

**Analysis of Bildungsroman Technique and Indian Philosophy in Mark Twain's
*Adventure of Huckleberry Finn***

Bavani. A
M.A., English literature,
Patrician College of Arts
and Science,
Tamil Nadu, Chennai- 600 020

Abstract

The novel "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" written by the famous American author Mark Twain, focus on the adventures of the protagonist Huckleberry Finn. This extract signifies the psychological and moral development of the protagonist from the beginning to till the end (bildungsroman technique) of the novel. The insisting incidents happening in the life of Huck helps him to recognise himself as well as to realise the nature of life and the world. In a broad perspective, we can also find Indian Philosophical approach being connected with it. Huck along with Jim gains wisdom from several situations. He has slowly developed his innate qualities and finally recognised his self and "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" remains as a good example and guide for self-analysis and self-recognition.

Keywords: Bildungsroman technique, Moral growth, insisting incidents, adventure, maturation process, obstacles, psychological transformation, ego state, sufferings, Indian Philosophy, innate qualities etc.

Introduction:

Mark Twain a famous writer known for realism of place, language, memorable characters, humour, biting social satire, dialects. The most celebrated novels "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*" and "*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*", his use of realism and bildungsroman brought him a new writing style. According to the late 19th century writers, authenticity means truth. Thus these works portrayed both the advantages and disadvantages of the society. Huckleberry Finn is one of the most significant actions throwing light on the community as it is. This novel keenly focuses on birth, rebirth, and initiation. Huck, the protagonist of the novel along with the escaped slave Jim, undergoes various insisting incidents which deliberately teach them lessons for life. These adventures help them to grow morally and psychologically beyond all the odds prevailing in the society. The novel is in the form of the bildungsroman technique, and from a broader perspective, it is also connected with Indian philosophy.

The term bildungsroman first coined by Karl Morgenstern in early 1820, examines about an individual's development and forecasting upward stages of the character with its specific value. Bildungsroman lies between the two, Erziehungsroman (novel of education) and Entwicklungsroman (novel of personal), defining the stages of life from childhood to the enlightenment stage of the main character. The story deals about a person who seeks answers through life experiences for all the infinite questions lying within him. Such novel starts with a loss or a tragedy that disturbs the main character emotionally. He or she leaves on a journey to fill the vacuum. During the trip, the protagonist gains maturity gradually. The plot depicts the conflict between the protagonist and the values of the society. Such type of novel is also known as a coming of age novel. Depicts and criticise those voices of the community which cause the protagonist to suffer. Thus the character learns, gets educated grows as a person. The story typically centres on the maturation process of a single person. They learn what it takes to be a grown up in the real world. The hero will eventually find his place in society by accepting its values. The ending isn't necessarily about the closure. We often do not know what's going to happen to the hero. He has grown as a person from page one, and at the very least he is equipped with the maturity and knowledge to have a chance a life. Other characters are subordinated to this process. The various temptations and obstacles have to surmount on his bildungsreise bring out his style, gradually leading him toward greater self-awareness.

It is analysing the bildungsroman technique; there is a need to examine the psychological transformation from childhood to adulthood. Many people come to a time in their lives when they are provoked to define themselves. Structural analysis plays a significant role to realise one's self. The structural analysis offers one way of answering the questions: who am I? What do I act the way I do? How did I get this way? It is a method of analysing a person's thoughts, feelings, and behaviour, based on the phenomena of ego states. Each person has three ego states which is a separate and distinct source of action: parent ego state, adult ego state, and the child ego state. Ego states are colloquially termed as a parent, adult or children, which is defined as follows. When one is acting, thinking, feeling as you observed your parents to be doing, it is parent ego state. When one is dealing with current reality, gathering facts, and computing objectivity, one is an adult ego state and when one is feeling and acting like a child, as did in childhood, is said to be child ego state. People can feel, smell, touch, speak, listen, look, and act from each ego state. Each ego state has its. Some respond from one ego state more than from others. Depending on this one's self can be analysed quickly.

Indian philosophy talks about the realisation of one's self. The processes in which one gets away from all sufferings and happiness and attain knowledge of nature by thus understand the metaphysical truth. Indian philosophy helps one to understand the reality of nature, teaches to lead a life as an. Indian philosophy talks about three stages of life to attain self-realisation. The first stage isrealisingnature's law through experiences. The second stage, understanding reality through questioning, analysing, reasoning and discovering which leads to self-identification. The third stage, realisation to the path to enlighten. Indian philosophy makes

one understand every aspect of life through the experiences gained from every situation. From the increased experiences one can attain the ultimate goal of liberation.

