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LITERATURE PORTRAY OF NOVEL "THE KITE RUNNER" BY KHALED HOSSEINI

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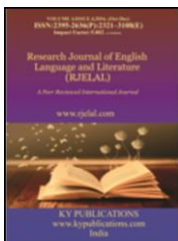
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ABSTRACT

This article expects to portray the fellowship reality in The Kite Runner, a novel by Khaled Hosseini. The truth of the nearby sentiments as sibling covers the topic of the story in three angles, i. E. (an) a connection design between a sibling and his progression sibling, and (b) the tight bound between an uncle and his progression nephew. Additionally, there is finding that the social character of various ethnic amongst upper and lower class impact Afghan"s society in numerous parts of life. The information were gathered through serious perusing and information look into were examined utilizing subjective expressive strategy. The discoveries demonstrate that the fellowship the truth is clear in the connection of Amir – Hassan, and Amir - Sohrab is an impression of fraternity in Afghan"s society in the period of contention. Amir"s life is greatly affected by Hassan when he was as yet youthful, youngsters in Afghanistan till ended up plainly grown-up and lives as outsider in America. The development of personality of various ethnic reinforces the discriminative treatment among the general population.

Keywords: fellowship, discriminative, personality development, upper and lower class

I. INTRODUCTION

A portion of the immense quotes emerge when The Kite Runner distributed by Riverhead Books, New York on June 2003. One of them is from Isabel Allende: "This is one of those remarkable stories that stays with you for a considerable length of time. All the considerable topics of writing and of life are the texture of this remarkable novel: cherish, respect, blame, fear, recovery." (Hosseini, 2003: books cover). What's more, the other is from The Washington Post Book World: "A capable book ... nitty gritty, simple,

simply hard extra exposition ... A personal record of family and kinship, double-crossing and salvation that requires no map book or interpretation to draw in and edify us. Some portion of The Kite Runner are crude and agonizing to peruse, yet the book in its completely is affectionately composed. Hosseini unmistakably cherishes his nation as much as he abhors what has happened to it ... A story told in straightforward brush strokes, nearer to Kawabata's Thousand Cranes than Mahfouz's Trilogy. Hosseini is taking care of business portraying snapshots of moderate, noiseless

desolation." (Hosseini, 2003: presentation). What's more, the most proclamation that truly draws in me at the principal minute is the presentation sentences in the novel from the creator, Khaled Hosseini: "I moved toward becoming what I am today at twelve years old, on a subzero cloudy day in the winter of 1975." (Hosseini, 2003: 1). Every one of those things turn into the trigger to draw in me in perusing every one of these parts in one night. I have awed with every one of the things in this novel, absolutely paying off debtors with this book and furthermore I put myself to take in the greater part of the occasions in life in light of the story inside. The Kite Runner was first discharged on May 29, 2003. The Kite Runner was later converted into 42 dialects for production in 38 nations. In 2013, Riverhead discharged the tenth commemoration version with another gold-rimmed cover and a foreword by Hosseini.

Another thankfulness for Khaled Hosseini is his top of the line story of a kid experiencing childhood in 1970s Kabul, *The Kite Runner*, has been voted the current year's (in 2006) perusing bunch book of the year. Hosseini's first novel headed a rundown of 60 titles presented by contestants to the Penguin/Orange Reading Group prize, whose waitlist is additionally reported today. 1As the new creator with his first novel, *The Kite Runner*2 turns out to be smash hit in numerous nations, Khaled Hosseini is truly splendid. 3 With the foundation of Afghanistan and after that move to French for a long time in view of his father's obligation as a representative and after that turn into the migrant in America when the intrusion of Soviet in Afghanistan began. All the harsh time occurred in Afghanistan begun by the energy of the government was toppled by Mohammad Daud who later framed the Republic of Afghanistan where he progressed toward becoming president. Upset put the Communist Second Republic, with Noor Mohammad Taraqi as president and the Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin. Changes forced on Afghan culture - which is still to a great extent customary, setting off a prevalent uprising. A large portion of them are Islamic and tribal character, which destabilize the administration.

At that point change happened ceaselessly, extending from the Soviet intrusion in 1978, the effect of the guerrilla war against the Soviet Mujahideen contenders with Afghan strengths under its control.

The war gone on for a long time. Double the administration of the Presidents changed, additionally influenced the political and social clash in Afghanistan. Change for change exacerbated by between ethnic clash in perspective of Afghanistan is likewise made out of a few ethnic gatherings, for example, Tajiks, Pashtuns, Hazaras. The arrangement of ethnic conflicts move Hosseini place it in his first novel, *The Kite Runner*. Many-sided quality of the contention wound up noticeably one of the signs of *The Kite Runner* (Agustina, Thesis: 2007). In this written work, I will put another subject as the dialog since there are numerous viewpoints can be talked about.

