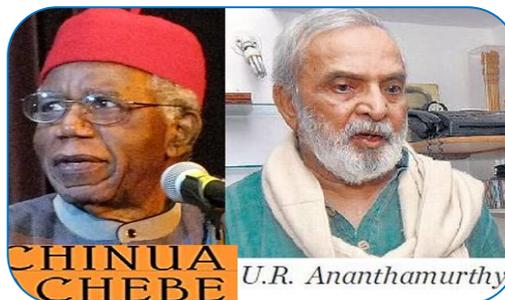




INTRICACIES IN HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS IN THE NOVELS OF CHINUA ACHEBE AND U.R. ANANTHA MURTHY

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ABSTRACT:

Towards the end of the twentieth century, many of the nations have been liberated. One of the consequences of colonization is the multiculturalism. The commonwealth is the collection of ethnic communities. The multiculturalism has gained a significant support in the contemporary literary productions. They are held together by common bond of collective consciousness. This paper intends to say how Chinua Achebe deals with the ways of rejecting the inherited tradition and seeking the closeness to the colonial cultural patterns. The defined culture of the tradition had been shifted with the advent of Christianity, one was natural and the other was structured. U.R. Anantha Murthy deals with the theme of preserving the defined tradition but only exposing its weakness. It is also the exposition of human nature which tries to come out of moral binding. He provides a ground for the conflict between moral and immoral constructs of human life.

KEYWORDS: *multiculturalism , colonial cultural patterns , human life.*

INTRODUCTION:

India is the land of so many religions and casts. It has the long history. The oldest civilization has been found to be the Indus Valley civilization. The history of India has been facilitating the records of nearly more than 8000 years, ever since its inception of the political power. The different dynasties began battling one another. Someone dynasty was strong and later became great and some other was weak but the rivalry between the dynasties was either strong or feeble. They used to come on the negotiations together and began to live together. There was some peace and the religion began to grow and religious works began to produce in plenty. The medieval period in India, began to see the mediation of the foreign invasions though earlier India was invaded by Alexander and Hunas. The disturbances in the medieval India began with the mediation of the Muslim rulers. The Gazanis and the Moghals invaded and defeated many of the parts and established their political power. The rulers in India then were weak and therefore common people were not happy. Indians have found their lives on unrest ever since the medieval period, though in history some of the rulers have tried to bring peace to the people. The advent of the Muslim and later the British rule in India gave a common problem to the people. They did not find the differences among themselves under the power of the ruler. They were suppressed and they were not socially permitted to engage in any of the cultural activities in the name of religion. The rural life in India was not affected much by political administration of kings and the governors. They were happy with their folklore and the agricultural professions. They were disturbed only when the wars were broken. The people use to live together because they had a common problem of food and shelter. They were fighting and struggling only for the necessary ends. The modernity was

developed in Europe since the renaissance in sixteenth century. It had undertaken efforts of innovating the nature to find out the new knowledge but modernity began to crusade in search of new islands and the new cultures and the new natural resources. The force of modernity was combined with the spirit of adventure. The Europeans started colonizing different parts of geographical map of the world which were the trade centres earlier but later became the centres of the political power. The west began to rule many parts of Africa and Asia. It had interfered in the social structure of the nativity. They came to the African nations as well as nations in Asia. The British imperialism became strong in all the aspects and established its hegemony in the different nationalities. It had established the political power in India also just as it was found in many of the African nations like Nigeria or Kenya.

The colonial rule did not bring happiness to the natives. It had created the disturbance in the process of the political administration and the religious conversions. The life was 'no longer at ease' during the European rule either in Africa or in Asia. They ruled hundreds of years. They gave their religion and language. They also gave their civilization and the discourses. The European writers represented the colonized in their own way, the way that they had understood the natives along with the practising cultures. The advent of European education brought a new awareness to the people in Africa and Asia especially in Nigeria and India. It enabled the people to aspire for the higher education in the European languages. The affordable only had the facility of going to Europe for the studies. The result of the colonial rule was found in creating the differences among the natives. Some were made the landlords some others continued to be the peasants. The facilities were extended to the common people only when they were converted into Christians. The division of the people naturally did not keep them at ease and in integration. The internal conflicts began, claiming the superiority of one class over the other, one group over the other group. In India higher caste people claimed their superiority over the downtrodden and the neglected. The majority of the groups were deprived of the education facilities and the facilities of the civil life. The scene during the colonial period was not beautiful because the society was distorted by the west. One of the benefits of European education was to understand the meaning of freedom which they were deprived of in India. The English education enabled the intellectuals to come together for liberating the nation from the British rule. The struggle for independence began involving the people from different sections from different strata enemas. India was in the agitation for more than thirty five years for gaining the liberty and equality. The European writing began representing the societies which were deprived of freedom and which were divided into the communities. The Nigerian people did not have the internal disturbances when there was a common ruler. But they were not happy losing their original language and cultural ways of life. The colonial religion succeeded eliminating both the language and religion of the people while establishing the new systems of language learning and the European religion that of Christianity. The people were not happy because as Fanon wrote in his work 'The Wretched of the Earth', the plight of the natives during the colonial rule.

