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INDIA

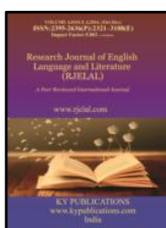
2395-2636 (Print);2321-3108 (online)

## PATRIOTISM IN KIRAN DESAI'S *INHERITANCE OF LOSS*

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### ABSTRACT

In every civilisation leadership is the uniting quality of the society. Man was not alone so he was gregarious. As a result of it the thought of oneness, one race, one culture and tradition under one administration became a common aspect.

In order to safe guard the nation and consciousness of the thought of one territory became patriotism. This fundamental thought was invented and established. In this way the thought of protection of the nation became a prestigious and challenge to the people of the country. The related literature stirs up the blood of every citizen of the country. Under no circumstances, no citizen of the country feels inferior to any country in respective if socio, political, economical, cultural, traditional, religious, scientific, and any inherited aspect of the nation. In the sense of "Inheritance of Loss" by Kiran Desai explicitly portrayed her characters deliberately with the intention of patriotism. She could not bear the loss of inheritance of the Indian sub- continent by cultural difference and allowing the western forms. She specifically commented about Bhutan and Sikkim and insurgents of the Nepalese.

In the context of modern globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation the insurgency and "The loss of Inheritance" is a significant point for the modern man. It may be an intellectual study but not an entertainment of literature. The literary authors portrayed their seriousness about the protection of the nation and culture in their writings openly and clearly irrespective of the matter of entertainment. In this context it may be tasteless matter of the common citizen but it is for the human development and nation security. It is also individuals and group of peoples' values and honourable matter.

Key words: Loss, Inheritance, Insurgents, Globalisation, Nepalese, Security, Culture

### Discussion

In the evaluation of human civilisation man grew up with a bond of companionship. In this process man always assimilated the good qualities for his security and human development. His unity was seen in the group. In this way the world communities, societies and nations were constructed on the foundations of human philosophy and understanding. His social contracts were administered to protect the individuals of the

society. In this way the man passed the segregated ages of human civilisation with discoveries and inventions. He was bound for the patriotism in order to protect himself and his community. In this context he never allowed himself to be a weak man but a warrior, intellectual, philosopher, good man with the scientific values and technology. Every culture is defined and tried to prove its genuine reasons and try to discover the reasons behind the practice of the culture and tradition. It is also

consolidated as the best culture of the society and tries to dominate the other cultures. This base becomes a foundation stone for the patriotism.

In the work of Kiran Desai's *Inheritance of Loss* is a context of "Loss of Inheritance." in the context of the foreign culture and the western culture. Because of the impact of the cultures the society can be pervaded with the unapproved qualities of the native nations. Indeed these kinds of activities are explicit in worldly nations for instance the terrorist activities of the Islamic nations with in their nations and in the non Islamic nations for the protection of their nation's natural resources and the sovereignty with the Islamic theology. Kiran Desai adopted the context of Sikkim and Nepal. She specifically underlined the thought of culture and the patriotism. Indeed India is in unity in diversity. In this context Kiran Desai portrayed her novel with the characters like Sai and Gyan and a retire Judge Jemubhai Patel and cook's son Biju.

Kiran Desai's focus of the cultural values is in the context of "National security and bond of the relationship" with the material love between Nepal tutor and the Indian subcontinent young girl. In this context the novelist raised issue of the national security through the context of Nepali insurgents intrude into Indian through the Sikkim and Bhutan in the Himalayas where the girl Sai and retired judge and the Nepali tutor Gyan resided. In this relation the significant concept is the life style of the people around the place of Sikkim and Bhutan. The political and cultural context which are represented by these two characters which are explained by those two regions of the people. Kiran Desai focused the relationship between Indian young girl Sai and the Nepali tutor Gyan. In this continuation she went on to portray the characters like the intruders of Nepalese in to Indian sub content and robbing the peoples' goods. This is a challenge to the Indian government in the broader context. Even though she portrayed the characters in a smaller context but the thought is broader and the same represents the insurgents of the other parts of India and intrusions.

The girl Sai loved her Nepali tutor Gyan later on she disliked him more because she joined in the group of the insurgents. So, she disliked him

more and more. Her lovely relationship disconnected. In this way Kiran Desai represented the concept of consciousness of patriotism and the strong resistance of cultural transformation of the Indian Himalayan residential inhabitant. This thought is broadly understood with the values of moral and religious concepts. The culture is a representation of a group of people in a specified geographical territory. The culture is visible whether the civilisation is in the beginning or in the matured state for instance the western values are differed with the Indian values and Islamic and Egyptian values. In the work of Kiran Desai's *Inheritance of Loss* her focused thought was preserving the heritage of inherited, invented values in relation to socio, economic, political, psychological, cultural, traditional and scientific values.

The lives of the portrayed characters in the novel *Inheritance of Loss* are the best example to represent all the issues of culture and patriotism of our country. In this modern world the culture is a dominating characteristic of a nation. So, in the context of Globalisation, Privatisation and Liberalisation the people of one nation migrate to another and they are influenced by the other people. This mutual impact of the cultures to each other will dominate one another, for instance Indian people migrate to western countries like United States of America and they try to preserve the culture of India within their premises.

However even though there is an ambience of native speakers they are reluctant to follow them blindly. Even though the minds are very strong they are influenced by the other culture without their consciousness. It can be occurred in the usage of the language social gatherings and the religious values. Mere contacts of the worldly people unite them together with the diverse characteristics. The term liberalisation is widely used for the secular purposes but in the context of macro economy it is used for the economic purposes. So, the terms 'Privatisation, 'Globalisation 'and 'Liberalisation' are interlinked with one another. In this movement the concept of economy dominates the culture of the country. When there is low economy the culture may be influenced and it may be gradually weaker. In the context of *Inheritance of Loss* there is a strong

feeling among Indians who reside in home land and abroad they lose their culture which was preserved by their ancestors. They did not have any new culture which is for themselves. There they need to follow the foreign culture. For instance Indian citizens do not like to follow the other faiths such as Christianity and Islamic religions. So, whenever they leave for abroad they try to preserve their culture and the other values through the establishment of various Indian related memories by constructing the temples. In the same foreign culture the Indian culture more. In this way the "Inheritance of Loss" is lost at home and abroad.

In order to preserve the culture all the nations of the world take as a challenge and the international recognition. So, the governments try to improve the qualitative weapons to safe guard the nation. All the countries make the better weapons to resist and fight with the other countries. The same challenge is faced by producing the quality work to the nation.

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