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RACIAL EXPLOITATION OF 'ADA' IN '*THE HOUSEMAID'S DAUGHTER*'

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Abstract

The current study is aimed at exploring and analyzing the depiction of racism in Barbara Mutch's novel *The Housemaid Daughter* wherein the white people of South Africa are portrayed as a superior ruling class while the black people are portrayed as inferior ruled ones. The study applies the Critical Race Theory of Derrick Bell, Jean Stefancic, and Richard Delgado as a theoretical framework in the analysis of discrimination. Besides this, the analytical tool of textual analysis is applied to analyze the issues in the novel under study. The White people deliberately exploit the Black people. They attempt to hazard the lives of black Africans. They usually seem in harsh terms with the black people. The black people on the other hand keep no envy for the white people and treat them friendly. A distance is chosen by the white people. As a result of this distance, the relationship is based on a superior and inferior concept, wherein the superior adopts a harsh and proud attitude towards the inferior ones which results in the alienation of the black people. This research shows how and why black people are mistreated. Moreover, it highlights how it suffers due to their color and how they are discriminated at the hands of the white people of Africa.

Keywords: Racism, Exploitations, Discriminations, Inferiority complex, Alienation.

Introduction

Racial discrimination occurs when someone treats you badly or insults you because of your race, color, ancestry, or place of origin. According to Oxford's definition racism is unfair treatment of other races or belief that some races of people are better than others. In other words, it is the belief that one race is superior to others on the basis of color, class cast, etc. Racial hierarchies and the subsequent oppression, enslavement, and discrimination they implore, have play a basic role in the structuring of many societies in the world. South African history of societies is structures on the basis of racial hierarchies and especially at embedding White supremacy and superiority. They are affects by the Apartheid system. Apartheid is the segregation between Black and White people. The White people are considered superior. The basic rights correlate strongly with race.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

This racial discrimination and oppression on the basis of color were established by the government in power at that time i.e. the National party. The White people use their authority/power cruelly and unjustly. The intermarriages of Black and White people are considered as a crime. Law customs and practices reflect and reproduce inequalities. White people were portrayed as superior, dominant, and ruling class while the Black people were portrayed as inferior and ruled class. The subjugation of Black people in Southern Africa is entrenched through formal European colonialism and justifies through the construction and classification of Black people as heathens, savage, barbaric, unclean, and unworthy of such benefits in opposition to White European as civilize Christians. Through this process of 'Othering' on numerous dimensions, there eventually emerge the basic opposition of White versus Black , (Maxine 2001).

Frantz Fanon in his work *Black Skins, White Masks* writes that the White race defines Black as a symbol of darkness, shades, shadow, night, and the labyrinth on the earth, while the White race is a symbol of innocence, peace, authority, and supremacy. In *Toward African Revolution (1965)*, Fanon writes about colonizers' supremacy, when they realize their position and supremacy they colonize each and everything: culture, norms, and values are put on the road of destruction. The

colonized race also faces the problem of alienation, identity, inferiority complex, and dependency complex. They consider themselves inapt to solve their problem that's why they tolerate the cruel, nonhuman, and sadistic attitude of the suppressor class. In one of his conferences of internalized oppression and the decolonization of education, Frantz Fanon suggests that colonized education affects both colonized people and colonizers in opposite ways. It reinforces the idea that colonizers are better than colonized. It affects their self-esteem, their identity, their confidence, and their mental and spiritual disgrace.

