

A Reflection of the Social Reality Experiential and the Crisis Against Structural Injustice in the Novel "The White Tiger."

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Abstract

The novel "The white Tiger" is described the poor life reality and brutal inequality of Indian society. The novel tried to showed the violence and crime. It explores the economic development of India, which is disparate and divides the people into two classes. The acceptance of largely western culture and society has turned into hypocrisy. It is not good for Indian culture. The narrator highlights the issues of the Indian administrative system and its imperfections. In administration, he spread corruption and the work system he effectively portrayed. Social inequality is born of human beings' crime. These people, who are lower class and caste, did not meet their basic needs: food, shelter, hygiene, and health. Extreme scarcity of money, lack of education, and population are responsible for the suffering of the lower class. Population and marriage rituals, which include the dowry system, are mostly pointed out in this novel. Lots of people live together, so it is not possible to meet the needs of everyone. The basic needs and hunger are the most powerful other factors. In rural areas there is no option for earning, so people turn to urban areas where they face different cultures and lifestyles. In modern times, success consists of exploitation, crime, corruption, and whatever we do to achieve our goal. Political roles have also changed in modern times.

Keyword: Poverty, Corruption, Migration, Social structure, social realism.

Introduction

The Balram who is the symbol of victim and injustice and same as he wants to gain the success life so he desertion of his lower-class life and defeated the social issues, he deceived the Mr. Ashok who is the gentle wealthy person and recently return from the America. He murdered his master and stolen money and he turned a successful businessman; he hides his real identity because of money. success and life style. This is the trouble some reality of modern Indian. this novel portrait the Indian societies back drops. The novel expresses the facts of migration, economic conditions and the miserable position of downtrodden people. Through this exploration, Adiga navigates the troublesome lives of characters that sophisticate the global world. India is trying to convert global superpower status and the fast-growing economy of the world, but the opposite thing happens daily in India's rural and slum areas. Their people struggle for food, hygiene, justice and equality. The contrasting situation is that poor and downtrodden people are still facing a harsh life and harassment. Globalization and the expansion of the Indian economy and other parts of India explores novel and contrary social problems that have been happening in the country and that must be removed from society.

The White Tiger explores the attention of the reader by showing in the novel reality, genuineness, and bureaucratic facts that potentially create concern. The brutality and behaviours of the people who work for them as slaves. Adiga described the characters as entreating the repulsive among the readers and critics to find out the violence in his mind against society, the upper class, and family. The character fights against his poverty, so he selects a way to make his life wealthy, not ideological and truthful. If he is a victim of society, his way of

completing his desire is totally against a healthy society. into the society, Adiga represented money and fame becoming the most powerful. That creates the imbalance between the economic structure and the structural class and caste systems that endure in society and forces the creation of injustice and inequality in society. The social structure that Adiga presented, a rural and urban image of India, showed the narrator struggling with the people marginalized in their lives and Indian political diplomacy.

The narrator presented the troublesome rural life of India, where people suffer from socioeconomic inequality, injustices, class, superstition, discrimination, unemployment, illiteracy, and caste. He critiques the social conditions. The novel is about crimes committed by a village boy who is desperate for money, power, and success in this hypocritical, money-minded world. When he is living in poverty, he has no voice or power, so nobody listens to him. That is the darkness of his life. After he has money and success, he becomes powerful. That is the opposite picture expressing one man's life in the novel. The protagonist, Balram Halwai, who is a taxi driver, attempts murder for money and upper-class life. He breaks the rules of society. As the son of a rickshaw puller and taxi driver, he gets into crime and achieves success as a powerful businessman. He creates the false belief in society that crime, money, and power bring honour to life. The domination manifesto of the wealthy religious traditions and the rural life of people who are exploited by the upper class. It showed the unpleasant socio-political and economic side of India.

The novel highlighted the condition of oppressed people and the opposite side, which those lived their lives brightly. That is the contrasting situation of society he expressed through this novel. India is a developing country. All people struggle for survival and their own development, but here Balaram Halwai, who is a rural boy, accepts the shortcut to becoming wealthy. Adiga firmly explores the political issues and affairs.

He attacks the democracy and his function where the common people suffer in this system; they have not fulfilled their desires as a free country. As a democracy system, he showed the backdrop and the people expectations from the government to develop and complete their basic needs, that is light water hygiene employment. But democracy is crushed by the requirements and expectations of the public.

Now that the date for the elections had been set, and declared on radio, election fever had started spreading again. These are the three main diseases of this country, sir: typhoid, cholera, and election fever.

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As a democratic country, here elections are important. People elect their choice candidate in this election. Lots of money is used either as corruption or bribes. The rich people who are involved, and they have benefited from the election. According to him, wealthy people never understand the root cause of poor people's lives, only judge them sarcastically. For their benefit, these people were involved in illegal things like bribes, blackmail, and corruption. Mr. Ashok wanted to save his black money with illegal activity and not pay revenue. His intentions were that wealth manipulated the law and that unethical, immoral, and inhumane actions were described truthfully. This is the opposite condition of Indian society. These are poor and downtrodden people. They struggle with daily and basic needs.

