

## THEMATIC CONCERNS AND FICTIONAL TECHNIQUE IN ARAVIND ADIGA'S THE WHITE TIGER

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### Abstract

*This paper tries to discover and explore how Aravind Adiga, in his novel titled 'The white tiger' defines the various diverse subject matters and technical concerns. The unconventional 'The white tiger' is the narrative of a person named Balram Halwai, his fall shapes ethical values and his upward social movement through crime and corruption. The writer describes a contemptuous and demeaning picture of Indian society throughout the novel. Adiga projects Indian organisation as a warped system and one of the main issues is the functioning of a deceased society where political support, and monetary gain are deeply connected and define the playing ground of the deprived affluent. The present assessment of this paper effectively incorporates the social trouble in the novel.*

**Keywords:** social evil, modernization, materialism, social structure

### Introduction

Aravind Adiga is an Indian writer and Journalist. His debut novel 'The white tiger', won the 2008 Man Booker Prize, and has been adapted into a Netflix original movie. 'The white tiger' is the fourth Indian-born author to win the Kiran Desai. The radical research, the comparison among Indian upward thrust as a current worldwide financial system leads the character, Balram, who comes from crushing rural poverty.

Balram Halwai narrates his life in a letter, written on seven consecutive nights and addressed to the Chinese premier, Wen Jiabao. In his letter, Balram exists how he, the son of a rickshaw puller, escaped an existence of servitude to a rickshaw puller, a hit businessman describing himself as an entrepreneur. Balram was born in a rural village in the Gaya district, where he lived with his grandmother, parents, brother and extended family. He is a good student but is forced to leave school to help pay for his cousin's dowry and begins to work in a tea shop with his brother in Dhanbad. While working there, he begins to learn about India's government and economy from the customer's conversations. Balram defines himself as the worst servant but a good listener and resolves to become a driver,

After learning how to drive, Balram identifies job driving Ashok, the son of Ix Mangarh's landlords. He takes over the job of the main driver, from a small car to a heavy-luxury described Honda City. He stops sending money back to his family and lacks respect for his grandmother during a trip back to his village. Balram moves to New Delhi with Ashok and his wife, Pinky Madam. Throughout their lifetime in Delhi, Balram is exposed to extensive corruption, especially in the government. In Delhi, the contrast between the poor and the wealthy is made even more evident by their closeness.

One night Pinky Madam takes the wheel from Balram, which druck, hits something in the road and drives away; we are left to assume that she has killed a child. Ashok's family pressures Balram to confess that he had been driving along. Ashok becomes increasingly involved in bribing government officials for the benefit of the family coal business. Balram then decides that killing Ashok will be the only way.

After killing Ashok, stabbing him with a broken bottle, and stealing the large bribe Ashok was carrying with him, Balram moves to Bangalore, where he bribes the police to help start his own taxi business. Just like Ashok, Balram pays off a family whose son, one of his taxi drivers, hit and killed. Balram explains that his own family was almost