

## **Empowerment of Brain is the need of the hour-A case study analysis through *The Bird from Other Country*, the Obituary, *The Untouchable*, *The English Teacher*, the saree shop.**

**Dr.A.Pavani,**

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering English, KL university, Andhra paradesh,

Mail ID: pavanilinguist@kluniversity.in

This paper investigates and tries to elevate the uncommon and an un noticed element in English literary texts in the concept of men empowerment. Though the title is embellished with the empowering of brain is essential than the gender, the need of the day based on the some of the provided text material, it is a remarkable point which show cased the suffering of men in many of the circumstances of daily lives. To add to the above given argument, we furnished some of the characters in the select novels of various literary time zone, regions and writers. to begin with *A Bird From Other Country*, The protagonist commits suicide due to his wife's treachery. The protagonist of this novel finds out about the infidelity of his wife many years after their marriage. He can not digest the horrifying fact that his son, whom he trusted as his blood proved to be is not his own blood which makes him agonize and in that agony he commits suicide. Here, the protagonist though he is a male and enjoys the so called the privileges of male domination still is a suffer and becomes a scapegoat in the hands of a woman that is his own wife. Our point of view is to make people suffer depends on the mindset but not on the gender which is proved through this work *The Bird from Other Country*. The another masterpiece of literary text which is to elevate the male suffering is *the Obituary*, by A.K.Ramanujan. Though, the poem indicates and showcases the lower middle class man sufferings, their burdened and hungerful life, crave for luxuries and aspirations for rich life the core sufferings of the protagonist is because of his gender that is male. The protagonist being the male and head of the family after the death of his father becomes vulnerable due to this male dominated culture. Hence, the paternal system makes man suffering vividly in order to survive or exist with the ongoing inhabitants by facing the challenges and barriers to the men who are embellished with diamond crown named as Male dominated and Patriarchal society.

With regard to the poem of *Obituary* it is crystal clear with some of the Ekapatrabhinayam, of the protagonist who explores by saying "Father left with a small hut and with two burdened sister. It is a poem of Vivid and Emotional explore the waxing nostalgic of the protagonist. The protagonist being the heir of the family's systems, cultures and traditions is left with debts, daughters and a bed wetting grandson, named by the toss of a coin after him by following the rituals. The protagonist feels the element of Patriarchal system which burdens his duties and makes him to be like in between the devil and the deep sea. Hence, the poem is a replica to the male suffering with regard to the financial, political, societal and familial through the narration of the protagonist in this poem. The other literary extract we have taken for our view point to justify is Mulk Raj Anand's *The Untouchable*. This text brings into lime light about the miserable living conditions of Bakha. Though the theme deals with the naked truths of untouchables that is Harijans in the society, which makes making feel shamed of oneself with that barbarian ideology of caste system. But being a boy, Bhakha has more troubles which are added to his fury, where he is considered to be a Chandala and degraded criticism by the upperclass people. He has faced many challenges when the upperclass people tried to diminish his morale. His sister is given due consideration from the barbarian depths of concern of a girl child, but he was profoundly disregarded by everyone. Even Bhakha's father Lakha, if we observe did not marry for the 2nd time, though there was polygamy was in practice. These incidents make us realized that men too are in the cufflinks of sufferings created by men or nature. We would streamline and justify our view point with another literary extract that is *Death of Saleman* where Willy Loman, the protagonist faces a number of challenges for being the bread winner of the family. From the beginning being the head of the family, Willy Loman is very insecure, delusional, misguided individual who whole heartedly, social realism with family complications. The story of Death of saleman is fragmented state of reality with unfulfilled hopes and dreams. Willy Loman is not a depressive. . . . He is weighed down by life. There are social reasons for why he is where he is." The response of the psychiatrists is as exemplary of our time as Loman was of his. What our culture once viewed as a reaction to failed hopes and aspirations it now regards as a psychiatric illness. The transformation of Willy Loman from a social to a psychiatric casualty represents a fundamental change in the way we view the nature of sadness. As he enters his 60s, despite his fervent belief in the American dream that hard work

will lead to success, Willy Loman has never accomplished very much. He has heavy debts, his health is failing, he is barely able to continue working at his job as a traveling salesman, and his sons despise him. When he is finally fired from his job, he is forced to admit to himself that he is a failure. He kills himself in an automobile accident in the hope of getting his family some money from an insurance settlement.

The other literary extract we have taken to visualise the men suffering in the hands of so called patriarchal male dominion is R.K.Narayan's *The English Teacher*. The protagonist in this work, Krishna who is an English teacher and in deep love with his wife and daughter maintains very good familial relationship.

Krishna, the central character in *The English Teacher*, by R. K. Narayan (1906-2001) undertakes an emotional, intellectual, and spiritual journey during the course of the novel. At the start of the novel he is an English teacher, living and teaching at the same school where he was once a pupil, and at the end we see him resigning his post, beginning work at a nursery school, and learning to communicate psychically with his dead wife. He learns and changes during the course of the novel in a way which he could not have predicted at the beginning. The journey takes him from a lifestyle which he found unsatisfactory to finding a set of values and a way of life that he feels he can believe in wholly.

The final stage of Krishna's journey takes him further from the western intellectual frame of mind, inherited from the British, in which he was embedded at the opening of the novel, and further towards native Indian spiritual practices. To reach his goal of 'a harmonious existence' [Ch 8. p. 467] he takes up his deceased wife's psychically-communicated challenge, which he receives initially through a medium, to develop his mind sufficiently to communicate with her psychically himself, and bridge the gap between life and life-after-death. Although initially he had been bemused by his wife's devotional practices, mocking her with 'Oh! Becoming a yogi!' [Ch 2. p.325] he now relies on her to guide him, from beyond the grave, in his 'self-development'.

