

Arvind Adiga's Novel Contribution for Hovering Multifarious Fraudulation In India

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Abstract

The paper presents an analytical analysis on how "Arvind Adiga's novels" address the prevalent issue of widespread fraudulence in India, the suffering experienced by impoverished individuals, and the pressing matter of atrocities committed against the underprivileged. The artist's attention is directed towards his skill in addressing intricate and pressing themes, imbuing his narratives with vividness that captivates readers and engrosses them in his prose.

Keywords: Pubescence, Assassination, Defilement, Proliferation, Multifarious Fraudulation, Destitute

Introduction:

Dr. K. Madhava Adiga and Usha Adiga welcomed their son Aravind into the world in 1974 in Madras, which is now known as Chennai. The Adiga family of Mangalore, Karnataka, were his parents' original homeland. The individual in question was raised in Mangalore and received his education at Canara High School, followed by St. Aloysius High School, where he successfully obtained his Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) in the year 1990. He achieved the highest position in the state in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) examination. Following his family's immigration to Sydney, Australia, the individual pursued his education at James Ruse Agricultural High School. The individual pursued a course of study in English literature at Columbia College, which is affiliated with Columbia University in New York. Subsequently, they successfully completed their academic requirements and obtained their degree in the year 1997. Additionally, he pursued his studies at Magdalen College, Oxford. Aravind Adiga initiated his professional journey in journalism by assuming the role of a financial journalist, where he gained practical experience through an internship at the esteemed publication, the Financial Times. The user's text is already academic in nature. No more rewriting is necessary. Following his employment at Time, he assumed the role of a South-Asia reporter for a duration of three years prior to transitioning into freelance work. During his tenure of working as a freelance writer, he authored the novel titled "The White Tiger." The individual presently resides in Mumbai, India, while possessing dual citizenship of both India and Australia. He has achieved the distinction of being the fourth novelist of Indian origin to be awarded the Booker prize, following in the footsteps of Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, and Kiran Desai. It is worth noting that V. S. Naipaul, while having Indian heritage, was not born in India. The novel titled "The White Tiger" authored by the individual in question was awarded the prestigious Man Booker prize for fiction in the year 2008. Subsequent to its publication, a compilation of brief narratives entitled "Between the Assassinations" was released. The publication of his second novel, titled "The Last Man in the Tower," occurred in the year 2011. The most recent literary work authored by the individual in question is the novel titled "Selection Day," which was published in the year 2016.

The central motif explored in Aravind Adiga's literary works revolves around the pervasive and diverse nature of fraudulent practises within the context of India. Aravind Adiga possesses a keen sense of observation and a discerning ear. He has demonstrated courage and determination in addressing a complicated and pressing topic. In his debut novel, Aravind Adiga presents a compelling narrative that delves into the harrowing journey of a taxi driver turned ruthless killer, offering a vivid portrayal of contemporary India. Aravind Adiga skillfully captures the intricacies of life, imbuing his story with vivid hues that resonate deeply with readers. According to Aravind Adiga's statement in an interview with Book Browse, a primary motivation for individuals to engage with his novels is the captivating nature of his writing.

I hope, it entertains them and keeps them hooked to the end. I don't read anything because I "have" to: I read what I enjoy reading, and I hope my readers will find this book fun, too.ⁱ

Between The Assassinations

"Between the Assassinations is the author's second published work", despite having been written prior to The White Tiger. The aforementioned work comprises a compilation of narratives published by Picador in India in 2008, followed by subsequent releases in "Britain and the United States in 2009". In his book, Aravind Adiga explores the lives of several individuals hailing from Kittur.

The author introduces Kittur by employing the following words:

Kittur is situated on the south-western coast of India, positioned between the cities of Goa and Calicut, with approximately equal distances from both locations. The Arabian Sea is situated in the western direction of the region, while the Kalliyam River flows in the eastern vicinity. The topography of the town has undulating characteristics, with the ground being predominantly dark in colour and possessing a slightly acidic nature. The onset of the monsoons typically occurs in June, persisting until September, during which time the town has a prolonged period of heavy rainfall and adverse weather conditions. In his novel "Between the Assassinations," Aravind Adiga explores several themes and narratives.

