CHAPTER : V

CONCLUSION

I view … as a constantly changing collection of meaning that we construct through our relationships with ourselves, with each other, and with our world. Manhood is neither static nor timeless; it is historical, Manhood is not the manifestation of an inner essence; it is socially constricted. Manhood does not bubble up to consciousness from our biological makeup; it is created in culture. Manhood means different things at different times to different people.

---- Maichael S. Kimmel

In the previous chapters of the thesis, the attempt has been sketch out the landscape of the socio-cultural realities as depicted by the selected novelists for the study of perspective of multiculturalism. The observations highlighted in the earlier chapters reveal the fact that human aspects have been sheltered under the umbrella of multiculturalism, in the fictional world of Rohinton Mistry and Kiran Desai. The study has tried to focus on a common life of human being, which has minutely explored while presenting culture, religion, inequality, identity, sufferings, alienation, and integration of the community, living sentimentally hard life on the backdrop of multiculturalism in the novels of Rohinton Mistry and Kiran Desai.

Rohinton Mistry and Kiran Desai are outstanding writers of Indian English Literature. Both of them tried to present their numerous experiences throughout their work of art. They shed light on multicultural aspects of the society. Their writing embraces with communal, social, economical, political, historical, and cultural elements of human life. Novels selected for study have been taken efforts to find out every aspect of multiculturalism. It shows the human interaction of thoughts while living in different community. The works of these two renowned novelists belonging to a religious minority group of Indian society.
Being a Parsi Rohinton Mistry is associated with the approach of his own Parsi community and focuses his concern for the hitherto ignored people, communities, and regions. Writing becomes immense weapon for him to represents his emotions, feelings, and attachment towards his own community. He has taken efforts deliberately to represent history and reality of his community in front of the world for a new generation. His focus is on Parsi community and their sufferings, isolations, social and cultural conflicts that will help next generation to know about their community. Main purpose behind highlighting Parsi community in his fictional world is that he immensely desires to present realities of Parsis and how this community has been disappearing in the world. He has recreated a unique place for himself in Indian fiction in English by generating history of his community and country. He grants his voice to the desires, fears, sufferings, and anxieties of his Parsi community.

Both the novelists have taken efforts to explore accent for ethnic minority communities, which lend to locate in different portions of the world have to endure unique pressures of living in multicultural societies. Historically it has proved that many majority as well as minority communities shifted from their own homeland to the other new lands due to various reasons. Parsi community has been known as very microcosms in Indian nation, which is migrated from Persia to India in 7th century. The Parsis first located in Sanjan and later widen in Bombay and many other parts of the country. While living in India they had suffered many problems for maintaining their cultural identity. By accepting the condition of merging into native culture, they had been living in India. This community is enormously known for their quality to adopt and assimilate in the varied cultural life of the Indian society was certainly perfect one. Therefore, that, their cultural faith and cultural adaptability becomes precious subject matter in the works of Rohinton Mistry. He has taken serious efforts for focusing on the Parsi community their culture, customs, rituals, faiths, tradition, food, way of life style, and attitude. He presents every aspect of Parsi culture from birth to death like Navjote ceremony and death rites in the Tower of Silence are painted in a realistic way. Representation of every perspective of Parsi culture in his writing shows that he is very flesh and blood Parsi person by nature and attitude. One more important thing is that his novels are set in Bombay that means after settle down in Canada also he had not forgotten his homeland. His writing provides
evidence to the readers to know about his carefulness, attachment, love, seriousness, affection and nostalgia towards India.

Chapter I is an introductory chapter, which explores the definition, meaning and concept of multiculturalism. The study explores the analysis of recent theory of Multiculturalism. It sheds light on perspective of Multiculturalism in the selected novels of Rohinton Mistry and Kiran Desai. The study explores the concept of multiculturalism. It also gives brief literary survey of literary contribution of Rohinton Mistry and Kiran Desai, with their biographical information. Both the novelists associate with multicultural writing. The novels selected for study respectively are: Such a Long Journey, A Fine Balance, Family Matters, The Inheritance of Loss, Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard. These novels analyzed in details with multicultural view.

While illustrating multiculturalism, the present study begins with the global phenomenon of the world. No corner of the world remains aloof from multiculturalism. It has obtained broad range and scope in the fields like politics, sociology, anthropology, and literature. In the age of globalization, peoples are migrating all over the world for achieving their dreams. Therefore, in the scenario of this globalization, multiculturalism is playing enormous role and getting popularity wonderfully. Blum Lawrence states:

“It is the task of educators to teach multiculturalism in a way that shows the kind of respect for cultures that is appropriate to them and does not push toward a meaningless comparison between different cultures in terms of their overall value.”

The study has mainly focus on multicultural perspective but before that, the researcher has tried to discuss definition, meaning, and concept of culture. Actually, culture is a vast concept not easy to present in few words. Living together is the pioneering aspect of culture. Culture is the enormous canvas of art, habits, food, life style, customs, and religion. Each culture
has its own characteristics, values, pains, pleasures, and gestures of his culture. Culture can be absorbed directly from our social acquaintances and directly from television, movies, books, magazines, etc. Since it is basic to the defining of individuals and society, its role in protecting the character of human race is great. Human being cannot live without culture. There is no place for society without culture. Culture has been compared with water and air. Both are the life of living things. No one can live without water and air. Fish cannot live without water and bird cannot fly without air. Therefore, there is no doubt in saying that human cannot live in the society without culture. Consequently, culture plays significant role in shaping the life of human being.

