

REVELATION OF RELIGIOUS SWAY IN YANN MARTEL'S LIFE OF PI. A FABLE OF PROTAGONIST PI PATEL

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Abstract : Yann Martel a well distinguished novelist in Canadian literature. Canadian literature had its own implication in literature. When Canada was still a country for pioneers, it was assumed that a new country, a New Society, New Literature. So Canadian writers ever since, but these new things provide only content. The content of survival in Canadian literature is always an enigma. The author brings the structure of Indian culture and tradition and lights on the gratified of survival. Culture and tradition is the dorsum of Indian society. The author succeeded in the content of the novel. The novel LIFE OF PI brought him the booker prize for his narration. The whole novel follows the genre of Magical Realism. He adopted the genre by reading Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Ernest Hemingway. The novel is told from two alternative points of view, the main character pi in a flashback and Yann Martel himself, who is the visiting writer. The fable starts by interviewing Pi Patel many years after the cat in the boat story. The novel completely based on an Indian boy, who believes in religious spirituality and practicality. In his childhood days learned from mother Geetha .

An unblemished Canadian literature, Yann Martel's LIFE OF PI tells the story of Pi Patel, a sixteen-year-old South Indian boy who endure in the ocean with a Royal Bengal tiger for 227 days. The fable is narrated in the first person by Pi, himself. Pi describes the story looking back at his earlier life as a high school and university student in Toronto, then even further back to his infancy in Pondicherry. The second part of the tale takes place at the Pacific Ocean. Piscine Molitor Patel, grew up in the south Indian city of Pondicherry, where his father scampers a zoo. By the age of fifteen, Pi considers himself a Hindu, Christian, and Muslim on par excellence. His story is a conviction in God throughout the novel, Pi makes his belief in and love of God clear. His love for God is extensive enough that he can transcend the typical divisions of religion, and worship as a Hindu, Christian, and Muslim. Even though he is flabbergasted by the possibility of lacking this belief, still respects the atheists, because he sees them as a kind of advocate. Pi's vision of an atheist on his death bed makes it clear that he assumes the atheist's believes in God. It is the agnostic that truly bothers Pi; the decision to doubt or to lack belief in anything is inexcusable to him. Pi's allegiance to God is always prominent; however it becomes less prominent when he is on the lifeboat, more specifically when his physical needs dominate his spiritual needs. Pi then goes in to recount the story of his almost casual introduction to Christianity. Stepping into a local church one day, the fourteen-year-old Pi enters into a discussion with Father Martin, who tells the young Hindu the story of the crucifixion of Christ. When pushed to explicate the deepest meaning of the story, Father Martin explains to Pi that the main idea shaping the stories of Christianity is always the same: love. Following some days of reflection, Pi decides that he will become a Christian. To Pi, this does not

mean that he will no longer be Hindu. In fact, he intends to be both.

As a young boy, Pi investigated the different characteristics of religion and tried to see what part religion would play in his life. At sea, all of Pi's beliefs are challenged, and he is forced to re-evaluated and confirm the idea of spirituality in his life. He concludes that to do this requires more blind faith than reason. Religious faith has many manifestations. There are people of sincere piety for whom the religious life is a source of deep and powerful meaning. For them and for others, a spiritual response to the beauty of the world, the vastness of the universe, and the love that can bind one human heart to another, feels as natural and necessary as breathing. With regard to the good things attributed to religion - the consolation and inspiration it provides, which it provides even if it is false - the critics of religion have a view. It is that there are other and better sources of these valuable things, which have the additional merit of being far better grounded in reason and a more accurate understanding of the world- which is in short to say: are far closer to the truth.

Martel begins his work of fiction with an "instigator's Note." which recounts how the author encountered Pi's story. The author begins by explaining "This book was born as I was hungry." (Martel V). He is not literally hungry, but he was eager to write something that was meaningful to everyone but his previous two novels have failed. He then informs us that he has started a novel in Portugal in 1939 and flew to India to write it. Ironically, he tells us that the novel about Portugal might have very little to do with Portugal. His first trip to India is unsuccessful because he is unprepared. He then returns to India, knowing what to expect and determined to write his novel seems to

be going well. However the novel is emotionally dead, missing the spark that brings life to a real story. The author then meets a man named Francis Adirubasamy in a coffee house on Nehru Street in Pondicherry. As the author was trying to get the waiter's attention to get him the bill, Francis tells the author "I have a story that will make you believe in God." (Martel VIII). The author stops what he's doing but with suspicion but carefully takes down notes on the story. Francis Adirubasamy tells the author he must contact Mr. Pi Patel to hear the story in person in his own voice and through his eyes to fully understand.

Pi explains his youthful relationship with the three major religions that shaped ideas about the world. Born into a Hindu family, he describes his almost insatiable hunger for Prasad (an offering to God) and the ways that his hands almost automatically would fall into the prayer position. More importantly, he points out, is the Hindu philosophy of life, which he will always hold, he claims, as the centerpiece of his

religious beliefs: "That which sustains the universe beyond thought and language, and that which is at the core of us and struggles for expression, is the same thing."

In an interview Yann Martel was questioned by the reporter? Why three religions in book. He answered with good question. The three religions because I want to discuss faith, not organized religion, so wanted to relativize organized religion by having pi practice three. I would like pi be a jew, too, to practice Judaism, but there are two religions that are explicitly incompatible: Christianity and Judaism where one begins, the other ends, according to Christian and where one endures, the others starve according to jew.

Pi Patel whole life conflicts with the humanity and religious faith in his whole life. In three religions, he finds the spirituality in Christianity shows the salvation. Hinduism in humanity and Islam shows the pilot of life.

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