CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

The chapter is mainly devoted to the major findings of the present research. It takes the review of the preceding chapters as well as contains the major findings of the study. It also states the pedagogical implications of the study. At the end of the chapter, an effort is made to suggest further scope for research in the related area.

The main aim of this research is to study the characters in the most famous novels Untouchable Coolie, The Plot Against America and Everyman by Mulk Raj Anand and Philip Roth from the viewpoint of comparative study. The comparative study helps the reader to understand the social, racial, personal, caste and political background of the characters in the novels. It also determines the various speech habits and patterns. The comparative study is a means to find out the social, racial and caste based background of the characters in the novels of Anand and Roth. The use of dialects made by the characters makes the novels of realistic, which eventually leads to establish the authenticity of the incidents and the characters.

5.2 Major Findings

1. The first chapter of this dissertation discusses the significance as well as utility of the comparative study of characters in the selected novels such as Untouchable, Coolie, The Plot Against America and
Everyman. The brief biographical sketches of Anand and Roth have been included in the chapters. The researcher talks about Anand’s and Roth’s novels in general. As an established course, writers generally write about the social issues, suffering and pain of the particular caste, class and race such as the Jewish race and Dalit caste in their novels. Anand wrote entirely about the Dalit people especially the untouchables, coolies, Washermen, leather-workers and other castes in India. Roth himself is one of the Jews; hence most of his novels reflect the social issues of the Jews in America and other parts of the world. After considering the relationship between the characters and society, the researcher has emphasized the significance of the comparative study in the context of Dalit and Jews in India and America.

2. The researcher has analyzed the major characters in the selected novels of Mulk Raj Anand and Philip Roth. The social, religious and political background of the major and minor characters in these selected novels is thoroughly studied by the researcher. Since the perspective is comparative study, the researcher has given in detail the similar and dissimilar characteristics of the major and minor characters and heroes and villains in the selected novels in the sequence beginning from Untouchable and The Plot Against America, then the comparison between Coolie and Everyman. The researcher has discovered the differences between the Jews and Dalit community that both the writers narrate in their novels.

3. The researcher has noticed that education is a major social factor because throughout the novel, the educated characters in Roth’s as
well as Anand’s novels enjoy the good social status whereas the less educated, illiterate characters are exploited by other characters. In *Untouchable* Bakha, the members of his family and friends are uneducated. On the other hand Herman, his members of the family and friends are educated so they enjoy the good economic status in the society. In the novel *Coolie* the characters such as Bank sub-account Babu Nathoo Ram, Daya Ram and Chimta Sahib are educated having good economic status. Munoo and other factory workers who are uneducated face problems as compared to the educated characters in the novels. On the other hand, in Everyman similar things are found about the characters.

4 It is discovered that both the writers amply use the real political figures and their policies about the social issues and their comments on the burning problems in the society in their countries. Anand introduces Gandhi as political and socialist character in the novel, *Untouchable* who speaks about the burning problems of untouchables in Indian society and comments on it in his speech. Similarly, Charles A. Lindbergh is a real person from America who makes a victorious record in the Air Force by flying continuously the mono-plane “Spirit of St. Louis” nonstop for thirty-three and a half hours from New York to Paris. His policy is to keep America away from World War II. Therefore, he becomes popular in America.

5. The researcher has noticed that both the writers subordinate the romantic scenes, love affairs of the characters and any types of sexual description prominently in the novels *Untouchable* and *The Plot Against America*. While in *Coolie* and *Everyman* both heroes and some
characters are involved in the sexual desire, immoral relations. For instance the sexual desire of Munoo for Mrs. Mainwaring, immoral relation of nameless hero, Maureen and Mrs. Mainwaring is prominent in these novels.

6. The useful and interesting finding is that the novels of both the writers convey the universal messages as per Goethe’s concepts of Welt literature, means all literature of all the countries and nations is one and utopian in nature. From this view point, the researcher has highlighted the common or universal basic feeling of the characters in the selected novels, such as love for children, relation between parents and children and religious faith. The humiliation, suffering, and pain are common for the outcastes and Jews. It is also observed that the minority communities are often the victims of maltreatment. The conflict between the good forces the evil forces is conspicuous in all the novels under study. The immorality, unfaithfulness and desire of sexual pleasures rather than the spiritual love have always proved dangerous in the life of human beings. In Coolie, some of the characters are in search of livelihood whereas some characters take pleasure in exploiting the marginalized people. It is observed that in Everyman, same characters give importance to the pleasures of life. The materialistic view of life lands them in unending sufferings.

7. It has been observed that both the writers project their characters by considering the male dominated system in the society. The patriarchal characteristics are easily found in the novels through the male characters’ attitude to look at the female characters. For instance, Lakha, the father of Sohini dominates her. His abusive term of address
to Sohini indicates this. Similarly, Herman does not care for the opinions of his wife Bess when he is in critical condition. The other female characters such as Bibiji, Phoebe and Nancy suffer at the hands of their male counterparts.

8. It is true that both the writers attempt to find the cause of misery, pain and suffering of human beings through the action of the characters, their various desires and expectations of the characters as well as their journey of life.

9. It is noticed the caste and class struggle plays an important role during the journey of the life of the characters. Both the writers emphasize truth of the main characters to establish their identities.