The term multiculturalism, enormously used in the United States in association with the need of the black and other minority groups for equal rights in American society, including schools and colleges. Over the years, multiculturalism has acquired the status of a movement. It insists that American society has never been ‘white’ but has been multi-racial having diverse backgrounds. As a movement, multiculturalism looks for to underscore the value of distinctly different ethnic, racial, and cultural communities, which cannot be allowed to dissolve into a common culture. It includes within it many human differences, which include race, ethnicity, culture, religion, national origin, occupation, socio-economic status, age and gender. At the same time, it can also be a structure, which can be used as standard for evaluating one’s values, beliefs, and perceptions about cultural diversity, human rights in a society. The meaning of multiculturalism demonstrates number of things, the openness to diverse cultural communities, the welcoming of new immigrant cultures, respect for all cultural and minority groups, and the acceptance and approval of faithfulness to an original and genuine inherited culture. Multiculturalism associates with both positive and negative aspects of culture. Multiculturalism is not an image of homogeneous ideas. Rather it is a canvas of different thoughts and views. Multicultural societies differ in their composition and, consequently, there are different versions of multiculturalism. India is a vast multicultural country with significant social, economic, and religious differences. India’s constitution is an essential document of Indian multiculturalism that identifies cultural, religious and gender impartiality. Yet, despite new legal formulations, cultural, religious and gender differences continue to dominate serious and considerable restrictions. The present study found that multiculturalism in India associates with the social, cultural, and religious history of India. Multiculturalism plays outstanding role in
Indian society. Indian culture reflects diversity in art, language, literature, cloths, foods, religion, faith, and caste. As we have chosen Indian novels in English for multicultural study, it is an important to see multiculturalism in Indian society. Multiculturalism is a versatile social aspect that keeps India integrated. Rohinton Mistry and Kiran Desai presented their optimistic as well as pessimistic views regarding multiculturalism in their writings.

Rohinton Mistry and Kiran Desai’s novels has mouthpiece for the readers of the new generation. Their multicultural state of mind, their immigrant experiences, and sufferings force them to present their perspective. Most of their characters are multicultural identities. Their work is realistic representation of the culture, community, migration, identity crisis, loneliness, alienation, and isolation of the protagonists endeavoring to assume themselves in the new cultures and places. Most of the protagonists are able to help themselves from the anxieties of diverse cultures. After adjusting in new culture in the globalization also they undergone from some painful experiences of nostalgia. They suffer to adjust to the new phenomenon of culture but cannot escape their own culture and tradition.

The study of Rohinton Mistry’s novels explores colossal canvas of Parsi community and ethos. The representation of varied characters shows his desire to portrait his own culture in front of the world for the next generation. His novels tell every aspect of Parsi’s as a minority community in India. Being a multicultural writer, Rohinton Mistry is well known with the troubles and sufferings suffered by immigrants. He reflects the culture and values of his own Parsi community. By the help of his characters, he honestly and realistically throws light on Parsi community and their problems faced by them while living in the society.

Chapter II of the Thesis deals with Rohinton Mistry’s Such a Long Journey and A Fine Balance. Mistry states with a new dimension and focuses fact with fictions keeping the Parsi community as the innermost aware of his novels. Such a Long Journey presents Gustad as a central character and his life journey as a Parsi person. He has shown as the idol of the Parsi community in the novel, who has all qualities of a Parsi. He is typical Parsi character who believes, behaves, and performs all the religious rituals of his Zoroastrian faith. Khodadad Building presents a glimpse of typical Parsi community, where all Parsis live together. He is the image of multiculturalism, always makes relations with people of other community. He has
friends from different community and he always ready to help them. Rohinton Mistry aims to represent historical events and India in the Post independence era. He narrates the history of his Parsi community in his writing. *Such a Long Journey* is unique novel, which has based on realistic events of the society. Novel shows fears and anxieties of the Parsi as a minority community.

Pointing up some multicultural aspects in the novel are culture, identity, society, politics, religion, gender, language, migration, isolation, homelessness, globalization, education, faith, food, festivals, customs, toleration, and conflict. All these multicultural perspectives have been finely presented in *Such a Long Journey*. Rohinton Mistry has tried his efforts to show courage and sensibility to express reality of postcolonial India of Emergency period. He is a creative writer who has expressed his own experiences of migration and memories of his past. He has portrayed canvas of his own life and culture through the writing. Most of the characters in the novel *Such a Long Journey* belong to Parsi community but some of other characters are portrayed different religions. Ghulam Mohammad is from Muslim community; Malcolm Saldnha is Christian and Bhimsen the peon and Kashya the Jail superintendent from Hindu community. The relationship among all these peoples illustrates the perspective of multiculturalism. Malcolm is a college friend of Gustad. When Roshan is extremely ill and nothing works for her sickness, therefore he decided to accompany Malcolm to Church for prayer and for blessings to Roshan’s recovery, to Protect Parsi major and Sohrabs carrier. The behavior of the people to believe on uniqueness reflects social harmony and multiculturalism in the society. The images of God’s are different but God is single in the world, they prayer methods are different but aim behind pray is one. Religion plays very significant part in Rohinton Mistry’s works. During the novel, Rohinton Mistry’s investigation of Zoroastrianism involves other faiths in what could be called a purposeful reading of religion. A religious faith becomes significant psychological mechanism. The best example of such kind of religious faith is highlights through pavement artist. The familiarity of Zoroastrianism with other sort of religious faith has been portrayed throughout the text.

The study explores beautiful aspect of multiculturalism by finding out example of pavement artist, very realistic character and best example of multiculturalism. He has taken great
efforts to transfer wall into ‘holy wall’. “The black wall had verily become a shrine for all races and religions.” The wall in Such a Long Journey focused the best model of multicultural perspective. Pavement artist painted religious images on the wall, which represents the symbol of ‘unity in diversity’. It becomes representation of religious harmony in the society. The transformation of the wall becomes holy place to worship God and Goddesses. R. Sudarshan says:

“Unity in diversity, an oft-repeated aspiration in India, seeks to accommodate differences within a framework of shared basic values and common interests. Such a framework requires the conviction that unity is best fostered by tolerating diversity, that dissenting views should freely coexist with the dominant values of society, and interaction among diverse peoples, ethnic and religious groups, cultures and sub-cultures is a positive force for creativity, innovation and change.”

