

**Examination of Socio-cultural Territories in Arundhati Roy's "The God of Small Things", Kiran Desai's "The Inheritance of Loss" and Aravind Adiga's "The White Tiger" – SUMMARY.**

Arundhati Roy's novel *The God of Small Things* deals with the universal theme of social consciousness that is, class antagonism and class exploitation; exposure of the tyranny and injustice the untouchables have to suffer arbitrarily, the insult and abuse the women of society are subjected to and above all, neglect and humiliation the dalit and the defenceless have to pass through in a caste ridden society.

Indian history and politics shape the plot and meaning of *The God of Small Things* in a variety of ways. She writes about a dysfunctional family who breaks cultural rules, and pushes at the boundaries of convention and of history. The novel shows an abuse of sex and an abuse of power.

She has drawn the bare bones of the characters from the family as her own mother faced much trauma in her parental home being separated from her husband.

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Kiran Desai touches upon many different issues throughout her novel "*The Inheritance of Loss*" such as, globalization, multiculturalism, inequality and the different forms of love. She used her own experiences of being an Indian living in the United States to help write the novel.

She describes realistically and accessibly the maze of racial, ethnic and class prejudices that have plagued India since centuries. The complexity of the resentments between Anglo and Indian, Nepali and Indian, Muslim and Hindu as well as upper and lower class and the difficulties encountered by individuals who migrate (usually to the United States or England) are clarified with an uncanny insight into human psychology.

The novel portrays the Indian society as poverty-stricken, having illiteracy, unemployment, cultural conflicts, customs, traditional values, practices, multiple languages, faiths, religions etc. Desai presents two classes: upper middle class and lower class.

. The novel tells the male dominated society in India through the behaviour of the judge towards his wife. His wife, on the other hand, doesn't protest much against any of the shocking treatment meted out to her. She is a docile creature, fitting in the submissive stereotype of the Indian woman.

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Aravind Adiga's novel *The White Tiger* is a tale on Balram Halwai, a poor boy from Bihar, who couldn't complete his schooling as his family was too poor. He had no name. He was named Balram by the teacher at the time of admission in school, which shows that some illiterate and poor parents do not pay attention even to name their child.

The novel tells two views of India. Balram's journey from darkness of village life to the light of entrepreneurial success is utterly amoral, brilliantly irrelevant, deeply endearing and altogether humour. It is a journey of suffering from a tea-boy to a great business-man.

Balram talks a lot about life in India and how so many people are kept down by the minority few who have made it, and how that works comparing it to a rooster coop where the birds are simply resigned to their fate.