

Relationships in Arundhati Roy's Novel 'The God of small things'

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Introduction

The novel 'God of small things' has created a great impression in society. It can be seen on various social grounds. It presents the problem of explanation oppression and down madden and toadied the social problems . It also presented caste dissemination and how the people from lower caste are suffered from the social caste based machinery talking about the relationship presented in the novel that women are not enjoyed the democratic rule. The untouchable protagonist 'Velutha introduced the various social issues which are rendered in society of Kerala. Kerala we always considered as society aware state. It has well known literacy rate and tradition of matrix of politics dominating.

The novel focuses some important issues like love and feelings of love how helps is associated with the some that have childhood experiences etc. The god of small things high lights the positions of women folk in India, It also throws light the struggle of women society, revenge against exploitation, facture. Which they observed from dominated conservative society. In the novel ``The God of small things three generation of women are shown under different shaggily and airline stances. Mammari is from older generation then generation of Ammu and younger generation ``is of Rahel. These three generation women persecuted the states of women in Hinduism. Divorced has no opportunity to live liked normal married /unmarried single women? No respectable eyes in society to see such divorced women.

The first character Mammachi lived under the controllable power of male society she got married in her appropriate age of marriage with seventeen years older to her wanted to regulate every step Mammachi. She was promising women but Mammachi ordered to leave her career and lived at house as ordinary wife cum servant. This example is a domination of male as husband on women. Domestic violences are also occurred in marriage life of Mammachi Papachi often use a brass flower case to beat the Mammachi on save things reasons. The Papachi did not respect the Mammachi as a life partner and insulted her whenever he got the opportunity.

Mammachi was the other man who represented domination of man and unnecessary power on Mammachi..Actually Mammachi established pickles factory but chichi shown his ownership as original owner and Chacko passively. When Chacko returned home .the divorce was took place between him and Margaret the position of Chacko s not so bad in society and if we compare it with Mammachi it very bad unreported which is already approved by society. The male has no another nothing restrictions and women should follow the social resection after the breakages also. There is no consideration of feeling and minted disturbances needs etc.

The representative of second generation the Ammu, He is an innocent child deprived from facilities which are available for both girl and boys . The parents have more love, care and affective as compare to Ammu s brother.

Her place weds not as well as she was single part of two children. Though she live with her parent, she loves only a choice to live but controlled by men which are existed in the family. When she was engaged with her second husband.

Who is not well wage-earner One day he sold Ammu to his manager. She refused for such relationship and second divorce was tool place and her position automatically become worse in society. According to the society's belief and taboos a good women should live with her has band and accept her husband without conditions. A divorced woman is bad reputed women. Nobody allowed her in auspicious , good works rather she is equal to un-virtuous women.

From the character of Ammu .we observed that there are women live Ammu, who tries to rebel against beliefs, particularly system and values which differentiates the man and women . she did not follow her mother and she cannot accept unethical attitude and her husband and favour divorce then leaving her martial life. Ammu is the example who raises voice again commanded morbid of India.

Rahel Ammu's daughter who was of third generation. Who born and brought up as unwanted child .she did not created place in family and society did not touch the Hindu traditions. She becomes a dare once old man in Ayemenem asked about identity she replied we are divorced she did not worry about the thinking of old man after reply.

Chacko is represented as a male power for exploitation torture etc. he distributed his mother ,wife and sister also. Amans inter religious marriage is buses but Chacko engaged with low caste women is neglected on the base of man needs. On the other hand Ammus physical

relationship with the untouchable man Velutha is criticized and labeled as illicit. In this novel it is observed that there are same different rules and prohibition to women as compare to men. After divorce nothing would be changed in chacko life he enjoyed all happiness but his sister Ammu's safeness in the novel.

Conclusion

Arundhati Roys made a step against the shakers of women from the society. She wanted to create awareness about the rig lies of women. Whether it may be in property also. In the novel the Chacko behaves like a single wonder of Ayemenem house and refused the share of his sister. This display the dissimilar conditions to men and women .through the area of small things .Arundhati Roys wanted to bring very sad pictures of women in male dominated society. The role of women is homemade and mother who forms family. if we hurt the women they we distributed not only the family but also break the important relationship in life. This what happened with Ammu then with her children and they open unfortunate life. Arundhati has depicted lower level of women in social and economical reference. Divorced women her life becomes curse because society changes. Changes it treatment to such divorced women. in this way Roy focused some femininities perspectives' from the God of small things.

Reference

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