Lokayantha says that more than any other sources correct perception is the best source to gain abundant intellect. Its fundamental rule is to connect with nature; thus through the knowledge, one can connect with their inner experience. Liberation from both the sufferings and happiness comes from teachings of Buddha too. This path to freedom is called "eight-fold path" which includes, Right view, Right intention, Right speech, Right action, Right action, Right livelihood, Right effort, Right mindfulness and Right concentration. This eightfold path helps to reach the state of self -awakening. The important qualities and characteristics which lead to liberation and self-realism are keenly proposed in Indian philosophy as "Dharma". Objects of dharma, kinds of dharma, rules, duties and fundamentals of dharma as said in Gita, Vedas, Vedanta, Vaisheshikas, Lokayanta, Nayaya, Darsanas, Mimamsa, Samkara, Madhava, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Islam, Hinduism lays excellent stress on dharma, insisting the path to liberation and to self-realization. Thus, it is giving true philosophical knowledge to help to transform consciousness by identifying the true self-leading to the art of becoming a pure and perfect man.

From the beginning of the novel, Huckleberry Finn is introduced as a youth, open-minded enough to undergo moral and psychological development. Huck gets freedom at the beginning of the novel from the author by saying "Mr Mark Twain" and narrates the story of his life. Huck is now a rich man, owner of thirty thousand dollars, receiving a dollar every day from Judge Thatcher. But still, he does not get a way to spend the money, which shows that he is not interested in any attractive things like wealth and other admirable things in the world. His child ego state is shown here, where money does not matter any worth in his life. Remaining a person hating desires he naturally has the knowledge which arises from the contact of the sensor with its object, called in Indian philosophy as "Purvavat" means, the knowledge of effect derived from the perception of its cause, i.e., on seeing the money he can infer that there will be suffering. He is brought up by Widow Douglass, who strives very hard to civilise Huck in the best way. But she frequently bemoans failures to reform Huck. Since Huck is white, he is continuously insisted on being in touch with the civilised society and compelled to follow the rules. Nevertheless, he remains humorous, having the fresh perspective, wanted to be connected with nature and hated to be civilised following the laws made by the society. He continues, open-minded, interested in learning, but not through the rules and assumptions of the community.

As Buddha said, in his path to liberation through "eight-fold path", Huck has his right intention, to aim toward ridding oneself of wrong belief and action. But as soon as possible, his child ego state takes the major part where he demands to god since he was insisted on praying, seeking for a new fishing line. But he started hating since God did not reply to his prayers. When Douglass tech him about the hell, Huck wanted to go there and live happily

insist on living in the mundane world. This shows his frustration towards his life. As mentioned in Indian philosophy, "Uparathi" means to be free from desires and attachment, Huck wants to make the free from all desires and attachments. Tom, the best friend of Huck, imagines himself as a chief, and with three of his friends decides to sign an oath with blood. They even planned to kill their families instead of betraying. But Huck refused to join the crew; this forbidden state made him convince, give up, and adjust with his fellow members. Thus, for the first time in his life, Huck has changed with people for the need to go on an adventure. This keenly portrays that the protagonist has aims and dreams that are in contrast to the other characters in the story.

The rumour about his father that he has passed away remains as an excellent example to portray Huck's intelligence. In spite of not meeting his father for many years, upon hearing the description about the dead body, he confirms that it's not his father. This also portrays his poor relationship with his family. This loss of parental affection disturbs him emotionally, where his child ego state is reflected here. Since his father uses to hurt him by beating affects Huck physiologically, due to which he escapes from his father. This significant loss from his childhood remains a substantial reason for his maturity and self-awareness at the end of the novel. In the "Astika" tradition of philosophy, the radical transformation of conscience that puts an end to bondage and suffering is the ultimate aim of philosophy. As said, Huck's pains in his childhood and his significant physiological change make him attain transformation of conscience that puts an end to the bondage with his family and other adults.