By institutionalizing racism it reproduces the racist status quo. Racists beliefs that colonizing (European) Country supposedly 'knows what's best for them and they haven't the right to agency and self-determination. Racist ways of thinking become common through colonized education because people internalize racist ways of thinking and oppression. They inculcate the very mind of colonized people that they are inferior, less capable, and self-perpetuating. Education constructs their mindset their ideology to be inferior from the White race. And these facial features, skin color, and hair textures proved most fruitful in capitalist exploitation. The colonized works hard and works as a slave but still, they don't get what they deserve. They are mistreating in working place.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Colonizers torture them physically and mentally. The capitalist system divides workers on the basis of race. *Critical Race Theory* discusses the relationship between White and Black people and the ways of distribution of power, economy, and status. It not only tries to understand our social situations but to change it. Racism has become common in daily life. Authority and power are restricted to the White race because they are considered superior. Black people are considered Others and they haven't social rights and power. This treatment of Black and White is that of Self and Others. Black people are Others and lives as slaves of them. In professional fields, they refuse to hire a Black Ph.D. rather than a White high school dropout because of color attractions. White color is the sign of superiority and Black is the sign of inferiority. White people are all the time elite class and Black people are the working class and their salves. They think that their existence is for their comfort and support in life. Such types of thinking are the products of our social thoughts and relations. Society distinguishes them on the basis of biological features like skin color, physique, features, and hair textures.

The Housemaid's Daughter by Barbara Mutch deals with the major concept of superior race (White people) and inferior race (Black Africans). The terms superior and inferior create a margin, a space that galvanizes the White people to treat the

natives like aliens. Being a writer of the novel *The Housemaid's Daughter*, Mutch is also dissatisfied with the situation in South Africa. In her novel, she describes the situation of South Africa, and specifically the character of Ada is being discriminated in every walk of life. Racism occurs in a wide variety of social situations. We can find racism in daily life experiences which create social ills and psychological diseases. Racism in South Africa is still apparent.

White people maintain their structural privileges. Maxine (2001) remarks that race still correlates strongly with issues of poverty, access to education, unemployment, and other basic rights. The race is still the elephant in the room impacting the lives of every South African in ways sometimes obvious and other times invisible to us. Tatenda Magaisa (2003) remarks that colorism as a particular form of structural discrimination in communities of color towards individuals due to the darkness of their complexions. People are considered to be light-skin also face prejudice due to the social meanings and attributes related to light skin, often those with lighter skin need to defend their skin tones, they have to justify their 'Blackness' and their place in Black communities. It is assumed that for light-skin individuals, life is a little easier, that they face less racism, and are at the receiving end of more opportunities than their darker-skinned counterparts. In reality, light-skin people

RESEARCH ARTICLE

even though they may have some privilege, face additional prejudices that challenge their authenticity in the Black community. *The Housemaid's Daughter* by Barbara Mutch deals with the major concept of superior race (White people) and inferior race (Black Africans). The terms superior and inferior create a margin, a space that galvanizes the White people to treat the natives like aliens. Being a writer of the novel *The Housemaid's Daughter*, Mutch is also dissatisfied with the situation in South Africa. In her novel, she describes the situation of South Africa, and specifically the character of Ada is being discriminated in every walk of life.

Racism analysis in *the Housemaid's Daughter*

Racism determines the very structure of society. This negative attitude is unconsciously developed in our society. People who have Black colors are mostly maids, slaves, and subordinates of white people. Now in the twenty-first century, still there is a spell of racism and our social setup is developing in racial hierarchies and discrimination. People are organizing conferences and workshops to avoid such situations. Slavery and apartheid destruct the lives of Black people. *The Housemaid's Daughter* depicts the picture of colonization and Black slavery. The main character Ada suffers a lot from slavery. Apartheid affects the lives of Black people. Black people are servants of Whites. They haven't the right to

live their lives according to their own choice. Ada is a Black maid servant of the White family. She is born in slavery, the daughter of Mirriam, maid of the same family. She is brought up differently from White children. She doesn't have the same opportunity as the White children have. She likes their toys, they're going to schools and their lifestyles. She lives in complexes and is used by the White family whenever they want. Her life is not her own but the debt of colonizers which she spends to remunerate the White people. Her future is decided by the masters. She is just a puppet in the hands of masters, and whatever they want, she is unable to deny only because of structure and because of the inferiority complex.

