

Halaman Kosong

APPENDIX I

BIOGRAFY OF ARAVIND ADIGA

Early Life

Aravind Adiga was born on the 23rd day of October, 1974 in Chennai. His parents Dr. K.Madhava Adiga and Usha Adiga hailed from Mangalore, Karnataka. His paternal grandfather late K. Suryanarayana Adiga served as the Chairman of Karnataka Bank. He was brought up in Mangalore, he completed his schooling from Canara High School and St. Aloysius High School. He completed SSLC in 1990, ranking first in the state preceding his elder brother Anand Adiga who secured 2nd rank in the SSLC exams. He also got the first rank in PUC in the state. Rest of his studies continued in Sydney as his family migrated to Australia. Aravind studied at James Ruse Agricultural High School in Australia and then pursued English literature from Columbia College, Columbia University in New York, where the famous British historian Simon Schama was his fellow. He completed his graduation in 1997 and then moved to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was taught by Hermione Lee, the current President of Wolfson College, Oxford.

He studied English Literature at Columbia University, New York, and gained an M.Phil. at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Since 2000, he has worked as a journalist, first as a financial correspondent in New York, then returning to India in 2003 to work as a correspondent for TIME magazine. His articles on politics, business and the arts have appeared in many publications.

His debut novel, *The White Tiger*, was published in 2008 and won the 2008 Man Booker Prize for Fiction. It takes the form of a series of un-

letters to the Chinese premier from Balram Halwai, a murderer who left his village to work as a chauffeur in Delhi.

Career

Aravind Adiga started his career as a financial journalist intern at the Financial Times covering stock market and investment protocols, interviewing luminaries like Donald Trump (American business magnate and television personality). He also wrote literary reviews, a famous one being the one about "Oscar and Lucinda", written by the previous Booker Prize winner Peter Carey. He then moved to TIME magazine where he served as South Asia correspondent for three years. He then quit TIME magazine and opted to work as a freelancer.

It was during his freelance period that he wrote the Man Booker Prize winning book -The White Tiger, thus became the fourth Indian to achieve this. Thus, he turned into the field of writing and has penned many books since then. He donated a part of the Man Booker Award prize money to St. Aloysius College where he did his schooling, as a token of gratitude. This amount will be utilized to provide scholarships for underprivileged children staying in Aloysian Boys Home, Kotekar, Ullal. Aravind Adiga is now put up in Mumbai, India

Booker Prize

Adiga's debut novel, The White Tiger, won the 2008 Booker Prize and has been adapted into a Netflix original movie The White Tiger. He is the fourth Indian-born author to win the prize, after Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, and Kiran Desai. V. S. Naipaul, another winner, is ethnically Indian but was born on the Caribbean island of Trinidad. The novel studies

the contrast between India's rise as a modern global economy and the lead character, Balram, who comes from crushing rural poverty. Adiga explained that "criticism by writers like Flaubert, Balzac and Dickens of the 19th century helped England and France become better societies".

Shortly after bagging the Man Booker Prize, he was accused of sacking his agent to secure his contract with Atlantic Books. His book 'The White Tiger' was a big hit and was popularized by many other Booker Prize winners and his novel was adopted into a film according to an announcement made in April 2009. The Indian hardcover edition of his award winning book "The White Tiger" has sold in excess of 2, 50,000 copies. His second book, namely "Between the Assassinations" that depicts 12 interlinked short stories, was released in November 2008 in India while its release in the US and UK took place in 2009. The book features 12 interlinked short stories.

Novels

1. The White Tiger: A Novel. Atlantic Books, Ltd (UK), Free Press (US), 2008
2. Between the Assassinations. Picador (IND), 2008
3. Last Man in Tower. Fourth Estate (IND), 2011
4. Selection Day. HarperCollins India (IND), 2016
5. Amnesty. Picador, Pan Macmillan, 2020

Short stories

1. "The Sultan's Battery" (The Guardian, 18 October 2008, online text)
2. "Smack" (The Sunday Times, 16 November 2008, online text)
3. "Last Christmas in Bandra" (The Times, 19 December 2008, online text)
4. "The Elephant" (The New Yorker, 26 January 2009, online text)

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY

This story begins with Balram Halwani, He is a young man who comes from Laxamangar a village located in North India. He has two brothers, his father's rickshaw puller, and his mother died when he was in elementary school. Balram is the second child he is smart. His talent was seen since he was little, because of his intelligence, one day his teacher called him the white tiger. Balram lives in a small and slum village in the Gaya district, he lives with his parents, brother, grandmother, and aunt with poor life. His life was full of struggle and oppression, it happened because life in India was difficult, especially he came from a low caste in India. It resulted in him dropping out of school in the third grade of elementary school. He was born in a rural village in District Gaya, where he lived with his grandmother, parents, brother, and extended family.

