

THE WHITE TIGER BY ARAVIND ADIGA CONTAINS MATERIALISM

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An abstract –

Literature and society are inextricably linked in their pursuit of knowledge. Literature is a reflection of the social, economic, cultural, and political milieu in which it is set. Occasionally, literature has an impact on society, and occasionally, society has an impact on literature. Earlier Indian novels dealt with topics of national importance, as well as social and family difficulties. With A lot of developments have occurred as a result of globalisation. The effects of globalisation are both bad and favourable. problems. When compared to industrialised nations, negative problems outnumber good ones in emerging countries. nations. Materialism and Marxism are intertwined and interdependent on one another. Materialism holds that there is no such thing as a soul.

1.Introduction:

A society without classes that is built on the shifting of means of production, distribution, and trade. Aravind Adiga's (Aravind Adiga's) "The White Tiger" is a book that shows the negative impacts of globalisation on human beings, especially on the poor. those who aspire to financial success The narrative follows the protagonist's evolution from the time he meets him by chance. From Munna to Ashok Sharma, a journey of an innocent, impoverished rural youngster to the most corrupt man in the world is described. Money and power are two important factors in life. Materialism, obalisation, and degradation are some of the key terms to remember. Aravind Adiga has established himself as a talented writer in the galaxy of prominent contemporary Indian authors by writing a variety of genres. winning the prestigious Man Booker Prize for his first book, 'The White Tiger,' and becoming a published author (2008). In addition, he has 'Between the Assassinations,' a collection of short tales, and 'Last Man in Tower,' a book and number one New York Times best-selling novel. To his credit, he has written a number of articles. Balram's confession to the murder of his master is shown in Adiga's 'The White Tiger.' A disgruntled and dissatisfied driver in Delhi is the subject of this book, which narrates the narrative of him slitting the neck of his boss. It also paints an ugly picture of India as a nation plagued by corruption on the one hand and slavery on the other as a result of the film. It is a powerful piece of writing that is unrelenting in its dismantling of the flimsy and unimportant." The illusion of a contemporary India serves to show the essence of the country's rotten heart - corruption and caste oppression. system, debauchery, and so forth." 2 Aravind Adiga acknowledges in one of the interviews that he wants to "reveal the truth about the situation." 'The evil aspect of the nation.' 3 A sincere

effort is made in this dissertation to point out the many facets of materialism in Arvind Adiga's novel *The Great Gatsby*. Tiger in White.

The tale depicts how individuals become corrupt and dehumanised as a result of their drive to get wealthy. Balram Halwai's physical, moral, existential, and material change from impoverished, innocent Balram Halwai to be very corrupt. This work, written in the era of materialism, explores the ramifications of materialism on human beings. globalisation. He also demonstrates that all cultural forms are dependent on the socio-economic circumstances that exists in a certain society. a particular social group Law, administration, and the influence of materialism, among other important modern issues, are bluntly addressed. In the work, the writer discusses several topics. Balram Halwai, who was born in Laxmigarh, a distant hamlet in Bihar, manages to make it to Delhi by some miracle. He needs to go around a lot, begging with people here and there in order to acquire a job as a driver. Finally, he has an opportunity to speak with Mr. Ashok will serve as his chauffeur. Balram's terrible trip from his hamlet to Delhi, as well as his experience at the Indian Institute of Technology Balram's observations of Mr. Askok Sharma's home and the surrounding area in Delhi lead him to conclude that money cannot fix all of his problems. It cannot solve all issues, but it can undoubtedly assist in the transition from darkness to light. Balram is a simple and rustic character. is transformed into a whole different person, a person filled with selfishness and greed. Balram is a self-made individual. grows from a state of being to a state of being. By writing a letter to a Chinan primer named Wen, he explains the reality of his existence. Jiobao, who is set to go on a trip to India. Additionally, in this letter, he admits to his crime. Balram reveals that he knows 'the narrative of It is the narrative of how a half-baked guy is generated, Balram, and then transformed into a chubby and potbellied individual. 'from a narrow and petite frame'

