

SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION ON RICHARD WRIGHTS' *NATIVE SON*

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Abstract

Wright was driven by the quest to defend Black humanity against the cultural dominance of white supremacist ideas and practices. His work might be understood as a defense of black humanity against the cultural domination of beliefs and practices held by white supremacists. The novel *Native Son* is often regarded as the peak of black American melancholy. It is about the social incompatibility that exists in the United States, the influence of one's social surroundings on human behaviour, as well as crime and the punishment that is meted out to blacks in a social discrimination on the nation.

Keywords: Humanity, Belief, Social, Culture, etc.,

Richard Wright was a sensitive black thinker who lived in an atmosphere that was racist and believed that all black people in the United States were native sons. Despite the challenges he faced there, Wright had a deep affection for the state in where he was born. The southern plantations saw great success. It was founded on the principles of white supremacy, domination, and the slavery of black people. Delta blacks were disenfranchised and denied schooling. In the one-room structures, families were responsible for sleeping, eating, and other daily activities. In his book "*Native Son*," Addison Gayle describes how he witnessed the Delta as a place where "the human spirit was crushed" and "the urge for freedom was non-existent." He detested the idea (NS 34). The book "*Native Son*" was not the first work of protest writing by a black American author to appear in American literature; however, the book's popularity and visibility provided inspiration and encouragement to other black American authors who would later become members of "the Wright School of Protest". In many forms of American literary expression, the theme of protest is present. The film "A Native Son" solidified a pattern and pushed the boundaries of race interactions farther. Wright's way of thinking was significantly influenced by his engagement with Marxism and the communist party. Fear, Flight, and Fate are the three parts of *Native Son* that outline Bigger Thomas' complicity in the murder of a White girl. This is done from the perspective of Fear, Flight, and Fate. Mary Dalton, Bigger's flight with a Negro girl, his murder of Bessie Mears, and his capture by the police; and his trial, which allows his Marxist lawyer, Boris Max, to bombard Bigger and society with political propaganda. Mary Dalton, Bigger's flight with a Negro girl, his murder of Bessie Mears, and his capture by the police; and his trial, which allows his Marxist lawyer Early critics of the book said that it was a malicious tract that encouraged black people to hate white people. According to Nick Aaron Ford, "White people are bigger hated." Without any provocation, he took their lives. He despised white people for his unfortunate circumstances and felt as though he had been robbed out of everything great in life (28).

The concept of the book and its name. All of Bigger's other worries can be traced back to this one. Fear motivates Bigger's conduct. He holds a terrible prejudice towards white people. He is aware that they are the source of his immobility and irritation, but he cannot admit it since it would have severe implications. self-hatred. As a result, he takes his hostility and aggressiveness out on other black people in order to calm his own ego. He is afraid to steal from a White storekeeper, and he is afraid that his friends can read his mind, so he attacks his friends in order to demonstrate that he is brave. He despises Mary Dalton because he is certain that she will undermine his efforts. He interprets her advances as an attempt to make him look foolish. He kills her because he is afraid that she would take his assistance in the wrong way. Bigger is a horrible and nasty concept. His show of bravado and propensity toward violence are both illusory attempts to compensate for his anxiety.

In the opening to the book, Wright makes the argument that since Bigger is a Negro, he is not allowed to enter the White civilisation, the glitter of which he observed in newspapers, magazines, radios, movies, and everyday life in the United States. Bigger is a helpless victim of the culture that conditioned him; nonetheless, his acts are driven by rage and fear, which results in constructive revenge. During that night, there was a white girl sleeping in a bed with a black boy standing over her, who was afraid of her and hated her. A blind woman entered

the room just as the African-American kid was about to kill the white girl to save himself from the death penalty. The author Richard Wright: "After he had murdered Mary Dalton, he was overcome with the guilt of having murdered a White woman. Fear prevented him from reacting to the news that Bessie had passed away. During the scene that takes place in the courtroom, Max tells the judge and the jury that "This Negro boy's entire attitude toward life is a crime." Max continues by saying that "the hate and fear we have inspired in him, woven by our civilization into the very structure of his consciousness, into his blood and bones, into the hourly functioning of his personality have become the justification for his existence" (NS 366-69).

According to Baldwin, the "nigger," the symbol of the African-American people, is larger. He describes it as "that glorious and awful picture we've lived with since the first slave went under the lash" (33-34). Bigger Thomas is stationed away from the traditional culture of the African-Americans where he was born, yet he has kept the fears, hatreds, and frustrations of that community. Bigger, much like Wright, straddles the line between white people and black people. Negroes experience both unhappiness and anxiety as a result of the limitations imposed by whites. Bigger and his gang want to rob a white-owned company, but Bigger is worried that they may face retribution from a foreign white nation. The narrative of Bigger, which figuratively impacts a nation, is epic, and the events that transpire within it symbolise great judgements. The author of *A Native Son*, Max, a lawyer, draws attention to the stifled and twisted way of life in the United States. White Americans absolutely need to adopt a new way of living. Max gives the following piece of advice: "If we're none of these, we shouldn't be surprised when frustrated life emerges as fear, hate, and crime" (Native Son 358-359). According to Max, the narrative centers on the emotions of fear, hatred, and guilt (Native Son 345). After killing Mary without realising it, Bigger turned away in a frenzy of fright, as if he were falling asleep in a dream. Near the end of the novel, *Native Son* is an argument against American racism, which claims that the environment in which African Americans live is the primary contributor to their criminal behaviour. The novel *Native Son* is often regarded as the peak of black American melancholy. It is about the social incompatibility that exists in the United States, the influence of one's social surroundings on human behaviour, as well as crime and the punishment that is meted out to blacks in a culture that is racist.

The black community is plagued with apathy, and black men in the United States suffer major issues of racial injustice. Because he felt that things weren't fair, he got interested in the problems that black males face. After the dishonesty of communism, he turned to existentialism as a result of his quest for a method to eliminate human differences, but he was unsuccessful in this endeavour. In his opinion, the white man represented a series of problems that were desperate for a solution. This compelled him to give attention to the fight against colonialism, and so he travelled to Ghana, which was referred to as the Gold Coast in the 1950s and before it gained its independence, in order to experience the suffering that existed there. He penned his thoughts down in a book named "Black Power," which went on to become a rallying cry for a variety of liberation organisations for African Americans as well as a symbol of African Americans in the United States who take pride in who they are and where they come from. Because of his title, African old Western colonialism expressed concern that Wright might eventually become a leader of black movements and the Alliance of Black Peoples.

WORKSCITED

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