The novel explores the time frame spanning from the assassination of Indira Gandhi in 1984 to the assassination of Rajeev Gandhi in 1991, as indicated by its title. During her tenure as the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi was tragically assassinated by her own security personnel in a cruel manner. Rajeev Gandhi became a victim of a suicide attacker at the election rally. The narrative unfolds inside the confines of Kittur, a small town located in close proximity to the author's hometown of Mangalore. The narrative centres on individuals belonging to diverse classes and religions throughout the nation. The initial design of the setting drew inspiration from Aravind Adiga's place of origin, Mangalore. However, significant modifications were made to accommodate a wider range of narratives and character traits. The literary work comprises a compilation of brief narratives. Each narrative introduces a distinct collection of personalities, while recurring locations persist throughout multiple chapters.

Aravind Adiga's literary work focuses on the underprivileged individuals hailing from Kittur, exhibiting a profound sense of empathy towards their plight. The individuals mentioned are Pathan Ziauddin, a person of innocence; tailor Abbasi; Xerox Ramakrishna; Shankara, who is referred to as a bastard; D' Mello, an assistant Headmaster; Gururaj Kamath, an assistant editor; Soumya, a beggar; Jayamma, a poor; and Ratnakara Shetty, who is described as a quack. These personality traits are predominantly observed among individuals belonging to the lower socioeconomic stratum. In their pursuit of meeting their basic daily necessities, individuals resort to begging, stealing, cheating, and engaging in acts of robbery. Aravind Adiga refrains from assigning responsibility to these individuals who lead an unethical and criminal lifestyle.

Pathan Ziauddin was employed at a little establishment owned by Ramanna Shetty due to a lack of alternative options. Despite being born into a Muslim family, he initially did not succumb to the influence of extremist Muslims. However, it was not long before individuals began propagating the notion that he hailed from a lineage of courageous combatants in Afghanistan. He displayed a loss of composure and commenced speaking incoherently. Aravind Adiga also included the character of the tailor Abbasi in his composition. In order to keep

his little business afloat, the financially disadvantaged guy turned to corrupt authorities in the “income tax, sales tax, power board, and Municipal Corporation departments for unlawful incentives”.

Ramakrishna earned the moniker "Xerox Ramakrishna" due to his involvement in the reproduction and commercial distribution of widely-read literature at discounted prices within the premises of Deshpremi Hema Chandra Rao Park. The individual in question was apprehended on twenty-one occasions for violations of copyright law, as the gravity of this offence was not widely recognised at the time. However, this state of affairs was not sustainable in the long run. The individual was apprehended by law enforcement authorities for engaging in the distribution of unauthorised reproductions of the literary work known as the Satanic Verses. The individual's actions can be characterised as an act of desecration, as it resulted in the infringement upon the religious sentiments of the Muslim community in India

The narrative recounts the tale of Shankara, whose birth resulted from an illicit union between a woman belonging to the Hoyaka community, considered outcaste, and a male of high Brahmin lineage. The individual in question was not shown the dignity and respect typically accorded to a fellow member of the human species. In the end, he detonated a low-intensity explosive device within a school environment with the intention of garnering the attention of the general populace. Wherever Shankara traversed, he encountered instances of maltreatment from youngsters and experienced societal exclusion from adults. He incurred a substantial penalty as a result of an error committed by another individual. The narrative critiques religious organisations such as churches and temples, as well as governmental institutions like parliaments and ministries.

We encounter Assistant Headmaster D'Mello, who was subjected to victimisation by the administrators of the Christian institution. He was subjected to adverse situations within the educational setting. Regrettably, the individual's demise was attributed to a substantial myocardial infarction, which occurred coincidentally on a day commemorating martyrs. We saw an indigent woman named Soumya who implored rickshaw drivers, vehicle owners, and bus commuters for assistance, not for her own benefit, but rather on behalf of her father. She purchased illicit drugs using the funds acquired through solicitation. However, he criticised her severely. This narrative pertains to an individual who dedicated her entire existence to the care and support of her father.