In *The Housemaid's Daughter*, all the Black people are slaves and suffer from the White's tyranny. The protagonist of the novel Ada wants to live like their masters and it is a natural phenomenon for slaves to become like masters. She wants to speak English like her master and slowly and gradually, she learns a little bit of English. She imitates her masters. Her mother refuses her from speaking English because it is the master's language. Her mother wants to realize here that your language is different from masters. She sings to her at night in her own language to remind her daughter her own language; 'Thula thu' thula bhabha....(hush,hush, hush little baby)" (p.2).

RESEARCH ARTICLE

She wants to become part of the White people to adopt their language and their habits and this is common for slaves to think like her. They always idealize the masters unconsciously. Her mother gives her sense that they can't become like the masters and their language is different from them. It shows the superiority of the English language and the English people. When Ada tries to set in a chair where her master's sets, her mother threatens her not to set there. Ada considers herself the part of a family but her mother realizes her, their background: "when I longed to set in one of those chairs, I was forbidden by my mother to do so. They were for the family" (p.2). Her mother wants to show her that it is impossible to become the part of the White because she spends her whole life here but no one consider her the part of them but just a working machine. Because her mother know that it will be difficult for her to measure herself in the White standards. As Fanon instance that in racist society Black wish of becoming Whites is indirect conflict with their body and existence which are unattainable wish, (Hook 2004, p.36).

They are wash, cook and press in the Cradock House. They are discriminates by the White people. Their childhood, young age, and old life all spends an inferiority complex and exploitations. Ada is also a child like the family the White children, but she hasn't the same toys, same lifestyle as white children have. She works with her

mother, cleaning the rooms of the White children at the Cradock House when they go to school, "In the morning, when the children were at school, and while I was a busy dusting on the top floor of the house, I would creep into master Phil's room, climb on to his toy box and peer out of the window"(p.2).

The White people violate the rights of Black people. They don't consider them their part but inferior and treat them like animals. Thomas Herbert suggests that Africans are separate and inferior. It shows the complexes of Black people. They were not only psychologically tortures by White people but physically and sexually as well. Ada's mother Mirriam was exploited by someone sexually and left her. Ada asks from mother that why not she has a father, who is her father. Because master Edward loves his children but does not treat Ada as same as his children. "Master Edward didn't make me feel like I was his" (p.3). She thinks that why not she has a father as the White children have, "I thought only white children had fathers" (p.3).

Such type of treatment shows the inferiority of Black people. Colonizer makes them Others. They use them but don't give them reward. Civil rights and authority are only restricting to Colonizers. Ada sometimes asks her mother that who's her father but she refuse to answer and she tells her that she is deceives by someone. In the

RESEARCH ARTICLE

case of Mrs. Pumile, she also doesn't have a husband because no one wants to marry her. They use them and kick them. "Mrs. Pumile had many callers to her Kaia. But callers were not husbands and could never be relied upon to keep calling" (p.3). Mirriam starts work at the Cradock House at the age of eighteen years old and she spends her time to cook, wash, and press the cloths of the White masters. Her life is to follow the commands of the White masters.

Biko (1978) postulated that the domination of White and Black south Africans subjugation essentially prepares the Black people's mindsets for subservient roles. He felt that the dehumanizing and destructive process of oppression makes them slaves and inferior. They are men in forms but in mind, they have feels as animals and this is apparatuses of apartheid. Biko suggests Fanon's 'Double consciousness' (see Moore, 2005) when he describes the duality of Black consciousness. In presence of Whites, they praise and acknowledge the Nationalist government but in the private sphere, they are quick to censure White's rule. Black South Africans this double binding is further aggravated by the belief that his own lack of education and self-worth denies the ability to be Whites and intensify the feelings of self-hatred, self-blame, and self-disgust. Biko 1978 further maintains that some Black South Africans reject and despise their own culture and heritage due to such

oppression. Some younger people measure themselves in white standards.

