

Name	Humayra Farzana
ID	1820450051 (45th)
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Postcolonialism is the critical academic study of the cultural, political and economic legacy of colonialism and imperialism, focusing on the impact of human control and exploitation of colonized people and their lands. More specifically, it is a critical theory analysis of the history, culture, literature and discourse of imperial power.

Postcolonialism encompasses a wide variety of approaches, and theoreticians may not always agree on a common set of definitions. On a simple level, through anthropological study, it may seek to build a better understanding of colonial life based on assumption that the colonial rulers are unreliable narrators from the point of view of the colonized people. On a deeper level, postcolonialism examines the social and political power relationships that sustain colonialism and neocolonialism, including the social, political and cultural narratives surrounding the colonizer and the colonized. This approach may overlap with studies of contemporary history, and may also draw examples from anthropology, historiography, political science, philosophy, sociology and human geography. Sub-disciplines of postcolonial studies examine the effect of colonial rule on the practice of feminism, anarchism, literature and Christian thought.

The post-colonial literature which is also referred to also referred to as the new English literature is an art of writing that specifically targets issues to do with the process of decolonization or the freedom of

people that had been previously subjected to colonial rule. These modes of writing also try to correct and critique writers whose writings colonial undertones or try to contain racist notions that may influence the reader. This type of literature does the process of reviewing written works that may have contained errors in terms of the message and tries to rewrite the previous work to eliminate any colonial or racist undertones that may have been contained in the writings. Colonialism was the process where strong countries or communities exploited the less or weaker communities for economic benefit and wealth increment. Post-colonial literature can be identified by the presence of the following factors the writing should analyze social and cultural erosion, the work should contain instances of abuse of power and exploitation the writing should analyze the aspect of colonial differentiation and alienation, and lastly the use of English literature. When regarding post-colonialism, the writing should follow the transition of the society and the changes that occur in the process.

Features of postcolonial literature

The term post-colonialism is a helpful analytical term that tries to review the aftermath of colonization as well as the struggle for independence. The effects of colonialism comprise social and political changes. In an attempt to foreign rule, the native people underwent a long process of liberation before having the freedom they so much yearned for. Postcolonialism literature contains in it a cultural identity that in that one is left to predict the outcome of the place and people after the achievement of freedom. Some of the questions that are triggered by post-colonialism writings are what will happen now that independence has been achieved, can the cultural differentiation return to its original state now that social and cultural changes have occurred? The book 'A Grain of what' is a book that closely analyzes the state of emergency and the struggle for independence in Kenya. The plot of the novel revolves around one Mugo who lives with so many past secrets that have come to haunt his presents. This comes at a time when the country is preparing to celebrate the transition of power from the colonial government after a long struggle for independence. Another event taking place at the time is the planned execution of the traitor who had collaborated with the colonial government that led to the murder of Kihika a local hero. The book attempts to indulge the reader in the need for a system that restores the original culture of the people. Postcolonial London reviews the transformation process of London as a city according to how Asian, Caribbean, and South Pacific writers first viewed the process. The book critically analyzes the cultural history of resistance against prejudice and racist discrimination in the post-colonial city. The struggle for independence in this city by the migrants of the city and their descendants signifies their determination, imagination, and creativity. The book further explores the social – cultural transformation of the people as well as the city in the course of the liberation struggle. Postcolonial London is composed of post-colonial literature that identifies the theorizations of the city, metropolitan culture, and multicultural transformation of the city in recent years.

Critic aspect: the main features of postcolonialism are the criticism of the term itself. Literature research suggests that postcolonialism writers seldom use the term in their writing. However, postcolonial literature does not revolve around colonialism but also dwells in cultural transition and differentiation. Post-colonial scholars have been identified to be part of the larger group of individuals who expose the struggle of local inhabitants against racial prejudice and exploitation by large rich nations. Some critics however argue that the term post – colonial literature should be used to refer to the written works that were written after colonization. In the man-eater of Malgudi, the plot of the story revolves around an Indian printer named Nataraj and who lives a modest life (Narayan 1983). The story exhibits the exemption from relying on colonization issues but tries to explore the cultural diversity and

social ills that exist in the community. Vasu who is a constant barrier towards the progression of Nataraj press in the story dies in a rather humorous way when trying to kill a mosquito with his strong hands. The story ends with the feeling that all monsters lead to their downfall. The book beginning Postcolonialism provides an overview of the emergence of Postcolonialism and goes further to review and criticize post-colonial writings by different authors. The first part of the book revised the transition process from the commonwealth to Postcolonialism. This comprises the general definition of the term as well as the dangers and benefits of such writing. This is because postcolonial writings affect the general ideology of an individual regarding matters to do with culture and ethnic differentiation.

