

## **POST-COLONIAL INTERPERTATION OF THE COLONIZED: A STUDY OF THE SOME NOTES ON POST COLONIAL LI TERATURE**

**Rameshwar Rathod**  
Dept. of English  
Dr. B.A.M. University,  
Aurangabad

### **INTRODUCTION**

Post-colonial studies have been with us for the last forty year and at present they are foremost in any program of literature in English. Perhaps the most interesting things that the current literature coming from post-colonial topics and post colonial writing living in British ex-colonial or living in Britain or the Caribbean state but were born and bred in colonized countries. In 1978, Edward Said published this book in *Orientalism* a work that set up the beginning of the post colonial theory, said text is considered a land mark form which the western academic institution recognized the post colonial speech as a field of study and since then questions such as the colonized having been at stake as well as the relationship between the center and periphery. Said point out in ‘*Orientalism*’ that the west produced a historical and cultural simplification and as consequence a reductionist depreciative and generic idea of the east circulated and the part of word was seen as the exotic the miscigenated the other of white and civilized Europe.

At the same time that the dismantle of the British Empire was taking place it tried to keep an illusory under the community of nation called commonwealth which in turn was the reason for the creation of the commonwealth literature. This paper is tries to give a brief of some novels written by the best post colonial writers, poet play Wright and critic form the countries that suffered the process of colonization taken by the European nation.

These scopes of these literatures cover a range of production that extend, chronologically, form the present day. The post colonial literature open cracks in the pillars that suction the cannon of English literature, and it is important to underscore that the post colonial literature.

### **THE POST -COLONIAL APPROACH ON THE LITERARY TRADITION**

The Post-colonial theory brings to the literary and culture context a host of question to be rethought, as the liner view of history. Seem as Eurocentric, the destabilization of the official and among other, a rereading of the consecrated work, such as *The Tempest* by William Shakespeare and *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad. The latter is anther sample of literary work which brings same ideological tolls dichotomies light/dark, black/white, hero/villain, Europe/Africa, etcetera. A Post colonial reading of the *Heart of Darkness* point out that the imperial attitude is underlined in its plot.

It was written at the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the British Empire was still ruling India, Africa and a significant portion of the Middle East, among other lands. The narrative depicts Marlow’s journey into the Belgian Congo. He tells about his experience in Africa to his crew on a boat tethered in the themes. What immediately comes to surface is Kurtz’s experience in Congo as strong components of Marlow’s over mastering narrative of his search for Kurtz at the heats of Africa. Edward Said in his analysis of this novel inserted in *Culture and Imperialism*,

“Conrad wants us to see how Kurtz  
Great looming adventure, Marlow’s  
Journey up the river, and the narrative  
Itself all share a common theme: Europeans  
Performing acts of imperial masters and will in Africa.”<sup>1</sup>

It is quite important to remark that at end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the British colonies around the world were the aim of a large variety of business such as the search for ivory in the Belgian Congo, one of the settings of Heart of Darkness. This novel is narrated by Marlow’s by some British fellow on the deck of Nellie. Indeed it is a blend of aesthetics and politics imperialistically coined displaying what is, perhaps the last facet of the 19<sup>th</sup> century “an epistemology inevitable and inevitable. Then, we can conclude that Conrad, with his Eurocentric view, was wrong in his estimation that the former colonies couldn’t go ahead without the Europeans.

Another singular icon of the greatest literary reference of colonialism. He is a great Indian writer Rudyard Kipling. He was born in India but made the imperial England his home. He knew the British Empire from inside and, like Conrad; he emphasized the changing of scope of the British Empire in India and in Africa from an adventurous enterprise to what is called “the empire of business”. He was the voice of Imperialism. In spite of being well estimated as a poet and short story writer by the main critic of the English literary canon, it is his only longer narrative Kim which has drawn the attention of the post colonial critics. Kim is a double agent, and Irish orphan who thinks in Hindi and can be seen as a local. He has some spiritual father from different origins British a Hindu a Muslim and Tibetan Buddhist.

“Since the England held the Punjab and  
Kim was English; Kim found it easier to  
ship into Hindu or mohammedan garb  
When engaged on certain business.”<sup>2</sup>

In a dialogue with him he says: “I am this holy one disciple, who is Kim, Kim, and Kim?” so I think, it is not necessary to pick up more passengers to understand that Kim is a novel that descends from the tradition of multiple home and concerns identity. Though the novel, Kim has a conflict with the colonial service and his loyalty to his India colleagues is not solved.