Ada, a young girl and has desire to live her life according to her own choice. She wants to live like her masters and she tries to speak their language. She considers herself the part of this family and to live like a master's children. She wants to think about her future but she is restrict to sweep, tidying, and wash the family cloths. She is the same girl as the master's daughter misses Rosemary but because of a color difference, there is a lot of difference in their lives style because one is a servant and another is master. Rosemary always angers her but she doesn't speak a single word because she is a slave. Black people were restricted to not shout at the White streets because they don't like slaves' voices and their presence. Black people have a separate area for living, shouting, and working. Ada's auntie is living in the area of Black people and washing White people's clothes and passing her life. Black people couldn't go step by step with their masters. Because their relationship is colonizers and colonized and they don't tolerate them but marginalized by them. "The town streets were mainly for White people to shout on, Black people did their shouting in the alleys where Auntie lived" (p.19).

It clearly shows the marginalization of Black people. They were restricted to limited areas and limited sources. They

RESEARCH ARTICLE

considered them animals and sources of crimes. This view is clarified by Edward Said (1978) in his work *Orientalism*. Said states European are considers the people of color as uncivilize, sub-human, and inferior in every possible way. English people associate brown and dark skin with devils and they often picture devils in dark skin and African features and portrays them the executioners of martyrs.(Fredrickson 2003, p. 26)

Ada wants to be the part of the family but it is impossible for her. When Ada posting madam latter, young master Phil meets him there and asks her what are you doing and she replies to him that she is posting madam latter. And when they go back home people frown to see White master Phil walking and talking with a Black maid: “A lady in pink frilled blouse and a darker colored skirt was coming out of N.C Rogers general dealers, fanning herself. I saw her look from master Phil to me, and back to master Phil once more. ‘why’ she said turning her back to me, its Philip Harrington, Cathleen, and Edward’s boy. How smart you look” (p.19).

The difference between Colonizers and colonized is not limited to lifestyle but also funerals and place of burying. Colonizers don’t allow colonized to attend their funerals in the same church. Colonizers have a separate area for burying where colonized are not allow. They serve them in

their whole life but still don’t feel sorry for them. Mirriam, Ada’s mother spends her life to serves Cradock House and her last wish is to be bury in the same place where her ancestor had but the minister and white people don’t ready to allow it. “My mother has died and wishes to be bury in your churchyard with her ancestors” (p.48).

When the master knows about wish he pays her and then she gives reference to Cradock House and pays money for mother burying. In the last stage of her life, her mother is too weak and sick. Doctors told her that her heart becomes too weak but still, she works in the Cradock House. No one ask her for rest, but for work. She works just like a machine and one day she leaves the world. And the tyrant masters keep distance even in the last journey: “Mama’s grave was amongst the many hundreds of mounds. It lay in line with a distant shack with a tin roof like the Kaia back in Cradock” (p.49).

They treat them worse than animals. *Padilla (2001)* notes that time in again colonized people believe the narrative that Colonizers makes about them. They internaliz their views of inferiority, subhuman, a burden to society, lazy, incapable of dignified tasks, and other negative stereotypes which they made about them. (Research paper of racism, Padilla 2001, p. 37)

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Ada wants to hide her illegitimate daughter from the world because the cruel world of apartheid restricts the relationship between Black and the White people. She holds her daughter that no one can see her face because her daughter is colored. She doesn't have a place in the cruel world of colonizers to spent her life according to her own choice. She hides herself and her daughter from the people because they accuse them.

The colonized don't have the choice to decide the future for themselves to live a life that they want. Colonizer captures the power and controls all the world according to their own choice. They inculcate their minds against their cultures and tradition and impose their own. They control their psyche. They lose their ways of life and self-esteem and became their slaves. As Fanon expresses his first-hand experience the Black man always wants to be the part of a White man. They want to develop a strong relationship with them and this is called epidermalization. His ego collapse and his self-esteem evaporate and the same is the case with all negro's. *Fanon* further maintains that the colonized man is enslaved by his psyche enslavement and feelings of inferiority which he internalizes in mind that he is inferior to White colonizers. So despite transformation and reformation they still carry the legacy of apartheid within them. (Azu-Okeke 2003, pg 37).