The forthcoming narrative centres around Brahmin Jayamma as its principal protagonist. Jayamma, the ninth offspring among her parents' eleven children, was employed to provide care for the household of a legal professional. Despite her seniority, the lawyer consistently failed to show respect towards her as a result of her tendency to frequently express dissatisfaction.

Upon careful examination of the narratives contained inside this literary compilation, it becomes evident that Aravind Adiga possesses a profound preoccupation with the marginalised segment of society. He exhibits considerable empathy towards marginalised individuals within the population. According to his perspective, individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds engage in disruptive behaviour due to necessity rather than as a matter of trend or style. He occasionally rationalises the inappropriate conduct exhibited by that individual.

The relevance of the book's title lies in its historical context, specifically referencing the assassinations of Mrs. Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984, and Rajeev Gandhi on May 21, 1991.

Kittur can be considered as a microcosm of India. Although the events and personalities depicted in these stories originate from Kittur, they possess a representational quality that extends beyond their specific context. The community and political climate over the seven-year period has been characterised by significant disruptions. The marginalised individuals, rural residents, and economically disadvantaged population had been anticipating their deliverance. However, no efforts were made to improve their socio-economic conditions. The individual's level of patience reached its limit. The one remaining recourse available to them was to engage in acts of begging, theft, robbery, and barrier violation. In this book, Aravind Adiga portrays a comprehensive depiction of individuals belonging to this category.

The Last Man In The Tower

"Last Man in Tower" is the sophomore literary work authored by Aravind Adiga, which was published in the year 2011. The story addresses a pressing concern regarding the involvement of mafia builders in a metropolitan metropolis such as Mumbai. The expansion of land has significantly increased the range of prospects in India. Furthermore, it has also led to the emergence of fraudulent practises perpetrated by individuals possessing financial resources and physical power. The narrative revolves around the personal journey of Yogesh A. Murthy, a retired educator commonly referred to as Masterji, as he grapples with various challenges and obstacles.

The narrative of this literary work takes place within a compact residential community in Mumbai, characterised by its cooperative housing structure and predominantly inhabited by individuals belonging to the middle socioeconomic stratum. The individuals residing within the community provide mutual assistance and solidarity at times of adversity and challenges. There is a significant and enduring connection between them. The circumstances undergo a terrible shift when a builder presents them with a highly advantageous proposition. A well-known developer proposes an acquisition of the complete residential complex. All those present concur, with the exception of Masterji. The aforementioned situation engenders a state of unease for both the construction worker and the remaining inhabitants. The years of diligently cultivated trust and friendship are rendered futile within a brief period of time. The novel depicts the psychological state of the mercurial middle class and their aspirations. Masterji is the sole individual who exhibited resistance towards the aforementioned proposition. The work provides a comprehensive account of his endeavours to persuade the populace.

The residential complex consisted of a five-story building that housed individuals from various socio-economic backgrounds within the middle class. The individuals residing harmoniously together, namely Suresh Nappal, a timber trader, Abichandani, a hardware specialist, Ramesh Ajawani, an estate broker, Yogesh A. Murthy, a retired school teacher, George Lobo, a chemist, Narayan Swami, an insurance agent, and Sandip Ganguly, a shopkeeper, exhibited a sense of unity akin to that of a familial bond. However, the harmonious and tranquil existence of the inhabitants was disrupted when the real estate developer, Dharmen Shah, exerted his influence over them.

In this story, Aravind Adiga adeptly depicts the intricacies of human nature. The work encompasses a range of human emotions and behaviours, including cooperation, affection, tolerance, compassion, hatred, and betrayal. Aravind Adiga employs the term "pucca" in the early stages of his narrative not alone to depict the architectural solidity of the housing complex, but also to imply the inherent quality of the occupants' interpersonal connections. However, individuals succumb to the influence of financial incentives, societal expectations, and disruptive environments.