A Fine Balance is an interesting and realistic novel particularly deals with untouchability of the Indian society. The theme of the novel reveals around Dina Dalal, Ishvar, Om and Maneck. The novel deals with Dina Dalal an outstanding character, a Parsi widow likes to live independently after the death of her husband. For the sake of living life, she started business of tailoring and needs two tailors for help. She keeps Om and Ishvar for the help of her tailoring business. After that, all these persons live together under one shelter from different social, cultural, religious, and geographical backgrounds, who construct a small community, that efforts to escape from ideological and material violence of the nation. Rohinton Mistry tried to make a fine balance among different characters from diverse cultures. This novel maintains fine balance of the perspective of multiculturalism. In A Fine Balance Rohinton Mistry broaden his view concerning different communities like Parsis, Hindus, Muslims and Shikhs’. This novel shows ‘unity in diversity’ among all peoples from different communities. Another significant part of the novel shows multicultural understanding where different community “…cooking together and eating together… the same food, drinking the same water. Sailing under one flag.”
‘Unity in diversity’ is foremost multicultural perspective in *A Fine Balance*. People from different religion, caste, and culture live together happily under single shelter shows presence of humanity in the nation. Ashraf Chacha offered shelter to Narayan, Om and Ishwar for the sake of friendship. Another unity has presented when Om and Ishwar migrated to town and get shelter of Dina Dala, a Parsi widow. Actually, representation of this perspective shows the spirit of multiculturalism. Sharing, living, understanding, and respecting one another’s religion, culture, and community, shows greatness of the humankind in the society. Rohinton Mistry’s *A Fine Balance* is different from his other novels because it has a different theme in which he has tried to present different peoples from different religions, caste, and community. When we go through this novel, a reader remembers Mulk Raj Anand’s *Untouchable*. *Untouchable* has a same story in which Mulk Raj Anand tried to present harsh realities of Indian society and treatment for untouchables or minorities. Main protagonist Bhaka is the sufferer of the novel who becomes victim of the social injustice.

Chapter III examines the study of Rohinton Mistry’s *Family Matters*, which deals with typical Parsi family and their family matters. Nariman is the central protagonist of the novel who is the victim of community and tradition. Rohinton Mistry artistically and realistically points out his life sufferings. He has realistically portrayed the picture of the behavior of the Parsi community who are adjustable and multicultural to any point to survive but when it comes to question their honesty and authenticity towards their community, they strictly follow the instructions of their Zorastrian belief. Parsis do not allow love marriages and inter-caste marriages because it is risky for the survival of their community. In *Family Matters* Yezad strictly opposes his son’s love affair with Maharashtrian girl named Anjali. Rohinton Mistry has focused the Parsi’s approach towards marriage system honestly and realistically. This is for self-defense Parsis had understood that if they desired to endure peacefully as a minority, they should not agree to inter-caste marriages and outside community relations to their faith. Parsis being a marginalized minority group of Indian society and they know that the endurance is completely reliant on communal recognition and respect of other cultures also. Rohinton Mistry’s novels are based on this perspective of multiculturalism. He wonderfully reflected the Parsi beliefs in his writing. All the protagonists have been focused as multicultural going ahead in their life and searching their own path and creating place for themselves. They overcome all the cultural and
social barriers. Rohinton Mistry has focused at the problem of inter-caste marriage in this novel. His seriousness for his community is shown in this novel while presenting worry about disappearance of Parsi community. Because Parsis are very few in number and they do not permit to marriage with non-Parsi and banish those who marry outside the community. The best and foremost image of multiculturalism is Mr. Kapur. He likes to keep worker from different community for his sporting shop as well as he celebrates all festivals of different community. Rohinton Mistry shows disinterest regarding migration through the character of Yezad. At the beginning, he shows his enormous interest in emigration to Canada but later on, he decided not to emigrate. In the age of computer and globalization, people are deciding to migrate only for earning more money. Nevertheless, it is not easy task to migrate one must follow all procedure of visa. Here Yezad get frustrated due to this visa process and his visa has been rejected because of some incomplete documents. Afterwards intentionally he decided not to migrate and settle in India. Rohinton Mistry tried to give focus on multicultural problem of the present age. On the contrary, Mr. Kapur’s love for Bombay city and positive attitude towards society represents ultimate image of multiculturalism. He is the portrait of equality and always owes thanks for the city, accepted them greatly. Therefore, the study discovered Bombay as important perspective of multiculturalism in India, always ready to share grief of the people and offers shelter to everyone. “The Bombay makes room for everybody….opens her arms to everyone.”

One more multicultural perspective manifested in the novel is nostalgia. Narmiman always see daydreams and remembers his past spent with Lucy. His life and breath becomes Lucy. Nariman has been victim of community and lost everything in his life. He is a modern man of thought, a professor of English literature but he is unable to do anything in front of beliefs and faiths of community. He focused a meticulous depiction of the Parsi religion. Parsis could survive peacefully and flourished even being minority because of their behavioral qualities. Parsi community has known and identified for their typical cultural rite. Their Parsi culture enabled their peaceful survival. Mistry, as a Parsi considers it his duty towards his community to help it reach worldwide gratitude, fame, and acceptance and he has succeeded.