Cross - cultural aspect : another feature of post -colonial writing is that postcolonial texts bring together cross-cultural works which bring together different literary traditions and cultural groups. For instance, one of the most popular writers in India displays remarkable knowledge on the process of the struggle for independence during the colonial period a concept that is often ignored by most modern scholars. Another writer who is also from the country is an aggressive critic of Postcolonialism despite his origin which is from the Indian laborers in Trinidad. This cross- culture aspect causes the writer to be identified as being an opponent more than being an ally of post- colonial literature.

Historical aspect : Another main feature of post – colonial literature is that it deals with past events. The colonial period brought along foreign cultural practices to the indigenous inhabitants of the colonized regions. Most historical events offer a sense of unity and commonality or the one that helps individuals in a community or group exhibit continuity in terms of cultural beliefs and practices. These events are what defined the future of a community or a country during the colonial period and play a significant role in the current state of the same. The book cultural diversity and diaspora explains the process of identity formation in the past and how it affects the modern world. The book does extensive research on multicultural societies where the term refers to radicalized differences up to a certain extent in many nations. An example of radicalization in the European continent is the Greek people who are racially discriminated in multicultural segments. The book Letters from Whetu tries to create awareness that the world is large and that people need to be culturally responsive and conscious. The book brings out the aspect of cultural differentiation and dynamism and as one reads across the book, the social and cultural factors affecting the indigenous inhabitants are brought out.

Patriotic aspect : Another feature of post colonial literature is the patriotic aspect. One factor that is displayed in the patriotic aspect of postcolonial literature is nationalism which is the strong feeling of identify to a certain individual or group with political intent. It is the general belief that certain individual or group is entitled to be in power or control. Nationalism is sometimes seen as inapplicable in some instances since it sometimes calls for the expulsion of foreigners. The most possible identifiers or terms associated with nationalism are the differentiation in terms of language, race, religion, and other social constructs.

The book a grain of wheat, the book clearly expressed the political situations at the time. This was during the period when the country was struggling to liberate itself from the colonial country after a long struggle for freedom. In the process, many freedom fighters who believed in a common course that is to be free from colonial rule were killed. Political parties were also formed to take over the colonial government. In the book on National culture, the writer reviews the aspect of national identity with respect to nationalism. National identify is vital to the emergence of a third world revolution. Although

the concept of nation has been unfairly used to characterize colonial subjects, the term has a deeper meaning of solidarity and unity.

Gender aspect : another main features of postcolonial writing is gender issues and matters to do with sexual discrimination. On the issues of gender as the weaker sex. Although the writing is admired for its relentless critique of colonial and neo- colonial practices, the representation of women is often seen as negative. In most writings, the women emerge as the inferior gender specifically playing a subject role about the much stronger male counterpart. About these, the book cannot be said to be acting in giving preference to a particular gender but it was a cultural practice for the women to play a subjective role in a normal household in a traditional African household. In the book, the women as a nation, the representation of Ireland as a female character has been met with sharp criticism. Critics argue that the characterization of a nation as a female figure is an extremely problematic figure. However, women and nations are used in a configurable manner. In countries such as Ireland, the use of feminine national icons is still applicable. This is because the women in the country stand to gain the most from the process of decolonization.

Political aspect : post- colonial writings also review the political aspect at the time in history when they were written. In the book *A grain of wheat*, the political aspect at the time is detailed in the general plot of the book. This is because the story is set during the state of emergency in Kenya when the general political temperature in the country was high. The plot analyzes different individuals who betray their fellow countrymen to the British government in exchange for political favors. One such person is Mugo who has previously viewed as a hero after his preventing a guard from beating a pregnant woman to death but this changes when Mugo betrays a freedom fighter in an attempt to save him. Political activism is one important segment discussed in beginning Postcolonialism. The book explores the various writings that incorporate Postcolonialism literature in their writing. Political activism is a key factor in almost all the writings reviewed in the book. The activity of political activism was what led to the gaining of independence after a long struggle by many countries under colonial rule. The reason why most of the people were subjected to colonial rule is because of the lack of an organized system of leadership. The colonialist used this weakness to assert their power in their respective colonies. However, political activism and people exhibiting unity in ideology helped many subjected to colonial rule gain independence.

