

Post colonial theory and identity issue with Indian literature

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ABSTRACT: *Postcolonial writing and investigation appeared in the midst of and after various countries got or engaging for independency. The most points that both oversee are race, sex, ethnicity, character and culture. Postcolonial investigation as Habib in Modern dynamic examination and speculation a history fights, has taken different focuses: most in a general sense, to rethink the recorded scenery of expansionism from the perspective of the colonized; to choose the money related, political, and social impact of dominion on both the colonized society and the colonizing powers; to dismember the method of decolonization; or all the more all; to participate in the targets of political opportunity, which consolidates measure up to access to material resources, the contestation of sorts of authority, and the articulation of political and social identities (Habib, 739). Terry Eaglton states that Postcolonial theory isn't the principle aftereffect of multiculturalism and decolonization, it in like manner reflects a critical move from dynamic energy in the third world (Eaglton, 205). It is intriguing to make reference to that from the 1950s onwards, an expansive number of most likely comprehended writers and researchers were not started from Britain or America, but instead they were from past British settlements, for instance, Sam Selvon, Salman Rushdie, V. S. Naipaul, Edward Said, Homi Bhabha, Gayatri Spivak, Derek Walcott, Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka, etc.*

Key Words: *Post Colonial, Literature, Indian*

Introduction

The ascent of the subject of character turned into a noteworthy topic in literature as well as in the entire everyday issue, likewise it was a direct result of the frontier affect as wearing “white covers’ to get by Europe, of bowing one’s own character to appear to the colonizer to be free of all corrupt of crude local qualities”. Edward Said’s essential issue of personality development, which is affected by Foucaultian thought of intensity, is simply the capacity to oppose, to reproduce as a postcolonial, hostile to radical that it is the development of character that establishes opportunity and people are what they make themselves, paying little mind to whether they are subjects of extreme discourse.(Ashcroft and Ahluwalia, 112). Another postcolonial researcher is Homi Bhabha in his *The Location of Culture* who developed his speculation by moving from the twofold obstruction of Edward Said, which reliant on the power and data of Foucault, and showed the possibility of hybridity, and mutt character for Bhabha begins from the” joining of segments of both colonizer and colonized testing the authenticity and validness of any essentialist social personality”. Homi Bhabha additionally talks about that there is a third space which is “ in the middle of the assignment of personality” and that “ this interstitial section between repaired distinguishing pieces of proof opens the likelihood of a social hybridity that engages the distinction without an accepted or forced progression”. Glissant as far as it matters for him in *Caribbean Discourse: Selected Essays* worries rather the possibility of persistently moving character.

Review of Literature

Dr. Venkateswarlu Yesapogu (2017) Feminist works were of significant enthusiasm to the Post-frontier talk for two noteworthy reasons. To start with, both man controlled society and government could be believed to apply diverse types of mastery over those subordinate to them. Along these lines, it was essential for the encounters of ladies under the man centric impact to turn out to the cutting edge and uncover the undue cold-bloodedness be hung on them by men. It was fundamental for the ladies to contradict this male strength over them. We see that ladies kept on characterizing the fringes of the network, class and race. They endeavored to apply woman’s rights through their works. In spite of the fact that the Indian ladies essayists attempt to delineate the ladies as solid and centered in their vision to prevail in lives, they were, notwithstanding, ablest to prevail in their lives just in the space apportioned to them by the men. Notwithstanding, the Feminist essayists endeavored to stamp their power in a male overwhelmed condition as most ideal for what it’s worth to them. It was an exceptionally troublesome way, as the ladies needed to get through long periods of male strength, taboos and convictions that had vigorously impregnated the

general public. What's more, faultfinders contended that expansionism worked contrastingly for ladies and for men. This was so in light of the fact that ladies were exposed to both general separation as pilgrim subjects and explicit segregation as ladies tended to as 'twofold colonization. Indian ladies essayists in English have made the most noteworthy commitment in the field of the English epic. Indian tale has developed significantly in mass assortment, and development. The improvement of Indian tale pursues certain clear examples, and it isn't hard to follow its steady movement from the imitative stage to the reasonable to the Psychological to the trial organize. In the development and improvement of Indian English epic, the 1980s involve a one of a kind position. Amid this period, some exceptionally encouraging ladies authors distributed their first works. Some old experts likewise turned out with works, which demonstrate that their imaginative forces have been flawless from the start. It is amid the eighties that Indian ladies authors earned incomprehensible distinctions and refinements in India as well as in abroad. The works by these Indian ladies writers, similar to third era ladies authors, talk smoothly about their innovation and exceptional imagination. Indian English writing is currently a reality, which can't be overlooked. Amid the ongoing decades, it has pulled in an across the board intrigue both in India and abroad. What started as a "hot-house plant" has now accomplished a lush development, fanning out in a few headings. The Indian ladies authors have made the most striking commitment to the circle of fiction, which as Mulk Raj Anand says, has "come to remain as a component of world writing." A thought of the genuine capability of this type of writing in India can be had by contrasting the early books by Indians and the ongoing landings in a similar field of artistic creation.

