

Systematic Review of individual's struggle during Globalization in Third World Novels "The White Tiger" and "Americanah"

Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)  
Volume 12, Issue 8, July 2021: 751-757

**Systematic Review of individual's struggle during Globalization in Third World Novels "The White Tiger" and "Americanah"**

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**Abstract**

This article attempts to combine the individual identity with politics and economy, using the current review of the relevant materials and literature of the two novels Adiga's "The White Tiger" (2008) and Adichie's "Americanah" (2013), to touch on the correct methods of contemporary criticism. The struggle of the individual in the third world has provided the study with a new way of learning and trying to break all the barriers. This study has spot the light on individuals in India and Nigeria to experience various oppressions throughout their lives, but due to social, economic and political changes, this problem has increased in the 21st century. The study can confirm their full understanding of the two novels by examining the importance of the personal anti-globalization and anti-hegemony experiences of the two novelists. In conclusion, post-colonial novelists have provided a rich background for the development of many novels, thus developing the economic, political, social and literary concepts.

**1. Introduction**

The globalization has affected in population in India and Nigeria in which the globalization has big role in controlling the societies which changed its tradition, culture and identity to be followed to the imperial system. The study shows the relation between Africa and Asia globalization and how these people get along with the new change. These are new changes that have caught people in India and Nigeria since the time of globalization (Obamuyi, & Olayiwola, 2019). After the Soviet Union's collapse in 1989 which it end the "Cold War" in 1991, the world turn into be more correlation. Many communist countries including third world countries were intentionally separated from the West (Capitalist Countries), later on the global market economic started to combine these countries into gather to be under the flag of global economy. Investment and trade have grew, and decreased the barriers to exchange of culture and migration, therefore in 1990s the term "globalization" started to define in culture, economy and politic (Karrar, 2017).

In India, the globalization process began with the introduction of new economic policies in 1991 and continued to import substitution for nearly forty years. As an economic activity, globalization has not been out of touch with other cultural aspects of society (Zembylas, 2018). Aravinda Adiga's *The White Tiger* was published in 2008, and by the end of the year it had made its authors famous around the world. He hopes to explore it based on the representation of modern India (Narasiman&Chawdhry, 2013). Many of the poor Indians are troubled and confused by the new India that had formed. However, the fast Indian economy may be growing, and the lives of the poor still show the grim situation in rural India. Therefore, it is clear that the theme of the novel is to show the impact of globalization on Indian democracy.

Similarly, Africa faces phenomenon of globalization . Throughout the African continent, writers have been at the forefront of cultural producers in the struggle for survival and well-being in Africa. For them, the focus is on how cultural expressions are used as tools to protect cultural autonomy and identity in the face of globalization (Ibrahim, 2013). Adichie's thinking is busy with the themes of colonialism and globalization, as well as the life of Nigeria, which is politically troubled. Adichie attacks universalism and wants to identify the unique elements of Africa, rather than being enveloped by globalization or universalism (Levine, 2015). His realization allowed him to understand the over determined origins of dictatorship: the legacy of colonialism, the lingering interference of Western countries and businesses, and the failure of state leadership.

This study analyzes the relationship between post colonialism and globalization, and why globalization is known as neocolonialism, how Arvind Adiga, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, and other literary figures are engaged in neocolonialism and globalization. This study is qualitative and analytical. On the one hand, many researchers carefully study and explore literary works in order to find reflections of different global themes in texts and contexts, and to verify the reality of globalization through literary forms. On the other hand, the development of literary and literary studies has become a platform to support and evoke and explain different social, political, literary and cultural concepts in the field of globalization.

## **2. Systematic Literature Review**

Many reviewed works for the two novels "*The White Tiger*" (2008) and "*Americanah*" (2013), discussed many concepts that shows the suffering of individuals in the new global system, and another studies shows the bad effect of globalization as main concept and core in their data. Many scholars has attracted their attention for these concepts because the appearing of Civil Rights Movements and started to write about the rights of individuals in the Third World that allowed us to query in these three research engines assistances ( Web of Science, Science Direct, IEEE Explore). To achieve this, wide exploration was conducted to find articles related (a) Effects of globalization on Individuals (b) Issues of Identity (c) Culture, and (e) servitude extensively review related topics establish related article classifications. The researchers found

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that hundreds of papers had solved these problems but the researchers focusing only on the issues of identity and culture and neglect the others issues.