Days pass by, but still, the gang of robbers was not able to find any treasure or adventure. Huck is now ready to figure out that all the plans of Tom are just imagination. Tom and other students can accept the nonsense was happening in the society, but Huck is not able to act in this exciting world. Thus he remains unique from his friends, which shape up is a personal character, and slowly gets educated. Huck's perspective towards the society is full of confusion and vague. He gains such an attitude towards the community because of the painful loss of family that disturbs the main character emotionally. As Buddha mentioned, "Liberation from sufferings", comes through awareness of this truth and abstinence from worldly desire. Huck now understands that human relations cause sufferings, and thus wish to give up these desires.

His adventure begins after the insisting incident that pushes him into troubles and experience which moulds him as a man. From this moment his maturation process starts. When he found out the heel print on the snow near the house which has the shape of two nails crossed to ward off the devil. He recognises his father and guesses that he might have occurred to grab his money. Here his adult ego state works, and soon he finds out a solution to save guard his property. He sold his whole estate to Judge Thatcher for one dollar. Even though Widow Douglass claims to court to take care of Huck, the new Judge in the town refuses to separate the father and the son. This ultimately makes him feel delightful that there is no more need of schoolings, but he understands that he is going to face the worst scenario. Huck now

becomes the centre of continuous failures and breakdowns in the society around him. This incident pushes him to an adventure, after a significant emotional loss. He knew right mindfulness, constant awareness of that which affects the body and the mind, thus having the critical knowledge to march towards the self-realisation. He can easily understand the temporary and permanent sufferings and happiness. As said in Indian philosophy, Huck possesses the "Samanyatodrsta", (commonly scene) the knowledge of the future suffering derived from the perception of another thing with which it is widely seen or seen together.

Frustrated Huck tries to get away from both his father and Douglass. He makes a hole in the wall escapes, takes the gun and points towards his sleeping dad. His adult ego state advised him to shoot his father, but emotionally attached Huck, was his parental ego state prevents him from becoming a murderer. When pap leaves, he intelligently makes his escape. His adult ego state works enormously, he takes all necessary things, breaks the cabin door, cuts the pig throat making the blood to bleed on the cabin. Putting the dead pig on the old sack with lots of rocks and dumped the whole thing into the river. Thus, after a lot of suffering and failure, he faced success. Through this situation he gets educated to escape, to save himself from all the evils prevailed in his life. This insisted him to go on another adventure.

Next morning, on his escape to Jackson's Island, Huck finds out that village people are in search of him. His child ego reflects when he feels delightful on seeing the people using high-quality bread to search him. This remains as an excellent example that how Huck has been suffered in his past, starving for food, and affection. He feels so guilty and sorry for the persons who cared for him and even thought of returning. But soon his adult ego warned him not to return to the societies norms, thus remaining silent he observed everything. Reflecting his self-control, without letting himself to be caught, reflecting his purity of innate nature, reflecting his simplicity, enumerating his truthfulness, forgiveness and absence of greed. Thus he is in the process of transformation to recognise him accompanied by psychological and moral growth, as said in "Vishnu Samhita". Huck's meeting with Jim after three lonely nights helps him to have honest and mental development.

Both alienated from the society find each other's company great sharing their experiences. Remaining as a kid, Huck learns many things from Jim, especially to be connected with nature. For example, Jim was able to predict that it will rain, as he said storm blows in. As "Lokayata" held that, perception is the only valid source of knowledge; for all other sources like testimony and inference are unreliable. Thus, understanding, as mentioned, revealed only the material world, made of four elements: air, force, water, and earth. Minds and consciousness were too, the products of matter (nature). This incident made Huck transform into naturalists, connecting him to the fundamentals of nature. Now, Huck has also developed the knowledge of right view, to accept the faith, to accept the laws of nature, to know about life and to feel it.

A healthy relationship is formed between them. They both remained happy, where Huck's all disgusting past, frustration got transformed. His little growth, little experiences, happiness

shows a small transformation in his attitude. He now slowly gets rid of the desires, sufferings and gets into the path of, "Uparathi," to attain the necessities of life, having no string of sorrow attached to it. Huck finds an old woman aged forty to collect information. Mrs Loftus tells all the information for which he has been waiting. His cleverness in collecting what he needs examines his adult ego state whereas, his childish attitude, shows his child ego state when the lady catches him. As soon as possible he spins up another story and makes his escape from the trouble. But is immature attitude made him get into trouble? He stuck up with the wrecked steamboat, getting into trouble. But he soon solved the problem by managing the situation. Thus he was able to escape from all the sufferings. Even though they are away from the world living in their terms with their dreams, but they are continuously pushed into trouble. This also depicts that Huck gains experience through all these adventures which slowly modifies his mental growth and moral development in spite of his immaturity. He is now able to acknowledge that all the troubles he faces are only because of him. Huck accepts that he is the cause of his sufferings. He has developed the personality as said in "Thathicha", to face the difficulties arising by themselves. By thus he has decided not to get involved in suffering, which literary makes one reach the path of eternity. And so, Huck can be considered to be in the state of "Guyana".

