

FACETS OF GLOBALIZATION AND MULTICULTURALISM IN KIRAN DESAI'S THE INHERITANCE OF LOSS

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ABSTRACT : The paper strives to explain the out-turn on identity and culture due to the rise of globalisation which had paved way for the evolution of multi-culturalism. The paper explores the colonial control in the post colonial era based on political, social and cultural aspects with underlying concept of global culture which is a simple transformation of a culture to consumption. Examining the structure and processing of global culture with redefining and creating new alternative forms of social and economic realities. Globalization being an empowering entity, it interconnects the cultural diversity causing both productive and adverse impact on the society. The adoption of western culture and ideologies has resulted in the loss of self identity with the advancement of globalization. The psychological shift or transformation in values, ideologies and assumptions is an impact of multiculturalism born out of wider globalization of enhanced mediums. The paper examines globalization and multiculturalism through the writing of Indian author Kiran Desai's "The Inheritance of Loss", which was conferred Man Booker prize in 2006.

KEYWORDS: Multiculturalism, Globalization, Culture, Identity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indian Women Writers are lauded globally for their fascinating scripts on cultural diversity with love for their traditional culture. Kiran Desai, one of the finest Female English-language Novelist, was born in 1971 in India to the renowned novelist Anita Desai. She spent her early life in India with keen observation of Indian culture and civilization. Until fourteen she was in India and then she went to England and completed her education in Massachusetts. She got herself enrolled in a writing program 'Hollins in Virginia' post her graduation, which carved her career in to writing in English.

Desai's "The Inheritance of loss", a grabber of booker prize, examines how people are fleeing to other parts of the world where Indian life is westernized with a type of migrant in a globalized labour market. The novel shows remarkable difference between poor and rich in a global earth, with racism as experiences with cross ethnic diasporas in America. The research article strives to explain the out turn of identity and culture due to the rise of globalisation which had paved way for the evolution of multiculturalism. It explores the colonial control in the past colonial era based on political social and cultural aspects with consumption. The adoption of western culture and ideologies has resulted in the loss of self identity with the advancement of globalization.

Desai was bequeathed with various traditions and cultures since her maternal grandparents are german emigres from Bangladesh and her paternal ancestry from Gujarat. Her novels voices her reaction to all cultures where she exposes substantiality of multiculturalism out of well portrayed characters and communal backdrop through which she upholds amiable demeanor to each and every culture. India has unfolded as an example for ethnic inclusiveness and cultural liberalisation with profane, worldly, autonomous, compassionate, ubiquitous embrace and endurance being vehemently adhered in its culture. An unascertainable question that pops out of every reader at the end of the novel "The Inheritance of Loss" is "Which exclusive culture does the novel evince?" Undoubtedly it is unexplainable. R. K. Narayan's The Guide (1958) and The Financial Expert (1952) has showcased Indian tradition and culture copiously. Ceaseless allusions to the consuetude and rituals, conventions, praxis, shibboleth in these novels are undeniably congruous to India. literary critics and bibliophiles have discussed the "DESI"ness in these writing which evidently proves the existence of solitary Indian cultural indications.

The same cannot be vindicated with this novel. The Judge, even though born in India, loathe all "DESI"ness, including his kith and kin. He even has a dog with European name Mutt. On contrary there is a character named Biju against American milieu. Mr. Mistry dies in an accident at Russia. Characters with various epithet can be

noted. Jemu bhai the cook, Gyan the Ghurkha, sai, father booty, lola noni, potty are characters which can be studied in depths.

Desai explores the aspects of inheritance of loss. The loss that Sai's father as Air force officer, who is about to become the first Indian to fly onto a space moving. His untimely demise is an accident which made Sai to become an orphan. Thus the tradition of orphanage continued through three generation in the family. This leads to rootlessness, which is inherited from generation to generation. The novel set in mid 1980's at Kalimpong, the novel portrays life at north eastern part of Post Independence India. Multiculturalism dominates different reasonable population of indigenous, immigrant and refugee coming with regard to language, culture, religious beliefs and social organization. This society is likely to hamper racism and other prejudices and seeks to improve the respect for tile identity of other. The novel moves back and forth contrasting two cultures. The first strand of the story moves from India to America with the description of the Cook's son who stay in America. The second strand moves from England to India dealing with the male protagonist, Jemulhai Patel. Multiculturalism is the context of globalization has such bearing on the urban populace that the inherent conflict between the native culture and the western culture is difficult to be resolved.

To conclude the cultural and global aspects of urban India is suggestive that the novel represents important aspects of modern India with more struggling aspects of westernised globalisation. The novel corroborates on the dissociative identities of the exodus, who are inveigled by the embraced culture, and then by indigenous culture. Multiculturalism and globalisation confined to western metropolis and academic with causes of extremism and violence in the world.

Desai has depicted multicultural vistas in this novel. It smothers frontier and the post frontier times with the turn of events shaping up in the course of multicultural pensiveness on the native and global fronts. In continuance the prominent social prerequisites on native and global fronts depict the paucity of cultural reciprocity and stance of diverse nations. Desai suggests the desideratum of perpetual evaluation of diverse, multiethnic or multicultural communities globally.

II. REFERENCES

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