INTRODUCTION

A nation’s literature is not a miscellaneous collection of books which happen to have been written in the same tongue or within a certain geographical area. It is the progressive revelation, age by age of such nation’s mind and character. A great book grows directly out of life: in reading it, we are brought into large, close and fresh relations of life; and in that fact lies the final explanation of its power. Our first aim is being, as we have said, to establish personal relations with a man in his work. As there is a common racial character in the literary productions of any given people, so therefore there is a common time-character in the literary productions of such people at any given period.

In order to understand a literary work, it is necessary to have an idea about the personality of the author. One of the best ways to understand the author is to study the age in which he lived and the nation to which he belonged. By studying the literature of a nation we travel to the nation and know how the minds of people of other race work. However, it is not necessary that all the writers of a nation write in the same way. Individual writers may differ. But it is sure that the writer’s work would reflect the spirit of his race. Literature tells us about the mental and moral characteristics of a nation. The work of literature appeals to the society because of its form. To focus on the fiction; Fiction is, by definition, subjective. A novel, story, drama, or poem is the expression of an author's imagination. Fiction is mostly about telling stories and expressing feelings. The content of fiction may take the form of the events of a story, especially in novels and short stories.

Research has moved from literary criticism to literary theory. And particularly in the fiction it will be the beginning with a brief statement of the principle elements which enter into the composition of novels or short-stories. Generally, modern writers deal with subjects like materialism, racism, terrorism, pragmatism, corruption, etc. Like other modern writers, Arvind Adiga mostly discusses the issues of racism, materialism, starvation, poverty, modernity in his fictions. He has given realistic concepts of this modern scenario and given vivid descriptions of rural and modern India. And the critical study on the fictions of the new modern Indian writer Arvind Adiga is such a new notion in Indo-Anglia Literature.

Arvind Adiga’s fictions quickly expended covering almost every aspect of social life. “The White Tiger” won the Man Booker Prize in 2008 which portraits ‘The Real India’ and was Adiga’s rebuke of the cheerful and false, notion of a new transformed India. It is a novel presenting cynical anthropologies and the class struggle is very cunningly presented by the protagonist Balram Halwai. Adiga’s existential and crude prose animates the battle between India’s wealthy and poor as “Balram” suffers degrading treatment at the hands of his employees. His personal fortune and luck improves dramatically after he kills his boss and decamps for Bangalore. Adiga narrates the story very wittily with sarcastic edge.

The novel provides a darkly comical view of modern day life in India. The main theme of the novel is the contrast between India’s rise as modern global economy and its working class people who live in crushing poverty. Other themes touched is to include the corruption endemic to Indian society and politics, rivalry between India and other countries of Asia like transforming education system, inequality and poverty.

“Between the Assassinations” the second novel of Arvind Adiga is a collection of fourteen short stories and is being published by Picador in India. Each starts with a travel vignette -- a daylong walk around a different section of Kittur that introduces the town. It is concerned with the beauty of the rural, coastal south where it is set. Its subject is the pathos, injustices and ironies of Indian life where Muslim, Christian and Hindu, high-caste and low-caste, rich and poor: all of Indian life - the 'sorrowful parade of humanity' – is reflected. The title refers across class, religion, occupation and preoccupation it emerges the moral biography of an Indian town in the seven-year period between the assassinations of India Gandhi in 1984 and her son, Rajiv Gandhi, in 1991.
“Last man in Tower” is the story of Vishram Co-operative Housing Society of Mumbai. In this story a business man (Shah) has planned a redevelopment project to change the old housing block into luxury apartments but the residents of the building resist his offer of conversion. As tension rises, one by one, those who oppose the offer give in to the pressure of the majority, until only one man stands in the way of Shah’s luxury high-rise: Masterji, a retired school teacher.

In this book Arvind Adiga suggests a number of reasons for Masterji’s truculence and very effectively describes the social inclination of a common man of India.

His short stories; The Sultan's Battery, Smack, Last Christmas in Bandra, The Elephant; could be visualize in the same thematic concept of raised class injustice, poverty, social-cultural values. Generally he portraits realistic but conveys in a dark mood and can be said; an unflinching portrait of the dark side of modern India. Apart from these dissimilarities there are such filthy sights as dishonest politicians, religious extremism, conservative mentality, lack of development in smaller towns, prejudice towards agnostics and atheists etc. As for rural Indian; success is hard to achieve.

Therefore it can be said that Arvind Adiga could explore and expose the new India as Vivid, visceral, told with both humour and poignancy.

Writers and critics develop at their own pace, and the more precocious is not always the everlasting. Talented authors commonly write from something buried deep within, from something that is ungraspable but troubling, and which seems not to fit any of the established criteria. Progress in such cases is bound to be slow, and perhaps should be if the issues are being properly addressed. But a researcher is not working against a stopwatch: he has a lifetime to appreciate the great writers, and to understand what he/she is attempting them.

To signify to the research project this will be the critical analysis. The modernity and variety in the field of English literature; presents each kind of concept. Particularly on the matter of fictions; It has been already examined the conditions under which the English novel grew and became popular and its phenomenal spread among all classes of reading community, is the
evidence of its tremendous power and evolution as an effective means expressing a wide range of human experiences. The utility of the research work in literary society is far vast from the old age concept of literature. And a critical study on the fictions of Arvind Adiga creates changed notion of the forms of English literature in global era. The importance to bring out such a writers like Adiga to very tremendous way is to increase the knowledge interconnected to the society and its aspects like literature, education, politics and theology.

The research project, can humbly but empathetically emphasis that the only work of its kind which attempts at giving said study of - the modern Indian English writer Arvind Adiga. Moreover this research project will illuminate the critical study of literature. The research study will make on attempt to bring Adiga’s work in the main frame of literary study at under graduate level.