Even Huck can make Jim to caught to his owner and earn the reward money. But he wanted Jim to be free. He thinks unique when compared with others. All the people considered sin if a slave run's away. But Huck being bold, straightforward, his perspectives were bright and modern. He wanted Jim to be free as him. Huck wished to be independent without any society's norms, and he also added Jim as his friend. All these portray his transformation and growth from the beginning of the novel. At times when Huck's mischievous mind tells him to give up Jim to his right full owner. But his inner conscience or his true inner self-stands away from all the rules of the society. Even when the community did not recognize, but Huck can understand the basic concept that all are equal and all have the freedom to live independently. He wants to unite all, develop pure divine love and universal brotherhood following "Dharma", without creating discord, split that disharmony and foments that leads to "Adharma". Thus Huck follows the principle of unity and harmony, as said in dharma, Indian philosophy.

Whenever Jim says that Huck is the only real friend of himself, Huck's heart melts, showing that he is not a stereotype person to stay away from the society, his heart lies where he finds frankness, truth, faithful and loyalty. Huck reaches moral development, gets realisation and rejects what he sees to be wrong. He attains psychological growth as he was able to differentiate between good and evil, to accept the truth and to reject the bad actively. He takes his own decision trusting his inner conscience, neglecting other rules and traditions. Appreciating Huck, Jim says that Huck is the only white man to keep his word to him which portrays, Huck's character of respecting equally and considering him as a man having

emotions. He has developed the knowledge of Dharma and Adharma, thus acting in his real life by following the truth.

Huck's stays at Grangerford which gives him a significant development. He gets introduced to rich people where he feels happy and proud of being in a friend with them. But as soon as he understood about them and their conflicts he finds the raft as the most comfortable and safest place in the earth. Much to Huck's surprise, he sees Jim there as a slave who followed Huck and got into trouble. Soon they both escaped using their intelligence and the attitude of right effort, persistent striving to abandon wrong thought, speech and action as said in the eight-fold path of Buddha. The Buck's death was difficult for Huck to accept. This death which brought endures on the society, the family honour and racism which he faced made him emotionally distracted. This portrays Huck's frustration towards the community, which deliberately pushes him into another tremendous emotional loss thus making him feel to fight back. To have right livelihood, he refused to make a career of harm, proving he is walking towards the right path of self-realisation

The raft remained as heaven for Huck and Jim, soon the meeting with the Duke and the dauphin brings them conflict. Although they both fight all the way till now for real freedom to protect themselves, they are caught by troubles. They both become slaves for the Duke and the Dauphin. As a result, the Mississippi River and the raft becomes a heart of darkness for them. The Duke and the Dauphin take advantage of Jim when they print the fake leaflet advertising a reward for Jim's capture. This portrays their selfishness, whereas Huck stands unique. Even getting admired by the cleverness of the Duke and Dauphin's activities in the town, but his parent ego state helps him to find out that these two men are frauds. Huck used to do activities that make adventures and enjoying it. He never used to do such activities to fool someone or did deliberately to get into trouble. But now he can predict the future misfortune, and the problems he is going to face through these two men. I learnt that the best way to get along with this kind of people is to let them have their way. (pg.no.113) This plot remains to depict his transformation through his experience. He has inherited bodily good habits of giving, protecting, and serving as said in "Matsyapurana".

The mob scene is Sherburn's murder of the Duke gives an effort to Huck's mentality. He is strongly disturbed and distracted from the prevailing situation. Even he gets negative strokes often; soon he gets away from the world of malice when he enters the circus to accompany Duke's performance. This shows how Huck gets himself involved in another activity when he is disturbed from an incident. Thus adult ego state plays a significant part for a person to become a man, to avoid the unfortunate events and make oneself move on and proving that the situations will give both positive and negative strokes. It's in one's one hand to receive both the strokes and neglect the unwanted. Thus having mastered his mind with the wisdom obtained his experience he frees himself from all "Magic" efforts. In this way, he enjoys the state beyond all miseries. When one has attained the actual knowledge of the world and the self, one could achieve liberation from pain. Getting in between the religious revivals and

fake means performance shows Huck the fine line between spirituality enriching experience, legitimate entertainment and frauds. All these made him understand about the society, bringing a substantial impact on him moulding his personality.

