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**PSYCHOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE NOVELS OF
ARAVIND ADIGA**

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Abstract: The paper emphasizes on the Psychological challenges and theories have been observed by postcolonial writers and critics. This paper explores some of the earliest psychological approaches to colonization by the writers like Octave Mannoni and Frantz Fanon. It examines definitions, difficulties, relationships between psychology and post colonialism. It concentrates on the psychological effects in Aravind Adiga's novels. This paper also underlines the centrality of psychological matters to the study of relationships between cultures, people, the past and the present. It is worth maintaining this simultaneous sense of rapport and conflict between post colonialism and psychological aspirations as the paper proceeds.

Keywords: - Psychological challenges, Theories, Approaches, definitions and culture.

Introduction: - Psychology is recognized with the study of mind process and manners, both conscious and unconscious. A psychological approach to studying postcolonial traditions habitually begins a path of reading which is attentive to the psychological effects of colonization and decolonization on formerly colonized and frequently, colonizing people. Such consequences many include, of racism, the traumatic legacies of colonization and the slave trade and so on. Postcolonial psychology connects with situations and ideas connected to classical movements of settlement, postcolonial advancement and decolonization and aspire to illuminate their psychological, political and cultural manifestations. In the educational world around the universe, however, there is an increasing supremacy of Western, mainly American psychology. In this situation, post modernist trends of thought, which count alongside the reductionist and scientist

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aspects of Western psychology, may be seen as our associates in extenuating certain unfriendly features of the Western domination in India and overseas. The range for Indian thought for creating inroads into world psychology in the fields of theoretical, cultural and cross-cultural psychology and in international associations in these fields is indicated and assessed.

Aravind Adiga's central disquiet is the examination of the internal globe, dipping into the boundless extends of the psyche, carrying into release the concealed facets of the human psyche. Anita Desai is more concerned with the inner reality than the outside world around. Aravind Adiga, a socially dedicated novelist has created a good deal of literature. He has concentrated his attention on the sufferings, desolation and sadness of the destitute as a consequence of the exploitation of the oppressed citizens of the Indian civilization. Spiritual duplicity, the position of female in the culture, poor, starvation and exploitation are a few of his general subjects.

Adiga propels a public note to the citizens of India referring to present Indian culture and how the deprived citizens existence in devastating deficiency. His immense works symbolize to us the lives of India's poor in a practical and sympathetic manner. Social issues directly or indirectly

influence the people of the society. Adiga shows Indian traditions and customs to make a civilization in which persons are really gratis. Adiga states that these affairs are counterproductive. They deal with the burning problems of psychology.

They highlight psychological issues and present Indian sensibility in Indian English. Their works especially in regards to people's status in society are regarded as outstanding contribution to Indian writing in English. The desire of present research project work is to emphasize psychological explorations of Aravind Adiga's novels throw light on internal climate, the climate of sensibility. His most important intention as a novelist is to describe the psyche and emotional states of his protagonists. They have an immense significance to accomplish and handle the shades of human inner psyche beautifully. In his novels can find political and logical or social thoughts of characters but only characters with their observation, motivations, their consciences and their tensions.

Adiga's first novel treats with the gloomy of the compressed and oppressed person and his resist for a better life. His following novels are approximately a divergence on the similar subject matter. Adiga's *Between the Assassinations* has traditional

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element as it deals with the great effort of the underprivileged populace in India adjacent the conventional societal categorize and the life history of youthful kids, youth and starving millions of Indian people.

In each stage their adversity intensifies without any relief. He has chosen the theme of his fiction from actual life and so his novels are nullity but social realism. The current paper is an effort to emphasize how social realism is replicated in his fiction. The psychological issues are profound rooted in people and in society. Adiga's characters who are victims of caste and society anyway sense an enormous relatedness to existence, a desire for the nuance in the globe just about them and they extended for a self-respect which they may not at all recognize. A deep study of Adiga's novels reveals that men's desire for freedom, their status and role in the society.

He has also presented social, psychological problem of man and woman, master and servant relationship. His central characters assertively struggle against their circumstances. Psychological explorations, man and association and matrimonial dissonance discover a vital position in their fiction. In this analysis I have tried to evaluate the mixture of problems dealing with

psychological exploration and man-woman relationship in the novels of Adiga.

Adiga is consecrated with good surveillance, sensitiveness and penetrating analysis of the characters, the qualities necessary for a psychological novelists. It becomes natural for them to make each work of their haunting discovery of the inner-self. He needs to point out the psychological features of characters to employ a certain design. He discover the importance of reality by blocking underneath the exterior and delving the intensive, enlightening those nadir till they become a more clear, luminous and understandable indication of the apparent world.

As psychological novelists they try to delve deep into the emotional built up and crevice of their characters. They employ very beautifully all techniques of psychological novel like zigsaw puzzle, diary entries, self analysis along with stream of consciousness and flashback. They make each work of theirs a stimulating examination of the mental self. The psychological turmoil creates psychic imbalances, which in turn, handicap them in establishing harmonious and gratifying inter-personal relationships. There is a complete compatibility between their theme and

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technique with the help of colour and symbols they reveal the hypersensitive nature of their heroines. Their language have three major characteristics love of words, sensuous richness and sensitivity, which suit their expression of personal vision.

Adiga is primarily a novelist of moods, of persistent state of mind or psyche. He is interested in the mental life of his characters and his novels reveal his real concerns with the analysis of human mind. Adiga's contribution to fiction writing has been quite commendable and substantial. Adiga comes face to face with intangible realities of life, the innermost depths of the human psyche and the chaotic underworld of human mind through his novels.