Black and White people attend their functions and ceremonies in separate places because it was not allowed for them in law. White people don't attend the Black ceremonies and Black people don't attend the white ceremonies. They earn their lives to serves White people. They are not allowed in Whites schools because masters don't want Black people in the same place where they are: " I don't mean to be ungrateful, Mrs. Cath but black people aren't allowed at your school" (p.144).

Later on when Ada works in Mr. Dumise school people accuse her that, why she works in the school because it is the place of White people. They are discriminates by the White people in each and every way of life. They don't spends their lives as they want. They are restrict to the limitation which they makes for them. They don't have values and just puppets in the hands of the White people. Colonizers decide about their future and exploit them physically and psychologically. They applies the rules of 'use and kick' for them. They don't have any sympathy and soft corner for them but just hate.

The next thing of discussion is the discrimination of Ada education. Colonizers are not agree about the education of colonized. Ada's mother Mirriam is not educated. Mrs. Pumile is uncivilize woman. It shows the condition of colonized people who do not access to get an education. Ada

RESEARCH ARTICLE

is born in the Cradock House and she grows up with the White family children Miss. Rosemary and master Philip, but the colonizer's children lives different life from colonized. Philip and Rosemary goes school and Ada cleans their rooms. She is not allow to get an education. She wishes to go to school like her masters. She wants to talk madam and master about her school. But madam is a kind woman and she asks her husband about Ada school. She talks to her husband about her school, that it is their responsibility to send her school but the master refuse: "It will only lead to trouble later on, expectations and what not; said Master Edward, flapping a page of newspaper over" (p.5).

Colonizers feel threat that if they get education, they will also demand their rights and ask about their treatment. They will ask, what are their rights and what is their duties and what are the reason for exploitation. Master Edward thinks, when Ada gets an education, she will get awareness. She will be aware of her rights and duties, how to react, how to snatch rights. Because education is awareness and it aware people regarding their civil rights. Change in individual slowly and gradually leads to change the whole social structure. White people feels threat from Black people's education because they think that they will distort their ruling. Colonizers capture the land of colonized through the reason that they will promote their education system

and improve their social structure but nothing happens like this. When they saw their lands and resources, they capture their area and start ruling on them. And because of their fear, they don't allow them to get an education. Ada wants to go to school and wants to fulfill her thirst of knowledge. She is a very intelligent girl but the master is not agree about her education: " Master said, frowning at her over the top of his newspaper, ' that if you let one in, they'll all want places'" (p.6).

It clearly shows the colonizer's attitudes toward the colonized. It is unacceptable for them to civilize colonized people. Zugu (1977) argues about discrimination of Black education. He states that education is the major institution in society but White dominancy push and manipulate through political agenda to achieve their interests. He further elaborates that Bantu education is base on the intention to compact the White people dominancy at the expense of the Blacks and other poor racial minorities in every realm of the country. This eradication of the Black people is further elaborate in Mill (1992) when citing Ngugi Wa Thingo's idea of the 'cultural bomb' of British imperialism which train him to see the world from the eyes of White man and to despise his own culture. They want to suppress them. For blacks, formal education is discourage because; in the labor market, it is assume that equipping colonized people with skills

RESEARCH ARTICLE

would have a negative impact on whites because they would be no longer their slaves. They are better to be uneducated because, in European ways of education, they would erode their African beliefs and tradition. It would be better for them to be confining to the agriculture and the labor market. (Bantu education, pg 206, 207).

Madam Cathleen starts teaching Ada at home and she teach her when her husband isn't at home. Slowly and gradually Ada learns some letters and words from madam and she fulfills her thirst of knowledge through this way. Madam Cathleen is a teacher of piano and she plays a very good piano. She leaves her book on the dressing table every morning for the purpose when Ada dusting her room she will read it. Ada read madam books and her diary when she was dusting her room. She also reading master Phil books when she cleaning his room. Her English speaking is very good as compare to other Africans. She understands letters and she listen to madam piano with great focus.