Saman Abdulqadir Hussein Dizayi, (2016) This exploration will investigate postcolonial writing and constitution of nations with various social assorted varieties the subject of personality rose to the top. The examination will display talk about those scholars' contentions the thoughts regarding developing character in previous colonized nations and outsiders from these nations who experienced confronting the British provinces. It is observed that the writers of postcolonial argued on basic talk, authors additionally uncovered and communicated the states of character emergencies that rose writers. Postcolonial is a term utilized for a time when settlements accomplished opportunity with European colonization. It further stated that more than seventy five percent of the general population living of the present reality has had their lives formed by the experience of expansionism. In spite of the fact that there was a political change, numerous countries got freedom and no more they are states, yet socially and monetarily there seemed numerous situations and emergency, they were still in disarray about their way of life and personality. Truth be told, imperialism was a power control as well as it was a social control by the colonizer, in which still colonized individuals fixing to. The battle of the colonized subjects for their social character and the social development of the new free countries was a part of social change that prompted a contention with the colonizer's way of life. Huge numbers of those nations were in financial and social emergency. What portrays postcolonial time is the protection from expansionism and looking for character to affirm their freedom. Moreover, the populace development and movement from previous states to the colonizer's nations made new blended, cross breed social orders that conflict with one another socially in one hand and in the other hand between the natives and vagrants. Bill Ashcroft and et al contend that inconspicuous types of neo-frontier control, and autonomy has not tackled this issue.

Post-Colonialism in Indian Literature

Decolonization, which embarks to change the request of the world, is obviously a motivation for aggregate issue. In any case, it can't be cultivated by the flood of an enchantment wand, a characteristic disturbance, or a respectable man's assention. Decolonization, we know, is an authentic procedure: as such, it must be comprehended; it can just discover its hugeness and end up self-intelligible seeing that we can perceive the history-creation improvement which gives it shape and substance.

Decolonization is the experience between two naturally threatening forces that in truth owe their quirk to the kind of reification radiated and bolstered by the pioneer condition, Their first confrontation was tinted by violence and their living respectively or rather the maltreatment of the colonized by the colonizer-continued at the reason for the pike and under weapon release. The traveler and the colonized are old partners. Additionally, in this manner, the pioneer is right when he says he "knows" them. The homesteader produced and continues making the colonized subject. The homesteader decides his authenticity, i.e., his wealth, from the pioneer structure.

The Wretched of the Earth, Fanon; Fanon is the pioneer of postcolonial ponders on the planet. He is the essential genius to begin to comprehend the basic results of government and again he is the essential writer to enroll his strong limitation to various kinds of expansionism. To vanquish the damage of expansionism and to move it, he figured, the system of decolonialization must be begun.

On the off chance that the literature composed amid the roughage day of government to help the realm is called frontier literature, at that point, literature composed after the domain stopped. "Postcolonial researchers have called attention to that when two societies sharing unequal power go up against one another, the more fragile culture looks for changed choices to meet the circumstance. On the off chance that impersonation and disguise of the estimations of the overwhelming society is one of the reactions, to battle to hold its personality by swinging to its foundations is another".

For instance, the seeds of British imperialism can be found in Shakespeare and Marlowe who happen to be the two most significant British renaissance writers. It is Queen Elizabeth who gave the celebrated consent to the British Navy to voyage over the European oceans and accomplish the far off spots with the true objective of trade and exchange which at last incited the establishment of the British territories making another segment ever of Raj. Prospero in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, for his own political reasons, goes to an island for haven for him and furthermore for his single young lady. He, all through time, gets control over the main tenants of the island, considers them as savages, animalistic creatures who ought to be appeared for the duration of regular day to day existence and treats them as below average disregarding the manner in which that he himself is a distant and has come here to get ensure. He severely dislikes the lifestyle, lingo and propensities for the inhabitants living on the island and trusts that he has come here to recoup them from what he considers to be a clumsy way of life. We barely watch any qualification between what Prospero did on the island and what the British did when they included a considerable bit of India. Also, we find no gigantic differentiation between what the past British Imperialism did in their settlements and what the American neo-government is doing now in a couple of segments of the globe today.

A champion among the most invigorating features of English writing today is the impact of postcolonial literary works writings written in English in past colonized social requests. This has offered rise to an extent of theoretical contemplations, thoughts, issues and examines, and these have been tended to in an extent of s, studys, talks and books. Here an undertaking is made on to look at the postcolonial mulls over in Indian writing. It was a period which seen various changes in Indian culture. The impact of Western preparing and present day progressions were coordinated to radical changes in the general population field. The researchers like Rabindranath Tagore, Bankimchand Chatterjee, Sarat Chandra, Premchand, O. Chandumenon, Gulwadi Venkata Rao and various others from different parts of India explained the colonized India. They have kept an eye on various progressions and changes in their works. People of that period including political pioneers, loyalists, writers and the larger part started to think in their own particular habits.

