

## PREDICAMENT OF CROSS- CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF THE CHARACTERS IN AMITAV GHOSH'S 'THE GLASS PALACE'

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*Amitav Ghosh in his novels, probes the ways of a national identity and the ideas that comprise relationships between individual's intimacy to the similar and dissimilar communities. These relationships violate and outstrip. The Glass Palace of political and cultural borders. The Glass Palace perhaps substitutions of Ghosh's most direct argument with patriotism and national identity. It was synchronized the character's personal identity. This paper is an attempt to show the reader how Rajkumar and Dolly understood of an adopted nation and the predicament of cross- cultural and as a symbol of intimacy and incarnation of the nationalist. People living in migration are aware of their origin, transportation and their affiliation with is called mother land .Their novel fling shines on the Indian living in different countries.*

*Keywords: National identity, Personal identity, Cultural borders and Patriotism*

### **Introduction**

In Indian Writing in English Amitav Ghosh is the essayist , journalist, writer, anthropologist and novelist. He has authored Eight volumes of fiction and five volumes of non- fiction. He has been receiving number of awards. He recently published "Gun Island" in June 2019.He has been Jnanpith Award in 2018. Amitav Ghosh is familiar and first rate living abroad writer who goes to the category express in his works the anguish and misery pains of the dislocate people. Their regret, their slackening seize on life and their lives exhausted in a downhearted hankering for their roots can be seen on The Glass Palace. Ghosh's exhaust the historical

novel, "The Glass Palace", originates with young boy looking the British turbulent the Burmese royal castle in 1885. Rajkumar eleven year old orphan boy.

### **Rajkumar an Orphan**

Rajkumar is the most significant figure in the novel. He and Dolly are contributed with the single will to live against all chances. Rajkumar, the eleven year old orphan, beached in a port .He has been supplant from his roots. Initially from Chittagong, his father moved his family to Akyab an indispensable port in Burma .His mother said to him, "Stay alive ","Beche thako,Rajkumar. Live my Prince", hold on to your life.

Mother's cremation is over. He is in misery. He gives the bangles as gift of the apprenticeship to join the crew. The boat owner's reading of this resilient boy is a sufficient indication of his future.

The Old man looked him , over. The boy was strong and willing, and what was more ,he had endure the killer fever that had evacuated so many of the towns and the villages of the coast. That alone spoke of certain useful qualities of body and spirit. He gave the boy a nod and took the bangle .Yes, stay.(The Glass Palace:14)

Rajkumar is alone now, in this situation author describes as He,who had been so wealthy in family,was alone now,with a Khalasi's apprenticeship for his inheritance. But he was not afraid not for a moment His was the sadness of regret- that they had left him so soon,so early, without flavouring the luxury or the honour that he knew, with utter certainly would one day be his.(The Glass Palace:14)

### **Rajkumar is a self-made man.**

Rajkumar, the boy who is eleven-years old. He is a destitute orphan from India. He works in a tea stall of matronly Lady Macho. Rajkumar meets Dolly, a beautiful young steward. Among the chaos of plunder and vehemence Dolly's face is permanently clear into Rajkumar's mind. Shortly after Dolly moves the expatriate king and queen to India, During the time Rajkumar remains in Burma ,developing his chance in the timber industry. The young man is unearthy by Dolly until years later, when he meets again in India.

In Burma Rajkumar wandered here and there for sometimes. Hyay zedi,a town situates on the bank of Sittang River ,he meet

with Doy say, an elephant herder and senior to him. He wants to diverge became rich at any cost. He imports many labourers from India to engage them in British oil field. He earns lot from this way. So he establishes a profitable plantation business .He earns a lot in several arbitration make during the building a new rail road to the various part of the forest. He is equally supportening by the uncle of Beni Prasad Dey's wife Uma. In this way Rajkumar earns more and more money and became a rich person in Rangoon. He wants to visit Ratnagiri in order to meet dolly. He meets Dolly in disguise and under the false appearance of Mr Raha. He tries to remember about him, Miss Dolly, I have no family , no brothers ,no sisters from which to cut a large cloth. People think this sad and so it is but means also that I have no option but to choose my own attachements. This is not easy, as you can see. But it is freedom of a king, and thus without value. (The Glass Palace:14)

Dolly is agree that Rajkumar's love for her is true. The two are married in a small ceremony, presided over by Uma's husband. Queen Supayalat is angry. So Dolly see ever again. Dolly is completed to leave Burma and go to Ratnagiri, if her most evocative obsession that the Burma. She has sinistral behind is lost to her eternally, dislocate from the origin roots and distress with the own change individuality is clear. When she proclaims to Uma, the collector's wife that she could currently never back home. Uma asked Dolly, if "Do you ever think of going back?"