Dharmen Shah passes an offer to all the dwellers:

It has been observed that the two societies comprise of apartments, including both one-bedroom and two-bedroom units, with sizes ranging from 450 square feet to 950 square feet. The average size of these apartments is approximately 790 square feet. Additionally, it has been noted that the prevailing rate in Vakola for real estate is typically between 8,000 and 12,000 per square foot. However, in the case of the Vishram Population building, which is older and in a certain condition, a generous offer in the novel "Last Man in Tower" by Aravind Adiga, the character identified as "iii" plays a significant role in the narrative (Adiga, 79).

Individuals who had not before encountered significant sums of rupees in their lifetime yielded to the proposition. Despite initial suspicions and concerns about the offer, several individuals eventually became victims of the transaction. Shah employed various persuasive techniques in an attempt to convince Masterji to approve the proposition. He utilised his political influence to coerce Masterji into vacating the premises.

However, all attempts proved to be ineffective. The news was ultimately published in the Mumbai Sun.

Mr. Yogesh Murthy, a former educator at the renowned St. Catherine's School in the local vicinity, reportedly took his own life last evening by jumping from the rooftop of the residential complex known as 'Vishram' in Vakola, Santa Cruz (E). Although there is currently no indication of any malicious intent, the Santa Cruz police

have stated that they are not excluding any potential scenarios at this juncture. An ongoing investigation is now being conducted. In the novel "Last Man in Tower" by Aravind Adiga, the character of Tower 395 plays a significant role.

In numerous instances, his demise would go unlamented. Mr. Shah may consider constructing a dedicated space for the purpose of commemoration.

The work is structured around nine distinct sections referred to as "Books," including the time period from May 11th to December 23rd within the same calendar year. Each successive book in the series progresses the narrative by introducing increasingly brutal acts. Shah aimed to convey to the inhabitants that his idea was intended to address communal concerns, specifically the elimination of slums and swamps. Over time, his malevolent intentions became increasingly evident. He engaged in the acquisition of individuals, procured the services of politicians, supervised personnel, and remunerated enforcers. He persisted unwaveringly. In the event of a failed plan, the individual would promptly devise an other strategy that may carry a higher degree of risk.

Ibrahim Kudwa promptly grasped the hammer he had obtained from the Secretary's office, swiftly advanced towards Masterji, and delivered a forceful blow to the crown of his head. Masterji, primarily because to the element of surprise, subsequently recoiled and collapsed into his chair with such impact that it overturned, causing his head to make a harsh impact with the floor. The individual referred to as Masterji remained in a state of immobility, while maintaining a heightened perceptual acuity. In the novel "Last Man in Tower" by Aravind Adiga, the events on page 388 are depicted.

The novel demonstrates the inherent inability of an individual to single-handedly combat a pervasive and deceitful societal structure. Individuals who first expressed sympathy towards Masterji subsequently labelled him as mentally unstable. Individuals who expressed admiration for his bravery in a personal setting, subsequently voiced disapproval of him in a public context. During his time of adversity, he lacked support from others. He was the sole remaining individual in the tower.

Despite its considerable length, the work appears to primarily serve as a chronicle of various events occurring inside the lives of individuals residing in Mumbai. When perusing newspapers such as the Times of India and the Indian Express, several instances such to the one described are encountered. The proliferation of economic activities has resulted in financial gains for India. Politicians, builders, policy makers, and executives are collectively aligned with the primary objective of generating financial gains. The aforementioned entity engages in the exploitation of impoverished labourers, perpetrating acts of victimisation against vulnerable individuals under the guise of pursuing national development. Dharmen Shah presented an optimistic portrayal of transforming Mumbai into a city resembling Shanghai during his address to the residents of Vishram Cooperative housing. In actuality, the underlying motive was to generate financial profit.

In both "The White Tiger" and "Last Man in Tower," Aravind Adiga adeptly portrays the unfiltered truth of contemporary India without imposing subjective evaluations. He refrains from administering punishment to individuals who engage in wrongful actions. Contrary to the opposing viewpoint, they have emerged as triumphant. Balram achieved international economic success by the unfortunate act of causing harm to Ashok. Shah amassed a considerable fortune by the displacement of individuals from their dwellings. Aravind Adiga's deliberate choice to depict criminals evading legal consequences in his works serves as a means to authentically portray the realities of contemporary India.