Jim was mourning all the day and night about his wife and daughter. This made Huck feel pity and pleased for Jim. Huck becomes very sensitive while listening to Jim's history. He developed strong rebel against the whites which makes him be frustrated towards the unwanted belief in the society. He hated to be with Widow Douglass and with his father, but now he longs for love. His pure nature reflects here, but his frustration towards the society makes him stay away from everything. His adult ego state indicates. This proves a sense of realism because Huck is a common sense man who suffers loss and failures which ultimately changes the course of his life. For example, the Dauphin and Duke's drama in Wilks town to steal the Wilk's family inheritance through the plot irritated Huck. His frustration leads to a peak, on seeing humans longing for money. He gains more negative strokes, but still, he grows from these incidents instead of joining Duke and becoming fraud one among them. This keenly reflects the control-sense, purity, to stand on the side of Dharma, following contentment with what he has, as mentioned in the fundamentals of Dharma. Portrays, he is marching toward the job of becoming a real man. Soon he decides to follow the right action. For the first time, he rebelled against the wrong.

He wanted to fight back against the stupid society, and he finds the right time to involve himself in the right action. His boldness and intelligence helped him to make a unique plan. He hides the money safely and tells the truth to the sister and enabled them to escape. He works in the way that it should not affect anyone including Jim. Keenly examines that how Huck is precautions. He feels upset when he comes to know that the family will be separated. He feels heavy and sad when he sees Mary Jane crying for splitting the slave. He confers to Mary Jane. It shows that Huck has developed maturity where he understands and starts feeling for others feeling. This is an innate and significant nature for a man to cultivate. This ultimately changes his course of life. He began acting against Duke, to whom he first worked. Huck did not worry about himself, but he served smartly in a way that Jim should not be caught, which portrays his "right concentration", the practice of concentrating on the freedom of Jim and thus leading to self-awakening. These experiences make him understand that both pleasure and displeasure gives him pain.

Thus, Huck has attained the state of "understanding", as said in Indian philosophy, he has transformed who can analyse and arrive at rational, logical conviction, questioning, and reasoning. It is dissolving transcendentalism principle (understanding reality) and marching towards the last stage, realisation. The protagonist has developed as a person, educated through his experience. For instance, when the crowd found the gold in the coffin, Huck made his escape. He was able to predict what the situation will be. He knew very well that Duke and Dauphin would be caught within a few minutes. He did not mind about anything and made his escape. Morality pervades manhood, but manhood penetrates morality. He

made his flight by transforming his displeasure into pleasure, showing how he can find out solutions. He has now attained the wisdom to evaluate the current situation, relate it to the experience and predict the future happening and thus finding out a solution for it. When he returns to the raft, he gets the knowledge that Jim has been captured. Based on a boy's description he comes to know that Dauphin has sold Jim, bringing an excellent loss for Huck. This insistent incident pushes him into another journey.

Huck reached the Phelps's house, where Jim is supposedly being held. Huck's trust in his own self-helps him to solve problems and find solutions. Whereas, Huck's best friend Tom Sawyer is enthusiastic to have a new adventure in finding and making Jim free. Tom wants to free Jim only because he wants to experience in his new lace, but Huck is passionate towards Jim. This shows that Huck is authentic and unique from everyone. He wanted Jim to persuade his dreams. Huck who is willing to be free, trade his life and reputation for Jim feels like a weak and worthless member of white society. He finds Tom's life as worth in the community. His child ego state reflects here, he his longing for affections. This shows his great emotional loss and failure he faced from his childhood. Still, he can be stable and march towards his dreams which are in contrast to the others.