The bad effective of globalization in the Third World countries has always been one of the most controversial concepts in world literature. The study Compare the individuals issues in the two novels Adiga's "The White Tiger" (2008) and Adichie's "Americanah" (2013) with other elites groups in the same society, and will summarize the position of individuals in the Third World countries.

Although Adiga and Adichie are radically different in terms of their cultural background, it is surprising that their works do have significant similarities in terms of social perspectives, the use of anti-globalization voices, and critical attitudes towards their respective themes. In addition, they employ a traditional anti-hero who speaks to a whole generation. Their major character is created in such a way that for most of them, their lives are sought to confirm their existence. "It is these close similarities that form the basis of this research. In general, both Adiga and Adichie have been labeled the voice to their generations, both of which are considered social Witnesses. However, both Adiga and Adichie have shown a strong interest in the socio-economic aspects of modern life; both the authors have critically addressed the various socio-economic issues of contemporary society, such as globalization, consumerism, and classes, Inequality, oppression, human greed and exploitation. It is worth noting that their views are characterized by sharp criticism of human weaknesses. For example, in his novel "White Tiger" (2008), Adiga critically portrays the devastating effects of globalization on his own society, and Adichie thoroughly explores this topic in "Americanah" (2013). Moreover, while Adichie expressed a strong critical view of the class differences prevailing in the British and American societies in the early 21th-century, Adiga in the White Tiger portrays a vivid picture of the suffering and inequality of the Indian social class in the same period.

### **3. Results and discussion**

The vivid critical position on human greed remains the same. Furthermore ,Adiga and Adichie have shown similar interest in their critical views. They are visible in the narrators-protagonists of "White Tiger" (2008) and "Americanah" (2013), who suffer from alienation and oppression. The narrator-protagonist in the two novels finds himself isolated from people and society and realizes that life has become meaningless (Yerima, 2017). The stake here is that both Adiga and Adichie use their anti-heroes to criticize the decadence and corruption inherent in contemporary urban society. The narrator-protagonist began a new journey on the streets of the United States, Britain, Nigeria and India, thus becoming a witness to contemporary social and political deterioration. These examples demonstrate the importance of Adiga and Adichie for socio-economic issues and the irony of the two authors to address these issues.

Adiga and Adichie are mainly concerned with causing critical effects, for readers entertainment, using criticism as "weapon" against certain individuals, classes or institutions. As a result, Adiga and Adichie have been able to provide us with a unique depiction of the socio-economic issues affecting their society over the last three decades, with their wit, humor and strong critical vision. As social critics, they are committed to ridiculing corruption and social injustice in society. However, as mentioned above, both seem to pay special attention to socio-economic aspects such as globalization, class inequality, exploitation and oppression.

The White Tiger is an epistolary novel. The protagonist in the novel as portrayed by Aravind Adiga is a poor boy called Balram Halwai. He writes a letter to the President of China Mr. Wen Jaibo. He also explains how Balram became a successful entrepreneur. Balram is the son of a poor rickshaw puller and he belonged to Halwai caste. He was good in studies but he was forced to work in the tea-shop in order to pay the family debt. While he was working in the tea-shop he listened to the conversation of many customers and gained knowledge about the society. Somehow he wanted to become a successful entrepreneur. So he learned driving and became a chauffeur to the son of a rich landlord Mr. Ashok in Delhi. The incidents and the people around him turned him into a corrupted man and he involved in illegal activities. One fine day he plans to kill his master and his success in activating the plan made him to become the entrepreneur in Bangalore (Gill & Awan, 2019). The novel clearly portrays how Indian Culture is affected by globalization by changing the marriage life of an individual and marriage values of two bonding souls, inequality between the rich and poor, people addicted towards modern technologies and changing a man to a murderer (Choudhury, 2014).

The White Tiger is the story of Balram Halwai's a rickshaw driver's son who skillfully climbs the social ladder to become a successful businessman. The novel clearly portrays the life of Indian culture and how globalization affects the Indian Culture by various incidents (Victoria & Swamy, 2018). In the novel The White Tiger Balram Halwai a poor Indian village boy turned Indian business culture and became a successful entrepreneur. When he writes a letter to Chinese Premier visiting Bangalore he states You Chinese are far ahead of us in every respect, except that you don't have entrepreneurs. And our nation, though it has no drinking water, electricity, sewage system, public transportation, sense of hygiene, discipline, courtesy, or punctuality, does have entrepreneurs. Thousands and thousands of them especially in the field of technology.