Selection Day

Aravind Adiga's third novel, Selection Day, shares similarities with its precursors as it delves into the themes of ambition and its discontents within the context of modern urban India. This captivating narrative evokes a range of emotions, provoking both concern and intrigue. Selection Day exhibits some distinct characteristics that set it apart from other novels, however it also bears resemblance to Aravind Adiga's acclaimed debut work, The White Tiger. Similar to Balram Halwai, the Kumars, consisting of a father and two sons, who are central characters in Selection Day, are motivated by the enticing prospect of social mobility brought about by

deregulation. The novel revolves around the process wherein judges select the future cricket prodigies of Mumbai, as implied by its title.

Selection Day depicts the narrative of the Kumar family, who reside in Mumbai, India. The primary protagonist of the narrative is Manjunath "Manju" Kumar, who assumes the role of the younger sibling among two brothers. The individual's sibling, Radha, possesses a slight seniority of approximately one year, while their paternal figure, Mohandas "Mohan" Kumar, has diligently nurtured their cricketing abilities since their early childhood. The chosen pursuit of their ambitions is around the sport of cricket, with a particular focus on the skill of batting. Mohan's aspirations exhibit a rapid trajectory akin to the flight of a cricket ball soaring beyond the boundary for a six. Mohan Kumar, inspired by his son Radha's exceptional cricket skills, contemplates relocating his family from rural Karnataka to Mumbai. The Kumars are characterised by their significant lack of financial resources and have relocated from a rural area situated in the Western Ghats to the city of Mumbai. Shortly after relocating to Mumbai, Mohan's spouse, who is the mother of Manju and Radha, decided to separate from the family and pursue an own life. The family experienced a profound sense of sadness, although Mohan swiftly resolved to channel his efforts towards imparting professional cricket skills to his sons, aspiring for their upward social mobility and alleviation from destitution. Mohan engages in religious devotion to the Hindu deity Subramanya, beseeching for Radha and Manju to attain the topmost positions as the world's foremost first and second batsmen, as shown in Aravind Adiga's novel, Selection Day. During the onset of adolescence, the male individuals garner the interest of an individual named Tommy Sir, who assumes the role of a talent scout affiliated with the Mumbai Cricket Association. He assists in facilitating a sponsorship agreement between them and Anand Mehta, a prosperous individual who has returned to the United States after being raised by a wealthy stockbroker. Mehta consents to provide financial backing to the Kumars, contingent upon receiving a proportionate share of the prospective cricket profits of Radha and Manju, in the event that they attain professional status in the sport. Mehta acquires the entitlement to a proportionate share, amounting to one-third, of the boys' lifelong earnings by making a monthly payment of Rs. 5,000 and obtaining a single loan. Mohan Kumar eventually encounters unsatisfactory employment as a vendor of chutney. The one objective that he holds dear, nonetheless, is to cultivate his sons into the preeminent cricketers globally. The individual engages in the study and formulation of theories, which exhibit a combination of ingenuity and eccentricity, pertaining to all facets encompassing the cognitive, technical, and physical instruction of individuals involved in the sport of cricket.

Selection Day is a novel that surpasses its categorization as a mere cricket book, as it stands as a remarkable literary work that explores the sport. The novel skillfully intertwines astute assessments of the game with vivid portrayals of each innings, characterised by a restrained yet eloquent poetic quality. Aravind Adiga is arguably the first novelist to effectively depict the post-1983 phenomena of cricket as a catalyst for communal mobilisation. The realm of cricket literature, encompassing both fictional and non-fictional works, sometimes exhibits a tendency towards sentimentality. However, Selection Day stands apart as a book that eschews romanticism, since it portrays the game of cricket as a luxury inaccessible to individuals such as the Kumar brothers. For them, cricket is not a pursuit driven by personal preference, but rather a need dictated by their circumstances.