Tom's long wild and difficult plans to save Jim, made Huck recognise the foolishness and potential danger of Tom's plan. Huck who once did whatever Tom says and admired Tom's intelligence in creating an adventure, now after experiencing from his journey feels foolish over Tom's plan. He can find out the unwanted way, causing complications in freeing Jim. Huck has developed his character, realising the impact of his program, thus showing Huck's process of transformation of becoming a man. Tom and Huck in the process of finding a solution to free Jim, they bring out more problems to themselves and especially to Jim. Later that night, when Huck finds fifteen farmers with guns to attack the unknown robbers, it made Tom more thrilled, but Huck was afraid to meet failure again. He wanted to set Jim free. All the three escaped through the hole in the wall. Tom got a gunshot on his leg, which made Jim stay carrying Tom and Huck to fetch for the doctor. Jim escapes he sacrifices his freedom to save Tom. Huck gets educated from Jim, his purity and helping tendency melts Huck.

After all the confusions regarding Tom and Huck, has been sort out and thus everything comes to normal. On getting the information that Jim gave away his freedom in nursing Tom, he was treated like a king. Tom reveals the truth at Jim, who is made free by his owner Miss Watson, who has been dead for two months. Thus, Jim is set free. Tom uses Huck and Jim for his adventure, but Huck does not. Huck is the only person who is truly happy for Jim to set free and showing his true affection, living the simple life at last after so many adventures, and failures. He fights for his way to achieve his dream of making Jim free. Huck grew up from a sensitive person to a stable man finding answers for his questions through a different experience. The various stages of his life convey a sense of realism which ultimately changes his course of life, finally changing for good.

Huckleberry Finn has grown up as a person from the beginning till the end he was equipped with the maturity and knowledge. Every character has taught him and has played a significant role as a stepping stone for him to succeed in his endeavours. But the protagonist insisted on going on for another journey. He comes to know that his pap is dead. This change moment brings him a more significant emotional loss, but lucidity changes him as a person. He learns to accept and be grown in this real world. Thus it makes him admit what the real world is and the society is. He finds out his inner self and says that he has nothing more to write about and is "rotten-gold". He even finds writing to be a task. Eventually from all these experience and his adventure's he has emerged as a writer bringing out his true inner self in his writing. Thus he has attained self-recognition. Soon Aunt Sally's plan to civilise Huck which makes him run again in search for adventures. Aunt Sally "she's going to adopt me and civilise me, and I can't stand it. I have been there before". (pg.no.264) At the ending, the novel brought both the self-realisation of Huck by himself, by more adventures and by solution and by being more adventurous which taught him the answer too.

Conclusion:

People have a thirst to know about the mystery present. The natural human heart on its way tries to examine everything happens around it. The Human nature tries to escape from both the happiness and sufferings which is quite impossible. At some point, everyone works to feel the pleasure of life from temporal to eternal. But these questions remain the same, what is the nature of reality? What is the relevance of human existence? What is the self? Who am I? For what purpose, my life is attained? How can liberation be achieved? What is the use of living a life? How can one attain liberty? But one can find out answers from these questions of his own experiences. The metaphysical truth can be achieved through direct experience. One need not adopt upon speculation, inference or faith. It remains true from the life of the protagonist "Huckleberry Finn". The story of his life describes anything offers us a counsel, moral, some practical advice, proverb which is useful for the everyday conduct of our life till death. The situations are happening around him deliberately gives us a moral, "The meaning of life". "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," tells the story of the growing up of a sensitive person "Huck" who looks for answers to his questions through different circumstances.

This novel focuses on the psychological and moral growth of the main character from his youth or teen till adulthood. As he proceeds from one journey to another, he faces various adventures thus gaining experience which gradually moulds his mind. As a result, he attains maturity. Thus he passes as through different stages of life, and he finally changes for the good. Huck had contrast dreams and aimed the other characters fights his way through to achieve them, which built his personal getting educated and grows as a real person. The ending is not clear about Huck what exactly going to happen to him. He had developed as a person and he is equipped with the maturity and knowledge to have a life. Other characters are subordinated to his process of realising. Huck due to various temptations and obstacles he has to surmount on his bildungsreise brings out his role, gradually leading him toward greater

self-awareness. Each self/soul has its thought feelings and desires. Through these innate development qualities, Huck has attained the perfect path which ultimately leads to actual knowledge of the world and self. Thus he has realised his self. His soul has liberated from the body and therefore from all the wordily desires and all kinds of emotions. He has controlled his lower self and thus discovered the real self. Every person has the potential to be a winner: to be an authentic, alive, responsive, fulfilled human being. Everyone can live the real art of living like a real human, by developing the technique of becoming a real man and "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*" remains as a good example and guide for self-analysis. Also stay as an excellent example to depict the connection between bildungsroman technique and Indian philosophy.

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