
HUMANNESS ACROSS BORDERS IN AMITAV GHOSH'S NOVELS THE HUNGRY TIDE AND THE GLASS PALACE

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Abstract

The Hungry Tide is set in the Sunderbans, an immense archipelago in the Ganges delta. Piya is an upper class woman. She was born in Calcutta, but she had moved to the United States of America. She is currently on a trip to study marine mammals which are found exclusively in the Sunderbans. She is affected by Fokirs death. She collected the money to buy them a house of their lower class people to help him. Uma Dey is a protagonist in the novel The Glass Palace. She becomes a freedom fighter. She was awakened from these years of relative slumber, she becomes a revolutionary. In the two novels a trust is created when a person gives property to another person to hold for the benefit of a third person. A trust is a legal way to hold and protect your assets for the future.

Keyword: Cultures, Borders, Humanness, Revolutionary.

Introduction

Amitav Ghosh was born in 11 July 1956. His novels are "The circle of Reason(1996), The Shadow lines(1988), The Calcutta Chromosome(1995), The Glass Palace(2000), The Hungry Tide(2004), Sea of Poppies(2008), River of smoke(2011), The Flood of Fire(2015), His nonfiction are in An Antique land(1992), Dancing in Cambodia and large in Burma(1998), Countdown(1999), The Iman and the Indian(2002) and The Great Derangement Climate Change and The Unthikable(2016).

Amitav Ghosh is indisputably one of the most important novelist and eassyists today. A novelist with an extraordinary sense of history and place, Ghosh localis and individual's drama in the general, often uncontrollable, sweep of humanity's destiny and actions.The Hungry Tide (2004) has bagged the "Hutch Cross World Book Award" set up to promote good Indian Writing.

The Hungry Tide

A hugely descriptive narrative set in the water-filled Sunderbans delta, with the ever present threat from man-eating tigers never far away. Kanai is a protagonist, he is a sophisticated Westernized business man in New Delhi. He is a translator by profession. He knows six languages, runs a translation and interpretation agency. He has come to Lusibari on his aunt Nilima's request. Nilima Bose runs the Badabon Trust, and the high school that her husband Nirmal had run until death, were built over the site of a commune established by a British idealist named Sir Daniel Hamilton. The house is called "Lucibari" a pidgin version of "Lucy's House" and was so named for Hamilton's wife who had sadly died on her way from England to join him. Hamilton was a Utopian visionary, and he had bought ten thousand acres of the Sunderbans and invited impoverished people to come and populate the place, free to them on one condition-there would be no caste system, and no tribal nationalisms, Nilima established the Women's Union. He had developed into the Badabon Trust.

Kanai learns that his friend from his visit as a child, Kusum had been abandoned by her mother, who had been tricked into working at a brothel house and who had finally been literally saved her from the same fate, the women's union had raised Kusum. She had eventually married Rajen, a poor man who had been made lame by a bus in Calcutta. Rajen taken Kusum to see her mother in the brothel, and her mother had died three months after the two had married in her presence. The couple had a son and they named him Fokir, but just four years after child's birth, Rajen falls in front of a train and dies. Piyali Roy, whose parents of Bengali origin and who is not well-versed in Bengali language. She was born in Kolkata and brought up in Seattle in USA. She was a graduate student in cytology at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California, is no the track of the rare Dolphins that are unique to the Sunderbans.

Piya goes to Garjontola in Fokir's little boat, and it is agreed that Megha will come the next day to fetch them from Garjontala. Piya narrowly escapes a Crocodile attack, saved by Fokir who pulls her wrist from the water and throws her aside. Piya catches sight of two sets of interlocking teeth making a snatching, twisting movement as they lunged at her still-extended arm. Then the boat gets shaken by a massive underwater blow. The reptile then attacks the stern of the boat. Fokir clubs it with his oar and the reptile. This is as large as the boat, sinks out of sight. It is a close brush with death and it takes a long time for Piya to get over the shock. Fokir is to save Piya's life. He is an illiterate fisherman but possesses more knowledge of the rivers and the Wildlife of the Sunderbans than all the outsiders who do not understand him. Fokir's wife Moyna was ambitious, who works as a nurse in Lusibari hospital. Piya went to Kolkata, I sent out some letters explaining what happened during the cyclone and how Fokir had died. She collected the money to buy them a house of their own and provide college education for Tutul. She's going to be the foundation of my own project. That's why I think it should be named after him. Piya returns to United States of America to find a

better job with a higher Salary, but she could not do it. She is affected by Fokir's death. She collected the money to buy a house to Moyna. She also helps the local people. She shows her gratefulness and responsibility by raising money to help Moyna and her son through this incident Amitav Ghosh depicts the humanness across borders in the novels "The Hungry Tide".

The Glass Palace

Ma-Cho was a half Indian and Burmese. She had no family, so she had her own small food stall. Macho's stall consisted of a couple of benches, beneath the stilts of a bamboo-walled hut. She did her cooking sitting by an open fire, perched on a small stone. Macho leads her life on others. Even though she suffered from society macacles. Macho, a road side vendor, one day Rajkumar an eleven-year-old orphan boy worked as a helper of Macho she resisted herself abruptly she pushed him away, with a help of disgust what am I doing with this bay, this child, this half-wit-Kaala. Uma Dey wife of District collector at Ratnagiri in India She was the wife of Beni Prasad Dey, she was tall, attractive and charming woman. Her original name was UmaDebi but after her marriage it changed to Uma Dey. She was fifteen years junior to Beni Prasad Dey. In the very first meeting with Queen Supayalat was attracted by Uma Dey's way of dressing. But despite all her charm and grace, there were some problem in Uma's life that she had not been able to sort out the District Collector had been educated abroad; he didn't fit into Indian Scheme of things.

Uma was only twenty eight when she becomes a widow. But she awakened from these years of relative slumber, she becomes a revolutionary. Uma went on a Continental tour, she shocked and angry about the racialism in Japan and Germany. She joined the non-violent movement against colonialism and went to Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram at Wardha. Her work is similar to something to that Auna Sansuuky, in establishing democracy is Burma or Myanmar as it was called today.

Macho for job and he receives a through rebuke and scolding at the very outset. But his keep perception helps him to know that his outburst was not aimed directly at him that it had more to do with the dust the splattering oil and the price of vegetables than with his own presence or with anything he said. Uma recognises that the conditions being created in their homeland were such as to ensure that their descendants would enter the new epoch as cripples, so that "they would truly become in the future what they had never been in the past, a burden upon the world". She therefore works to change the angle of their country's entry into the future.

In The Glass Palace, the modes of migration are thus more subtle. Uma Dey and Macho are symbolic modes of border crossings. In Amitav Ghosh the characters Uma Dey and Macho have the courage of hoping, of looking forward to life depicts the humanness across borders in the novels "The Glass Palace".

Conclusion

In Amitav Ghosh's instinctive ability to articulate the feelings of the contemporary, urban, educated upper-middle-class woman who is caught in the traditional period between tradition and modernity the true reflection of the changes taking place in the society. A trust is created when a person gives property to another person to hold for the benefit of a third person. A trust is a legal way to hold and protect your assets for the future.

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