Madam wants that her daughter should learn piano but she doesn't have an interest in music. Although she tries sometimes for her mother and when she plays, she don't understand that much as Ada. Ada corrects her through letters in piano. She plays a very good and madam appreciate her for her skill. It shows the talent of Ada but white people don't let her

use her talent. They make a rumor about them that black people are uncivilize and barbaric. Sometimes when Ada don't some words or letters, she ask miss Rosemary or master Phil, Miss Rosemary refuse her and says: "I don't have time to explain. You haven't any money so you probably don't need to learn to count" (p.7).

But master Phil explains her each and everything. He is kind to her like madam. After leaving the Cradock House, she lives with her Auntie but later on, she holds her hand and lets her out from the door. Then she sets on the way and read the newspaper and develop her knowledge and reading skill. It shows her thirst for education. And when she doesn't have any support in her life, she become a teacher of piano in Mr. Dumise School and earn her life and the life of her child. She is exploite by White master for her acquisition of education and she suffers a lot because they feel threat from black people's education. Later on, in the case of Dawn (daughter of Ada and Master Edward) when they return to Cradock House, madam asks from the master about Dawn education. Master doesn't refuse because Dawn is his own daughter and he don't wants to spoil his daughter, his race, it may be illegitimate, "She could attend the mission school" (p.118). That is the school which master refuse for Ada but in the case of his own daughter of his own race, he permits her for schooling. It is the total exploitation of

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Black people because what White people have, they don't like for black people because they consider them inferior, uncivilize, and barbaric. And they don't want to civilize them because if they know about their rights and duties, they will never let them rule.

Racism is not limited to only the segregation of White and Black people but also exploitation and harassment. They exploit them in each and every field of life. Black people can't speak a single word. But whenever masters use them, they are using without any reaction. Miss Rosemary hasn't in good terms in her married life that is why madam goes her home for some time. She leave the Cradock House's responsibility to Ada. She controls all her home and she follows her routine. She plays piano like Madam Cathleen. Edward listens to her piano and enjoys it.

One day after completing all works she comes to her room. Master comes after her into her room and hurts her chastity to avoid his loneliness. And this is the behavior of white people whenever they want, whenever they need, they use them without thinking of their value and respect because they think that they are living for them, "After all, who was I to refuse a master who had cared for my mother and me" (p.52). And because of this reason, Ada doesn't think about her life and about her lover Jacob Mfengu. He is from the butcher and

he loves Ada but her mother refuse her to think about it. She has a chance of a young man but still, she doesn't think about her future because her master command is more precious than her own life. It shows the complexes of Black people. Their lives are not their own but they consider it a debt of masters. Frantz Fanon in his book '*Black Skin, White Masks (1952-1986)*' argues that the relationship of Black and White is based on complexes that are extraordinarily neurotic. When the negro is in contact with the White people, some sensitizing action happens there. They feel the weakness of the psychic structure and collapse of ego. They obey them blindly and stop behaving as an actionable person. The motive of their motionless behavior is reverence and worth for them because their relation is slave and master, not the same or equal.

It happens with Ada when the master wants to avert his loneliness in absence of his wife. He hurts her chastity but she is motionless in front of him because she thinks that it is her duty to obey her master and give him relief. She don't think about her future but only obey her master command. Fanon further elaborates that the psychological impacts of racism are inflict on blacks. He also maintains that mindsets of people are inculcate in such a way that in collective unconsciousness black is a symbol of sin, ugliness, darkness, and immorality. After the birth of Dawn, Ada was accuse by people and law and considers

RESEARCH ARTICLE

her immoral. No one thinks that master is also the part of this sin, not only the part but it is Master who entice Ada for crime and to fulfill his selfish deeds. Everyone thinks that Ada is a sinner and fond of sex and she spend her life in a severe sentence for his crime.

White people were so selfish and self-centered. It is master who hurts her chastity but he doesn't support her but only thinks about his status and his family. When Ada knows that madam is returning home, she thinks about leaving Cradock House because she is pregnant and don't likes to break her heart. Master wants to hide his crime and he told her that when madam comes everything will be the same as before: "You understand, don't you, Ada, Everything will be the same as before, just as madam likes it" (p.57).

