



A BRIEF DISCUSSION ON LOVE, CHRONICLE, RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA IN THE NOVELS OF “THE GLASS PALACE AND THE HUNGRY TIDE BY AMITAV GOSH

N.SANTHAKUMAR

Research Scholar, Department of English, Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamilnadu, India.

Abstract

In this article, the research scholar is to discuss on Love, Chronicle, Relationship with India described in "The Glass Palace and The Hungry Tide by Amitav Gosh through comparative approach. This attempt is to show "How does the author display the substance in the two novels taken. In the main, This article tries to discuss, in general, an Indian Orphan, RajKumar, his Love Story and the social isolation happened to the King The baw in The Glass Palace, and Two love stories and their Comparison in The Hungry Tide.

Keywords: Love, Relationship, social isolation, the handle of Novels, Comparison.

INTRODUCTION

Amitav Gosh's novel, the Glass Palace says on how History and Politics get changed due to the forces. This work has an extensive piece that extends two epochs, three families and three periods in its sequence authenticating proceedings of the past epoch that is in Burma, Malaya and India. In this Novel, suggestions profoundly inspire human and ancient perception, and this work is a derisive investigation of the British majestic law of India. It traces the British's sortie on Burma in the year of 1880. As a result, there happened the falling of the Burmese Dominion. Because of that, the identification of the Burmese in Ratanagiri and the capitalist exploitation of the same occurred. This work is also a kind of a romantic work on Anthropological existence. The drive and the pain of expatriates are represented in an optimistic and energetic way. The Hungry tide, a Novel by an Indian author Amitav Gosh in 2005. Since it is happening in the outcome of the shattering 2004 tsunami in Indian Ocean that shattered the complete zone, the hungry tide occurs chiefly in the Sundarbans, which is a colossal mangrove forest, divided between west Bengal in India and Bangladesh. Encompassing Tigers, Crocodiles, and several other hunters, the novel functions as a histrionic setting for Gosh's layer of atmosphere, confidence, class construction, and intricate antiquity of India from the point of view of imperialism and sectional class.

THE GLASS PALACE

Burma where the novel The Glass Palace starts over 1885, a British invasion-Time that incorporates the story of an orphan, a poor boy lifted on the face of biased and communal chaos in the reason of the Burmese teak forest. The British attacked the reigning Konbaung dynasty of Burma

in 1885, they hardly realized that King Thibaw would end up surrendering within two weeks. They exiled the royal family to Madras (now Chennai), briefly, and then to Ratnagiri, a sleepy town in Maharashtra. During that time, An Orphan, Raj Kumar befriends Dolly, a young woman in the court of the Burmese Queen. The struggles that have made Burma, India, and Malaya the places they are today are illuminated in this wonderful novel. About this novel, Meenakshi Mukherjee says, "A story spanning more than a century of the subcontinent's history; relationships across countries; the greed of British colonialism and the active participation of Indians in the process. The Glass Palace admirably evokes all these without recourse to gimmicks or experiments with language and technique" (2000)

The Glass Palace is divided into seven parts. It says on how the British occupied Burma, in the second part "Ratnagiri". It explains the disastrous consequences of empire-building, and the removal of King Thebaw, monarchy on how it reached a sudden end, and Burma became a part of the British Empire in India. Bound together in colonial subjugation, the two countries and their people could never come together. "The Money Tree," which is the part three tells on how Raj Kumar, an orphan, thrives by timber corporate. In The Wedding, the fourth part tells the second generation. Raj Kumar's son Neel marries Manju, and people like Arjun and Dinus how fascination for the British. The Morning Side, the fifth part portrays the consequences of the Second World War in Malaya. The next to last segment, "The Front", portrays on how atmospheres feel pain due to the occurrence of the Second World War. "The Glass Palace", the Last part says about the Indian National Movement at its peak and India's final achievement of independence.

THE EXILE OF KING AND QUEEN

In this novel, one can see the exile of king and queen and their sad account. Further, one can see the twists and shots of the family saga. In this work of Amitav Gosh, the dilemma of Indian soldiers involved in the British army services makes us wonder and creates the interest to read and know the depth of the work. And, there is a momentous part in the later half on this work. Since the unconventionality resist by India, the character of Indians in the British armed services turned out to be more provocative and problematic. The Indians soldiers challenged the predicaments over world war II, and understood about their loyalty and to whom they should be reliable, for what they are struggling. These are the supplementary antique and dogmatic despites and skirmishes that are apportioned with great deal of ripeness, and it portraits the situation in Black and White and makes us know the difficulty of human densities tangled. Though is a political Novel, It puts in the picture the family of saga. This work serves with itself the account of the three family unit. The Glace Palace, The Novel is an encouraging and inspirational one having the innovative impression and the patterns are made known to us very regularly. And also, The Novel, The Glass Palace is an attractive diversity. The copious glamorous milieus and rapid fluctuations of the charms and circumstances effortlessly detains the attentions of the book-lovers. As for the acceptable nature-standard of Bengal and Ratnagiri, there is a plenty of respectable interpretation factual.