Another significant perspective of this thesis is Parsi population by which Rohinton Mistry’s anxiety provoked in his mind. He has attempted his worries about declining
Parsi population in *Family Matters*. He has also mentioned the question regarding reducing population of Parsis is reasoning serious concern among the member of Parsi community. He has tried to present this problem before new generation and let them think on this trouble. Parsis are famous for their professional minds and they always like to migrate aboard for further progress. Multicultural attitude of the Parsis is a worldwide popular. It is for their patience and progress. They integrate and unite with other community to endurance but also maintain their cultural values. His protagonists are representative of typical Parsis who are firm followers of their Parsi religion and side by side adjust themselves well in the group of the people of other community.

Kiran Desai, an outstanding Booker Prize winner Indian woman novelist in English literature presents her thought on multiculturalism in her writing aptly and realistically. Her first novel *Hullabaloo in The Guava Orchard* deals with Chawla family who has trapped in a great trouble by the son of their family Sampath. The whole story reveals around main protagonist of the novel Sampath. He has shown as a frustrated person by his job and responsibilities so that he decided to leave all these things and shift to the peaceful place. He desired to live in a Guava orchard peacefully and silently reflected in the Chapter IV. Kiran Desai has resolved to represent modern age problem of the people. She also has tried to focus on importance of nature in the life. Therefore, the investigation of the novel found that man could live very happily and peacefully in the relations with nature. Desai also takes efforts to show hypocrisy of the people by using different masks on the face for getting money. In addition, they are making fool to the visitor by showing that they know their fortune and misfortune.

Disturbance by monkeys found that in multicultural age some people are disturbing peaceful atmosphere of the society. Such disturbances made by monkey, troubles for Chawla family. Sampath’s father Mr. Chawla, represented as modern person who thinks positively concerning girls education. His attitude towards girl’s education is positive one. On the contrary, he hates relationship of Pinky with Ice-cream boy. Kiran Desai painted character of Pinky as a modern girl desires to keep relations with other community boy, shows multicultural attitude in the mind of modern people.
Depicting the novel, *Hullabaloo in The Guava Orchard*, the study explores multicultural perspectives, deals with the social, political, moral dilemmas, alienation, sensibilities, inner complexes, spiritual crisis, alienation and sufferings. To present inner world of the protagonists, Desai has used different weapons in which one of the tool that played an enormous role in the novel. One of the most important multicultural perspectives discovered in the novel is food. Representation of food in the novel demonstrated as chief issue. Sampath’s, mother’s name is also Kulfi, which is concerned with food. Her huge body is the image of hunger who always craves for food. She eats and made variety of delicious food, which represents Indian multiculturalism.

One of the multicultural perspectives reflected in the novel is Food, plays very delicious and popular role in Desai’s *Hullabaloo in The Guava Orchard*. The enormous body of Kulfi Chawla is the image of hunger, always craves for eating, and thinks only for it. Representation of variety of food by Desai sheds light on multiculturalism in the Indian society where all different people live together happily. Indian is the nation of variety of food popularly classified into different kinds Maharashtrian, Punjabi, Gujarati, Rajashtani and many more. Kulfi made delicious food for Sampath very interestingly in Guava Orchard. Peaceful life in Guava tree with happiness show grand transformation in the body and health of Sampath. Perhaps the outcome of the present study of *Hullabaloo in The Guava Orchard*, which simplified the aspect of girl’s education. This aspect has been manifested in Chapter IV of the research work. By pointing out the significance of girl’s education, Desai has taken efforts to flourish it through Mr. Chawla’s opinion. His positive attitude towards girl’s education has been highlighted in the novel.

Chapter IV is devoted to the study of multiculturalism in Kiran Desai’s novels *Hullabaloo in The Guava Orchard* and *The Inheritance of Loss*. The brilliant novelist of the contemporary age Kiran Desai has skillfully presented every aspect of modern age humorously in *Hullabaloo in The Guava Orchard*. One of the important pillars of the community is worship. Every society is strong believer of the customs and faiths, presents attitude of the people towards their life. Surrounding people from village become victim of the Sampath’s worship. Desai trace her desires to tendency of the Indian people in the modern age. She has tried hard to prove reality behind curtains. She presents reality of the modern age that people like anything for the sake of
name and fame. Indian tradition has been very popular for so-called super humans Babas since ancient period. The study also discovers use of mythological references in the novel *Hullabaloo in The Guava Orchard*, like God Hanuman from Ramayana. Desai has explored reference of Rama, from Ramayana for giving Hanuman’s association with him. Here Sampath’s association with monkey is focused very fascinatingly and magnificently.

The study explores that the story of a modern man, completely collapse under the heavy burden of society, suffering, stress, botheration, frustration, alienation and tension of circumstances due to different reasons and lack of peaceful environmental atmosphere. Central protagonist of the novel Sampath Chawla also suffering from these elements of life so he decided to shift somewhere consequently he can get mental satisfaction. He becomes very bored due to his routine work of job and some other family responsibilities afterwards he migrated to Guava tree and lives very peaceful life there. He deserves simple life and finds king’s life in Guava orchard. Kiran Desai has taken efforts to tell importance of environment in the present age for getting free from psychological tendencies of the mind. As well as she has presented how people are making fools to others for the sake of name, fame, and money.

Another important perspective of multiculturalism depicted in the novel is Indian arrange-marriage system, which is foundation of Indian culture. Sampath’s parents and other people from community are searching a girl for him. In Indian culture elders finds bridegroom for bride and they arrange marriage together. On the contrary, Pinky’s marriage has been depicted by the refusal of her love affair with Hungry Hop. All these things show tendency and tradition of the Indian people towards marriage system. Kiran Desai has made very humorous event of girl showing occasion, made reader laugh and enjoy the event. Kiran Desai throws light on satirical events in the novel. Kulfi’s passion for hunger, her abnormal behavior shows satire. Another humour present when Sampath lefts his government job and climb on the Guava tree only for staying away from his family and social responsibilities it also manifests his mad attitude. The girl’s slipping down from the tree, her use of powder layers on face shows humor and makes laugh to the reader.

