

Upamanyu Chatterjee's Interpersonal Sense Modality

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Abstract: *Upamanyu Chatterjee is essentially worried about friendly issues in contemporary Indian writing in English. This current paper is an endeavor to investigate 'Upamanyu Chatterjee's Social Vision'. His books hilariously caricaturize Indian Administrative Service and Indian working class homegrown issues. His significant subjects are woven around the Indian metropolitan and rustic life, degenerate organization and homegrown issues. His books investigate the connection between the contemporary Indian issues – monetary, cultural, political and social. English, August: An Indian Story (1988) is continuation of The Mammaries of the Welfare State (2004), The Last Burden (1993) and Weight Loss (2006). The books talk about the cultural struggles of people in different circumstances. The principle characters are encountering cultural contentions. Struggle emerges for various reasons in human culture*

(Key Words: *societal, conflict, Chatterjee, society, corruption, Agastya, Jamun)*

1. INTRODUCTION

Upamanyu Chatterjee has filled in as an Indian Civil Servant for north of thirty years. His books analyze the different organs of society like the Post-Colonial organization, monetary, political, and social characters in the dramatization of an Indian foundation. Chatterjee's situation on the contemporary issues is voiced through many characters. His perspectives are dispersed all through the books. The idea of social irresoluteness is portrayed by various characters in the books of Upamanyu Chatterjee, and the foundations of such outcome is viewed as the result of western instruction, unfavorable state of parental relationship and diverse mentality towards sex and absence of social awareness.

English, August: An Indian Story is Chatterjee's lady Novel. Chatterjee investigates his social vision through the personality of Agastya Sen the hero in the novel, which remarks on the Administrative administrations on India, the defilement in instructive field, government office and failure to the destruction of destitution. He has gotten the best instruction in Delhi yet he isn't keen on his occupation of Indian Administrative Service at Madna. In view of his English training he believes, he is removed from his Hindu Cultural estrangement which the English-taught metropolitan young people of India encounters. R.N.

Srivastav is region gatherer in Madna. He engages in extramarital relations with a Female BDO, yet he will not wed her and she ends it all.

The Dainik distributes the self destruction news and how a gatherer exploits his post. While depicting the provincial existence of India, Chatterjee has addressed the disgraceful state of the ancestral individuals living in remote woodland regions in the most cold conditions. The novel looking back additionally remarks on the Naxalism in India. The treachery to the tribals turns them towards Naxalism, oneself broadcasted social laborers of the clans. Chatterjee presents the Government's point of view of the Naxal development. Agastya is by all accounts deriding at the development. The blameless ancestral ladies are the simple casualties of sexual double-dealing. The novel reprimands the Reservation Policy of the Government. Because of this arrangement and as the amount framework is to be followed numerous wasteful and under-qualified applicants are chosen for different posts. Locale Officers, Forest Officers, Revenue Circle Inspectors, and Head Constable exploit such a custom and make simple survivors of the ladies society.

Chatterjee centers around the defilement in Indian Administrative Service and investigate how ancestral individuals are enduring without appropriate water and transport offices in country regions like Madna and Jompanna. Individuals deal with the issue of shortage of water. Their youngsters need to go far to the well to bring water. Chatterjee is very basic with regards to the commitment of the public authority in the improvement of the ancestral individuals. Agastya doesn't have a clue about the issues of the country region since he is conceived and raised in metropolitan regions like Delhi and Calcutta. He later observes that the legislators and government workers are liable for the awful states of residents. The hero of English, August experiences an unyielding feeling of exile and this sensation of exile is because of an intense familiarity with his frontier inheritance. *The Last Burden* explores how Indian middle class society abandons brings out the fact that the traditional extended family system in favour of a nuclear family system among the middle class towards the end of the 20th century. Chatterjee has very well drawn the impact of the constant fighting between the husband and wife over their little kids. Extended family is gradually becoming a thing of the past. Chatterjee has very minutely observed the loss of cultural values especially among the younger generation and has tried to present the cultural clash between Hinduism and Christianity. Religion plays a major role in the novel. This novel is a realistic portrayal of the middle class family. Upamanyu Chatterjee focuses on how gradually the extended family system is being replaced by the nuclear family system. The rise of the nuclear family system, the old values of culture and family love and care are lost. Shyamanand's family is a symbol of the present day broken family where no real love or bond exists. Each member is an 'Island' and is guided by libido.