Aravind Adiga has frequently been subject to comparisons, particularly in relation to his works The White Tiger and Last Man in Tower, drawing parallels to the renowned author Charles Dickens. However, it is worth noting that Adiga's novel Selection Day exhibits resemblances to a distinct Victorian novelist, namely Thomas Hardy. The progression of the plot is characterised by determinism, since the personality of the characters is confined within the constraints imposed by their respective circumstances throughout their lives. The book's dramatic focal point lies in the intense and homoerotic bond shared between Manju and his affluent buddy, Javed Ansari. Each progression in this relationship is foreshadowed, leaving little room for uncertainty regarding its inevitable terrible outcome. However, this does not diminish the emotional impact it carries. There exist three primary hazards that individuals may encounter while pursuing success: premature initiation of shaving, exposure to explicit material, and engaging in automobile operation. Mohan's aspirations are disrupted when he discovers Radha in the company of another female being within the residence. Additionally, a violent altercation arises between Mohan and his sons, leading to Mohan being admitted to the hospital with a fractured leg. Additionally,

it is evident that Manju harbours a clandestine aspiration to pursue a career as a forensic scientist. Notably, he develops a close bond with Javed Ansari, who plays a pivotal role in nurturing and supporting Manju's non-cricket related passions.

Selection Day deviates from traditional realism by offering readers a unique perspective of the literary world. Rather than experiencing the narrative solely through the protagonist's point of view, the author's own perspective becomes prominent. This approach allows the author's personality to shine through, revealing the influence of their society, community, and political vision, much like the works of Hardy.

Ultimately, Manju is chosen to pursue a professional career in cricket, whereas Radha is not afforded the same opportunity. Subsequently, Manju gets employed as a talent scout for the Mumbai Cricket Association. Being unemployed Radha is likely receiving financial support from Manju. Both Radha and Manju maintain limited communication with their father. At present, Javed has assumed the role of a fraudulent individual and an unsuccessful performer, while Tommy Sir has succumbed to a stroke shortly following Manju's selection day. Aravind Adiga's narrative mostly focuses on the limitations imposed by cricket rather than its potential for achieving success. Manju finds himself caught in a delicate balance, akin to a pendulum suspended amidst the intricate complexities of youth-league cricket and the broader societal challenges that encompass the population.

According to Aravind Adiga, the attainment of success in sports is a transitory condition that is invariably accompanied with personal sacrifices. The history of cricket in India is characterised by a complex and varied trajectory. Cricket holds significant economic value in India. Cricket serves as an excellent medium for exploring the themes of shattered dreams, encompassing both individual and collective aspirations. Therefore, possessing knowledge of the game is not a must for the appreciation of this exquisitely narrated, frequently poignant, and intellectually stimulating novel. The sport of cricket in India holds significant cultural value and is widely cherished, yet it is currently experiencing fraudulent practises due to internal transformations within the country. Inquiring as Tommy Sir, the cricket coach with a fervent desire to unearth the next Bradman or Sobers, poses the following query: By what means did this entity, symbolising our honour and gallantry, akin to Roncesvalles and Excalibur, transition to the opposing faction and assimilate into the realm of profound malevolence? The inclusion of Tommy Sir in the aforementioned situation, as he facilitates a financial arrangement between the adolescent brothers and their father with a benefactor who provides financial support during their adolescence in exchange for a percentage of their future sponsorship agreements, adds further depth to the underlying inquiry.

Conclusion:

The profound malevolence inherent in the sport of cricket extends beyond mere financial considerations and acts of deceit. The novel authored by Aravind Adiga explores themes of class, religion, and sexuality, which serve as disruptive forces that challenge the idealised notion of a sports world only driven by skill and temperament. Aravind Adiga, as a novelist, has demonstrated a remarkable ability to explore various subjects through his distinct narrative style and captivating storytelling. Every sentence flickers and gleams like a lit match, brimming with vitality. Aravind Adiga adeptly delves into the depths of his own psyche, capturing the nuances of his inner thoughts, fascinations, symbols, and motifs with remarkable precision and insight.

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