In Indian context also the struggle began for freedom and Indian cultural life was represented by the west though the west did not affect much of the Indian religion and the cultural structure. Though some of the people were converted into Christians, there was absolutely no internal struggle in India when the British king and the queen were ruling. The real problem began in India during the independence movement and after independence. There was the communal rift which had created the unrest in the nation. When India got independence the partition created an internal disturbance among the people who were divided between Muslims and Hindus. Even now the communal riots continued to occur in India at the celebration of the cultural festivals. Modernity becomes an essential part of life in India after independence. It got the industries in a large scale and began to appoint the industrial laborers to work in factories and India began to notice the class identities and the differences between the classes. There was the co-ordination among all the sections of Indian society before independence but it was broken after independence but people see the other as rival. The society was dissipated. The people were disappointed. The individual selves were split. The political competence marked on the progressive line which was corrupt. The continuous progressive activities created an imbalance in the nature and the human society. Though it is said that it is the rule of democracy in India that has brought

the equality and equal opportunities, still they are not found in the practical and real situations. A social disintegration is the result of the new or high modernity. Their developments have enabled the people to live in 'no longer at ease'. A modern man is not in a condition of dreaming the happy life because he is muddled in the innumerable problems, the social, the economic, the psychological, the political, and religious. The people are divided into different categories, different classes and different castes which have begun claiming the right to establish their identities. Any corner of either a village or city is not found to be experiencing the calm and the calm of mind. The peace of mind has become a hallucination because the mind of modern man has been experiencing several conflicts and dilemmas. The literature of the modern period has the purpose to represent this life which is the result of the modernity. Therefore it is thought of choosing the topic 'no longer at ease' which can be a relevant topic for understanding the modern structure of society and modern human mind which undergoes the effects of the modern cultural materialism. All most all of the writers in India and the Commonwealth of Africa began to write for two purposes one to react to the colonial power and the colonial representation and another to react to the established religion with its masculinity, so that, the real nature of freedom can be experienced.

In this regard some two representative writers of African Commonwealth and India are chosen for the study. Chinua Achebe is felt suitable a writer who can facilitate his literary products in which there is re-discovery of cultural history of his own nation Nigeria. Then another writer is from Indian provincial language but whose works are found in translations is U.R. Anantha Murthy. A lot of research activity has been done on his works to bring the difference between the Brahminism and non Brahminism but there is a psychological agitation which passes through his works. His characters do not live in ease. They struggle, they travel, they go, in search of something; they make an effort of identifying themselves. There is some uneasiness in the human mind and in the mind of society.

Nigeria and India are affiliated to the Commonwealth and it is essential to know further developments of these nations after independence. The literary dialectics of once colonized minds inculcates appreciations and resistances. African nations undergo a cultural shift where as the Indians remain unaffected culturally. It is believed that the western domination had hindered the economic and social growth in once colonized nations. For Indians freedom has become a development and for Nigerians freedom has enabled them to recognize their racial and social memory.

The competence in trade and political power had been resulted in the formulation of colonies and variant power groups. Europe became the centre of the power which had ruled the orient and the African. Towards the end of the twentieth century, many of the nations have been liberated. One of the consequences of colonization is the multiculturalism. The commonwealth is the collection of ethnic communities. The multiculturalism has gained a significant support in the contemporary literary productions. They are held together by common bond of collective consciousness. Chinua Achebe deals with the ways of rejecting the inherited tradition and seeking the closeness to the colonial cultural patterns. The defined culture of the tradition had been shifted with the advent of Christianity, one was natural and the other was structured. U.R. Anantha Murthy deals with the theme of preserving the defined tradition but only exposing its weakness. It is also the exposition of human nature which tries to come out of moral binding. He provides a ground for the conflict between moral and immoral constructs of human life.

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