Never Dolly's voice was emphatic. If I went to Burma now I would call be a foreigner they would call me Kalaa like do Indians a trespasser an outsider from across the sea. I' had find that very hard. I think I'd never be able to rid myself of the idea that I would have to leave again one day, just as I had to before you understand .If you knew what it was like when we left.(The Glass Palace:113)

Dolly's located at this moment is not equivocal .She is "free" ,she was told, for she was slave in the kingdom The baw and his queen and is no now no more a prisoner. She recognizes that her life is bound with that of the princesses whom she has been" subjugate" to look after .At this juncture she epitomizes the saintliness of the Burmese royal family and its splendid authority that seems grow terrorized awake of refugee. Subsequently, Dolly defeats this feeling and attracts her victoriously in the assignment of man and counterfeit a new family in this place.

Dolly, like an ordinary mother of two growing sons, like to search provinces for her sons. She finds the situation of Burma in danger .Dolly seem to the country in which there is too much impatience for the Indians. Dolly's look is right because she has already forfeit her precious years for the Burmese royal family .She does not view the real causes of the people against Indians. It is difficult for her to think with the idea of losing Rangoon and finds another safe to investigation for her and her family members.Dolly says that

Do you know that I spent twenty years of my life in exile, with Burma's last king.Over here you forgot all about as what little joy we had come from Indian(The Glass Palace:24)

### **Rajkumar's Dangerous life**

Rajkumar suffers from a different kind of contradict in his mind.So he wants to sell his property and seizing the cash. He wants to purchase a large of timbers which he like sell to the British and Dutch in future.Dolly criminales him of selling every thing. Rajkumar became the typically pain of time and space. He is lose in Dilemma.He is anguish to think.Why he has to find a new habitat every time .He is not happy with the present situation. Burma is his 'Karmasthali', but on the other hand, his family is also more important to him. He does not sell his property and leave Burma. But he has to do so only because of the family. He declares

I've lived here all my life; every thing I have is here. I'm not such a coward as to give up every thing I've worked for at the first sign of trouble. And anyway, what makes you think that we'll be any more welcome in India all the time than we are here? There are riots in India all the time- how do you know that the same thing would not happen to us there?(The Glass Palace:29)

### **The Author describes Rajkumar's Misery :**

Rajkumar smiled and allowed his head to fall back against his pillows.Once before in his life, he had known himself to be at a crossroads-that was when he was trying to get his first contract ,held thought hard and come up with a plan that had worked, laying the foundation of the future success.This time too he would have to think of some thing ,a plan that would work:this would be

his last challenge, the last hill to cross. After that we would rest. That was no shame in growing old and seeking rest. (The Glass Palace:31)

Rajkumar and Dolly, both of whom to endeavour to decide their rights over Indian and Burmese territories appropriated as "home" in turns. The life you have known at Outram house will end Dolly, you have got to leave while you can you are free to go; you alone are here of your own will. And where would I go? Dolly smiled at her. "She is the only place I know this is home" (The Glass Palce:119). After lasting his son hard earned money and estate Dolly and Rajkumar decide from Burma to India along with their daughter in law. Manju and her little suckle baby. Disparate Dolly and others Manju was of fragile sort and finds it awkward to keep step with them. Her distress makes us feel consolation. When she desires carrying would her baby weeping with hungry occasionally Manju gives a bit of rice into a paste and inserts it into a nook of the child's mouth who seems to flavour the taste. She feels her to be 'a hungry girl, gluttonous for life' but this looks to us true. "With Dolly and Rajkumar the child would be safe; they would see her home" (The Glass Palace:473). When Rajkumar lastly preceds Uma's home at the climax of the voyage Rajkumar was kneeling on the pavement. He held out his arms and they saw that he was holding a child, a baby-Jaya suddenly the baby's face turned bright, dark red and she began to cry at the top her voice. At that movement the world held no more beautiful sound than this Utterance of rage: the primeval sound of life proclaiming its determination to defend itself (The Glass Palace:478).

### **Conclusion**

The Glass Palace is very large in unfolding the theme of cross culturalism. He describes into the life of his central character Rajkumar and Dolly are the perplexed and alien pathetic accounts of a tamely scattered through post imperialist dislocation in various part of the Asian continent as he charts the complex sociological and political repercussions of such disbanding through the experiences of loss ,exile and the search of a homeland.

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