II. THE BOUNDING OF BROTHERHOOD: REFLECTION OF NEGLECTED REALITY

Abstract works in some cases express the integrity and disagreeableness of man. In this issue, Laersonson and Swingewood (1971: 11-22) depicts the relationship of humanism and writing. Artistic writings can be utilized to translate the social structures that are occurring in the public eye. Parts of humanism writing contained in a scholarly work can be credited to a few things: (a) the idea of social strength, (b) the idea of maintainability of various groups, (c) how an individual gets another person in the aggregate, (d) how the group can be changed in stages, (e) how the significant changes happen in an open place.

The bouncing of feeling between a few people appeared by the characters in this novel mirrored the circumstance that frequently occurred in a nation fulfilled with struggle. There is a corresponding connection between social components that additionally influence the state of writing. Different perspectives still has an assortment of social impression of writing, among others: (a) the human social world and its ropes, (b) singular acclimation to the next world, (c) how the goal to change the social world, (d) the relationship writing and legislative issues, (e) the contentions and pressures in the public eye. In other words the connection between the two will supplement human life. The contention and strains in the public arena applies in this story. Furthermore, the reflection itself attempted to be portrayed as the subject. One of them is the boundings which is attempted to appear through a few characters.

The jumping feeling among the characters shows up in the novel. To start with, the bouncing feeling amongst Amir and Hassan. Amir becomes the principle storyteller in this novel. He is a child of well off vendor man in Kabul and lives in one of the enormous regions, Wazir Akbar Khan. "Everybody concurred that my dad, my Baba, had assembled the most lovely house in the Wazir Akbar Khan region, another and well-to-do neighborhood in the northern piece of Kabul" (p. 4). His dad called by Baba, is a rich man and has numerous business. He has an unwavering worker, Ali who likewise lives in one little chase at the back of their enormous house. "On the south end of the garden, in the shadows of a loquat tree, was the servants' home, an unassuming little mud cabin where Hassan lived with his dad" (p. 6). Baba, adores both young men, yet is frequently disparaging of Amir, thinking of him as powerless and ailing in boldness. Amir finds a kinder protective figure in Rahim Khan, Baba's dearest companion, who comprehends him and backings his enthusiasm for composing.

There is another adversary character in the novel, named Assef. Assef, a more established kid with a vicious taste for viciousness, ridicules Amir for associating with a Hazara, which is, as per Assef, a second rate race whose individuals have a place just in Hazarajat. One day, he gets ready to assault Amir with knuckle reinforcements, yet Hassan guards Amir, undermining to shoot out Assef's eye with his slingshot. Assef backs off however vows to get vindicate. "You are correct, Agha. However, maybe you didn't see that I'm the one holding the slingshot. On the off chance that you make a move, they'll need to change your moniker from Assef „the Ear Eater“ to „One-Eyed Assef,“ on the grounds that I have this stone pointed at your left eye." He said this so straight that even I needed to strain to hear the dread that I knew covered up under that quiet voice." (p. 42). The valiance of Hassan to secure Amir and himself made Assef satisfied with outrage and requital.

One triumphant day, Amir wins the neighborhood kite battling competition lastly acquires Baba's acclaim. Hassan keeps running for the last cut kite, an incredible trophy, saying to Amir, "For you, a thousand times finished." (p.67). Be that as it may, in the wake of finding the kite, Hassan experiences Assef

in a rear way. Hassan declines to surrender the kite, and Assef beats him seriously and assaults him. Amir witnesses the demonstration yet is excessively frightened, making it impossible to mediate. He realizes that in the event that he neglects to bring home the kite, Baba would be less glad for him. He feels unimaginably regretful yet knows his weakness would devastate any expectations for Baba's affections, so he stays silent about the occurrence. A short time later, Amir keeps far off from Hassan; his sentiments of blame keep him from associating with the kid. " I had one final opportunity to settle on a choice. One last chance to choose my identity going to be. I could venture into that back road, go to bat for Hassan – the way he'd gone to bat for me every one of those circumstances in the past – and acknowledge whatever would transpire. Or, on the other hand I could run. (p. 77)

As a youngster, Amir neglects to spare Hassan in a demonstration of weakness and a while later experiences an all-expending blame. Indeed, even in the wake of leaving the nation, moving to America, wedding, and turning into an effective essayist, he can't overlook the episode. Hassan is "the all-giving up Christ-figure, the person who, even in death, calls Amir to reclamation". One major mystery he knew from his father's closest companion, Rahim Khan that Hassan is really his relative cause Ali was being sterile and wasn't Hassan's organic father.