10. Both the writers use honorific terms greeting, blessing and curses. While honoring his master, Bakha says ‘Havildar Ji’ (U-p.07) or ‘Oh, Maharaj! Maharaj!’ (U-p.18) for abusing, Lakha says, ‘you son of pig.’ (U-p.05) While abusing Bakha, a Brahmin says, ‘Get off the steps, you scavenger!’(U-p.53) While addressing, some of the characters say ‘Oye’ or ‘Ye.’ (C-p.61) Two women in the factory of Ganpat greet him by saying ‘Ram Ram Sethji.’(C-p.77) Daya Ram says ‘I bow my forehead’ (C-p.51) as a mark of respect. It is also found in terms of blessings such as ‘Long Live the God.’ (C-p-10) While cursing the children Bibiji says, ‘You have eaten my life’ ‘May you die!’ ‘May your liver burn!’ ‘You lover of your mother’ ‘You son of pig,’ and others.(C-p.12,13) In Roth’s novel the characters use terms such as ‘You idiot ’ ‘Oh Jesus’ (PAA-p.11) ‘Son of a bitch’(PAA-p.12) ‘Honey’(PAA p-14) ‘Sir’(PAA-81) ‘Bullshit’
‘You’re dictator’( PAA-p.112) ‘Fucking leg, Uncle fucking Disaster, (PPA-p-355)

11. The researcher has found the similarity in both countries that people are divided in the name of caste and race. Dalits are discriminated on the basis of their caste and the Jews are segregated because of their race. Their suffering and humiliation is the same.

12. It is noticed that characters in The Plot Against America and Everyman have a good economic status. They have their own business. The Jews have been doing businesses which are spread in different field. For instance Abe Steinheim is builder in construction; Uncle Monty is tomato king in the market, while Herman works as an insurance agent. But in Untouchable and Coolie the characters belong to low caste and class live a miserable condition. They do not have their own business. But Dalit characters in the novel, for instance Bakha accepts, the tradition bound job of his father i.e. scavenging.

13. It is observed that there is a difference in relationship of the characters of Anand and Roth. The Jew characters are united whereas the untouchable are divided. The Jewish characters are closely associated with each other where as the characters belonging to marginalized such as quarrel among themselves. For instance Gulabo, Waziro in Untouchable and the coolies fight among themselves in the novel Coolie.

14. It is observed that both the writers focus on the attitudes of the race and caste. The attitude of both the communities differs. The
Jewish characters are upwardly mobile while the Dalit character’s mobility is downwards.

15. It is discovered that economic status makes the difference in the life of characters. In Coolie Munoo, Daya Ram, Ratan, Hari are sincere and noble but they suffer due to poverty. While Rai Bahadur, Sir Todar Mal, Chimta Sahib, the nameless hero are immoral, evil in nature but they enjoy life without any problems only because of money power.

16. It is found that both the writers have depicted scenes and incidents of families. We see the crisis among members of families on the political and social issues novels The Plot Against American and Untouchable. While in Coolie and Everyman we see the crisis among members of the families arising out of their materialistic approaching to life.

17. It is noticed that both the writers have portrayed father figures of the Jews and out castes. Lakha the father in Untouchable is meek and coward in nature so he does not allow Bakha to rebel against age-old caste-system. While the father figures in the Jew race are strong and bold. For instance Herman motivates his sons to go against anti-social power and become the Nazi followers.

18. One of the major finding of the present study is the accomplishment of its objectives. The objectives such as finding out the similar and dissimilar aspects of Mulk Raj Anand and Philip Roth writings, their universal characterization, the investigation of social
and regional aspects, the presentation of Dalit and Jewish societies, examination and analysis of the major characters in the four selected novels, their socio-cultural backgrounds, examination of their roles, their use of sociolects and idiolects, their struggles, the discrimination due to caste, class and race and terms of abuse, address, curse and others have been duly dealt with in the present study.

19. It is noticed that practices related untouchability and racial discrimination experienced in India and America by the characters in the selected novels are based on dehumanizing impact in the socio cultura eye set.

5.3 Pedagogical Implications

The use of comparative study is made to analyze, compare and contrast the characters in the selected novels of Anand and Roth. The social and economic status of the characters are thoroughly studied by taking into account their family background, status of race and caste in their respective countries as these two writers have attempted to show in their novels. The ultimate goal of the present research is to demonstrate the comparative study of the characters in *Untouchable*, *Coolie*, *The Plot Against America* and *Everyman*. This study shows the close relationship of the characters with their surrounding, race, caste and society as the core issue of the characterization is presented in the novels under consideration. There are some characters convey the universal qualities of the human beings and their morals and ethics. The present research tries to highlight the concept of *Welt literature* of Goethe, the one and unique quality of literature. It
contains some parallel aspects of the characterization in the novels like struggle for humanity, fight against evil power, quest for life and for equality.

5.4 Scope for Further Research

Since there are certain limitations of the research, the researcher suggests scope for further research to be conducted on the other novels of Roth and Anand. The linguistic study of the novels is possible of both the writers. Further study may also be possible in comparative area such as comparing dialects in Anand’s and Philip Roth’s novels. The vital aim of the research is to illustrate the close relationship of the characters with society, race and caste as the core issue of comparative study, as presented in four selected novels of the Indian English writer, Anand and the Jewish American writer Philip Roth. Anand himself has seen the untouchability, class struggle in the society so he has portrayed the downtrodden, Dalit and lower class people in his novels. He is familiar with customs and surroundings of India to present them accurately in these novels. Being a Jew, Roth knows about his community so he has presented the realistic, social, religious and political characters in these novels. Both the writers have presented characters as realistically as it has occurred in the society. Though the name, language, place, and atmosphere are different in nature, they have focused on the common problems of the human being in the society, religion and politics. The researcher has relied closely upon both the material of the novels themselves and the accompanying research and criticism from various sources cited throughout this thesis.