Here it is time to see the character apart from his creates considering that for Kipling this conflict did not exit. It is known that his position favored the British agencies in India and, later in narrative, the fact Kim solved his double is a clear demonstration, by to remain under British administration. In India 1857 the mutiny or rebellion is seen today as the beginning of the India insurrection on the British domination. Hindu East India Company but the British put them down brutally. State in agreement with said reading of the novel that

“Kim is a historical document of its  
Historical moment and, too, an aesthetic  
Milestone along the way to midnight  
August 14-15, 1947, a moment whose  
Children have down so much to revise our  
Sense of the past’s richness and its enlarging  
Problems”<sup>3</sup>

If the tradition scholars and critic of English literature have ranked Rudyard Kipling as a great poet and writer and of the most important voice of British imperialism, the same cannot be

attested of Henry rider haggard, who shared the English reader with the stories of the colonized adventures in South Africa.

The post colonial literature and their theoretical counterpart brought to the literary arena many new figures of speech which are connected with the experience of up rootedness, Diaspora, exile and difference.

### **POST-COLONIAL CARIBBEAN LITERATURE**

The Caribbean is an archipelagoes stretching between the north eastern coast of south landmass, now called Guyana, and the south esteem part of the United States in the North Atlantic Ocean. Areaways and cribs, the original inhabitants of the Caribbean, no longer inhabit the island the island, although it has been naively narrated that European colonization in the Caribbean and in South America Guyana definitely suppressed and eradicated all native areaway, mucus and crib people and their culture representation. Amerindians figure in the mythology extant in the region and they are products of extended Caribbean oral and written literature.

When in indigenous lab outwash wiped out in the latter half of sugar plantation with hand for the accumulation of white men's wealth and their metropolises. Since Jamaica come under British rule in 1655, the white Caribbean society started to be built ion and the oppression and the expiration of Africans. The slave trade was the largest force migration and Diaspora in the world, with its profound dehumanization of the human subjects. Although the abolition of slavery in the Caribbean occurred in the 1830 the basic structure of property on the island remained the same: while the Negroes remained poor and excluded from the benefit of a more advanced society, indenture laborers', technically free from china India were brought to work under practically the former conditions.

Guyana the only English speaking country in South America, become independence from British in1966. Guyana became a crown colony in1985and produced sugarcane for the metropolises .With81%of its population living in the coast region the country harbors and descendent of India, introduction in the country after the abolition of slavery1837.

### **CARIBBEAN POST-COLONIAL LITERATURE**

In the 1930and1940the colonial literature of Caribbean was challenged by various authors who identification themselves with the descendants of the ex-slaves. Writing in the context of the anti-colonial feeling of the period, Trinidadian C. L. R. James (1901-1989) revealed in triumph (1929) *The Black Jacobin: Jamaican*. V. S. Reid (1913-1957) reviewed in his novel *New Day* (1949)the saga of a peasant family and represented the struggle of the people of Jamaica from the Moran bay uprising against the British (1865) to the 1944 constitution on the hand female writes such as Unna Masson(1905-1965)and Louise Bennett 1919 have emerged as internationally renowned poet with their adoption of oral tradition expressed in Creole English and abundant in folk elements. Although many writers hailing from the Caribbean writers Derek Walcott (1930).

Nobel Prize for literature in 1992, and V.S.Naipaul was born in Trinidad education at oxford university and has lived in England even since. He has been a controversial figure: some praise him for post colonial themes in his world (he is won 2001 Nobel Prize for literature).The exploration of work of colonized in exactly, what we find in the work of V.S.Naipaul. In the very famous novel *Half a Life* and *The Mimic Men*, this feature can be approached.

As the quest for identity permeates the post-colonial writing in general, *Half a Life* 2001 is set first in post-independence Mozambique, and briefly Berlin. It combines tradition Naipaul them such as culture alienation, the concept of a national literature the definition of us and the many ways in which colonized people hide exile, homelessness, displacement form the tension in the story. A related theme to that of displacement is that of as Percy failure both on a personal and on a political level. Besides other techniques (little stories by Ana, stories about Willie early stories, the story of Mozambique and others), the text may be roughly divided into Willie Chandra's flashback narrative to his son Willie and Willie flashback narrative to sarojini, his sister in Berlin.

Naipaul's novel takes its remote clue form an episode of spiritual experience mention in Willie Somerset Maugham *The Razor's Edge* (1944), A writer's note book (1949) and point of view (1958). The British author visited in India in 1938. In the second part, Willie goes to Condon in search for a new identity but he only finds his own condition as an immigrant canto a Jamaican. Willie continues his gene telling lies about his ancestor ship and creating a Christian mother and a courtier father, but Percy is lark him and they exchange their false identities. After some sexual experience full of promiscuity, Willie finds himself levied with regard to his did to achieve assimilation which means a split identity. As an immigrant, language becomes paramount for Willie.

