

# Aravind Adiga's *The White Tiger*: A Study of Depiction of social evils in Indian society

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**Abstract-** Man Booker Prize-winning Aravind Adiga's debut *The White Tiger* is an uplifting and engaging novel about poverty and inequality without being sentimental. So this novel is an important novel in India. The novel is written entirely from the servant's point of view. The narrator uses the word "dark" to describe the current situation in India, where the poor are trying to achieve a dual goal. In the novel, the narrator shows the lives of the poor in India in a realistic and understandable way. Adiga's *White Tiger* is the best novel that attempts to show the varied and most violent effects of the great powers in modern India beyond the organized origins of the natives. This article attempts to analyze Adiga's perspective on the current scenario of the poor in India. *The White Tiger* is the story of one man's search for freedom. Balram is the protagonist of the novel and a victim of poverty and injustice. Balram, the victim, achieves his goal by escaping his lower class, overcoming all the societal problems that once beset his family and becoming a successful businessman by killing his master and stealing his money. This is how Adiga's novel paints a painfully honest picture of modern India.

**Indexed Terms-** *White Tiger*, Social Evils, Poverty, Injustice

## I. INTRODUCTION

Electoral system of India see all the poor, 18 or not, fingerprinted and sold to activists for huge sums of money. The poor are then forced to work for these activists until the election period is over. Poor people will vote for public figures who dream of a better life that will never materialize. For example, Adiga said in his book "The White Tiger" that there are three major diseases in India. typhoid fever, cholera and election fever. The recent election frenzy is the worst

disease in India because it is a disease that makes people talk a lot about it but can't say anything about it (Naipaul, 1995).

In his novels, Adiga highlighted all the problems faced by India's poor in the modern economy. In his novel, he showed the suffering of the poor through the character of Balram. Balram was a brilliant student, but poverty forced him to drop out at an early age. He lost his father due to lack of money to treat him for tuberculosis. Adiga beautifully describes how poor people are actually treated in government hospitals and how most of the poor people in this country die without proper care and without doctors. He showed how doctors in national and public hospitals are recruited under the influence of community activists who accept bribes to appoint unqualified doctors in public hospitals. The situation in public hospitals is getting worse day by day. Adiga presents the scenario of the public hospital as follows.

Kishan and I stepped on the goat's head lying on the floor like a black star and guided my father inside. There were no doctors in the hospital. The ward boy said that the doctor will come in the evening after I bribed him with ten rupees... The room is not safe. The cat tasted blood... There is a government doctor examining a doctor's visit to a rural hospital. like this. Whenever this post becomes vacant, the Great Socialist announces that it will hold a public tender for the respective post to all Grand Doctors. Currently, this postage costs about 400,000 rupees (Aravindadiga 2009).

Rich people in the country often work in driving, security, cooking and more. He hires more servants to do his work. In some cases, all of the above can be done by one person. The rich man has no mercy and

treats the driver as a servant. Adiga said in the book "The White Tiger":

I don't know how the Chinese behave with servants when they say drivers, but our country hires drivers, cooks, laundresses, tailors, etc. in the dark. Not. Everything is a servant of the eye. from the rich. You get a bag from your boss and your boss carries the things you bought at the mall. However, drivers do not enter large shopping centers. Adiga tells Mr. Premier (Adiga 2008). These events are part of India's "No Room for the Poor in New India Malls?" It was frequently presented under the title of When the boss accidentally gets into an accident while doing something, the driver is blamed, victimized and imprisoned. A specific passage from The White Tiger says:

In Delhi almost all the jails if not all are full of drivers in jail because they were accused by their rich bosses. I'm out of town, but the owner still owns the bodies, souls, and donkeys. Yes, that's right. We all live in one of the greatest democracies in the world. "Dark" is the term the narrator uses to describe the circumstances in which the poor in our country struggle to make ends meet. During the artist's stay in Calcutta, he was with a company of hand-rickshaw pullers, almost all Muslims from Bihar. The author asked them why they did it, why they didn't work in the field because it was better (Aravind Adiga, 2008). One of them pointed to the barn where everyone lived. "It may seem dirty and dark to you, but to us it is a city of light. The house is dark."

White Tiger speaks to the brutal inequalities that dominate contemporary Indian society, a culture largely adopted from the western part of the world. The book creates a strong wave of acceptance for the bold image of a not-so-great India that also transcends the demands of economic development. Without caring or being moved by any situation, balram tries to do justice by portraying social injustice and poverty in India. Based on this solid foundation, it is one of the revolutionary works of literature and the current Slumdog Millionaire. This book is really interesting for understanding the mundane and despised parts of the society.

The artist seems oblivious to the love or suffering of the people he paints. A comprehensive outline can be given in the following language by Shashi Deshpande Apty in The Hindu. "Ignorance is worse than enmity. As if your work has fallen into an abyss. A bad opinion is better than no opinion."

This book highlights the problems of a democratic environment and an imperfect administrative approach. The nation has moved away from true independence and social equality. Widespread discrimination and corruption are common in many areas. This imperfect mechanism has resulted in unique classifications and classes. Earlier there were many castes in India. However, it now seems to be divided into two types: large ships and small ships. And there are only two destinies: to eat and to be eaten." After independence, Britain empowered politicians. Here, a metaphor is used in the names of the animals to suggest that they fought with each other. The strong and hungry became a great crowd of people who ate everyone else and were satisfied. Now the most important fact is the size of the ship. "The important thing now is the size of the ship. Whether you're female, Muslim or untouchable, a man with a belly can buy it.

This book is a history of marginalized societies in India. They have to fight for basic needs like food and shelter. Their struggle for access to basic sanitation and decent living conditions continues into this century. VS Naipaul also tries to present the strict caste divisions, the British aspect and the absurd reservation policy that allows unskilled people in the darkness of India.