Focusing on communication as a perspective of multiculturalism in *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard* Kiran Desai has used different words in the novel for maintaining fine
balance of language. It is observed that the intercultural communication between different people from different community also presented by Desai. By the same time novelist has used number of local words in the novel, it presents close relations with the reader. One of the important characters named Ammaji, which used commonly in India. Similarly, one more name, Lakshmji shows name of goddess-Lakshmi. India is traditional nation, strongly believes on deity so that Indian people likes to keep their child’s name by the names of God. Some other local words are used by her in the novel are Baba, Arre, Mutton Biryani, Haiii, Oi, ji, Baap re, Ai. Yai. Yai etc. So use of variety word shows her love for home language and nation. After residing in U.S.A. also, she does not forget local language as well as local words. Use of such words reflects her emotions, feelings, and devotion for her native place. Mixture of all these dialects and word in the writing of Kiran Desai pointed out multiculturalism of communication. Her use of language is another powerful performance to build the noticeable sense of Indian-ness. She presents American English and tries to make it Indianized. Subsequently, she has experimented a lot with the language. According to Krishna Singh :

“Use of popular slangs, dialectic words, abuses of various regions, vulgar and obscene expressions introduce an element of naturalism; Indian vocabulary, Indian metaphors and imagery, etc. are highly supportive to fillip the portrayal of picture and sensibility of India.”

The novel also discusses the multicultural perspective of religious interruption. Here monkeys are depicted destroying peace and purity of the orchard by their misbehavior, which is giving stress to Mr. Chawla and his family. Mr. Chawla blames monkeys for frightening his son’s peaceful life into the Guava tree. He states monkeys are also torturing women of the community as well as disturbing religious atmosphere of the holy place. He decided to get rid of them from Guava orchard. Religion is one of the innermost perspectives of Indian multiculturalism. The study comes to know that bad people of society are responsible for religious disturbance.
The observations derived in the Chapter IV reveal the fact of dowry system. Desai has intentionally focused multicultural clash of Indian dowry system. Dowry is very popular system among Indians. This system spread enormously all over nation particularly Maharashtra is popular for dowry system. In this system people from brides’ demands for money for groom’s parents. They desire gold, vehicle, or any kind of assent too. Otherwise, they do not ready to arrange marriage. That means Indian marriages particularly arrange-marriages haven associated with dowry system. Sometimes people from bridegroom trouble bride for dowry and monetary things after marriage. Therefore, Kiran Desai highlights reality of arrange marriage.

One more multicultural conflict in *Hullabaloo in The Guava Orchard*, is auspicious and inauspicious aspect regarding life. Indian people are fate believers; they always connect incidents with auspicious or inauspicious signs. Whenever some good or bad incidents occurred in the life, people connect those incidents with fortunes and misfortunes. Kiran Desai throws light on such signs in the novel by presenting mentality of the people. When girl has brought into the Guava orchard for Sampath’s marriage, looks very ugly and black like crow. People thought that after looking girl Sampath will change his mind and come down from the tree. When some people climbed that girl into the tree, she has been advised to touch foots of Sampath. Sampath’s reaction transforms into shouts after looking at her. Subsequently she collapses down into the tree. Her falling down into the tree due to slip considered with inauspicious sign for their marriage. It highlights tendency of the Indian people who always see their life with the mirror of destiny.

Chapter IV also associates with Kiran Desai’s The Man Booker Prize Winner novel *The Inheritance of Loss* is a realistic and contemporary novel in which Desai explored her own experiences of living in dual cultures. She sheds light on different issues throughout the novel such as multiculturalism, immigration, globalization, inequality, alienation, nostalgia, politics, homesickness, relations, loss, culture, religion, faith and many more. She is deeply fascinated in representing mixed image of India. She examines everything through the “lens of being Indian.” The novel is the best example of multiculturalism by Desai. She has taken great efforts to touch every aspect of multiculturalism. Desai told the story of the northeastern Himalayas where in a crumbling, isolated house at the Mount Kanchanjunga lives an old judge.
Later the isolated house covers with Sai’s arrival, his granddaughter. The judge’s servant Panna Lal also lives there and talks with Sai. However, he always thinks about his son Biju who is migrated to New York and lives miserable life.

Jemubhai Popatlal Patel, plays enormous role in the novel. Desai throws light on his attitude, nature, sufferings and loss. He migrated abroad for the purpose of education and later experienced foreign life also. Jemubhai is the first man in his family to receive western education. His experience from abroad is the most important multicultural perspective in *The Inheritance of Loss*. He was aware about unknown world outside. He confused by the treatment between white and brown. Another incident is that nobody desires to rent him a room. For this, he visits twenty-two homes before he finds the room. This is first conflicts one can struggle in British culture, which has been strongly faced by Jemubhai. He also suffers with alienation, isolation, his skin-odd colour, and peculiar accent.

The chapter also explores the world of immigrants, their issues and sufferings concerning with migration on the strange soil. The study has tried to focus on migration, provides enormous role in multiculturalism. In fact, migrations in the history had forced regarding to natural financial or religious causes. Still, in the modern age most of the migrations are intentional. Kiran Desai has taken authentic efforts to point out migration as a focus of her novel. She has tried to focus on problems and sufferings of migrated and migrating people as a world issue. *The Inheritance of Loss* particularly deals with the theme and issues of migration. Sympathetic character of the novel is Biju, son of cook, migrate New York for getting more and more money and living luxurious life there. Nevertheless, reality behind curtains is that he suffered lot of and feels very isolated, alienated and nostalgic. In addition, when he come back to his home he lost everything in his own lands by own people. Kiran Desai describes the tragic life of migrated person. She wrote every aspect of life with the ink of her inner emotions, feelings, and sufferings. She has painted everything extraordinarily in the novel, which furnishes touch of sensibility. The study investigates that in the world of multiculturalism a man is not getting proper treatment by the society. Social, political, and religious factors are responsible for this. The representation of Biju has portrayed as the image of misery, which gets sympathy by the readers of the novel.
‘Gorkhland for Gorkhas’ is one more important issue that has been pointed out in the novel. This is the motto of the movement. Indian Nepalese wanted their own country or their own state in which they can control their own issues. Because they think that, they are treating like the minority in the place where they are in majority. Thus, the study investigates that Kiran Desai tried to highlight the humiliation and helplessness of the protagonists against territorial’s behavior.