He could neither for gent his tighter, which would imply being tied to his denied identity, nor could he feel comfortable with his new language. In third part of the novel, he shares this feeling with ana, with which he shares this feeling with ana with whom he travel to Africa. Dr. Asha Chouby in a critique of Naipaul's *Half a Life* searching for identity in lomba the "quest for identity pusher the subaltern"

*Half a life* is the story of the progress of a man from a loveless beginning to a solitary end that may turn out to be not a true. The experiences that mark his progress are sexual nature. The women with whom he has tem figure as objects of desire repugnance, or fascination. Sometime all three reported on with a mercilessly unclouded eye. The text recalls the nature of the nature of the spiritual journey Willie is engaged on, and to measuring his distance from way of life – represented if only ironically by his father that treat denial of desire as the road to enlightenment of Naipaul secanel novels *The mimic men at work* which sets up issues related to language and power. The range of experience provided by the dichotomies in lived by Ralph Kripal Singh. The protagonist in the novels in *The Empire* writes Black, Ashcroft argue that the

"Novels identification of the uneven of language and power also identifies a geographic structure of power".<sup>4</sup>

Due to the fact that the dwellers of the margins mistake words for power, they are not able to understand that the like between language and power signifies the controls of the means of communication, which is essential for the maintenance of social order and the prevailing status queue. So this novel in marked by ambiguity and, according to Ashcroft "Such ambivalence is by no means dabbling, for it provinces the tension out of which emerges a rich and incisive reconstruction of post- colonial experience Naipaul's narrative now develops in Africa, already featured in *In a free state* (1971) and by corneal effluence with his *Heart of Darkness* In fact, the novels turns towards a travelogue cum novel.

### POST COLONIAL INDIA LITERATURES:

The millenary history of India was Interrupted in second millennium of our era by trades from various European nation mainly venetians, and in a special way in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century with the arrival of protuges traders by sea. Other Europeans were soon to follow suit especially the English although the east India Company was chartered by queen Elizabethan In 1600 to trade in spices and textiles. The British rule in India actually betually becomes effective as from 1757 with chives victory at Plessey and the gradual and the gradual introduction among and establishment of British rules, custom and language among the Hindu. Macaulay's "minute on education" was the ideology that underpinned not only the British occupation of India but especially the education upheaval in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

"We must at present do our best to  
From a class of interpreter between is  
And the millions whom we govern; a  
Class of persons India in Blood and colour, but  
English in test in opinions in moral  
And in intellect"6

Hindu reaction in British rule began to escalate in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> were extremely critical for the formation of colonial resentment. The 1885 – Indian Congress went unneeded by the British government.

### Pre-and Post –Independence literature in India

The Indian writers Mulk Raja Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan are the best know and perhaps the most influential novel writers in the first half 20<sup>th</sup> century India or rather, during the Immediate pre-and post –Independence period. Slaman Rushdies (1947) the novels in The moors Last Sigh (1995), he was born in Bombay to Muslim parents but sent to England in 1961 for his education. He has taken a degree in History from Cambridge university and has written Grinus (1975) midnight children (1981) shame (1983) The novels of slaman Rashdies deal with the representation of India (even though his boyhood was spent in Pakishtan to where his family migrated after the partition) as seen by an exile.

Actually Rusedie novels deeply immersed in rootlessness, try to recreate the analyses the uncertainty of the migrant realism, transculturalm and hybridity emphasize the historical important of Hindu mythology and the pluralistic nature of Indian society. The moor's last sigh (Muhammad 11 Th the last sultan of Andalusia, gave the last in 1492 when he ended the 700-year –old Islamic domination of Spain) deals with modern Indian. Hailing from Bombay the narrator mores zoogamy, nick named the moor because of his descent from Muhammad travel from the east to Spain in 1992 to discover Andalusia. Mores is descendent from Francisco da Gama spice exporter in Cochin (Kerala).The colonial and religion minded epiphanies, Francisco wife utters a cuss that will blight the life of the future mores. "Above religion because secular above class because socialist above caste because enlightened" (Rushdie, 1996:51)

Before his death in 1939 he has a vision of the future of India: the country will immerse in violence and ethnic conflict. Aurora Camoes's daughter unofficially missies their son is raised "neither as a catholic nor as a Jew (.....)A Jew holmic –anonymous" when Abraham leaves cochin and settle in Bombay he adventures on extremely lucrative activity such as supplying girl to the city brother smuggling heroin speculating.

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