It shows the selfishness and callousness of colonizers toward the colonized. After leaving Cradock House, she goes to her auntie home where she makes her a work machine. She accuse her about child and father of the child but she don't speak here about the situation through which she came. She don't tell her that she came to such a situation because of her obedience and duty. She worries about coming situations that should happen when she gives birth to a colorful child. What will people think and how will be they treat. Because she knew about the cruel laws of

apartheid. She works hard with her auntie but later on, she doesn't tolerate her and hold her hand and let her out from the door. After sometime she finds a job in Mr. Dumise School as a piano teacher. Everyone accuses her of a child without a father. "Will they understand that the child came from my duty to the master in his loneliness?" (p.59). It shows her double exploitation. She is harass by the master and people blame her that she is immoral. She has no one to take care of her and support her in such a situation. She hasn't space to live with satisfaction. She thinks that what will happen when people see the color skin of a child. "I told her that this new fear of skin difference made it hard to live across the river these days" (p.62).

She is so lonely in her life. Selfish master live with his wife in his home with happiness and don't think that what happen in previous days because it is ordinary for him. Madam wants to search her but callous master refuses her and tell her that don't believe in servants. He don't tell her that what is happen in her absence. Time in again Ada face a lot of difficulties after child birth. She holds her daughter against her that no one can see her skin color. She called her Dawn. Everyone accuse her of child color because in the same area all families having the same shade colors. Time in again madam find her in school where she play the piano. Madam becomes excited to meet Ada but when she finds Dawn is her

RESEARCH ARTICLE

daughter, then she thinks what is happened in her absence. Then madam pursue her to come again to Cradock House. Master ignore Dawn but again she is his race that is why he let her get an education. Miss Rosemary hates Dawn. “Why does she hates me, Mama .. I haven’t done anything to her”..(p.131).

Miss Rose hates Ada and her daughter and blames them that they are immoral. She don’t think that her father is responsible for this action. Because narratives are familiarize with Black people that they are immoral, criminal-minded, and fond of sex. It clearly shows the injustice with Black people. And one day in the dark night police comes to her Kaia to arrest her for her immorality: “Where is the child, a thickset policeman with a black truncheon shouted when I opened the door a crack” (p.133). Mrs. Cathleen comes there and gives reference of her husband and they let her. Young police told Mrs Cathleen, “We had a report’ said the first man sulkily, lowering his torch, that there was a case of immorality here” (p.134).

It is the law of apartheid to punish those Black people who have a relationship with White people. Dawn goes to Juburg because of this situation. Later on, the police come again and arrest her in an immorality case: “Two men in uniform came in. they had guns in shiny leather holsters on their hips. Behind them came two black men in

overalls carrying a table that they positioned in the middle of the room. ‘You are under arrest for a crime against the state, one of the men said, opening the file on the table. ‘ Don’t deny it – we have all the evidence. Verstaan jy – understand?’” (p.169).

She is put into prison for the crime which she has done in the obedience of her master. Police search for her daughter and want to give them a severe sentence: “Will they track down Dawn. The police might want to make an example of them; immoral black mother, colored child, illicit activities....” (p.172). It shows the apartheid system and the discrimination of Black people. They don’t have values in their lives. They are exploit by White people in every walk of life. They are considers only a work machine and don’t have feelings and emotions. Ada performs her duty in the faith of her White master but White cruel law still considers her immoral. In this novel, Barbara Mutch reflects African lives and shows us White tyranny. They are lives as slaves. They don’t have values and motifs of lives but their living is only for the sake of the White people. It shows colonization and situations of Colonizers and colonized which destruct the lives of colonized people. They don’t think about humanity but only about race.

Law, administration, and political authorities are restrict to white people. In February 2007 a Black writer was attacked

RESEARCH ARTICLE

by a White citizen. This attack was verbally violent and insult of her dignity. ‘Don’t think that you will get the same rights as me. Don’t forget that you are a slave’. The Black writer Mrs. Misbah complained in the police station but the officer write a report in a diplomatic way and wrote that so and so appeared before me as a result of a misunderstanding. It shows Black tyranny. (Emergence of black youth movement against racism 14 January 2011 p. 1).