Father’s love for son sketched artistically - the cook- Panna Lal is extremely enthusiastic to send his son abroad. Kiran Desai has presented realities and difficulties of people going abroad. Here cook tried all tricks for sending his son United States. It shows strong desire for immigration makes people mad and they are interested in doing anything of that. They do not matter about kind of job or money but they only want to shift for foreign nations and dreams for luxurious life. However, one can see from Biju’s condition, immigrants in the United States and imagine the realities faced by them. On the contrary, Desai had not forgotten to represent loss in the lives of immigrants. Biju reminds everything of his childhood and his village life where he spent his early years with his grandmother. He reminds his grandmother, earthen lamps of Deepawali, taste of delicious food and fresh milk. It shows unrest of Biju’s mind in foreign land. He physically presents in United States but mentally he feels very isolated and nostalgic, his mind always attach with his homeland. Desai portrays inner lives of the helpless people, those who are very unfortunate to struggle for their rights and freedom. It shows “… homelessness in which the state of being an alien in the very society in which one lives has a deleterious effect and pulverizes one’s sense of identity.”

By pointing out the behavior of Biju towards Pakistani shows multicultural conflict in the mind of people. It also shows the view of Indians towards Pakistani. When he meets one Pakistani at work, he does not tolerate the presence of Pakistani in New York. Despite no reasonable argument, Biju is not able to talk to him. He writes a letter to his father who is seriously anxious by the fact that someone in America is preparing to appoint the Pakistani. The study comes to know the religion and tradition of society is responsible for their communal conflict. Desai has tried to sheds light on relationship of hatred between Indians and Pakistani. In fact, these two are not even bothered to get to know each other. Instead of that, they quiet adopt
the injustice of their fathers. It means that Desai’s characters are unable to make their own decisions. Being a young, he is unable to make his own choice and decision, so that condition seems at him as being poor boy. It is worth describing Biju’s conflict when he meets Saeed. Biju wants to be his friend, he amazes him, but first, he has to run through the certain doubts he has in his mind.

Homesickness shows pivotal task in the lives of migrated people like Biju. Biju’s homesickness is precisely present in the novel, which shows clear picture of real emotions, feelings, and desire for the homeland. Once Biju desired for foreign countries but after shifting there, he endures loneliness. In the isolated nation, Biju feels eager to go back home and meet his father but it was not easy for him to return. Therefore, one day he meets newsagent and inform him about the problem with Nepalis' in his country India. After calling his father Biju comes to know that, the atmosphere of Kalimpong is very severe and disturbed one. Consequently talking with his father, his homesickness exaggerated and he could feel the meaninglessness between them rooted by their partition. Kiran Desai tried her best to reflect feelings of immigrants through her novel. At last, Biju is unable to stay in America and anyhow he decided to go back India. Therefore, he buys a ticket to move back to home. Because he is aware about that if he stayed in the America, he might never see his father.

The study discovers multicultural perspective of human relationships in *The Inheritance of Loss*. The novel provides focus on a realistic expression of highly variegated human association and connection that is husband and wife, father and daughter, father and son, master and servant, and a young boy and a young girl with its setting in both the places. As considers the association between husband and wife, Jembhai Patel, the judge is an absolute failure. For him, his wife Nimi is no more than an image for the fulfillment and for the sake of social status. Realistically Indian tradition and culture of marriage system regards it as a sacred ceremony in one’s life. Marriage denotes explicitly approved union, which perseveres beyond sexual fulfillment, and it deserves to understand family life. Instead of that, he throw all family bond, values, relations and love into the dust with that he ignored all Indian customs and traditions also. Such type of behavior of the people is harmful to the society and culture. Marriage is the bond of love, respect, faith, and understanding but here in the novel judge has forgotten all his duties towards his wife, running after English world and culture. It shows no
affections for wife, daughter, and granddaughter. A man of modern thought with emotionless heart. He has no any effect of his wife Nimi’s death on his behavior. After his wife’s death, also he has no change in his attitude and nature. He does not look after his daughter, does not show any love for her. She marries with a young man of her choice. However, unfortunately both of they die in an accident. In the meanwhile, their daughter and judge’s granddaughter Sai comes to live with him permanently. He has no more love and affections for her but he loves his dog Mutt enormously. This shows his failure in love for granddaughter. In fact, in India, becoming grandfather shows very proud. Grandchildren have been precious gifts for grandfather’s but Jemubhai Patel living away from all happiness of the life. He is unable to enjoy his life, love, relations, and affections. Therefore, judge’s life is nothing but desert that have only dryness, sand and stones, looks very pale. On the contrary, cook, a servant, in the home of judge, shows his love, affection, devotion and everything for his son Biju. His feelings for his son are sharp dissimilar to that of judge. He takes interest in his every success as well as failure. After the death of his wife cook take the place of Biju’s mother and played the role of mother very nicely. He is a father of nothing only for his son and his good fortunes. He tolerates everything by his boss judge only for the sake of his son. His world is nothing more that of his son. His love is unconditional and uncountable for his son. This attitude attempts to show Indian multiculturalism but judge never makes such attempts in the hearts of his life for his family, wife, and daughter and now for granddaughter Sai.

