country are still segregated.

INTRODUCTION:

Racism in the United States has been widespread since the colonial era. All the privileges and rights in the society were with the White Americans but refused to Native American, Indians, African Americans, Asian Americans and Hispanic and Latino Americans. European Americans were the wealthy White Anglo-Saxon Protestants. They enjoyed privileges in education, immigration, voting, rights, citizenship, land ownership and criminal practices over the period from Seventeenth Century to 1960s. Likewise, non-protestant immigrants from Europe, particularly Irish people, poles and Italians were treated inferior. They were not considered fully White. In addition, Middle Eastern Americans like Jews and Arabs and also an East and South Asians have faced racism in America. A conventionally racial discrimination was largely banned in the Mid-20th century but it was perceived as socially unacceptable and morally different as well. Racism continues to be showed in social and economic inequality. It continues to occur in employment,

housing, education and government. In the view of the United States Human Rights Network, a network of scores of United States central Civil Rights and human right organization, "Discrimination in the United States permeates all aspects of life and extends to all communities of color".

The origins of African enslavement have a large economic foundation. The European structured national policy throughout the middle age. The Atlantic system of trade held a popular ideology called Mercantilism and the policy was centralized around military power and economic wealth. The European colonies were sources of mineral wealth and crops, to be used to the colonialist country's advantage. African slaves were available in large numbers at prices that made plantation agriculture in American highly profitable. In a study of the work, *HOME*, the author Toni Morrison expressed the African American's sufferings, through the line

Cee's parents, Luther and Ida, worked two jobs each-Ida picking cotton or working other crops in the day and sweeping lumber shacks in the evening; Luther and Uncle Frank were field- workers for two planters in nearby, Jeffrey and very happy to have the jobs other men had abandoned(45).

The people worked for sixteen hours per day. It affected their health very badly. They were facing premature death.

The first chapter begins with the first person, narration by a man named Frank Money. Frank's name is not mentioned until Chapter two. Author Toni Morrison uses poetic language in her work, *HOME*. He remains about a day in his childhood when he and his little sister saw two stallions fight in a field. "They rose up like men" (3), he says, describing how the horses stood on their hind legs to fight each other. As Frank retells this story, he explains that he and his sister were not supposed to be in that field. The area was fenced in, and there were signs telling them to keep out. However, they were little, and they were tempted by a hole they found under the fence. When they crawled through, they were amazed to see horses standing up, full of dignity and violence.

Their raised hooves crashing and striking that, their manes tossing back from wild white eyes. As the children watched, one of the stallion won the fight and rounded up with the mares and colts for himself. The other stallion ran away. Frank seems to enjoy remembering the pushing a dead body in a wheelbarrow. The children froze, hiding themselves in the tall grass. As the watched, the men dumped the body into a hole. They didn't get a good look at the dead man, except for one "black foot with its creamy pink and mud-streaked sole"(4).

Frank, who is African American, does not explicitly describe the men who were doing the burying, but he implies that they were white. They knocked the black foot into the hole, filled in the grave, and left. For hours, Frank and his sister remained in their hiding place. She shook with fear and hid her face while

he, who was four years older, tried to remain stoic. Not until darkness did he judge it safe for them to make their way back home. When they arrived, they thought they might be whipped for staying out so late, but the adults were too busy to take any notice of them. "Some disturbance had their attention' (5), Frank says. The reader is left to guess whether or not this disturbance has anything to do with the dead body the children saw in the field. Frank addresses a writer, presumably Toni Morrison. He says that she cannot understand his story, and she is sure to get it wrong. He claims that he forgot about the dead body shortly after he saw it. For years, all he remembered were the stallions, which were 'beautiful and brutal.....like men' (5).

Frank remembers that the bottom sole of one of his shoes was falling off during their migration. It flapped constantly as he walked until his father took off one of his own shoelaces and tied it down. Frank remembers the time as one of the most difficult of his life: "Take about tired. Talk about hungry" (40). Then his tone suggests frustration, as if he thinks the writer is missing the details that matter most. Continuing with his memories, Frank explains that his mother heard an unusual name in a food pantry on the journey. Ycidra, called Cee for short, was born in a church basement.

The institutional of slavery within the Americans required an intellectual justification for the mistreatment of millions of Africa men, women and children. Muslims had mirrored this process of intellectually justifying enslavement in the earlier enslavement of East Africans. Slavery required racism and was the proximate cause of it. Racism became unique in the United States largely because of the efforts to abolish slavery. These efforts intensified the efforts of slavery's apologists to justify their "peculiar institution". Thus if we can say that contemporary racism is a product of American slavery, then we must also accept the premise that American slavery demonstrates other consequences that are as alive and well today as it racism.

Racism in contemporary world affairs is disguised, and it is what some refer to as symbolic racism, Modern racism. These eschew the old-fashioned, redneck ideology of white supremacy and black inferiority and instead espouse support for the ideals of equality in human affairs. Yet these ideals of equality are discordant with the preference for the status quo of white privilege. The black people may get killed in the darkness for no reason, only their blackness.

Talk about tired. Talk about hungry. I have eaten trash in jail, Korea,

Hospitals, as table and from certain garbage cans. Nothing however,

Compares to the leftovers at food pantries. Write about that. Why don't

You? I remember standing in line at church of the Redeemer waiting for a

Tin plate of dry, hard cheese already showing green, picked pig's feetis

Soaking stale biscuits. (...) You can't come up with words that catch it. Trees

Give up. Turtles cook in their shells (40-41).

The white community considers the whites as the superior power, uses the dead bodies of the black people and sends them to medical schools for doing more investigations in order to cure the white sick individuals. One might refer to the dialogue between Frank Money and his friend Reverend Locke: "Reverend Locke grunted. They sell a lot of bodies out of there. Well, you know, doctors need to work on the dead poor so they can help the live rich" (12).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is racial equality is essential for a healthy person as well as to a healthy society. The teachers have strength to change the typical situation in a positive way through the teaching of good values to the children and students. As an African American author, Toni Morrison is acutely aware of the pain that intertwines with the history of her history. She articulates the slavery, prejudices and discrimination placed upon countless African Americans with believable details. It is a truth that all African Americans know, these things still burn people today.

The novel is able to distinguish between the female and male characters. Frank Money suffers alone with the mental oppression of his gender and race. He often feels secluded, helpless and socially rejected. The female characters like Cee in the novel presents a picture of a positive motive, behavior, in community that was surrounded by other female characters. Morrison also attracts the reader's attention to the psychological suffering and of African American women's empowerment, gender and race, which offers scope for analysis for further research.

Toni Morrison novel *Home* encompasses many themes such as belonging and Identity. Frank searches for his place and his community, first in the Army and then in Seattle where he lives on the streets directly after his discharge. His friends die during combat, and he is alone. He wanders the Seattle Streets alone. He meets his lover Lily, but she is unable to understand his trauma, and even her love is not enough to overcome her misunderstandings. Only when he returns to his home town for his sister's sake, does he find that his community was right there with the people in his town.

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