Regardless, expansionism transformed into the point of convergence of talk for the all inclusive community everything considered. In the mid nineteenth century an expansive part of the writers focused more on social issues of the overall population. The social reformists expected an essential occupation in changing the overall population. The social reformists like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanada Saraswati, K.C. Sen, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Annie Besant, Surendranth Banerjee and Jyotiba Phule have attempted to give another life to the wanton contemporary society and examined the social issues of the overall population through their arrangements. The insightful individuals of this period started spreading the message of dynamic and rational musings.

"The cutting edge instruction Indhulekha got gives her a fundamental solidarity to take care of business her very own life. She can utilize the new instruction to help unite the quality of her own locale in connection to the Nambuthiris."³ In Kannada Gulvadi Venkatrao in his novel *Indirabai* (1899) presents the subject of widowhood and sponsorships widow remarriage in the advancement time period. M.Vedanayakam Pillai in his amassing of ditties *Penputtimalai* (*The Garland of Female Wisdom*) underscores the prerequisite for women guidance. Ishwar Gupta in Bengali and Dalapatram in Gujarati created works about widow remarriage, women preparing and patriotism.⁴ The sati structure, kid marriage, underestimation of women, widow-remarriage were in vogue in the midst of the period. The savvy individual reformists endeavored to expel such noxiousness practices from society and to make an understanding they had constantly needed into this present reality, they used speculation forming as a gadget to pass on these issues to the notice of the overall public of their events.

Conclusion

In postcolonial forming a progressively unmistakable highlight was put on the system of colonialization and try was made to record a strong assurance from the specialists of the colonized social requests other than requesting contemporary substances of life. It deals with the writing written in colonized countries about the sufferings of the dominant part and besides about the deterrent of the all inclusive community who were

bad. Postcolonial creations can be considered as the recorded marker of the period since it deals the writing which comes after decolonization. Postcolonial writers attracted themselves in opening up the possible results of another vernacular and another technique for looking towards the world. Their organizations can be taken as a vehicle of security from the past colonizer. Their subjects revolve around the issues like identity, national and social heritage, hybridity, bundle, contemporary reality, human associations and sentiments, etc.

The climb of Indian English writing in postcolonial time was an enormous enhancement in Indian English writing. In the Indian setting, postcolonial forming with its new themes and frameworks makes its quintessence felt in the English-talking world. Subaltern examination is also a vital hover of current postcolonial practice. Gayatri Chakraborty Spivak, Kancha Iliah, Ranjit Guha and others have focused on the subaltern issues in their works. The unique works of the outskirts nationalist period pivoted around points like minimization, widowhood and widow remarriage. It was Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya, who all of a sudden, endeavored to get the national advancement and vitality his novel *Anandmath* (1882). A short time later, it was trailed by Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar, Sri Aurbindo, Rabindranath Tagore and others. Tagore's *Gora* (1910) is in like manner the consequence of the outskirts time allotment, which finally request energy and the peruser toward the completion of the novel wonders whether nationalism is a duplicity or a reality. The entire history of Indian English story can exhaustively be isolated into two periods-pre-self-sufficiency novel and post-opportunity novel. The pre-self-governance period saw a moderate advancement of Indian English story. It begins with the conveyance of Bankimchand Chatterjee's *Raj Mohan's Wife* in 1864. Most by far of the essayists of this period like Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya, Rabindranath Tagore, and Raja Rao composed basically affected by Gandhism and patriotism. They uncovered social shades of malice, traditions and customs, ceremonies and customs, destitution and lack of education, bonds and subjugations in their books from one perspective.

Be that as it may, a change in perspective occurred in the post-freedom books both as far as substance and style and authors like Mulk Raj Anand composed books widely managing social indecencies, for example, abuse of the distant, the landless workers, tea plant specialists and the issues of mechanical work. The books like *Distant* (1935), *Coolie* (1936) *Two Leaves and A Bud* (1937) and *The Village* (1939) are accomplishments in Anand's experience of social change. These books concentrated on social changes to such a degree. The example of appearing social issues with the ultimate objective of social change got strengthened with the circulation of G.V. Desai's *All About Hatter* and Bhavani Bhattacharya's *So Many Hungers*. While G.V. Desai's *All About Hatter* centers around the unsettled areas of social validness and stresses the necessity for social change, Bhattacharya's *So Many Hungers* considers the budgetary effects of Bengal starvation of mid forties. Various women essayists in postcolonial period like Anita Desai, Arundhati Roy, Jhumpa Lahiri, Shobha De, Kamala Markandaya, Nayantara Sahgal, and Kiran Desai cut a claim to fame for themselves in Indian English fiction.

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