Through these, readers understand the dark reality of India. Balram's father died of tuberculosis. As a rickshaw puller, a poor person never cared about his health and his death in the government hospital. He was calm and quiet when he saw the position of the hospital because no one attended to his father urgently because of the poor. These are all the conditions reasonable for his translation and rebellion.

"He's got tuberculosis, hasn't he?" the older Muslim man asked, as he swatted the flies away from the wound in his leg." We don't know, sir. He's been coughing for a while, but we didn't know what it was. "Oh, it's TB. I've seen it before in rickshaw-pullers. They get weak from their work. Well, maybe the doctor will turn up in the evening.

"He did not. Around six o'clock that day, as the government ledger no doubt accurately reported, my father was permanently cured of his tuberculosis. The ward boys made us clean up after Father before we could remove the body. A goat came in and sniffed as we were mopping the blood off the floor. The ward boys petted her and fed her a plump carrot as we mopped our father's infected blood off the floor. (p30)

His father was suffering from tuberculosis and his position was so bad as a deathbed condition, but the government hospital doctor did not care for it. They handle the case easily. This picture shows the insensibility of patients. As a patient, no one is rich or poor, but it is only patients, but in that place, they also forget their swear when they have taken on their degree adoption. "The next level is that, in every government hospital, conditions are the same. "They do not take care of their patients. Poor people always tolerated this situation. In the government hospital, treatment gets delayed. Rich people never go to the government hospital, so they don't realize the miserable condition of the hospital and the poor. Lots of people who are poor and suffering from this situation are rich. They never went to the government hospital because these people did not have enough money, so they used the government hospital. Poor people's lives are like unused creatures that have no existence on earth.as a people, they are born only to suffer cruelty. Rich people enjoy life because they have lots of money and use economic development. The novel highlighted the condition of oppressed people and the opposite side, which those lived their lives brightly. That is the contrasting situation of society he expressed through this novel. India is a developing country. All people struggle for survival and their own development, but here Balaram Halwai, who is a rural boy, accepts the shortcut to becoming wealthy. Adiga firmly explores the political issues and affairs.

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Balaram Halwai strongly insists to the reader thinking about the unsatisfied desires of human beings are what type of action done. The oppressed character suffers in health, wealth and traditions rural caste system. He wants to realize in all that torture and his passion for wealth are superior to morality.

“A handful of men in this country have trained the remaining 99.9 percent -as strong, as talented, as intelligent in every way - to exist in perpetual servitude. (p. 103)

The novel is connected with the shocking contrasting concepts of Indian improvement and economy. Poor people suffering from poverty are fighting for their daily needs and wealthy people's lifestyles are the total opposite of this. Adiga explains the different evil facts that affect our society and gives proof of malpractices that continue to happen in the Indian democracy, which is the world's largest. It is a criticism of social realism and focuses attention on the plight and distress of India's poor people who fight with the economic and socio-political. Freedom and equality are two major factors in a democracy that gives people a slavery-free life. This is the main achievement of democracy and human life: it gives encouragement and way to improve life and the country, but the fact is, these two things are not available in current society. Because a society is divided into caste and class, there is no justice and equality available. Corruption is an evil in society. It destroys existence and morality in society.

Those who live in this place call it the Darkness. Please understand, Your Excellency, that India is two countries in one: an India of Light, and an India of Darkness. The ocean brings light to my country. Every place on the map of India near the ocean is well off. But the river brings darkness to India—the black river. Which black river am I talking of—which river of Death, whose banks are full of rich, dark, sticky mud whose grip traps everything that is planted in it, suffocating and choking and stunting it? "(P 10)

In the novel, Adiga highlights corruption, unethicalness, and immoral values. How the rural Munna converts into an entrepreneur and his journey towards Balram Halwai being murdered by his master and betraying him. He described through Balram the rebelliousness of youth and wanted to raise their life from darkness to light. They were frustrated with living the oppressed and lower-class life. It presents social conditions that are terrible and horrifying. These oppressed people desired to accept them. Here the reader understands that social morality and sensibility are lost. As every individual is different from others, Balram's behaviour, thoughts, and ideological patterns are also different. Every person, like Halwai, does not turn into a rebel and commit a crime or take a decision to move against socio-political or cultural conditions.

Conclusion:

Adiga raised the question here about poverty, conflicts, the political situation, corruption, and the evils of traditional things in India. Adiga told that through this novel, issues of developing Indian society—these evil things—are the obstacles of society, and many of them in the future create complex causes and create the tensions that widen in society. Religious discontent always creates conflict and discrimination that lead to bad outbursts and initial discontent in economic and social matters. The "White Tiger" novel is a social realism that reveals the dark side of life that differentiates between the lives of the downtrodden and wealthy people of Indian society. Through the protagonist of Balram Halwai, Adiga portrays the harsh facts of class, caste corruption, and suffering for survival, globalisation, modernizing society and uncomfortable realities about social structure. Adiga creates the force for the readers to sympathize with Balram while simultaneously criticizing the political and socio-economic structures of society.+

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