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Filial sensibility in Kiran Desai's novel Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard

Abstract:

Indian English literature has been woven with varied themes. India, a country with its varying culture and tradition, has its own importance in the family bondage. Home is a psychedelic desire of human being. It is a sheltered grove for all the family members. Family bondage helps each one of the family to nourish their sense of emotional balance. Filial bonds are also nurtured in the walk of family love. Parents have a polarized position in the lives of their children. With the running course of life this bond becomes stronger and they are attached with each other. This research paper aims at exploring the filial sensibility in the novel HGO at a great extent. Parenting has a great impact on the lives of children. It is well said that as you sow, so shall you reap.

Keywords: psychedelic, freedom, insanity, care-laden,

Kiran Desai, Man Booker Prize winner of 2006, a lady with firm identity and earning name and fame at a very young age, is an Indian English novelist of par excellence. She made her debut with her first novel Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard in 1998. It is an engaging tale of hullabaloo created in an Indian town Shahkot and its people. Desai's second novel The Inheritance of Loss, (2006) widely acclaimed and praised by the critiques of literary world has been held as a keen richly descriptive analysis of immigration, terrorism, and globalization. Discussion in this paper is a subject of great concern that the novel portrays the sense of

responsibility runs throughout the narrative. As it has a great impact on the children's developments.

It is not only in India but also all over the world where parents are caring enough and have sense of responsibility for their children, especially in India it is found a range of business class families following the tradition of running business set up by their forefathers. The generations handle their own business rather than going into other fields of career. Again there is a class of people who especially a middle class in which parents are hampered with burden to settle their children in a particular field. Finding his sons inability to do any work and he is not worried about either family or himself, Mr. R. K. Chawla put effort to get a job for his son. In the novel, Mr. Chawla says,

'I am the only one with any sense of responsibility, any idea of the way things work in the world'.

He also stressed the importance of a government job and its advantages. It is his utmost desire that his son can progress in life having government job and promotions can lift his life higher. Sampath, the protagonist, hates his post office job. He does not like it at all as it is not his will to do the 10 am to 5 pm job. Kulfi the mother of the protagonist understands her son but ignores her daughter. Even she is scared of her. She believes that Sampath is born to live free without any duty. So she always supports him silently. When her husband Mr. Chawla scolds Sampath, she feel sorry. she only murmurs in silence to herself, 'pheasants, peacocks, pomegranates, potatoes...poor Sampath,'

When Sampath is fired from his job, she tries to console him.

She asked 'would you like a guava?'

He does not want another job but his freedom. As Home is a safe place to live in quietly, Sampath feels like in a cage and prison at home. It is to be noted that Indian families are patriarchal.' The whole family bears the burden of the decisions taken by the father. The head runs the matters of the family. In his manner, it is obvious that there are no choices but only acceptances. There is a matter of laud for those who listen and make good fortune under their

Head. Sampath, for Mr. Chawla was so annoying that he says, 'watch out or I'll give you a good kick that will send you Shakhkot all the way into the Bay of Bengal.

He remembers that as a young man he was full of promise and efficiency. He had been smart, nimble and quick, the opposite of his son. He warns his son to be dutiful and diligent in work. On the other hand Sampath proves as lazy, indolent and irresponsible.

Mr Chawla lectures his son about a government job and its benefits for civilians and explain with examples of its lucrative advantages. Like a responsible father he found a suitable job of post office. And if he could not find a job he says 'if it wasn't for me, Sampath would be sitting in a special museum for people who are a cross between potatoes and human being.' He is worried that his son has been progressing steadily in the wrong direction. His son started on a downward climb and now he is almost as close to the bottom as he could ever be.

Mr Chawla is insensible and could not understand his sons earnings. He is furious when Sampath is fired from his job. And it made him furious and care-laden too that he has to see another job for Sampath. Independent revelers have a little place in the family. Many a people who listen to their heart and run away far from parental pressure are called rebellious. They escape without having any bond with the Head. They cannot express their inner feelings nor do they trouble others by their words. Their inactions speak it all for them. When Sampath climbed up on the orchard, his family makes many attempts to bring him down especially his father. But Sampath feel alienated. He leaves his home in the absence of his family. His inner craving for doing something strange drags him to the orchard. With his rejection of society and family, he does not utter a single word and keep silence. A sense of alienation runs through his veins.