Chatterjee highlights that the love of the family is never ending through the character of dying Urmila. She is not afraid of her death. But she is scared of husband's departure from family. This novel focuses on unbalanced nature of characters, entanglement of dilemmas, loss of morals, anti-heroic qualities of Jamun, quick wits of incidence, irrational reason of the characters and complicated ways of life. At the centre of the novel, the family consciousness of struggle emerges between the two sons of Shyamanand because of expenditure of Urmila's illness.

Chatterjee is clearly aware of the disease that afflicts middle class life. In *The Last Burden* through the portrayal of Urmila's family, he attempts to paint a searing picture of reality. *The Last Burden* shows the parent's disgust and disappointment at their sons failing to live up to their expectation and to meet their emotional demands.

In *The Mammaries of the Welfare State*, which won the prestigious Sahitya Akademy Award in 2004. Chatterjee's first protagonist Agastya Sen renamed August, reappears here, this time with his original name a little bit somber and serious, in the same working zone. In the prequel, the focus was on August, lost in the world of corruption, aimless and apathetic. This novel reflects the decay and depravity of the Government of India and brings out the corrupt elements of the bureaucracy. Many Government servants spend office money on their personal work, instead of doing their duty. Junior officers have to do work for seniors in the latter's houses. Some juniors have to take the children of the seniors to school and cover their text book with brown paper. In the political world it is the caste of a candidate which decides whether he will get the ticket from any particular constituency to contest the election or not. Chatterjee wants to present them to his readers without changing the essence, but raw and uncooked. IAS should reflect the tendencies of the age, should be the mirror of the society and culture. But in reality most IAs officers are corrupt. They do not care for the society and they are not inclined to do anything for the upliftment of the poor. Most IAS officers are symbols of lust for power, lust for money and a craving for sex.

Societal conflict is struggle over status, power and values in the society. It occurs due to imbalance of money or power. The Indian Administrative Service posting in Madna gives a tremendous culture shock for Agastya. Chatterjee explains the conflicts, emotions and needs in Joint Family. He gives a picture of savage, high-velocity passage through the bureaucratic India. It shows the conflicts in the Administrative system. The novel portrays corruption, loose morality, loose character, illegal relationship, ignorance to health, unnecessary expenditure on security, irrelevant use of public money, loose of human values, bribe, etc. which are the recurrent aspects of Indian society. Chatterjee presents India in its miniature through the evolution of Welfare State. Greed for money and lust for sex are universal aspects as represented in the novel.

In *Weight Loss*, is a dark comedy. The story highlights the main character, Bhola who leads a peculiar life and his sexual escapades make everybody wonder whether such people also exist in the society. There are social factors—lack of parental care, lack of love, lack of ideal teachers and lack of a family bond. The only bond of love that Bhola has and maintains is his friendship with Dosto. This tag is real, warm and genuine. Other bonds are there too but Bhola neither realizes them in time, nor maintains them. They are the emotional bonds with his wife and child, especially with child whom he misses after becoming alone, and whose face he sees at the moment of death. He has no purity throughout his life but at the time of death, he is pure. Death, fearful and horrible, the most unwanted element to others, comes to him in the most lovely and loving form, in the most wanted form, in the form of his daughter,. Throughout his life, he has aspired for two things, dirty sex and weight loss. At the time of death, he becomes free from the filth of his mind and body; he reaches the zero zone as he goes out of time, free of all obsessions, free of weight. The actual weight was in his mind, not in his body that never could become free from lust during his lifetime. Thus the psychological factors along with the social ones are working together. Bhola is abnormal so. He is totally guided by the demands of his body, but not emotional. At the same time he is so prudent about his affairs that one must admit that all his intelligence works in only one direction.

Chatterjee's social vision explores the struggle over status, power and values in the society which occurs due to imbalance of money or power. In *English August*, the IAS training in Madna gives a tremendous culture shock for Agastya. Then it became a process of self-discovery. This novel portrays how the urban realities are contrast to that of rural India. *The Mammaries of the Welfare State* gives a picture of savage, high-velocity

passage through the bureaucratic India. It shows the conflicts in the administrative system. *The Last Burden* portrays the life in an Indian middle-class family. This novel explains the conflicts, emotions, needs and desires in a joint family. *Weight Loss* show how the modern society becomes corrupted in lust, its confusions and frustrations. By studying deeply the various phases of the Indian social problems Chatterjee's novels project the novelist's vision for better India strongly and evidently.

2. REFERENCE

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