Extreme scarcity of money has exacerbated the problems and unhappiness of marginalized rural and urban societies and has cast a shadow over their lives. Lack of education, poor jobs, a colonial practice called Zamindari, social reservations, extreme caste segregation, cultural conflicts, bureaucracy, political corruption, financial inequality, superstition, corrupt education and health systems and services, entrepreneurship, floods, culture of the center commercial and many natural disasters like this add to the suffering of the poor. Due to lack of money in Laxmangarh, the book's protagonist, Balram Halwai and his brothers, head to the big city to escape

unemployment. In modern times, the meaning of success consists of things like crime, exploitation, opportunism, promoting corruption, and avoiding the justice system. Conclusion: "School is a fact of life for children, where no one is allowed to clutter their heads with prayers and stories about God and Gandhi. A school full of white tigers.

Adiga's backhoe is entirely a servant's vision. In *The White Tiger*, Balram was humiliated by his superiors and wanted revenge, which led to a murder. Balram no longer wants to stay in the rooster's pen and robs and kills his master to get rich.

Adiga asked questions about poverty, internal conflicts and terrorism in India. Adiga said all these problems have been developing for some time and have many complex causes, but one common cause is the tensions that widen the gap between India's rich and poor. Religious discontent can often lead to anger and outbursts, but the initial discontent is usually economic. Intelligence and police agencies need to be urgently reformed and modernized as they are still far from catching terrorists. Adiga is arguably the greatest exponent of Indian writing in English, as his literary works are imbued with a political commitment to narrate the lives of India's poor in an honest and lucid way. Adiga's novel *The White Tiger* ranks as India's best novel because it contained the first indigenous work and attempted to show the diverse, contradictory and antagonistic effects of royal rule over India. Adiga tried to write the everyday life of ordinary Indians, not rich people. When *The White Tiger* was published, Adiga was closely associated with a group of writers who saw political, social and human causes as clear preferences for fiction (Desai, 1998). In the novels and short stories that Adiga wrote, he explained to ordinary people the realities of people's lives, so that they could understand what is happening in modern times. Korea has become an advanced economy, but Adiga's white tiger has revealed the gap between the rich and the poor that dominates it. I faced the humiliation of being denied entry to the mall.

The guard stopped the man standing at the door. Even though the glass door was open, the people waiting to enter could not enter. A guard stopped the man in sandals. He felt the sharp sting of dishonor in

that situation. Only those who wear shoes enter, and those who wear shoes say, "Am I not also a man?" he cried. (Adyghe, 2008). Adiga was horrified to see how society's proud, loyal and financially powerful upper caste interacted with other disadvantaged groups. Adiga is a writer who writes about the reality of persecuted people. It tried to hide the cultural reality of social assimilation and social morality. Adiga aims to present the plight of marginalized people who use mobile phones. As Balram, the protagonist of Adiga's novel *The White Tiger*, said about the importance of water, "We don't have tap water and what the people of Delhi give us is to give us mobile phones. He also explained in one of the discussions that India is a country with around 240 million mobile phone users. Mobile phones have a strong place in the perception that this is a parameter of population evolution. Even the lower economic class has a mobile phone. However, the availability of clean drinking water has declined over the past decade. Most economists believe that the main reason is the lack of drinking water. For example, a construction worker who contracts typhus from dirty water will be fired for two days. This person has no insurance. His economic class would never change due to these circumstances. Depletion of water resources has a negative impact on agriculture. Water availability is an important issue. Access to water divides society into two groups: the rich and the poor, who have access to clean water. Technological progress itself is not a variable, it is only a part of progress. Progress is about water and mobile phones (Desai, 1998).

It is clear that modern society faces the danger of divisions between the poor and the privileged, between the strong and the weak. Upper class communities use their power to exploit and enjoy their wealth, leaving no opportunity to use it to their advantage. It is only natural that a person born in such an upper class should be able to enjoy wealth. They generally use the wealth they have received or inherited for their own physical well-being, material comfort, and personal development. The poor, on the other hand, have to live their lives in constant stress despite austerity and meticulous behavior. The lucky ones will get luckier and luckier and the less fortunate will stay the same. The development of such inequality became the core of this artist's work.

Mulk Raj Anand pioneered such an approach during British India. Adiga (2008) worked extensively to address social class inequalities and received great acceptance and recognition for their literary contributions to the world (Adiga, 2008).

#### CONCLUSION

This book focuses on the bad practices and social exploitation prevalent in India. It criticizes violations of social justice and religio-socio-political conflicts. Try to portray suffering with humor. It also affects social threats such as the untouchables. In India, about 300 million people live in poor conditions and are under pressure from a clean system. Their belief that serving middle-class society as the head of a household will change their fortunes is mistaken. Rising inflation could easily eat into their income. Food and gas prices are also rising and will continue to rise. People in the optimistic group also seem to be in a quandary about the real situation, but they are still full of hope. Inflation serves to widen the gap between the haves and the have-nots. India's fortunes seem to be divided into pink and grey. However, we are still decades away from moving to a common platform where everyone in society can achieve true growth and success. However, the rapid growth due to globalization has given an impetus to increase the resources for it. Finally, the white tiger is a good representation of the inequality that reigns in the name of the rich and the poor. The book also misses an opportunity to understand and describe the spiritual side of the country. It will not hide a corner of tenderness and love that every Indian has, regardless of socio-economic class. The book aims to portray poverty, the British era, population problems, literacy problems and the caste system. Adiga said people could not stop the explosion. However, the development of the middle class reflects India's impressive growth since independence. But the distribution of wealth is a problem. As his work combines economic, social and literary perspectives, this novel puts several issues under one umbrella.

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