Mr. Chawla has sense for a strong feeling to try to make something good out of nothing. Mr. Chawla, finding that people misunderstand his son as a Baba- a saint, he intoned beneath the tree,

'Everybody can make something from nothing', the thing is to make do with what you have, even if it is nothing.

At first Mr. Chawla treats Sampath's desire to live a tree as a sickness or madness, and calls in a doctor. As a caring father to treat his son's behavior, he tries Tibetan medicine, homeopathy, Ayurveda, and finally tries to marry him off. But as soon as Sampath is pronounced a holy man, Mr. Chawla changes his tune, seeing his son as a success and the orchard a commercially lucrative shrine. He wants to make money out of his sons insanity as he finds it suitable to make good fortune. The family gets into preparing arrangements for Sampath living comfortably. He is supplied with all the comforts on the orchard. A person who was of no importance in the family suddenly gets recognition and become the superior to all. Mr. Chawla is horrified that the army would harm his son. He warns his son to come down or the army would catch him. At last, miraculously Sampath is vanished into something. The father craves for the sons return. He does not bear the idea his son to be lost in this manner.

Kulfi being a mother finds that her son has exotic feeling like her. There is en number of similarities between the duo. Both long for escape from the burden of society as well as family. Their feelings are strange and unfamiliar to everyone. So they are left free. Kulfi empathizes to her son's susceptibility. She is conscious that Sampath is born to live free without any botheration. Sampath feels his mother and the monkeys the only ones who understand him. She cooks masterpieces in the orchard in her outdoor kitchen. she too likes the freedom of being in the forest. Sampath becomes healthy under her eye. She cooks only for him. She knew why he was sitting in a tree. It was the right place for him to be; that is where he belonged.

Kulfi does not care for her daughter. For Pinkey it is absurd that her mother does not know anything of the fashion. Their relationship is nothing of interest. Kulfi let her mother in law and Pinkey to run the house. Pinkey rejects the idea of living with her family in the orchard and ruin her reputation. She feels alone. Pinkey was stranger to her, made her nervous even scared sometimes.

Mr. Chawla and Pinkey are good at terms. Pinkey runs to and fro to fulfill the demands of her father. She helped her father to make money by making arrangements for Sampath. A typical father Mr. Chawla is when Pinkey complaints of being followed by the men in the street. He thinks that it should be good enough to stop her from her dramatic senses. He says, 'first you dress up as if you are going to enter the miss India and then complain that people are staring at you. Of course people will stare if you make such a spectacle of yourself.' He advised Pinkey to

go bazaar in simple cotton devoid of gold trims and gaudy flowers, with a plain and ugly face. Mr. Chawla cares only to make money and do not provide any aid to her complaints. She decides her escape without any sense of her family reputation with Hungry Hop boy on April 30. They plan to elope.

Ammaji, mother of Mr. Chawla, has a great influence on him. He obeys her mother. He simply cannot resist her decisions. In a word, she is domineering to Mr. Chawla. She made him marry with a mad girl like Kulfi to have a good dowry that may help her to buy a refrigerator. She is diligent and hardworking woman. She holds all the keys of the house. She has great affection with her son. She run to and fro to meet the demands of her son. He argues and dissolves when he talks any serious matter with his mother.

Concluding that, the writer has revealed many aspects of filial sensibility having a great Hullabaloo in this tale of a man who climb upon an orchard. It is a study of human relationship with depth knowledge. Pinkey though grown up by her parents always complaints about parental negligence, on the other hand, receiving all the care and tenderness, Sampath wants his freedom. he hates everything around him and nothing but only guava orchard interests him. His insanity drives him up to the mountains, liberty from the Hullabaloo, created in the orchard also. At the end of the novel, he thought to settle in the mountains and so did he. Neither the father nor the mother has a success to stop their son from going into seclusion. An insane son, an excessive ambitious father, an indolent and mad mother, a neglected daughter, and a witty and diligent mother are some characteristics have been found while writing this research paper.

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