These successful entrepreneurs have their own companies and run them successfully. In the globalized world, corruption plays a vital role, which automatically affects the Indian culture (Pasari, 2015). The corruption is not only in city but also in village where landlords deeply involve themselves to earn more money. This is proved when Balram's father was affected with TB he was taken to the hospital where there was no Doctors, and he came to know by a Muslim man that There's a government medical superintendent who's meant to check that doctors visit village hospital like this. Now, each time this post falls vacant, the Great Socialist let all the big

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doctors know that he's having an open auction for that post. The going rate for this post is about four hundred thousand rupees these days. The novel clearly portrays how corruption plays an important role in the village in globalized world (Breto, 2015). In the same way people had no political representation but in this globalized world the poor are rigged. Life of poor people is miserable and Adiga clearly narrates the politicians and rich land lords take the power in their hand use poor people to support them by paying less money for their vote during election. Balram states. There was an election coming up, and the tea shop owner had already sold us. He had sold our fingerprints – the inky fingers, which the illiterate person makes on the ballot paper to indicate his vote. I had overheard this from a customer. This was supposed to be a close election; he had got a good price for each one of us from the Great Socialist's party.

In *Americanah*, Ifemelu exhibits both a longing for an ideological home in Nigeria and a resentment for the politics, often gendered which created her self-imposed exile. Ifemelu sees postcolonial Nigeria as a place where college students are unable to finish degrees with the endless strikes by university lecturers due to “agreements that were trampled in the dust by government men whose own children were schooling abroad” As the professors refuse to teach, thousands of students “all bristling with their own American ambitions (Hallemeier, 2015). In another example of female subjugation in Nigeria, Obinze's mother, a college professor, is slapped by a male colleague after she accuses him of misusing funds. The man strikes her not because of the accusation she makes but because “he could not take a woman talking to him like that.

Ifemelu responds to those who say the slapping was unnecessary because she is a widow by telling them being slapped was wrong because she is a full human being, not because she doesn't have a husband to speak for her Ifemelu justifies her move to the United States, her voluntary exile, as a means of completing her college education. Her frustration with the gender politics of Nigeria punctuates her decision. In America, Ifemelu hopes to distance herself from the failed patriarchal politics of her homeland. However, her “sense of detachment and disengagement from the postcolonial state” while she is in America “does not necessarily entail a repudiation of home. As Ifemelu's disillusionment with life in the United States grows, she develops a more idealistic view of Nigeria (Landry, 2018).

After spending 13 years in America, developing a successful blog and building a relationship with Blaine, a black American professor at Yale, Ifemelu would scour Nigerian websites, Nigerian profiles on Facebook, Nigerian blogs, and each click brought yet another story of a young person who had recently moved back home, clothed in American or British degrees, to start an investment company, a music production business, a fashion label, a magazine, a fast-food franchise (Nwanyanwu, 2017). She looked at photographs of these men and women and felt the dull ache of loss, as though they had pried open her hand and taken something of hers. They were living her life. Nigeria became where she was supposed to be, the

only place she could sink her roots in without the constant urge to tug them out and shake off the soil.

The outcomes obtained discovered above from previous studies. The study can resume the previous studies as the frame work for their data research and whether the use of globalization and hegemony theories may become gap for future researches. As mentioned earlier, these data are postcolonial novels written by Asian African novelists.

### **Conclusion**

The portrayal of main characters in Adiga's "The White Tiger" (2008) and Adichie's "Americanah" (2013) is way of deconstructing social domination and showing the villains and greed of Asian and African elites, and how they controlled the politic and economy. As a contemporary writers, Adiga and Adichie displayed in their novels restricted global hegemony on individuals in the third world. As they show that literature is not too far away from reality, because the thoughts that make up a novels are obtained from seeing, hearing, chatting and daily experience. Adiga's and Adichie's characters were found to be real, concrete, and can be used as a metaphor.

The previously listed articles and books have different views on how globalization and hegemony were shaped in the past and present. The concluding shows that novelists have created space in the modern literature. Their works continue to pursue the issue of Asian-African question of identity in novels. Those novelists questioned and criticized the common oppression of Asian-African by classicism and racism. Further, in general, literature and fictional texts are not even analyzed (if any) through globalization and hegemony theories (usually the main models of this research). Globalization hegemony theories were originally used as a framework for my research. Scholars did not use this analytical theory. They often used traditional literary methods to analyze data, and traditional literary methods had no effect. With this new technics of analysis, the study finds that the globalization and hegemony behind the misery of individual in the Third World countries and even in the West, which they come with the globalization instead of capitalism to dominate the world and make it one village.

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