Hassan graciousness and penances that makes Amir constantly frequented by blame for the duration of his life. Amir himself felt exceptionally weakling, not a genuine man and never be a male assume that Baba needed. Obligation of fraternity ends up plainly more grounded when Amir realizes that Hassan are kin who never told by Baba. Baba himself is additionally a quitter father who shrouded the reality. He doesn't have enough valiance to appear and concede that he has another child of the mother of a Hazara next to Amir in the high societies, the Pashtun.

The fellowship is truly tight Amir's feeling. The way that they are really siblings made Amir stunned. He just knew it after numerous years breathed easy. Hassan passed on in light of the fact that he attempted to keep Amir's house in Wazir Akbar Khan from Taliban. Rahim Khan recounted the

narrative of Hassan to Amir when they met in the first run through in Peshawar, Pakistan after Amir turned into the outsider in America for a long time. "They disclosed to Hassan they would be moving into as far as anyone knows protect it until the point that I return. Hassan challenged once more. So they took him to road _". "No," I relaxed. "- and arrange him to bow -". "No. God, no." "- and shot him in the back of the head." (p. 219). The bouncing of family relationship have turned into a solid subject in the story.

The second fellowship is the connection amongst Amir and Sohrab. Sohrab is the child of Hassan and Amir's nephew. Amir saw Sohrab interestingly and his memory came to Hassan specifically. There are likenesses amongst Sohrab and Hassan, the signal, the material science, and his favourit. Both Hassan and Sohrab is truly pioneer in playing the slingshot. Amir saw Hassan's figure in Sohrab, similar to twins. "The likeness was amazing. Perplexing. Rahim Khan's Polaroid hadn't done equity to it" (p. 279). The kid had his father's round moon confront, his pointy stub of a button, his contorted, seashell ears, and a similar slight casing. It was the Chinese doll face of my adolescence, the face peering above fanned-out playing cards each one of those winter days, the face behind the mosquito net when we considered the rooftop my father's house in the late spring" (p.279). All recollections reflected when they were playing together in Kabul and spending a few times emerge in Amir's mind. Recollections constantly kept in a more drawn out time for everybody who has achieved the time. It can't be halted, it will fly and remain in each human's mind. There will be no confinement for Amir even he never know Sohrab. Both clubs shading the topic in this novel separated from different subjects which are likewise raised. The quality of fraternity makes this novel merits thankfulness from numerous perusers around the globe. How Amir attempted to recapture Sohrab from Assef joined by a battle with Assef that cause numerous wounds turn into the most effectual medication to reclaim any blame against Hassan, his closest companion and his sibling.

The novel is likewise an apparatus from the creator to mirror the territory of Afghan culture that will be an observer of the circumstances. Hosseini

attempted to record the tumultuous period, partisan and ethnic strife and the Taliban administration in Afghanistan. The novel is deciphered as a message to be passed on to the world despite the fact that he himself did not remain in Afghanistan since the Soviet intrusion, there is a feeling of aching that he needs to pass on in composing.

III. DISCRIMINATIVE VS IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION

Discriminative attitude towards low class or ethnic regularly occurred in one society. There is strife amongst upper and lower class in the story. What is depicted in the novel is mirrored the discriminative state of mind from Pashtun as the high society toward Hazara as the lower class. Amir spoke to the Pashtun and Hassan spoke to the Hazara.⁴ Amir's companions which have a similar ethnic tend to deride him since Amir dependably invest his energy playing and running anyplace with Hassan. They surmise that Amir has done the embarrassing activities, by having cozy association with a Hazara kid.

Afghanistan is a mosaic of ethnicities. Pashtuns involve the biggest gathering and have generally instructed the most power. They're taken after by Tajiks, and afterward Hazaras. Different gatherings incorporate Uzbeks, Turkmen, and Baluchs. Despite the fact that Hazaras are the country's third biggest ethnicity, containing around 20 percent of the populace, they have confronted hundreds of years of oppression from both Pashtuns and different gatherings. It is likewise done by Taliban who truly massacre Hazara's ethnic. "A few weeks later, the Taliban prohibited kite battling. Also, two years after the fact, in 1998, they slaughtered the Hazaras in Mazar-i-Sharif (p. 213). The Hazara individuals have dependably been close to the base of the class framework in Afghanistan. They have been compelled to go out and live in the mountains by the Taliban. Despite the fact that the Hazara individuals have been ousted, the Taliban does not ease up on them. Around 4,000-6,000 Hazara individuals have been executed. The Taliban chiefly focuses on the men and leaves whatever is left of the family. It's additionally reflected by the foe character in the story, Assef who did some manhandle and tormented activities toward Hassan and Sohrab.