PORTION OF RAJ KUMAR AND DOLLY

The novel, the Glass Palace reveals the sweet -heart portion of Raj Kumar and Dolly. Raj Kumar, an orphan, lost his mother who was the only hope and pillar of his life. Her parting words, "Stay alive, Beche Thako, Raj Kumar, live my Prince hold on to your life," Inspired him to move on in life with confidence. The rise and fall of Raj Kumar forms the core of the novel". He is from India, and now in Burma and Dolly who is a helper of the Burmese Queen. The Primary part of the work concentrates on the castaway of the Royal family of the Burmese queen, from Burma to Ratnagiri. In this Glass Palace, there is a character Saga John, who is the mentor of the Indian Orphan, RajKumar who is disadvantaged contextual and grows from an empire in the teak forests of Burma. Through the assistance from Uma, who is the companion of the district collector of Ratanagiri, Raj Kumar weds Dolly. In everywhere the families of Raj Kumar, Saga John and Uma, There is chiefly positioned "the Family Saga".

The fascinating paraphernalia over the world war II is Raj Kumar and dolly's concluding expedition back to India and a persistent

determination to subsist. There is a chaos, which is brought by world war II, and modern Myanmar, Burma, with Aung san suu Kyi a cameo is illustrated in the direction of the end of the novel momentarily. The rather captivating thing is the ongoing stand of the Royal family of the Burmese in the outcast and then back in Burma. There is optimistically not a book for Bibliophiles relishing far-seeing particulars on problems, not very relevant to the chief plan. Amitav Gosh Says in an Interview about The Glass Palace, "It is often war that creates a collision between history and individual lives. In circumstances of war, as in such situations as revolution, mass evacuations, and forced population movements and so on, nobody has the choice of stepping away from history".

THE STORY OF AN INDIAN ORPHAN

About the story of An Indian Orphan, Amitav enters the character, an orphan of Akyab the principal part – tide water stretch of court in which Burma and Bengal meet in a whirlpool. An orphan loses his family by a fever which entered the town, his last hope his mother as well. On his mother's death, he stays behind to work on the boat because he does not know where to go. In that condition, in Mandalay, the boat needs repairs to which Rajkumar, an orphan, goes and resides at a small food stall. During that time the British invaded and threw out the monarchy. Then, orphan, Rajkumar meets Dolly-during the loot, and gets struck by that first meeting. After 30 years they get married. The novel, the glass palace, differing the tale of an orphan, An Indian, Rajkumar with that of domineering, however, ruined Burmese royal family. Author also gives a representation of the court of the Queen Supayalat and king thibew, and sees Meticulous curiosity is one court assistant Dolly. Amitav describes the track of Burmese record down with the growing for fortunes of an Indian orphan, Rajkumar, and a number of additional strands. Author speaks on the younger generations of an orphan and the court attendant, the decent of king thibew as invasion, and their run away to Ratanakiri in the midst of further belongings. The glass palace, One of the most flourishing view of the volume is that author has out- siders and the overseas -Indians in Burma. For instance, The British uses the situation of Burma. Indians becomes colonial fatalities. And authors biased string is an attractive thing, and he writes the dirty were of the British Empire and fakes a great concentration on the Indians in the military service. During that the Indians sepoys in the Burmese in 1885 were two thirds. In the full novel, the Indians role in the British armed forces stays unchanged as an important one. But the more controversial is the cries for Indians independence raise louder, the position of Indians in the armed-forces. And the novel shows the fellow-soldiers and their issues in World War II. Author says it is not

the issue with black and white. By showing the fall of the Burmese and their exile, one limit has wanted the political system and History to mix fantastically with the story.

