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Revelation of Contemporary Men and Milieu: A Critical Study of Kiran Desai's *the Inheritance of Loss*

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Abstract:

This research paper attempts to delineate and outline the Kiran Desai as one of the most distinguished novelists. Desai is best known for her studies of Indian life and especially noted for her sensitive portrayal of the confidential verve of her female characters. The Inheritance of Loss is planned as a twofold weapon. The intelligence of thrashing while leaving the motherland is immediately as rigorous and outrageous as having to leave a secluded abode, due to expatriation, when one doesn't acquire the green tag. Everybody muddle through with such state of affairs in a different way and in multiplicity of customs authorized and prohibited. A few don't have dealings with clarification and it turns out to be their shocking incident for the rest of their living. Several tow of their sleeves, continue a stiff upper lip and set in motion to another place. The dilemma of illegitimate resettlement has not been worked out in the U.S.A., Britain, France, Germany and other nations. Desai makes use of substantial images to inducing multifarious state of mind, as when Biju gazes at a playground while commemorating the grand luck of being granted his American visa: "Raw sewage was being used to water a patch of grass that was lush and stinking, grinning brilliantly in the dusk." Desai reveals tough remark on the suppression of the financially viable and intellectual supremacy of the west. It is only from the last four or five decades that the international market has advanced.

Keywords: Contemporary issues, Economic Inequality, English fiction, Indo-English writer, Multiculturalism

1. Introduction

Kiran Desai is considered as one of the most towering contemporary figure who reveals international issues like Globalization, Multiculturalism, Economic Inequality, Terrorism, Violence, problem of Shadow Immigrants in her award winning book. *The Inheritance of Loss* is planned as a twofold weapon. The intelligence of thrashing while leaving the motherland is immediately as rigorous and outrageous as having to leave a secluded abode, due to expatriation, when one doesn't acquire the green tag. Everybody muddle through with such state of affairs in a different way and in multiplicity of customs authorized and prohibited. A few don't have dealings with clarification and it turns out to be their shocking incident for the rest of their living. Several tow of their sleeves, continue a stiff upper lip and set in motion to another place. In big countries like USA, it's modish to have these types of prohibited émigré as despicable labours, "It was horrible what happened to Indians abroad and nobody knew but other Indians abroad. It was a dirty little rodent secret. There in the dim place, at the back, amid lentils splattered about and spreading grease transparencies on the eleths of abandoned tables yet uncleared, sat Harish Harry, who, with his brothers Gaurish-Gray and Dhansukh-Danny, ran a triplet of Gandhi café's in New York, New-Jersey and Connecticut" (p.138).

The Inheritance of Loss is set in motion by means of a teenaged Indian girl, Sai who stays in the company of her retired grandfather in Kalimpong in the arms of Himalayas. In this novel there is one more story of Biju, the child of Sai's cook who belongs to the shadow class of the migrants in New York. This is one of the disheveled beleaguer stories that reveals the idea of the human ill-treatment. By the side of Biju are publicized the public of Guatemala; Madagaskar; Pakistan; Africa etc. sensibly the universal states. These labours are embarking on poorly paid jobs and keep changing them at normal intermissions with the trepidation of being trapped.

Despite the fact that Biju, a son of a poorly paid pastry-cook desires to go to America as it guarantees him of a potential prospect. For that reason, he submits an application for the visa and fails in his earliest endeavor although his urge to arrive in U.S.A. is accordingly strong that he prolongs his hard work and lastly achieves something. As a consequence, he sticks together with a mass of Indians jostling to accomplish visa counter at the United States Embassy, Desai further explores, "Biggest pusher, first place; how self contented and smiling he was; he dusted himself off, presenting himself with the exquisite manners of a cat. I'm civilized, sir, ready for the U.S., I'm civilized m'am. Biju noticed that his eyes, so alive to the foreigners, locked back at his own countrymen and women, immediately glazed over, and went dead" (p. 183). Desai makes use of substantial images to inducing multifarious state of mind, as when Biju gazes at a playground while commemorating the grand luck of being granted his American visa: "Raw sewage was being

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Biju move violently and at last lands up in the Gandhi Café. His get-together with Harish Harry, the proprietor of Gandhi Café develops the migrant with green tag in a special gloominess. Desai’s novel converses concerns like, “what happens when the poor Indians come to USA (land of plenty)? Is there always a feeling of loss? Or is there the feeling of superiority like the characters of Harish Harry. Who says, find your markets. Study your market. Cater to your market. Demand-supply. Indian-American point of agreement. This is why good immigrants. Perfect match” (p. 145). There is compassionate mind-set of the usurpers like Harish Harry for his colleagues and countrymen similar to Biju. This reveals the immense alliance of Hindustanis in a foreign country, this infuriates Biju and the volcano blows up. Desai further explores that, “without us living like pigs” said Biju, “what business would you have? This is how you make your money, paying us nothing because you know we can’t do anything making us work day and night because we are illegal (p. 188).

In *The Inheritance of Loss* Harish Harry who emerges compete and cheerful in veracity has to countenance graver tribulations than Biju. Nevertheless, their children who are brought up in America decline to pursue the Indian ethics. Harish Harry’s daughter doesn’t accept Indians morals and desires to pilot her life similar to any other American girl and there begins the clash between two generations. However, Harish Harry couldn’t accomplish it and so in a soaring hurl asks the girl to get out, “But in this country, Dad, nobody’s going to wipe your ass for free...papaji, Dad, ass” (p. 149). At this juncture, he acknowledges the sense of the extra ‘loss’ and is consequently exasperated by the country and its community that he desires to squeeze their necks however reliance that some day his son Jayant Jay would, “get his hands about their sons’ necks and will choke them dead” (p.149). These unpleasant incidents imitate unlike shades of sensation the immigrants experience.

2. Conclusion

Desai here in *The Inheritance of Loss* reveals the in-house divergence practiced by the émigrés and it further move up the question of accordingly crucial to build such sham- faced conciliations and that in addition at this charge. The present world of Globalization is reined by the acquisitioning powers. Everybody chucks to attain it and those who have it aspire to increase it. Biju migrates to U.S. and when he writes his father about his predicament his father act in response, “Stay there as long as you can,” the cook had said. “Stay there. Make money. Don’t come back here” (p. 191). His chatting with his father has bothered him and he feels if we don’t revisit to India he would in no way be able to see his father, “I have to go. My father...” (p. 269). Consequently, he goes to Jackson heights and acquires the whole things that his heave obtaining powers designate him. Arrives India and here he is pillaged by his own brothers. The whole things that U.S.A. presented him are quacked away by his countrymen. These incidents truthfully divulge the contemporary men and milieu and financially viable gap that continue living between the first and the third world nations.

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