This self-development consists of Zen-like meditation in which, for a certain amount of time each day, he empties his mind. His main motive for undertaking this development is to reach closer psychic communication with his wife, but he also experiences a general improvement in his state of mind as a result.

It was a perpetual excitement, ever promising some new riches in the realm of experience and understanding . . . There was a real cheerfulness growing within me, memory hurt less . . . [Ch 7. p. 457]

Having thrown off this cultural inheritance from the west, and decided to 'withdraw from the adult world and adult work into the world of children' [Ch 8. p. 472] he is free to take a further step in his traditional Indian self-development and reach a state in which 'one's mind became clean and bare and a mere chamber of fragrance' [Ch 8. p. 473]. He finally learns to experience at the psychic level, and when his wife appears before him he reaches 'a moment of rare, immutable joy - a moment for which one feels grateful to Life and Death.' [Ch 8. p. 474] Krishna receives a message from an old man that his dead wife is trying to communicate with him through the old man. During their psychic meetings, with the old man acting as a medium, Susila's spirit infuses into the almost-suicidal Krishna the strength and courage to face the harsh realities of life.

Susila's spirit expresses her inability to communicate with Krishna as he is not in the right state of mind to receive her messages. First of all Krishna should rid his mind of all trace of sorrow about her untimely death. In course of time Krishna attains a state of mental readiness to receive her messages without the intervention of the medium. The headmaster is a hen-pecked husband. He does not go home for lunch, knowing that his wife will be waiting for him, and chooses to have his meal with Krishna instead. When he goes home the first question he asks his children is, "Is your mother at home?" When they reply, "No" he says, "Excellent" with great relief. His termagant wife does not allow their children to study in his school and brings them up in a wild and barbaric manner. The headmaster exerts a distinct influence in transforming Krishna's life. Krishna resigns his job at college as he finds it meaningless, and joins the headmaster's school as a teacher. He finally attains peace of mind and realises that life will have meaning for him from then onwards. He gradually overcomes his grief over the loss of his wife and finds happiness and fulfilment in bringing up his young daughter. He no longer requires the presence of Susila's spirit to infuse confidence in him to face life, though Susila's spirit remains with him forever. The another extract The Guide by the same author, R.K.Narayan is The Guide which explored with the protagonist who is shown as a cheater but later as a good philanthropist with his transformation behaviour. The protagonist Raju who is a guide in the city named Malgudi is

very popular for his active and socialized nature. This man's life is completely transformed when he meets Rosie later becomes Nalini after becoming a dancer. Rosie comes along with her husband who is an archaeologist but attracted towards Raju. Over a period of time she becomes a mistress to Raju by leaving her husband Marco. Raju feels himself as mastermind behind her new found fame and property of Rosie that is Nalini. In the beginning when Rosie got rid from her husband feels very happy with Raju but gradually she thinks Raju as a money hunger monster as she takes care of Raju's financial burdens by clearing all his debts. Once after she became a famous dancer she vexed up with her position and thinks of herself as a trained monkey. Raju is shown as adaptable character as he could digest the various situations after the departure with her husband Marco. She pays deaf ear when he is kept in prison under the case of forgery, which means she intentionally wants to give punishment to him. Once after getting relieved from the prison, Raju gets psychological transformation and goes to village where people are starved due to droughts. With Raju's fasting, luckily the villagers are blessed with rain, where he is treated as a saint by the villagers. Raju with his self realization moulds his life for the welfare of human beings from that moment. In Rupa Bajwa's *The Sari Shop*, the protagonist Ram Chand too faces *The Sari Shop* showcases two different and opposed worlds existing uncomfortably side by side. It is about the static life of Ramchand and his fellow shop assistants who patiently roll and unroll the yards of sarees in one of the oldest sari shops in the city, the Sevak Sari shop. The novel is also about the world of the women customers who frequent the Sevak Sari shop. By juxtaposing these two unequal worlds—one where men dwell in extreme poverty and struggle for survival and the other where men comfortable lives in unparalleled luxury and splendor—the author lays bare the society of the twenty first century India which is characterized by consumer culture, individualism, snobbery and hypocrisy. This paper is a study on the women in this novel and brings into picture the alarming disproportion that exist within the India society and the irony that makes up the very fabric of contemporary urban India. It also touches on the theme of New Feminism and tries to find how 'liberated' are the women in the 21st century India. *The Sari Shop* showcases two different and opposed worlds existing uncomfortably side by side. It is about the static life of Ramchand and his fellow shop assistants who patiently roll and unroll the yards of sarees in one of the oldest sari shops in the city, the Sevak Sari shop. The novel is also about

he world of the women customers who frequent the Sevak Sari shop .By juxtaposing these two unequal worlds-one where men dwell in extreme poverty and struggle for survival and the other where men comfortable lives in unparalleled luxury and splendor-the author lays bare the society of the twenty first century India which is characterized by consumer culture, individualism, snobbery and hypocrisy.Their air of superiority is evident in their attitude toward the shop assistants. Rupa and her mother ordering Ramchand to display the sarees he has brought to their houses,Mrs Sachdeva's cold remark about the shop assistants lesser intellect to her friend Mrs Bhandari when the assistant failed to understand her choice of sarees- 'you can't really make these people understand' all exhibit their callous attitude towards the people of the lower strata of the society(26).Thus, while reading the book Sari Shop I also experienced such kinds of fresh taste within it, notably themes like "Every coin has two sides or some times more than two" which is not merely a theme rather a fact which is applicable in ever one's life, thus, contains a symbolic representation of microcosm of the macrocosm and shows the oppression of capitalist's people on proletariat through its central characters. The central idea behind to write this topic is "To highlight this important theme which flows like flux in the novel thus giving both of the central characters novelty with its innovative dimension----Every coin has two sides."

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