THE START OF HUNGRY -TIDE

The Hungry tide, a Novel by an Indian author Amitav gosh in 2005. Since it is happening in the outcome of the shattering 2004 tsunami in Indian Ocean that shattered the complete zone, the hungry tide occurs chiefly in the Sundarbans (According to Ghosh, "The strange thing about the Sunder bans is that the tiger's presence is everywhere; you feel it all the time - it's like being in a haunted house, but you never see it. People say the moment you see the tiger it's the last thing you ever see."), which is a Colossal mangrove forest, divided between west Bengal in India and Bangladesh. Encompassing Tigers, Crocodiles, and several other hunters, the novel functions as a histrionic setting for Gosh's layer of atmosphere, confidence, class construction, and intricate antiquity of India from the point of view of imperialism and sectional class. In the Sundarbans Islands, the novel "The hungry Tide" opens and says the story of Kanaidutt-a Delhi based business man, an affluent translator, who comes to meet his aunt in Sundarban. While Piya Roy who is an American marine scientist of Indian origin comes to the Sundarban to do research on Irrawaddy Dolphin- marine mammals to be able to live in fresh and salt marine. On the train journey, Kanaidutt and Piya Roy connect the dialogue, and Kanai invites her to pay a visit him at his aunt's house. With being polite to him, Piya has no real purpose of going. And those to go to their respective places on reaching the railway station. Piya touches the Sundarbans and start to fight against the native government. It becomes an attempt to her to acquire agreement to do marine examination. In the final native administration gives her the permission to do a marine investigation, and puts conditions. Author introduces a native fisherman whose name is Fokir and people say that he has seen the Irrawaddy Dolphin. So, he is told to go with Piya Roy to help her examination. In this novel author says a kind of picture-way language between Piya Roy and Fokir. Fokir knows Bengali and Piya knows English. What Piya speaks is not understandable to Fokir, a Fisherman so they share a picture way communication. In one point she knows about her supporters and their mind. It was the time of storm when she was saved by the fisherman "Fokir". Hence, she believes him, but unfortunately Fokir dies in the natural calamities. So, she comes has a help of his family.

THE CHARACTERS OF PRIYA ROY, FOIKER AND KANAIDUTT

It is the pattern of the Indo-American Marine Scientist, Piya Roy, who is unable to speak Bengali, which is her native language. Piya Roy happens to come the Hungry tide of the Sundarbans, which is in West Bengal, to research the Dolphins. Around her, author springs a kind of triangle love story that comprises Fisherman Foiker and Kanaidutt. The Fisherman who helps Piya Roy to find the location of River Dolphins in a distance Garjoltola pool. At the same time, there is another character Kanaidutt who runs a translation company in New Delhi, comes to meet his aunt Nilima. Some years ago Kanai's uncle the Marxist teacher, Nirmal, husband of Nilima, who became motivated on helping a group of displaced refugee population settled on the Island of the Sundarban of the Morchijhapi. There is a character Kusum, who was the mother of Fokir. Due to love for Kusum, Nirumal was very interested in helping the refugee. And also, Kusum had also been helped by horen on the hole, there are two stories.

COMPARISON

The author of the both novels gives a kind significant importance on the Love, Relationship with land. In the novels of the glass palace in which the novel-work durations diagonally manifold places. But the hungry tide happens just in a one place. Further, it is Close-Fitting. However, the glass palace is marvellous in choice and it is concluded tedious, even, in its other part. Hungry tide is very cool delivered and touchy a sharp step. Additional quality of Amitav Gosh is that he seldom expounds. He hardly take sides that is the surprise. The author subjects works even though there is additional subject as a main in the story, and Goes for the next tern. The author puts ideas and counter ideas in the essence of Post Modernism. Likewise, the author puts insights and counter insights. And author fights myth in opposition to sciences, belief in opposition to disbelief, growth in opposition to conservation, pastoral in opposition to the sophisticated and so on. It leads us to the complicated arrangement, though there are plentiful sub-themes that are established to make them significant. However, that too appears nearly simple in the final. Author uses the rail roads as the symbol of union and the dissolving of binaries. Like other human being author presents the nature and the animals. The communication is beautifully handled by the author.

CONCLUSION

The author brings about Love and the Relationship of the characters with Land. In The Glass Palace, in a way, it seems to be a marginal novel which speaks on the brow beaten, the leaps and their struggles. Since history shows, and shows

the colonialism and its effects and sudden change and confusions as the political novel that power on the attachment of Empire. The Glace palace, relatively, a thicker manuscript. It is not that it does not mean the turn of pattern, Idea but the way the narration is. It revolves the system of society, Intervals, far and Age with number of stories joined. The Hungry describes the land of Sundarban and the love Story of Kannai Duut and Priya Roy, the Story of Fokir, The Fisher Man .On the whole, Both Novel describes Love and Struggles and Relationship with Land.

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