The bond of relationship between Sai and Cook reflects another multicultural perspective. Both of them are from different culture and community but they spend their time together. Actually, cook is not eligible to understand English and Sai is not that much able to speak Hindi then also they share their ideas with each other. They spend much more time together but both of them know about their communal differences. She recognizes the huge gap between them is. The cook is a deprived man without any pride. He even concurs with the loom of the police. Moreover, permits police to search everything in his hut, because it is generally says that servant is the stealer. This multicultural conflict gives focus on social differences in India. Kiran Desai endeavors to present social realities among people by highlighting the relationship between Sai and Cook.
The other perspective of multiculturalism presented in the novel is cultural difference between boss and servant - that is between judge and cook. The cook carefully takes care of his boss Jemubhai Patel and his household work. The image of Jemubhai Patel depicts as an artificial man of showing English manners in his own motherland. He has no any sympathy for anyone than his dog Mutt. He performs very rudely with the cook and ruthlessly. Then also the cook never shows any reaction for him, he gulp all his heat and sorrow very silently. It describes treatment of class and community differences have been focused in the novel by Kiran Desai by presenting nature of the people in society. It also highlights on differences between high class and law class, educated and uneducated, rich and poor, master and servant etc. Furthermore, *The Inheritance of Loss* deals with superfluity of other relationships among the people. The relationship tie of true friendship between Uncle Potty and Father Booty and the contrived friendship of Judge and Bose run parallel in the novel. Desai also creates strength analysis of relations, Sai likes, in the companionship of Lola and Noni, Uncle Potty and the cook. While describing multicultural perspective of human relations, it comes to knowledge that Kiran Desai has an exceptional extraordinary power of expressing it. *The Inheritance of Loss* attempts to show life between East and West counter and what it earnings to be an immigrant. The characters positioned in multicultural India and New York tolerates suffering because of their serious failure to preserve human relationships. Kiran Desai desires to recommend that western education may have severe outcome on human relations. The novelist has psychologically explored how human relationship runs in constantly changing Indian society. Thus, by representation to the reader, the noticeably multifaceted society of contemporary times, she brings to us the very world people live in.

Furthermore, in Kiran Desai’s novels, the culture of the world of poor people has been presented through her characters like Cook. Being a poor he has ray of his son Biju, he thinks that he will come from New York and take him. He also thinks that his son is living very luxurious life there so he always tells everyone that his son works in New York and he is the manager of a restaurant. In addition, tells them how New York City is big on the world’s map. Kiran Desai does not forget to mention poverty of Indian people by focusing on Cook. Cook plays role of Indian father who always tries to complete their dreams through their children. Their children are the only source for them to fulfill their desires. Like Cook also trying to complete his wish through Biju. He wants to show people how they are also respectable and rich.
Kiran Desai attempts to illustrate the gap between poverty and wealthy life as well as gap between East and West.

Gyan observed Sai’s western behavior, shows multicultural perspective of her life. Sai, a grand image of multiculturalism represented very realistically and carefully by Desai. She is the mixture of East-West counters and adjusted anywhere so it has been investigated that she is multicultural character in the novel. Gyan describes Sai’s western behavior, he has given her way of life that she is unable to speak Hindi properly as well as unable to eat with her fingers. All this shows her western attitude which is disliked by Gyan. These events shed light on multicultural clashes in the novel. Sai grows in western culture so she behaves and likes all western things like celebrating western festivals such as Christmas. She is important image of multiculturalism because shows her noteworthy acceptance regarding her identity which is entrapping between multiculturalism of the globalized world. Kiran Desai highlights image of Sai as a modern woman of adjusting herself everywhere happily, shows multicultural perspective. She is the realistic image of adjustment in multicultural society. She adjusted in western culture, and then adjusted with her grandfather and lastly she accepted the negligence of Gyan. This shows multicultural attitude of Sai. She has quality to tolerate avoidance and acceptance, which gives focus on her multicultural approach and performance.

The study also examines that Kiran Desai has predominantly tried to highlight a position of Indian women in Indian society. The role of women changed in history but it remains the important question in the society. The judge Jemubhai Patel changed her wife’s name Bela into Nimi, which shows tradition of changing identity of women after marriage. She has no rights to keep her own identity forever. She was unable to express her inner emotions and feelings to him as well as with her parents also. Kiran Desai tried to describe tendency and attitude of Indian people regarding women, gives focus on multicultural conflict of the society. Kiran Desai sheds light on realistic vision on the position of women in Indian society. This conflict reflects Desai’s wish to focus the harsh reality of women in India.

Demonstrating enormous canvas of reality of Indian society which is trapped between poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, xenophobia, cultural conflicts, traditional values, customs, practices and multiplicity of languages, Kiran Desai sketch out humanistic approach towards her characters – Jemu, Sai, Gyan, Biju, Cook, Lola, Noni, Booty, Potty and Nimi all are
shown very helpless during their life events. Gyan, tutor of Sai, he is involved in GNLF movement and he becomes very upset to undertake long walk for the sake of small amount of money from Judge.

