

UNTOUCHOBIA

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Untouchobia is a portmanteau of Mulkraj Anand's novel Untouchable and phobia.

Phobias are written off as by an impractical anxiety of a precise entity or state of affairs. There are three types of primary phobias specific phobias in earlier times known as simple phobias, social anxiety disorder correspondingly known as social phobia, and agoraphobia.

A specific phobia is a fear of a precise purpose or state of affairs like an individual fearing an insects or being in elevation places. Social anxiety disorder, is a fear of being excruciatingly discomfited in a social setting. Agoraphobia, which frequently go together with anxiety condition, is a fear of being in any state that might aggravate a dreadful attack, or from which discharge might be difficult if one occurred. People who suffer from agoraphobia have a habit to avoid leaving their home or apartment, for fear of what may happen if they do.

Mulk Raj Anand, acclaimed on the everyday problem of pre-independence and post-independence of India. He is chiefly known to shuck light on the lives of subordinate standing people who are treated with great bias and unfairness. Untouchable by Mulk Raj Anand compromises more than just a day in the life of a member of India's subordinate standing people. Anand be able to "touch" the reader with Bakha's untouchability. As he scuffles to take on his place in society, Bakha exhibits to the reader his prospective, and how his low-caste birth has affected his spirit of fear towards this society.

Automysophobia, Fear of being dirty is displayed through Bakha's struggles to take on his sweeper's status and duty in this society, the establishment of sweeper status are lower than the slaves the slaves can change their profession and to their masters but sweepers cannot come out from their duties or from their profession. The exposition and the evacuation of the outcaste menials, relegated to carrying out very menial and polluting work related to bodily decay and dirt. Bakha, the central character drew by colors by Anand to show the modernity in the minds of the downtrodden.

Eradication of Indian traditional way of approach in this society is the main plot in his mind. An Indian sweeper boy hates his job and wants to act like a white towards the society by the way of his dressing and manners. He hates the Indian high society custom of coming with loincloth, kettle for fetching water, and the manner of brushing is outset they goggle and spit with heavy sound.

Chiraptophobia - Fear of being touched is experienced in Bakha's touching inadvertently and not deliberately one member of a higher caste at the market-place and as a consequence getting slapped by him in the presence of the gathering crowd which jeers, teases, insults and calls him names, without a shadow of pity. Beheld by itself, his touching someone is entirely trivial incident which does not be worthy to be taken note of at all. But in the milieu of a society put up on unyielding caste discriminations, it take up atrocious magnitudes. So impulsive and scandalous experience of Bakha becomes traumatic.

Hierophobia - Fear of priest or sacred things the suppression of the untouchables makes them not to know anything about God. High-class people never allow the low caste people to be in the reach of God. They can clean the latrines of the high society but not even allowed to the room where the statue of the God was kept in. These things up heave the knowledge of them not to know who is God. Once Bakha, stepped into the temple to clean its courtyard. He was wondered to see the different statues due to the lack of knowledge of God. These images were not seen by him ever before in his life so the curiosity to know about those statues and to the reason why the snake idols are made in this way and kept in the cages. He is not only picks up the leaves, which are lying under the banyan trees, but also mentally thinks about the origin and the specialty of those idols of God but his consciousness of fear blocks him not to get in.

Patroiphobia - Fear of heredity Bakha is eager to learn to read and write, be educated. But this burning aspiration has been exasperated: He had fought and revoluted to be allowed to go to school. But then his father advised that schools were meant for the high class societies, not for the outcastes. He was a sweeper's son and could never be a master to stand equal. --- There is a

restriction in every school not to admit him, because the parents of the other children would not allow their sons to be dirtied by the touch of a sweeper's son. Lakha's mind constantly follows the bond of low class living. He does not want to brawl in opposition to the high-class society. He crooks himself towards them to do the works given by them. Apart from this, he does not want his children to stand, oppose to the society and the traditional bondage of the low class people towards the high-class people. Circumstances make the man to chain to a custom. At Bakha's childhood, he faced a life death while he was in long servility and released by a Hakim Bhagwan Das. Bakha's aggression against the Pandit Kalinath reaches the core of resentment. Right at this time, his father controlled him not to fight against him by telling him about the servility of his early life. Lakha by no means stand in oppose to the high-class people who gave him that much of torture also bonded to be an ardent follower of heredity.

Allodoxaphobia - Fear of opinions Bakha feels happy by the Mahathma's speech which started his vague mind to think about him to get away from the bondage of untouchability. But the happiness of Bakha's mind was demolished by the words of Iqbal Nath Sarashar, the young poet and an editor of Nawan Jug, his companion is R.N.Bashir, B.A. they speak against the words of Gandhiji and they said that the words of him are all humbug. Gandhiji's words are all about to change the caste society into casteless society only in opinions not in reality.

Mastigophobia - Fear of punishment in olden days, high-class people use to give their excess food to the untouchable. One day Bakha went to the town to get the food for his family after the molestation of Pandit towards Sohini. He was tired and his legs are tired not to move a single step. Moreover he is mentally and physically outset. He is searching for a place to take rest so he laid his body on the wooden decorative pillars of a home. The woman of that house punished him. He was disturbed by this incident and left the place without food. Not only had this he also faced more while he took the stick which is given by Charat and goes to the ground to play a match. Over there he introduces himself as a bearer of shahib. He consoled the little son of Babu for not being included as a member

of eleven and requests him to safeguard their dress. He scored a goal against the team which becomes the reason for the quarrel of both teams. They fight at one another by petting stones which hits the head of the younger son of Babu. Hence he lifts him in his arms and drops him at his home. But Babu's wife considers him as a convict and fired him for defiled her home by entering into her home with her wounded son.

Transformation of the world was the sole aim of Anand. Anand gave a revolutionary gospel to change the course of history and his philosophy was based on the concept of struggle for existence, class war and the concept of the survival of the fittest. Anand does not have faith in open rebels. On Anand we find intolerance while we gulped with fear meanwhile the tolerance raises when we come out of this social injustice.