Financial problems make him have to drop out of school. Losing his school days forced him to work as a checker and coal crusher. His grandmother suggested working with his uncle in Dhanbad as a tea shop keeper based on his caste Halwani is a tea maker caste.

Balram describes being the main character in the novel *The White Tiger* as a good listener. He got information on a job as a driver, asked his grandmother for permission to take driving lessons, and promised that after being successful in working in the city, he would send all the money to his grandmother. After he could drive a car, he looked for a job finally, he found a job vacancy as a landlord driver. The landlord was cruel and heartless, and he had two sons. Ashok is the second son of the landlord to return from America. Mr. Ashok is a coal businessman. He is a good man, Balram will be

Mr. driver. Ashoka. Mr. Ashok has a wife named Madam Pinky, who is from America.

One day Mr. Ashok has to go to New Delhi to establish a business partnership, Balram feels disappointed after knowing with the nature of Mr. Ashok is bad. Balram always listens to the conversations between Mr. Asok and his family and his business partners as long as he takes Mr. Ashok wherever he wants to go.

One night Mr. Ashok and his wife went to a discotheque with Balram. after coming home from the discotheque, he found that Mr. Ashok and Madam Pinky were drunk. They are jokes in the car suddenly, Madam Pinky asked her husband's permission to be a drive because she is drunk. The car he was driving hit a person. Decided to run off, and the steering wheel was replaced by Balram. The next morning, a lawyer arrived at Mr. Ashok's apartment with a complaint letter and forced Balram to sign it, for madam Pinky fault Mr. Ashok's wife had hit someone on the road that night

Once upon a time Madam Pinky did not agree with the actions of her husband and her husband's family and decided to return to America leaving Mr. Ashok without saying goodbye and asking Balram to take him to the airport. It makes Mr. Ashok very angry at Balram for following his wife's wish.

The oppression experienced by Balram happens after the departure of Mr. Ashok's wife. Mr. Ashok's attitude towards Balram has changed, and wreaks his anger on Balram when he has problems with his job, thus changing Balram's character was initially very loyal to Mr. Ashok, and now he often cheats on him. Moreover, the landlord's family has also killed his family one by one, and Mr. Ashok's family has been abusing the lower castes

in Balram village. Landlord asks for taxes on land passed by the people who live in Laxamangar, it was very burdensome for the small community who live there.

Balram often hears Mr. Ashok's plans on the road when he is driving a car while it is so against his soul that gradually Balram's character changes. Balram has lied to Mr. Asok in various ways, such as asking for expensive bills for payment car service payments, using his car to find passengers.

Balram realizes that what he did was wrong however, every time he remembers every incident that has done by Mr. Ashok's family and also Mr. Ashok makes him angry, nevertheless Balram's has good character and he is a driver who comes from the lowest caste makes him only able to harbors that anger in his heart his. Gradually he gets fed up and plans something to take revenge on Mr. Ashok and his family.

One day he was invited by Mr. Ashok to take money to bribe politicians who wanted to become governor. Mr. Ashok did this to reduce his coal business tax burden. That made Balram very angry because the burden of state taxes was paid to the businessman whose functions were allocated to the poor in India like Balram. Balram has a plan to steal the bag containing the money that Mr. Ashok will use to bribe and kill him.

After killing him and taking away his money he picked up his nephew Dharam at Mr. Ashok's house and gone to Bangalore. he became a fugitive from the police because many people had similar faces to Balram's face. He remembers what his ex-boss did to ease the tax burden by bribing. Finally, he has plans to come to the police station and bribe him with the stolen money from Mr. Ashok.

Half the money use to build a very successful taxi rental business. His experience treats employees well. Balram doesn't want to see his employees sad. It happened when one of the employees hit a small child to death however Balram took responsibility for his mistake by giving some money to the victim's family.