White writers made narratives about Black people and considers themselves as superior. They inculcate the very minds of people through their narratives and create hates for Black people. David Hume tries to prove scientifically that all other species are naturally inferior to Whites. White people are civilize and pure while Black are uncivilized with no arts and no science among them. German philosopher Immanuel Kant states that the White race is the perfection of humanity. (Garret 2000, pg 171-172).

They treat Black people like animals. They get tired of this situation. Black youth start a movement against white tyranny. In Tunisia Black people makes an organization to get their rights. “We Black, are not only in our country Tunisia but all over the world, whose rights, expectations, and aspirations are marginalized. Our color made us absent from cultural, political, and administrative scenes (Emergence of black

youth movement against racism 14 January 2011 p. 3)”.

They start a revolt against such a situation. They raise voices for themselves and says that we are equal before God. They give the reference of the holy words of Prophet (SAW), said in his last Sermon to Muslims; ‘an Arab has no superiority over non-Arabs except in piety’.

Racism is not only restricted to South Africa but in today's life, the narrative of racism is stuck in the psyche of the people. In the 21st century racism still, creates unrest in society. It destructs the lives of people on the basis of class, caste and color. One cast considers themselves superior to others, and one color than others, and so on. People are living in complexes. There is a need of mutual understanding and acceptability on the part of nations and races of the world.

Conclusion

Racism is the subjugation and discrimination of people on the basis of color, cast and class. Some societies are structures on the basis of racial hierarchies, enslavement and discrimination. It destructs the very lives of the naive people. Colonizers suppress people through their tyrannies. South African society is structured on the basis of Black segregation. The basic rights correlate with race. The dexterous White colonizers keep the purpose

RESEARCH ARTICLE

to civilize Black barbarous people through the light of education. After coming Africa when they find lands, resources and power, they colonize Black people because they are uncivilized and heedless. White people use their powers in cruel and unjust ways. They term Black people unjust, unclean, barbaric, savages, unworthy and fond of sex. In the novel *The Housemaid's Daughter's* colonizers treat colonized people in illicit and unjust ways. White people are portrayed as superior, dominant and ruling class while Black people are portrayed as inferior and the ruled ones.

Miriam, a maid of White family at the Cradock House works as a machine which have no feelings and emotions. She has a little daughter, Ada. She suffers a lot by the hand of the White authority. Ada, a little child wants to live like White children of Miss Rosemary and Master Phillip but she is not allowed for such ways of life because of her colour. She wants to play with toys like White master's children. She wants to get education but she is not allowed for education. White masters don't want to permit her because they feel threat from her, because colonizers don't want to civilize the colonized people. The colonized people work for them as a machine without relation. Ada is exploited by the White master physically and psychologically. Her master hurts physical chastity. Furthermore after the birth of her child, people consider her immoral, and police arrests her because

in law White and Black marriages are immoral act. It clearly shows White domination and Black exploitation.

At the end we conclude that relationship of Black and White is possible when Black people get civilized and reach at their levels. It doesn't mean that change color but to get civilization and come out of inferiority complex. Then a question comes to mind, how it is possible? It is possible because of interracial marriages. It is necessary for them to amend law of interracial crimes. When they marry among themselves, then the interracial couple will think about their mutual respect, honor and possession. First construction is verbal affirmation. Another thing is feeling of inclusion and they are warmly welcomed each other. Another construction is it overlaps prejudice of racism which are the problem from centuries and still continue in 21st century. It suffers a lot of people. All people are the creation of Allah Almighty. He make differences for the purpose to know, how they are treating each other. Our religion, faith, belief, first is humanity than other things. So the aim of present research is to avoid prejudices of racism and think about humanity, we will be happy and prosper in our lives. Because the motive of education is to humanize ourselves and the motive of our research is to explore, to throw light on dark aspect.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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