Landscape aspect : in most post – colonial literature, the representation of a landscape or the place is generally in line with the time in history that an event occurred. One can be able to tell the time in history that a time was written according to how the landscape is represented in the writing. An example of this is the book *post- colonial London* that gives the general landscape of the city. During the time, people were traveling by foot rather than by coach. From this, one can deduce the social geography of the place since the time that is being described is probably the industrialization period that initiated the growth of urban centers. Also from the book '*A grain of wheat*' the general landscape of the country was that of a serene country with many geographical features and climate. The reason why the country was preferred by the colonizers was because of its good and favorite climate. At the time, the colonizers occupied the wetlands which were known as the '*white highlands*' These areas were found to do well in terms of climate conditions that favored farming the main economic activity in the country.

In the book '*The man-eater of Malgudi*, the setting is in a fictional town of Malgudi in India. The plot revolves around the lives of the main character Nataraj and Vasu a man who relocates to Malgudi in

search of a better life. History on the other hand is critically analyzed in the book 'The gain of wheat'. The book closely follows events that shape the countries current and future position both politically and socially. This is because independence Day in the country is one of the most important historical events that happen in the country.

Review aspect : An important feature of postcolonial writings is reviewing written works by other writers to try and simplify and revise the original writings by different authors. The nature of the language used in most post-colonial literature is that it is written to suit the average reader. Unlike most of the previous writings which some of which were written in native language languages, post-colonial literature is written in such a way that it's message is not limited to a specific reader segment? The book by John McLeod which combines the writing of various writers simplifies the aspect of language complexity and tries to make adjustments and translate some of the writings. A book like 'The man – eater of Malgudi' may create a serious challenge due to it's use of native words.

Cultural integration aspect : Most colonial writings review different writings and their cultural significance in the world today. This cultural integration of individuals was what led to the achievement of the liberation of people that they so much fought for. The exchange of cultural practices also led to a complex and dynamic generation growth. Most books on post colonialism critically analyze the aspects of Diaspora among the writing of various authors. An example of this is 'From post-colonial to commonwealth. Another book that displays this is the book 'The woman as a nation. This book tries to display the superior side of a women away from the general belief that the female gender is the weaker gender in society.

Colonialism and post colonialism in the tempest : colonialism began much earlier with the discovery of America. It was a big issue during Shakespeare's time. The opening up of new frontiers and new land being discovered stimulated European information. Shakespeare imagination has taken this into account. Exploration of new geographical spaces and control of those lands by the explores is basically what we know by colonial.

This is my personal intention to prove that the Tempest by William Shakespeare plays an important role in the development of post-colonial literature and criticism. It was created in a moment when the colonial system was just beginning to come into being and that is now falling apart from us. I tried to investigate what the postcolonial writers and critic found into being and that is now falling apart from us. I tried to investigate what the post colonial writers and critics found in the tempest evidence of a history of colonial context. Because my argument depends on the contention that The tempest was created in a word where colonialism was coming into being. I explored the historical context surrounding the moment of the plays creation, in spite of the contention of many historians and some literary critics to the contrary. After verifying and illustrating the historical roots of several popular themes in The tempest that post - colonial discussed.

The twentieth century brought about a new form of understanding , producing and living art that has become a mean to react against the oppression that different groups suffered for centuries. Post-colonial criticism is an approach of analysis that questions racial identify and gender equity. This study investigates how Shakespeare's play relate to the social codes and the more recent history of the reception of Shakespearian drama within decolonisation movements. The tempest by Shakespeare is defined as a postcolonial text because the colonised is represented in cultural hybridity in which the self

and the other enlance the colonial experience. Literature has naturally given a voice to these omitted groups and this play is thought to be an early post-colonial work by some scholars. Shakespeare had intended to criticize the European attack on the new lands to the west, and the theme of colonialism is outright presented in *The Tempest*. Post-colonial reading of the text examines the projection of the colonial experience back to Europe. Slavery, colonialism, and the power of changing other civilizations by the West are themes to make inferences.