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An appraisal of Postcolonial literature

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Abstract:

One of the most controversial issue that surrounded with the postcolonial literature is the notion of theoretical sovereignty which proposed a particular range of allegation that does the Postcolonial literature should be ready separately as a compartment ?Should it not be respected enough to be read with other courses with same respect? The purpose of this paper is to analyze how far the inclusions of Postcolonial literature under the postcolonial remit take account of changing perspectives.

Keywords: colonization, culture, race, imperialism, economy

Introduction:

Aristotle was a Greek philosopher in the classical period of Ancient Greek, who has a great influence on almost every form of knowledge; and William Shakespeare regarded as the greatest writer in English language and greatest dramatist for his poetic ambiguity in language. This person's influence in English literature enable a get vastly field in world literature. Take into

consideration that over a period most of the time the controversy arises that should the post colonial literature ready separately in compartment? Should it not be respected enough to be read in the same paper or course with Aristotle and Shakespeare?

As literature enable us to gather knowledge, not memorizing the line/quotation. So every field of study in Literature should also be respected enough to be read. So postcolonial literature should be respected enough to be in same paper or course with Aristotle and Shakespeare.

“post colonialism”, one of the most important terms in literary studies today, is not an easy one to demarcate. It suggesting not only a period and a body of literature that express an opportunity to colonialism, making literature by people of formerly colonized countries – by describing a knowledge politics – a lens for viewing the world and theoretical tool for understanding it. The Postcolonial epoch is not a clear- cut stretch of land, because it still developing now; thus post colonialism offers us avenue of understanding the history of past.

Postcolonial literary studies owe their origin chiefly, of course, to the abundant and causing great enthusiasm and

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eagerness efflorescence of creative writing which first take place to the attention of readers and critics in the 1950s and 1960s, and ascended with series of states in Africa, South East Asia and the Caribbean moving from colonial to postcolonial status. Over the past half-century postcolonial literatures and postcolonial studies have acquired the attention of one after another readers and scholars throughout the world.

1. Post colonialism is a field of study that might focus on the experience of colonization. postcolonial is fluently the eventual outcome of human experience, Moreover, it is the outcome of several cultural and national archetype. Its segments are centre upon the intensity of geographical ambience of which involve or quiver questions of ethnicity, history, intricate cultural identities and questions of delegation or representation, of refugees, emigration and immigration, the questions about poverty and wealth and also, importantly, raises the manifestation of calibration, resonance and creative cultural changes within a system or process that emanate in magnificent ways from such evidentiary circumstances; which offer a language of and in particular for those who have no region, who seem not to fit in a specified place or environment of those whose histories and knowledge's are not allowed to enumerate. Above all it is the precedence with the subaltern classes, with oppressed, with minorities in any given

society. Postmodern studies challenges the imposture, formed and propagated by the colonizers and offers endemic repercussion and endemic resistance to past and present colonial obligations.

2. It, however, is also a field of study which is not horror-struck of adopting western knowledge and to incline it to its own usage. It also focusing upon hybrid knowledge's and suspects the reliability of alter racial purity and cultural attitudes. Thus, blatant provincialism is also not admissible, whilst obscure following of the Western decree is neither emboldened nor mentioned.

3. Postcolonial studies also focuses on the internal colonialisms within the postcolonial nation-states including, but not limited to, the plight of minorities, tribal groups, and women. The post in post colonialism does not imply that all forms of colonialism and imperialism have ended. Post colonialism, therefore, is an imperfect designation for a complex field of study. In fact, Robert Young had proposed a more useful term, tricontinentalism, that included Africa, Asia, and the Latin Americas, but it never caught on.

4. It is, however, safe to assume that studying world literature with an eye on how the native authors represent their cultures, mostly in colonial languages, and how do they challenge the pre-established prejudices and cultural biases against their

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cultures is an important concern of postcolonial literature. Postcolonial studies are no longer restricted to only literary studies. It has by now impacted some of the following disciplines and fields of study: Archaeology, Sociology, Anthropology, Political Science, History, Philosophy, Cultural Studies, British and American Literary studies, Feminism, Marxism, Diversity of Postcolonial Studies.

5. Within postcolonial studies there are various methodologies and various distinctive attitudes: some scholars are culturalist, poststructuralists, while others are Marxists. In spite of their different philosophical method, the questions at every turn focus on the condition of the earlier colonized, their sufferings or agony, their conquests, histories, and their narratives all recuperated and articulated to intertwine the simplistic implicating dictatorial and colonial history concerning the inhabitants of the global amplitude. There are also those, within the postcolonial nation states, who study the influence of Neoliberals on indigenous communities or postcolonial communities. These scholars, thus, to ascertain the layout of exploitative nature unremittingly collocating within the global economic order, rely upon a thorough knowledge of neoliberal economic model, macro economics and of Marx and Marxism.

6. Writers as showing a great deal of variety as Wole Soyinka and Chinua Achebe from Nigeria, Arundhati Roy and Salman Rushdie from India, Seamus Heaney from Ireland, Derek Walcott from the Caribbean, Patrick White and Peter Carey from Australia, Margaret Atwood and Michael Ondaatje from Canada, and Nadine Gordimer and J. M. Coetzee from South Africa have been achieved prominent preamble when major literary awards such as the Nobel Prize and the Booker Prize have been Proclaimed, and their works now take place on many school and university syllabuses. Consequently, their writing has purveyed the upbringing for a variety of postcolonial theories regarding the nature of such works, gateways of dealing to read them, and their necessity for reading and understanding other historical, literary and philosophical work. There we can also see some prominent writers propose a political programme to show the lengthways towards liberation. Which the reader might be seen as Raja Rao took on in *Kanthapura* (1938), likewise Mulk Raj Anand in *The Untouchable* (1935) and *Coolie* (1936), and Ngugi took on his later works for example *Petals of Blood* (1977) and *Matigari* (1986).

And there is also a related historical movement with discreetness to the rewriting of history, which is referred to as subaltern history or Subaltern Studies. For some writers, this meant an engagement with 'folk culture', is a cogitation to

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anticipate and the folklore rather than the urban inhabitant generally ascertained the rusticity or coarseness population. For Gurusaday Dutta (1882-1941) the 'folk' enciphered an auspicious way of life that was enciphered in myths, patua songs, ballads, crafts, festivals and fairs, traditions and a superior ethic community lifestyle. 'Folk art' provide the trace not only to a provincial identity but also it set a national values, that could reconcile the conflicting claims of citizenship, ethnicity and history, as well as incarnate the extensive universal value of humanism.

Conclusion:

Hence, Postcolonial literature develop a different historical narrative, down to us by the colonial discourse, and uncover how the different facets of colonialism hidden in difference forms of cultural. And thus the postcolonial studies convenience us the state of being precede with realizing the history of the present.

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