Today, most Hazaras live in the bumpy focal good countries, called Hazarajat, an undeveloped

country region that incorporates four areas. The most celebrated is Bamian area, home to the Bamian Buddha statues, which the Taliban demolished in 2001. Historically Hazaras settled further into the valleys, yet many years of contention drove them up into the tough mountains. Seeking after a superior life, many have additionally moved to Kabul, Afghanistan's capital, where, today, they make up almost 50% of the city's populace. In the story, a few characters reflected Hazara ethnics dependably get constraint, ridiculing, and mishandle are Hassan, Ali (Hassan's father) and Sohrab. Those individuals spoke to Hazara's ethnics who dependably got restraint from the Pashtun. These are the illustrations the mockings purposed to Hazara's characters in the story: 1) Of all the neighborhood young men who tormented Ali, Assef was by a wide margin the most persistent. He was, truth be told, the originator of the Babalu scoff, Hey, Babalu, who did you eat today? Huh? Go ahead, Babalu, give us grin a grin! What's more, on days when he felt especially, motivated, he spiced up his harassing a bit, Hey, you level nosed Babalu, who did you eat today? Let us know, you incline looked at jackass! (p.38); 2) "Afghanistan is the place where there is Pashtuns. It generally will be. We are the genuine Afghans, the immaculate Afghans, not this Flat-Nose here. His kin dirty our country, our watan. They messy our blood." (p. 40), 3) "We cleared out the bodies in the avenues, and if their families attempted to escape to drag them once again into their homes, we'd shoot them as well. We exited them in the lanes for quite a long time. We cleared out them for the puppies. Puppy meat for canines." (p. 277). Those citations in the story indicate how Assef truly abhor Hazara's individuals. The way Pashtun individuals risk the Hazara's individuals appear irrational. Their activity depends on their contempt, brimming with outrage with no conceivable reason. Hosseini needs to portray the social reality that occurred among the Afghans, there were clashes that likewise developed and emerged there.

The development of character demonstrated that Hazara is indistinguishable with poor people, unskilled and working in the low employment, besides Pashtun depicted as the rich, proficient, has the chance to go to class. What Hosseini portrayed in the story resembles a mirror coming clean about the

circumstance which at any point occurred in Afghan even the circumstance has changed a considerable measure nowadays. Hazara ladies join to take an interest in the administration now: In March 2005 Habiba Sarobi was the primary Afghan lady to end up plainly a senator, designated by President Hamid Karzai to head the territory of Bamiyan. Furthermore, ladies in the Fuladi territory started cultivating in 2004 of every a push to help themselves, a program started by social welfare laborer Sabera Sakhi. They immediately progressed to the top level of workers in the territory (Larson: 2008). The circumstance has changed in confronting the distinctions among the ethnics in Afghan now looking at the harsh circumstance when the contention still happened a few years back. At national level Hazaras have a tendency to be more dynamic concerning ladies' rights to training and open exercises. Instructed Hazara ladies, specifically ones who come back from banish in Iran are as dynamic as men in urban and political fields.

Hazara families are anxious to teach their little girls. U.N. authorities in Bamian, 20 miles toward the east, said that since the fall of Taliban govern in late 2001, guide offices have mixed to fabricate schools and have prevailing with regards to pulling in qualified female educators to take care of the demand. Since the oust of the Taliban in 2001 the circumstance of Hazaras in Afghanistan has enhanced extensively. Hazaras are one of the national ethnic minorities perceived in the new Afghan constitution and have been given full ideal to Afghan citizenship. Just two Hazaras picked up seats in President Hamid Karzai's introductory bureau, and the main illustrative of their fundamental political gathering, Hizb-e Wahdat picked up the position of VP. Be that as it may, in the latest parliamentary race Hazaras (who make up around 9 for each penny of the populace) picked up 25 for every penny of seats.⁶ However, Hazaras still face persevering segregation in numerous ranges of the nation.

IV. CONCLUSION

Through the novel, there are a few discoveries that is the genuine boundings are amongst Amir and Hassan and Amir and Sohrab as the characters. The jumping sentiment fraternity gives us lesson that the genuine sentiment people are being

meaningful. Individuals can be great or terrible cause something that we have done previously. Shrewd lesson can be shared and other can take the ethical esteem. One incredible remark to close this conclusion is from Said Tayeb Jawad, the nineteenth Afghan envoy to the United States, freely supported *The Kite Runner*, saying that the book would help the American open to better comprehend Afghan culture and culture. Additionally, the discoveries likewise found the contention between two ethnics in Afghan , Pashtun and Hazara reflected upon the characters in the story. It is additionally impacted the characters"s life when they are as yet living in Afghanistan, turning into the foreigners in America till returned to do the reclamation of the blameworthy feeling.

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