Pointing out craze for western migration, manners, language and lifestyle; it also shows impact of modernization; globalization and national values which failed to preserve life. Desai revealed the pain of transition through her protagonists. They are presented as dual minded ‘to be or not to be’ situation in their life. They fail to digest new culture and give up original culture completely. Jemubhai’s behavior throughout novel reflects acceptance of foreign culture as well as he tries to show foreign manners. He has impact of modernization and westernization so that he changes his wife name Bela to Nimi. Gyan also satirizes Jemu and Sai for their running after the West. One more important protagonist of the novel is Biju who is also very eager for foreign countries and manners. Therefore, he decided to leave India and shift for United State. It also investigated problems of immigration. Kiran Desai herself is struggling to get American citizenship. Being a sufferer of all immigration problems in her life so that she could mention the problems of immigration throughout the characters Biju, Saeed, Harish Harry, Saran, Jeev, Rishi, Mr. Lal kaka and number of other immigrants. Kiran Desai has tried to present the pain of the immigrant, and the inequality of a world in which one side goes to be a servant, and the other side goes treated like a king. India is both the place that Biju, an Indian, dreams of escaping and where Father Booty, who is not an Indian, longs to remain. In New York Biju has not protected from homesickness. Craving is perhaps the only thing that the protagonists in this novel do their best – they crave for home, love, and acceptance, but rarely accomplish it. Sai and Gyan inherit the loss, referred to in the title, as do the cook and Biju. It is very significant to trace out the realistic picture of losses:

“loss of culture, loss of identity, loss of human relations, loss of emotional binding, loss of human values, loss of rationality, loss of peace and harmony, loss of human beings’ faith in each, etc. Sense of loss is an integral part of every character’s life; they are insecure, and unmoored, struggling to survive in the modern world,…”

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Jemubhai loses his own original culture and identity and considers foreigner himself in his own country India. Also loses peace in his life by the arrival of Sai, his granddaughter. She also loses her own original cultural values in her life journey. During the process of studying in the convent English Western Christian, values enter into her blood. She also suffers from identity crises. The enormous loss in her life is the love of Gyan. Biju shifts for America with so many bright hopes but there he comes to know the harsh reality and treatment for the Indians from foreigners. Even he victimized in his own native by the GNLF activists and chased by dogs. Father Booty, who runs a dairy in Kalimpong, resides forty-five years as an illegal immigrant, while he has the visa for two weeks only. Later he is enforced to leave the country. Therefore, he lost everything in his life only memories remains in his life. Gyan also give up his love of Sai for the sake of Gorkhland. Cook also loses his honour by his boss Judge when he beats him for missing of Mutt his beloved dog. The cook lost near about everything in his life because all his desires and hopes attached with his son Biju. Cook lost his wife in his life, determined to send his son United States for earning more money but Buji become unable to fulfill his father’s desire, and comes back with loss in his own life. Loss of Biju becomes his own loss so that he lost all his desires and ambitions.

Multiculturalism is an important perspective of the novel *The Inheritance of Loss*. Kiran Desai herself is the best example of multiculturalism, inherited it from her parents and grandparents. Her maternal grandmother was a German and grandfather was a refuge from Bangladesh. Her paternal grandparents came from Gujarat; and her grandfather studied in England. Therefore, she has multicultural background of her life. Both of her novels manifest her reactions to multiculturalism through characters and depiction of social milieu.

In the global and multicultural world, image of home becomes very scattered and damaged, has no any permanence in the lives of people those who portrayed in the novel by Kiran Desai. Being illegal immigrants, they are unable to go back to their own home. Location plays very essential role in the novel since every character finds him or her displaced. Unfortunate circumstances thrust Sai to Kalimpong, Biju longs for home in New York; Gyan joins the insurgency that promises a new state. Sai takes pains to show the cook New York on a globe that had arrived from the National Geographic.
Reflecting a picture of the world of loneliness, which depicted by providing focus on lives of the protagonist like Jemubhai Patel, Sai, Cook, Biju and many more. The Judge’s world is lonely one, with his awful marriage life, and his failure to belong whether in England or anywhere. He feels very strange to himself by his own colour, his own accent peculiar. He becomes very much lonely that he forgot how to laugh and enjoy in life. After sending Biju to the United States cook feels very lonely in his life and always see dreams of life in United States. Biju also experience very lonely in new land and struggled for green card.

Economic inequality, discovered as multicultural perspective of the study, shows that unequal economic relationship among the characters. Economic inequality enforced cook to offer respect to Sai a very young girl. Every character of the novel is sufferer of economic inequality. All multicultural clashes occurred due to economic inequality in the lives of protagonist. Economic condition of the character plays vital role in the lives of the characters. Economic inequality is responsible for Jemubhai Patel’s unhappy marriage life. Another victim of this is cook, he tolerate all troubles of his boss. Being a boss Judge always treats him very badly cook says nothing to him. Their relation reflects artificiality due to economic difference. Cook, as a servant keeps space with Sai. One of the close relations between Sai and her Math tutor Gyan also suffers from problem of inequality on the path of their love story. Thus, economic inequality represents great kind of ups and downs in the lives of characters.

Kiran Desai genuinely shows her understanding of the pain and passion in the novel *The Inheritance of Loss*, fills up with different types of people from different community and they interact, unite, and mingle with each other. On the other hand, their cultural, economic, and political differences make them separate from each other. The whole novel goes under black clouds in the lives of the characters and the truth is that the world is full of discrimination, isolation, and cultural differences, but it does not mean that wish does not also exist. What Kiran Desai ultimately exposes is not just personal experiences, but quietly the dealings of acknowledgment between immigrants, exile, and foreigners who all struggle with the weight of history. The trauma of the immigrants preserved realistically and understood in Kiran Desai’s work of piece.

The selection of these two luminous novelists and their novels were focused and precise, as we have already observed in the preceding chapters. However, the most significant
and realistic perspectives of multiculturalism have been demonstrated in the foregoing chapters. Thus, the perspective of multiculturalism is greasy and multidimensional. It is thus very important social aspect, which has been the innermost heart of the study of the present Thesis. It covers the issues of culture, religion, identity, politics, nostalgia, and migration very realistically focused while doing study of the selected novelist’s works.

It is definitely expected that the present research work will bring out and state the fact that the culture, religion, community, food, worship, faith, belief, diversity, relations are the most significant multicultural perspectives of the fictional works selected for the Thesis. Thus, the present study is a significant addition towards the understanding of Rohinton Mistry and Kiran Desai’s novels to the teachers, researchers, students and as well as the readers of the literature; in depth.
References:


