

The Role of the Literary and Social Protest in the selected Novels of John Steinbeck in the Global Supply Chain

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Abstract- Let us rise up tonight with a greater readiness. Let us stand with a greater determination. And let us move on in these powerful days, these days of challenge to make America what it ought to be. We have an opportunity to make America a better nation. (Martin Luther King, Jr.1). The notion of "literature of protest" in the global supply chain has different interpretations by different people. For the social and historical critics literary reformatory calls ought to have a specific political objective, like changing a regime. From the deconstructionists' viewpoint the literary text is ultimately a kind of protest in the global supply chain, meanwhile for a Marxist literary protest has to stir up and repeat the order of the relationships among the layers of the society. A feminist critic could claim that protest in the global supply chain does or does not promote a gender prejudice and a psychologist might think of it as exhibitions of the subconscious. Social calls for reforms may take an altogether new form for a traditional literary, critics who might argue that the moral connection between aesthetics and the political content is the content of the literature of societal protest in the global supply chain. Protest Literature in the global supply chain has existed in different forms throughout the literary history. Many of the important writers over the ages have utilized their expertise to awakening the societies to injustices locally and universally. They have in its spectrum some of the most instigating thoughts to provoke the emotions, besides such writings on the struggle of the individuals against social injustice. In other words protest art is the art that concentrates on disavowing the society's drawbacks and art that either supports or opposes some types of political or social amendments.

Keywords: *social protest, global supply chain, Literary, Novel, John Steinbeck.*

1. Introduction

John Steinbeck was born in Salinas, California 1902. Salinas agricultural center in north California. And it viewed as a working area, it is also a tourist attraction.

Salinas attracted migrant workers and families who left their home for work in California's growing agricultural economy. Steinbeck was not a particularly good student, but he did show promise as a writer. While he acquired entrance into Stanford in 1919, and studied marine biology, then, he is missing classes. With passage of time, Steinbeck worked as a farm laborer, or at the sugar plant, or as a fruit picker. These experiences put him in contact with, migrant workers, and encourage him to write about these issues., Steinbeck was one of the American writers who wrote about American dream like [1], the American dream that is if one worked hard in America the land of the opportunity one would earn place in the growing and stable middle class. His earlier novels deals with many issues that facing Americans agriculture workers as well as Mexican immigrants who arrived in California searching about jobs as farmer on plants or orchards. He lived with workers for a few years as journalist, his experience encourage him to write about these issues. Steinbeck was one of the American writers who wrote about American dream like [1], the American dream that is if one worked hard in America the land of the opportunity one would earn place in the growing and stable middle class [2].

Americans have the sense of protestation in their society that they felt disagreeable agony and burdens throughout the nation's history. The most dominant of such issues are slavery, racism, women inequality, political corruption, and the wealth sharing problems. The protest in the global supply chain against such issues has been expressed literary and was known as "social protest literature". Examples of the American protest is the activist and reformist, Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle [3] is a potential instance of a book that took up its position in the literary world to help radically shape the country's social and political fronts and commonly emphasized political issues. It is a tremendously effective, emotional abolitionist novel that touched many hearts as a response to its depiction of

the Fugitive Slave. Another writer is regarded to be one of the main figure of the American literary social protest is Mark Twain, mainly due to his novel [4], through this novel he implemented a skillful mixture of literary craftsmanship and social protest in the global supply chain by shedding light on the defects and hypocrisies in the American society. Edward Bellamy utilized an approach to sponsor social change in *Looking Backward* [4], a perfect work metaphorically reflecting a socialistic form in the government. Though the society is competitive socially and economically in America, the novel delineates a society in which people are equal on all aspects. George Washington in his *Cable* [5], called for equality through civil rights, in which he shows the suffering of the Southern due to the legacy of slavery.

Writers like Charles Dickens have mingled the social criticism with their literary products, thereby stating the political and social disputes and struggles of the day. Amongst the celebrated writings of societal protest is *Hard Times* [5] which is still as one of the most potential depictions of depravity corruption and in literature. The famous Realist, Emile Zola, also published several protest writings; like *Le roman expérimental* [5], an indictment of industrialism and the political structures that boosts social inequality. Fyodor Dostoevsky has written the foremost work of social Crime and Punishment such work that criticizes the Russian society through depicting members of the radicalized young generation. By depiction of the character Raskolnikov, Dostoevsky stated that radicalism to be misguiding and dangerous.

Many writers who preceded Steinbeck have lined up the path of social relevance of literature as a means of societal protest and reformative calls. John Steinbeck's continued such an endeavor through his greatness as a novelist with a sense of empathy for the loneliness, agony, grief and strength of the people, their attachment and craving for land. In person Steinbeck felt the miserable conditions of his era. He disclosed the weak points in the American lifestyle and laid it all bear with bold view in his writings. Being as the foremost novelist of the Great Depression of the 1930s, Steinbeck's life carries insights to the creation of his sympathy for the depraved, the neglected and the migrant laborers. His works delineates his worries about the struggles of the regular workers; through his experience as a seaman, and a laborer. He claimed that one the main functions of a writer was to serve as the watchman of society and attack its injustices so as to express his disapproval to its demerits and change it for the better. Steinbeck's early dedication to write social protest in the

global supply chain may have originated in his family's belief system, father was country-treasurer and mother was school teacher. Nourished the lore of rural California in him. Besides his mother's love to art of literature that inspired him enough, his own privileged circumstances is also contributory. Steinbeck maintained a life of middle-class comfort amidst the hardships and Steinbeck eye witnessed the lack and poverty of his subjects. His thoughts went out to these humbled individuals. But he didn't pity them; he empathized.

In fact Steinbeck acknowledged hard work, delivery boy, boyhood jobs-fruit picker, bricklayer, farm worker gave him a genuine sense for labor. While as an adult, Steinbeck extensively moved in the West from Oklahoma to California, experiencing direct and vivid the agonizing and frightening circumstances of migrant laborers. He dwelled in camps with them, listened to their sincere stories and gathered substances for his literary works. Steinbeck's social conscience and his care for the plight of others accompanied his journey through the Great Depression of the 1930s. His major books are inspired by the societal struggles of migrant and farm workers. The economic collapse has become worse in the center of the country after a long drought that made Oklahoma a 'Dust Bowl'. Multiple cases of starving farmers and migrant laborers desperately looking for jobs have made a stoic subject-matter for Steinbeck. The despair and poverty motivated an era of identity-searching that Steinbeck is to prompt for. Against the setting of California, that signifies the boundless promise and dreams. Steinbeck drawn about the tiring efforts of men and women to live in dignity and peace during the 1930's. Steinbeck produced what most regard as his two masterpieces of *Mice and Men* and *The Grapes of Wrath*. These novels are more than writings of his imaginative creativity; they are hearty revelations of the agonized and despair that many Americans gone through. Steinbeck urged that this clear hopelessness was a crime here that goes beyond denunciation. He intended for his fiction to seem as the alarm and instigate action. The theme of societal protest has however been prominent in Steinbeck's fiction ranging from an indirect reference to it in his early writings like *Tortilla Flat* to his later development of it as a main theme of *The Grapes of Wrath*. In fact his, "narrative enacts its own kind of oppression, and, by arousing in its readers a desire to fight this sense of inevitability, it works strategically to arouse us toward action to change the status quo" [4].

Steinbeck has directly examined the struggles of the migrants who worked hard to secure living; he celebrates

their labor in ritualistic manner and illuminated the downtrodden to overcoming their many burdens with courage and self-confidence, and through their unity and sympathy for fellow sufferers. The social protest in the global supply chain implied in Steinbeck's novels is mainly relating on the conflict to exist. The altering economic situation of America that lays more emphasis on materialistic gain than on spiritual or moral, such tendency immersed the heart of Steinbeck with despair and anger. The loose morality of humanity has found a furious vernacular in his many novels through his narratives and his personages in their efforts to survive the hectic exploitation, poverty and agony. Steinbeck's caring for the ordeal of farmers with growing and encroaching agribusiness, his support and sympathy for union has grown as an important theme in the novels.

Simplicity of Goodness vs. Materialism in Tortilla Flat novel

In his early work *Tortilla Flat*, Steinbeck showed his similarity for colorful outcasts, such as the Paisanos of the Monterey area. The novel is a story of the life of the Paisanos which compares the regular life of the ethnic community to that of the materialistic American society. The story is as a call for a protest in the global supply chain against the stresses of the aggressive materialistic economy that crushes under its feet people with goodness and laughter. Describing the Paisanos, Steinbeck mentions, "The paisanos are clean of commercialism, free of the complicated systems of American business, and, having nothing that can be stolen, exploited or mortgaged, that system has not attacked them very vigorously" [5]. The life at *Tortilla Flat* is stable and unchanging, and so is the life of the Paisanos particularly in the house of Danny. They lived in a contradictory state to the rule of life which is evolution. The altering society of owning and gains does not allow the friends thrive rather it cut their circle of friendship; their identity as Paisanos is at danger and, "In the end, this story tells how the talisman was lost and how the group disintegrated." [6].

Strike for Survival: In Dubious Battle

Steinbeck's first main protest novel is *In Dubious Battle*, is a strike represented the dehumanizing exploitation of the workers and the resultant boiling point of discontent. The apple pickers gathered for a strike but the laborers that they represent has no will and no sense of direction where they are aiming at. Similar to Dostoevsky, Steinbeck reflects the threat of radicalism and the associated

violation. However his sympathetic attitude is always with the exploited but in this novel he does not assume sides. He describes the beastly side of the parties, the landowners and more particularly the striking workers. As mentioned earlier many of Steinbeck's novels had glimpses from the personal suffering of the writer. In this case he has also drawn upon his own experience of the strike of 1936 in the country that led to disturbance and eventually dismantling of the union. The original purpose of Steinbeck's social protest in the global supply chain is to stress upon the theme of survival and existence. In the novel it is the survival of all the laborers that is at stake; around nine hundred apple pickers. These individuals are used to a further extent by the owners of the land and big companies; they decrease their wages and drag them into poverty. The calls for reformation find a vent out in the words of an old apple picker Dan when he mentions. "It is anger," "the old man cried". That's what it is. You know when you're about to get fighting, crazy mad, you get a hot, sick, weak feeling in your guts? Well, that's what it is. Only it are not just in one man. It's like the whole bunch millions and millions was one man and he's been beat and starved and he's getting- that sick feeling in his guts [7].

It is the hard feelings that put them into a group and release the terror with mindless violence. This anger is not only the anger of the workers but also of the novelists' against the violation of laborers' dignity. The strike is the eventual effect of the exploitation of the apple pickers who were suppressed by the landowners and the vigilantes assigned to watch the laborers. Led by Mac and the rules of communism, the strike is implemented with the objective of the workers' welfare and Mac sincerely as the leader is entirely dedicated to that reason.

It's a revolution against hunger and cold. The three guys that own this valley are going to raise hell to keep the land, and to keep dumping the apples to raise the price [8]. Employing any means necessary he manages with full confidence and help of the workers. He doesn't even think twice to manipulate attitudes for the cause of the Party which actually becomes an embodiment of his 'self'. The group is subsumed to the one who assumes a complete responsibility and directs it according to his views. When he sees the group missing momentum, he uses whatever at hand, either bread or blood to infuse them further with intensity and real reason. When Joy is killed Mac says, "We have got to use him to step our guys up, to keep them together. This will stick them together, this will make them fight"[9]. Even when Jim his friend and protégé is killed at the end of the novel he does not hesitate to use him for

furthering the cause. He uses his dead body and addresses the men to evoke emotions in them to instigate their anger and lead them on. "This guy did not want nothing for himself-" he began "Comrades' lie did not want nothing for himself" 9 .The actual reason for which the group gathers together is gone away with the wind of violence perpetuated by the owners and the Party. When some laborers work despite the strike and don't take their side, they are beaten ruthlessly by the strikers. The group has a life of its own and if mislead it can cause hell on earth as one can see in the fury of violence that is let loose by Jim. As Doc violent means can only lead to violence. Doc Burton is one of the most sensible of the characters and the author's spokesperson when he remarks. "We fight to make the world safe for democracy"; or ... 'we will wipe out social injustice with communism.' But the group does not care about the ... Democracy, or Communism. Maybe the group simply wants to move, to fight, and uses these words simply to reassure the brains of individual men" [10]. Steinbeck knows that it is a paucity of realization that others are also men like us that leads to spitefulness and violence. Hatred is behind of confrontation and violation; hatred amongst the laborers for the owners and amongst the owners for them is traced in the novel that bursts into violence. It is hatred that is often familiar between the haves and have-nots. At its peak, hatred bursts out in shape of strike or violence ended up with blood-shed. In the novel the words of hatred mentioned by Mac for the vigilantes assigned by owners.

They are the same ones that burned the houses of old German people during the war. They are the same ones that lynch Negroes. They like to be cruel. They like to hurt people and they always give it a nice man, patriotism or protecting the constitution. But they are just the old nigger torturers working. The owners use them, tell them we have to protect the people against reds. You see that lets them bum houses and torture and beat people with no danger. And that's all they want to do, anyway. They have got no guts; they will only shoot from cover, or gang a man when they are ten to one. I guess they're about the worst scum in the world [11].

Mostly the protest in the global supply chain for survival is diverted and swapped by a sense of hatred instead. The leaders skillfully elaborate the words to address protest cum hatred as revolution. Instead of a fight for existence, equality and justice, the fight grows one of blood-shed and hatred, starting with the intention of social protest in the global supply chain it finishes with a blood way that navigates from its basic purpose of survival. Dream to

Overcome Segregation in *Of Mice and Men* novel. It is another novel about the social protest that reflects not only on the economic discrepancies and exploitation, but also the social, racial and gender discrimination to the fore. However the theme of protest in the global supply chain is integrated into narrative, the novel is more individual centered than the group yet the group's palpable existence is felt at the background of the novel. On the individual level the novel depicts the struggle of the misfit Lennie in a community that is so critical of persons like him ,it is the struggle to secure a place for him and George in their dream of a bright future wherein they will obtain a land and a house ,it portrays the exploitation of these men and men like Crooks who are abused due to the color of the skin. The Negro, Crooks in *Of Mice and Men* is victimized due to racial segregation. He lives in a tiny bunkhouse where no one pay him a visit, there is no other Negro to give accompany. He is saddened with his discrimination yet he poses himself as a proud, aloof man. He maintains his distance from others. But his aloofness is ultimately not by his choice, as it is enforced on him. This rejection eventually made him quiet aggressive that he does not let anyone to come into his room, although he is longing for companionship all the while. Desperate for friendship, he shares his feelings with Lennie. Steinbeck has provided a complete picture of Crooks' entire withdrawal into himself in this novel. Crooks' place is evident from the speech of Curley's wife when she warrens him, "Well you keep your place then, Nigger. I could get you strung up on a tree so easy it is not even funny" [12]. Curley's wife herself is made a victim of segregation due to her gender. She is haunted life with memories of lost dreams and is not very happy with Curley whom she does not love and who "is not a nice fella." [13]. Her undisguised show of sexuality is actually an expression of her urge for attention and companionship. The close relationship that the individuals come to form a group is evident in that one between Lennie and George: these two are indispensable to one another each one compliment the other. Roberts noted about Steinbeck "in *Of Mice and Men* he asks for the right of all men to create and strive after their own individual dreams. However lowly on the social ladder Lennie and George may be, they still dream [14]. Their dream is to get a land of their own and a safe haven from the hard realities and deplorable conditions that are enforced upon them as well as their marginalized existence in society. Their dream is known and shared by everyone at the ranch and unifies them together, grants them a sense of confidence and strength to fight for their individual dream.

When Curley's wife violated them with her disregard Candy bursts out anger: You do not know that we got our own ranch to go to, an' our own house. We are not got to stay here. We are going to house and chickens an' fruit trees an' a place a hundred time prettier than this. An' we got fren' s, that is what we got. Maybe there was a time when we was scared of getting' canned, but we are not no more. We got our own Ian', and it is ours." [15]. To shoot Lennie, George attempts to save his friend from the turmoil and violence of the group, and it also prove the collapse of the dream that he and Lennie once had shared. The society does not even let them live their dream and breaks their illusion of ran away from its stronghold. The dreams that Steinbeck has shown in his characters is a symbol of the human longing towards what one hope for; idealism equality, justice, and perfection in our self as well as in the society around us. Lennie and George have signified this yearning and so do the striking laborers, the migrants like the Joads, individuals like Caleb and lot of them: namely all humanity. Love for his country and the people make Steinbeck angry at their draw backs. The wrath of Steinbeck of the Thirties arose out of a love for the migrant workers. The unhappy lot of the victims of the Depression, the social outcasts and those by nature handicapped to live a normal life, moved him to write compassionately about their suffering [16].

The protest in the global supply chain and the Urge for Jobs in The Grapes of Wrath Novel

Steinbeck's most famous novel up to date, it is also his masterpiece of the societal protest in the global supply. It sealed his name as "Proletarian" writer. It carries a testimony to the ordeal of the migrants from Oklahoma who are mandatorily vacated their lands and their houses, dispossessed and without living means to fight for survival. The novel is social a document on the account of American socio-economic events of the 1930s. This novel is a loud voice of social protest in the global supply. It is a call for social protest that delineates the sufferings of the migration of the Joads, an Oklahoma 'Dust Bowl' family to California. Throughout their biblical journey, they felt the necessity for common action among the needy and downtrodden to make them avoid being crushed individually. A portrait of the cruel conflict between the powerful and the weak, of one man's rough reaction to unfair state of affairs, and of a woman's quiet, stoical strength, *The Grapes of Wrath* is a landmark of the American novel, one that draws the horrors of the Great Depression as it investigates into the issues of justice and

equality in America. Moved from the land that represents their identity and a symbol of their existence for years they are forced on streets because their lands had turned into barren and the mortgages they had withdrawn from the banks were not paid back. Their lands are confiscated and their houses demolished to expel them of their land. Forced to leave, there arises a futile voice of protest in the global supply chain:

Sure cried the tenant men, but it's our land. We measured it and broke it up. We were born on it, and we got killed on it, died on it. Even if it's no good, it's still ours. That's what makes it ours being born on it, working it, dying on it. That's what makes ownership, not a paper with numbers on it [17].

Economic advancement leads to victimization of these landless laborers and brought about the mass movement Westward in search of opportunities of livelihood. Tempted by the bills that advertised an ample of jobs in California the people migrated west to work as farmers. Steinbeck himself witnessed the agony of these laborers and the sufferings that was caused by the rich farm owners of California. The huge product of fruits is dumped and left to rot and the poor, starved workers are warned to be punished if they tried to collect them. The people came for miles to take the fruit, but this could not be. How would they buy oranges at twenty cents a dozen if they could drive out and pick them up? And men with hoses squirt kerosene on the oranges, and they are angry at the crime, angry at the people who have come to take the fruit. A million people hungry, needing the fruit- and kerosene sprayed over the golden mountains [18].

There is no lack of labor in California: apples and cotton have to be collected but the supply of laborers is more than the needed. About millions of hungry landless laborers starve to get work. The state is totally manipulating and exploitation is let loose upon the poor by the farm owners who kept decreasing the wages to a meager sum for they believe for every one hand that reject to work with low wage, a thousand more will be forced to do the same work by empty stomachs workers and wailing children. Death and hunger become a fact of the lives of these migrants little by little transforming their agony into wrath "and in the eyes of the people there is the failure; and in the eyes of the hungry there is growing wrath. In the souls of the people the grapes of wrath are filling and growing heavy, growing heavy for the vintage" [19]. As a significant advancement of the situation, the people come unified by their misery and hunger. The group-man begins to take certain figure. At earlier stage it was the family unit that

they were concerned with but sooner the family becomes widened to include all the migrants in a common aim of existence and survival. The novel starts with the Joad family, advances to include the whole ailing, and landless farmers. Their survival is exposed to danger by the existing circumstances, thus the group is found first under the command of Casy and later in the commitment to his teachings by Tom. Steinbeck takes into consideration the above aspect as crucial to existence and survival. He says: Where there is little danger, there seems to be little stimulation. Perhaps the pattern of struggle is so deeply imprinted in the genes of all life conceived in this benevolently hostile planet that the removal of obstacles automatically atrophic' a survival drive. With warm water and abundant food, the animals may retire into a sterile sluggish happiness. This has certainly seemed true in man, Force and cleverness and versatility have surely been the children of obstacles [20].

This idea is portrayed in the novel where the individuals are in a perpetual struggle to survive. Steinbeck displays the struggle of his character against the difficulties which pinpoint his ultimate faith in the spirit of man who can get over all odds and also regains dignity and humanity. The novel is an exquisite arraignment of the oppressors who abuse the poor men for their own interest and selfish aims. However, [19] see that "Most important, unlike the two prior stories that comprise the Labor Trilogy, *The Grapes of Wrath* ends on a note of optimism and hope for the continuation of a boundless human spirit, no matter the setting or circumstances.

The Protest in the global supply within the 'Self': East of Eden

Steinbeck's most aspiring novel *East of Eden* also has a powerful representation of the theme of social protest within its narrative. Yet this novel is unlike the other earlier novels in a way that the protest in the global supply that the writer includes is more philosophical kind and is pointed against untouchable elements like the existence of good and evil in the human spirit. It highlights the conflict that everyone has to go through in life between these two factors within the self for the choice, whatever the conditions resting with him or her alone. His most substantial work, Steinbeck in the novel doesn't look at social injustice as the origin of evil; rather he examines and investigates the origins of evil in the human psyche. Describing the human condition Steinbeck says: Humans are caught- in their lives, in their thoughts, in their hungers

and ambitions, in their avarice and cruelty: and in their kindness and generosity too- in a net of good and evil. ... A man after he has brushed off dust and chips of his life, will have left only the hard, clean questions: Was it good or was it evil? Have I done well- or ill?

Man is stuck in the conflict of good and evil and Steinbeck demonstrates this fight point in the novel. The social protest here is in shape of psychological, affectionate and moral protest that deals with the moral matter of good and evil and the ramifications of emotional depravity on the psyche of the individual guiding to evil. Its target is to set free will of the individual and strengthen him with the power to make his own decision. It is within man to choose between good and evil.' Steinbeck reasserts this assumption in the novel as Lee tells: The greatest terror a child can have is that he is not loved, and rejection is the hell he fears. I think everyone in the world to a large or small extent has felt rejection. And with rejection comes anger, and with anger some kind of crime in revenge for the rejection, and with the crime guilt-and there is the story of mankind. I think that if rejection could be amputated, the human would not be what he is. Maybe there would be fewer crazy people [19]. Evil is more often than not carried out by declining, hatred, and jealousy. The rejection of Charles by his father Cyrus and by Adam of Caleb leads to the being aliens. However the case with Caleb (Cal) Lee allows him to choice to start all over a new start. It is he who helps to find a reconciliation between father and son, and Caleb is graced with the word 'timshell', 'thou mayest' by his father. Every generation has to bear the struggle of good and evil and choose their own front. They are not made victims by inheritance rather they have got the power to determine. The pressure of outside conditions is sustained but it's the potentiality of the individual's character and his will that should help him and through him only the whole humanity extract the hope of the right choice of heaven over hell. The novel is a protest in the global supply against the complicated human condition that is held in a labyrinth of good and evil, but motivates to make a decision and break free. Man is the most significant element and it is he who decides the direction of his life. The novel delivers the picture of the pragmatic and humanistic approach that empowers the individual with a purpose and a choice. Steinbeck's major concern in his novels is always man. A sympathetic human being and novelist he was resentful and aggrieved at man's inhumanity to the other, which he reflected vociferously in his novels in a way of a protest. The theme of protest represents a main theme in Steinbeck's fiction. Social

protest is a theme that sweeps through all his novels yet handling it is different and varied. If the theme of societal protest is for the simplicity and innocence of an ethnic community and their identity in *Tortilla Flat*, it is a matter of exploitation and abuse in *In Dubious Battle*. In *Of Mice and Men* the theme again becomes one of exploitation Vs. survival which finds a more rigorous depiction in *The Grapes of Wrath* herein the exploitation and survival of the small unit of the society that is the family generalizes to that of whole humanity. Societal protest in the global supply is a theme that transforms into an emotional and moral protest; *East of Eden* replicates the old myth into a story of rejection and love, evil and good. Whatever the approach by which Steinbeck has treated one of his main themes, one particular characteristic that dominates throughout them is the motto of existence and survival. It's what in the words of Ma Joad seems to emphasize that everything sounds to be targeted at survival; against the odds and being durable to survive. The exploitation, the rejection, agony, depravity, death, violation, hatred, all these negative aspects are the evil; the difficulties that attempt to put out the life force but fails to do so. It is failure is a result of the human spirit's power in fighting back and get through all hindrances to survive, to choose to be good human, and appreciate love and compassion; to decide to be a humanist who will always protest in the global supply and fight for justice. Steinbeck fought back with his fiction.