Munna is Balram's given name when he enrolls in school, but from the first day of school forward, Munna is transformed into Balram (the given name of one of Lord Krishna's brothers). When he was in school, he was captivated by Vijay, a bus operator who worked nearby. Vijay is a member of the lowest caste, yet he has made a name for himself. Balram seems to be back 'I want to be like Vijay,' I say, holding a hefty check in one hand and waving a sparkling whistle in the other. "How important he seems to be," she says, staring at me with those eyes. Balram's age increases as he gets older. knows the way things work in the world In order to get more money, he assassinates his own boss, Mr Ashok, and flees. away. A person who is scared of lizards murders another person. He consistently places the blame for his moral deterioration on Delhi. He believes that the Delhi system is a 'fucked up system.' He becomes corrupted by the environment of Delhi. Hinduism is criticised by Balram. Gods exist only for the sake of obtaining financial wealth. He despises Hindu Gods because he believes that God cannot be bribed unless he pays a bribe. does not bless us in any way. It is apparent that the author has a negative attitude toward God when he says, "don't you pray?" Who are you, exactly? Naxal? ("The white Tiger") is a fictional character created by author Stephen King in the novel *The Hunger Games*. Mr. Ashok pays a bribe to an Indian politician in order to get an exemption from coal mine taxes, which is blatantly illegal. the amount of money a country has. When Balram comes across such a predicament, he becomes enraged and is compelled to consider the 'Rapes, murder, and money' is the title of a storey in *Murder Weekly*. Despite being born into an impoverished household and belonging to the lowest caste, He, on the other hand, does not want to die as a pauper.

He is fighting for his identity as much as his financial well-being. He is a believer in According to Martin Luther King, Jr., he would not be happy until "justice rolls down like water and the oppressed are liberated." justice works in the same way as an effective system." r. Ashok has a headache because the Great Socialist Party has risen to power, and this is because the great socialist party is a socialist party. The opposition party has demanded seven hundred thousand rupees from him in order to keep the tax matter hidden. Already, the whole city was engulfed in corruption. After becoming enraged, Balram decides to take some money from his master. He is patiently awaiting his chance. The author recalls how he spent a year trying to find the key, yet the door remained constantly open. Following the murder of his wife, With the stolen money, he establishes himself as a wealthy businessman in the city of Bangalore. Balram was the subject of this article. Machiavellian character because he was never pleased with his lot in life and always wanted to climb the corporate ladder. society. According to Adiga, many people stay poor because they are unable to appreciate the beauty that exists in the world. "The At the same moment you recognise what is lovely in this world, you cease to be a slave." Balram becomes completely corrupt, believing that bribes are the only way to govern everything and everyone. It's very great. "As soon as you present cash, everyone understands what you're saying." Balram feels that it is very tough to achieve success. the Rooster's nest has been breached. "Take a trip to Delhi and take note of how they store chicken at the market there. Hundreds of pale hens and a vividly coloured rooster were crammed inside a wire, mesh, and barbed-wire cage. They are aware of the

They were surrounded by the organs of their brothers. They are aware that they are next, but since they are unable to revolt, they do not attempt to do so. to break free from one's confinement In our nation, the exact same thing is done with human beings. Balram strives to keep his instincts under control before murdering Mr. Ashok. However, he eventually imagines himself as 'The The 'White Tiger' who has shed his shell and emerged from his cocoon. He makes the decision to look for light in order to have a bright future. Murder is a heinous act. And he becomes Macbeth, who assassinates his own master, King Duncan, in order to get to the throne. Balram becomes an entrepreneur who owns automobiles and employs drivers to assist him. He begins his company using a fictitious name. name. When the police question about his company, he uses the nickname 'The White Tiger' to protect his identity. He has a different point of view. that is due to financial constraints The Prime Minister of China, Xi Jinping, is also attentive to his remarks. He thinks murder to be a serious crime. "An Authentic Nightmare." But, on the other side, he excuses his own crime by claiming that he would be unable to survive without murder. realising who he really is Balram hopes to establish an English language school for underprivileged youngsters. He intends to make use of the funds. Raskolnikov's cause is a worthy one. However, he alters his plans since he is concerned that the Indian government would not allow it. He should do something good for others. Contrary to his moral degrading circumstances, Balram becomes a successful entrepreneur. successful in attaining material wealth and well-being Balram's trip is similar to Cristian's trek from "City" to "Land." The pilgrim's path by John Bunyan describes the "advance of destructions" to the "celestial city." He also moves from one mental state to another. From despair to spiritual illumination, there is a transition. Thus, Arvind Adiga's *The White Tiger* draws the reader's attention to the dangers of materialism and consumerism, which is a theme that runs throughout the novel. Various social ills are prevalent in modern India. Adiga is successful in emphasising that it is Balram's fault. Realization of his status in

the world of money and power propels him further on the road of disobedience, which ultimately leads to his death.

up with the murder of his master by him. They are eye-openers to law makers and administrators who have political will to deliver justice to the poor and marginalized, rooting out corruption in all forms. Balram brings the message that weak and partial administration may flare up in the form of violence and corruption.

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