Now-a-days, property is on the boom everywhere. Through this commercial outlook, the novelist wants to highlight how the business of real estate affects the psyche of the modern man. The novel highlights the clash between the ideologies of the ancient people and of the new generation. On the one hand, Yogesh Murthy is the embodiment of the older generation who believes in the traditional set up of society. Besides Mr. Shah, Masterji's son and his neighbors are the men of the new generation who are opportunists, selfish and mercenary minded.

This immorality and psyche of contemporary society produce a white tiger that has no friend and no feeling toward anybody. The protagonist reflects during his course of action, he is the product of the new generation. So Munna does not show any kind of respect for non-material things like social, religious and moral values are the things of the past for him. In Adiga's novels are family exercises the most deeply influence over its members and moulds the character and identity of the individuals.

The novels portray family as a hegemonic mechanism where human relations are based on power. Through his works, he explores how master-servant relations are based on power and domination. Adiga believes servitude is inbuilt in the Indian society. Balram explains his distorted psychopathic nature by deciding to break out of the coop betraying his family and society. The novel exposes the vicious nature of Balram who decides to murder his master. All interpersonal relations can be explained in terms of power. Power operation has the hierarchical structure such as man-woman, husband-wife and parent-child. In a hierarchical structure, one group is more powerful than the other *The White Tiger* symbolizes family as a hegemonic society where power operates in a subtle way. It can control and mould

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the character of its members not by force but with their consent. *The White Tiger* states: "Marriage is good institution" (2008: 214-215). The family restrains and regulates social and political functions by institutionalizing procreation. It allocates guidelines for the control of sensual behavior and character of children.

In *Last Man in Tower*, the psychologist affirms that Masterji is mentally ill and his proclamation is considered very authoritative before the public: An additional aspect of this paper explains that there are certain psychological schools which debate capacity to be the most vital impel after all individual recreations. The paper places the novel in a socially dynamic and vivacious setting where there is a free flow and a give and take of ideas and images. The expressions, ideas, thoughts and notions in the novel questioning the feudal and colonial set up of Indian socio-psychological reality; have the syntax of the typically rebellious postcolonial English.

Adiga novelist deals with his personal, emotional, experiences which are generally taboo with a tone of utter sincerity. The facts are not always true, but there is no deviation at all from emotional truth. Confessional novelist always attempts to relate the private experience with the outer world as it is. His novels characterize frustrations and disillusionments with

an attracting frankness. He tried to assert his individuality maintaining his identity. In Freudian psychology, tower symbolizes power. It is the represent of the phallus which is the sign of strength and authority. In *Last Man in Tower* Dharmen Shah wishes to posses the tower which is equal to his passion for power. It is through this tower, the builder envisages the possession of his power before the public. The powerful make use of different strategies to deploy power over the people and tower is one of the architectural spaces that can bring an atmosphere which is able to wield power effectively.

All the human sciences like psychology, sociology, economics, linguistics and even medicine define and describe human beings. Human sciences work collectively with such institutions as asylums, prisons, factories schools and law courts. It has explicit and serious effects on people. The present paper is a challenge to show that literature proceeds as a mirror to reflect the various issues of the society. It analyses how a common man protests the realities of contemporary changes in the humanity in particular and changes of world at large. The issues are related to human public, the communication and reaction of an individual or of a group

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for the benefit of human beings in a society.

Adiga portrays the firm domination of city life on the attitude and psychology of the city immigrants who are new to the city atmosphere. Adiga has depicted the city as the new god unlike Hanuman and other gods mentioned in *The White Tiger* and *Last Man in Tower*. The human being cannot flee the firm domination of culture as he is bound to live in contact with his environment. This research sketches upon principles from sociologists as it intends to emphasize the dichotomy between man's personal requirements and his social belonging.

This paper notably assesses how psychological discourses and activities construct and sustain systems of domination and oppression. Very often they appear to support the well-being of an individual but in fact they subordinate and label the individual. It is an effort to exhibit the workings of the psychology and the systematic forms of control that characterize the modern and the post-modern society. The versatile links amid psychology and control has become a vital factor of modern power.

This paper discusses that there are certain psychological schools of Freud, Adler, Maslow and Lacan consider that the passion for control and command reason a diversity of

complexes and illnesses in the human personality. Psychological schools which dispute influence to be the most significant drive after all human quests. Hirsch's emphasis on connections underlines the centrality of psychological matters to the analysis the relationships between cultures, people, the past and the present.

The psychological approaches to the postcolonial past recognized beyond the understanding of the traumatic present; yet as Caruth Lacapra and Harsch would perhaps argue, the shock of the here to which Bhabha experiencing of the traumatic events of the past. Psychological approaches to postcolonial locations seek to understand not only the relationship between different cultures, but also between past and present. Adiga explained the subject of psychological challenges and its impact in Indian life with much depth, insight and seriousness. His fiction circles around the theme of psychological challenges and the most decisive force in molding the socio-cultural, economical and political discourse in India. He asserts that, by the time when India is moving through vast modifies with China, is probable to take over the world from the West, it is major that novelists strive to stress the vicious injustices of society.

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Conclusion:

To conclude, Adiga's fiction delineates a comprehensive panorama of the altering socio-cultural financial, exemplar and how these change human lives in India. Adiga's novels are representing psychological challenges of Modern India based on the rural villages and urban slums with a view to help rebuild India with a more complete development programs. One of the central objectives of this work is to outline the evidences from the texts to confute the hyped image of a modern India. Adiga highlights the effects of psychology and how it is embedded into the general public. The themes have been presented in a significant way. *The White Tiger* is a replica of the modern India.

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