2. Conclusion

Steinbeck displays anger and wrath at the miserable conditions that man is enforced to go through and bear, which finds a repeated expression in his fictive narratives, for him his Pen that is considered to be more powerful than the weapon; a weapon can shoot a numbered targets but the power of the pen can affect millions. As literary artist, John Steinbeck and writers sharing his worries have utilized the immense capability and power of writing to speak out for the voiceless, to protest against societal injustice and exploitation in a form developing awareness against the evils of the society. John Steinbeck greatly admired friendship, in his life and his writings. In every little of sincere writing in the world, he noticed in a 1938 journal entry, there is a basic theme, a theme that motivated men to understand their fellow men. He alleged that if men understood one another eventually they will be kind to each other. Taking into consideration to know man

for real will never cause to hate and mostly always brings about love. There are literary works support the social reforms, and punish injustice writing in commemorating of heroism, yet always the basic theme assures and urges to understand each other. In his novels Steinbeck there is motivation to arouse passion for the needy and poor people. He acknowledged that they were usually subjugated to cruelty in the settings they dwell in. As well as the reasons for their misery that is beyond their control. Steinbeck wrote about what he saw in person about the lives of helpless victims. One can infer in Steinbeck's writings that these powerless might just as normally have been well off in the capitalistic American society had outer conditions been just a slight different. Steinbeck pondered that reader to unlike such suggestion as it would rob them of their own safety. However, He felt the gratitude when many agreed. When Steinbeck received Nobel Prize in Literature, he optimistically announced that literature is the greatest and the only hope. He thought that the power of narrative voice is bold enough to unify people and support them to get rid of their most enduring hardships. Steinbeck casted about celebrating man's proved capability for greatness in spirit and heart. Through the valor, victory, and glory of all his suffering characters, Steinbeck sends a message to the Americans, a message that boosted the power to survive as a natural instinct to all human beings. His philosophy is truly implemented in the speech of the preacher, Casy in *The Grapes of Wrath*, who stresses the significance of the job that one had to do; the job of changing life and society. Steinbeck's rage, the decade of his angry literary career chilled out in his later novels but his expedition against social injustice and the support for reforms persisted until the very end. Although he reflected the dark conditions of life, the agony and the injustices caused by man upon man, the bleakness of the conditions of life, yet, beneath all the misfortunate portrayal of life was a bubbling and buoyant and hope of redemption. His increasing belief in the human spirit and its power for betterment was never demised by what he lived and witnessed, rather it made him all the more stubborn to 'get the job done'; the job of a genuine writer. In his own words: The writers of today, even I, have a tendency to celebrate the destruction of spirit and God knows it is destroyed often enough. It is the duty of the writer to lift up, to extend, to encourage. If the written word has contributed anything at all to our developing species and our half developed culture, it is this- great writing has been a staff to lean on, a mother to consult, a wisdom ... a

strength in weakness and a courage to support weak cowardice [20].

Steinbeck is definitely one of the commemorated and pioneer writers of social protest in the global supply Literature in the USA. Steinbeck's societal protest is genuinely one of a kind and so is his courtesy. His writings are his tools of imparting his protest in the global supply on the society as a wakeup call against the negative habits of society with an objective to rectify those drawbacks. His anger as reflected in his novels never distracted him from understanding the originated goodness deep down dormant in the spirit of man that just needs a wakeup call to conquer evil. He was a writer who brilliantly utilizes his expertise as a means of waking up the consciousness of his weak people and agitate them to give up of their complacency to achieve a prosperous and better future. Steinbeck's art was merely directed by his sympathy, passion and humanitarian concern that granted the American literature a genuine golden voice.

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