



IMPACT OF COLONIALISM ON INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The modern and colonial history of postcolonial culture, as well as India, are thought to provide the study's rich, intertextually significant site. Furthermore, when compared to a few colonial nations, British imperialism is significantly more practical. The driving force is economic rather than evangelistic. India was the first country to have a literary influence on the West during the rise of Orientalism; yet, following colonial involvement, this relationship was reversed. The British seemed to have had the most impact on Indian society.

While many Indian critics solely concentrate on criticizing and applauding the impact of the West, Indian writers' nuanced responses provide intricate examples of intertextuality and influence as modes of reception. The ideals and fundamental beliefs of the traditional attitude, culture, social life, and politics of the local people have shaped the literary movement. For over 200 years, the Indian subcontinent's governing power and the British authority were suspended.

Additionally, it becomes easier when you comprehend how the history of English literature relates to the lives of English people. This mindset permeates social, cultural, and educational spheres. The British colony's migration throughout the specified subcontinent is a testament to the literary influence on the social lives of the populace. This research paper provides a detailed analysis of the impact of colonial rule on English literature in India.



KEYWORDS : Colonialism, colonization, Indian English literature, etc.

INTRODUCTION:

The word "colony," which means "a planter or settler in a different land," comes from the Latin word "Colonus." The easiest way to understand the more general term "postcolonialism" is to understand how "post" and "colony" are derived. The Latin word "postis," which meaning "behind" or "after," is where the name "post" originates. Thus, the term designates the post-colonial era." In a broader sense, the term "postcolonialism" describes how human identity, race, ethnicity, and culture are portrayed in modern times following the independence of numerous nations.

Among the most horrible and dehumanizing things that have ever happened to humanity is colonialism. This has an impact on the historical paths taken by governing states and colonizers. There are currently several languages and signs in use worldwide. However, when it comes to global consideration, English is the language with the most claim. One theory for why English became the de facto international language during the colonial era is that people were displaced. Novels have served as a useful tool for reminding Indians of their rights and responsibilities while also showcasing the material and intellectual wealth of the past.

The majority of Indian writers are seen as enlightened voices, and the idea of national identity developed from literature during the nineteenth century.

IMPACT ON ENGLISH LITERATURE

Over half of India's history was dominated by British control. There is a belief that India and England work together on military, political, and commercial projects. English literature in India began with the introduction of English education during India's colonial era, which had a profound effect. Similar observations have been made in recent years on R. K. Dhawan's apparent ability to attract a great deal of attention from both inside and outside of India.

England had accumulated the wealth of the country and an empire during this time. In return, the idea of a situational form of government and the English language have been accepted by India. From a historical perspective, Indian English literature can be divided into several phases, including Indo-English and Indo-Anglian. Moreover, Indian literature, like Indian writing, is written in English. Indian writing in the sense that it frequently appears in writing. This is the author's body of work, which is written in a number of different languages including their mother tongue.

Indians come from a range of backgrounds in terms of ethnicity, culture, and religion, yet Indian English writing is seen to reproduce and also represent the multilingual and multicultural society. This has led to a sharp increase in people's interest in visiting other countries. A number of writers have seen an upsurge in both audience and critical acclaim for their works. To date, every Indian writer who writes in English has added something to the canon of literature. The writing of novels, along with English poetry and Indian English theater, piqued people's curiosity when India was ruled by the British.

The local population of India embraced English as their major language of awareness and knowledge, as well as for literary and educational expression, as a result of British colonial control. Given the diversity of religions practiced by Indians, this is significant. The entire regional viable writer committed to representing the learned "British mother tongue," which was acquired over such periods of time. The novel's appearance in Indian literary history has given it a special place in the contemporary writing world.

Although it is a relatively new trend, Indian English writing novels have become highly popular. Some literary genres in Indian literature date back hundreds of years to the nation's founding. Conversely, the novel is a more modern literary form that has just lately become well-known in India. There are many different genres of ancient literature, such as epic, poetry, short stories, theater, and fables. However, Novel was the one who arrived much later. The concept was presented to the country less than a century ago, and already it has taken on a productive form.

Indian English novelists were inspired by Gandhi's nationwide movement and found important subjects to write about in the form of the fight for freedom, the nexus of East and West, communal strife, and the appalling living conditions of the landless poor, the downtrodden, the oppressed, and those who are exploited economically. Novelists began focusing on the past during that era to have a deeper understanding of the present.

CONCLUSION

An attempt has been made to faithfully and successfully portray the new sensibilities of the modern day through the topics, styles, and techniques used. Narratives about history, mythology, science, technology, ecology, the environment, gender, and politics are repeated and told from different perspectives. Maybe this explains why fiction appears to be developing and getting better every day. It is gradually taking on the form of a crystal due to multiple competing forces. In post-colonial literature, Indian society was portrayed as having several problems.

Strict societal evils include the Sati, the caste system, widow remarriage, social, religious, and various types of hegemony. In most Indian vernaculars, the main objective of this era's novelists was to make readers aware of the consequences of these misdeeds. Postcolonial literature placed a strong emphasis on the process of colonialization and attempted to record a rebellion against the conquered

countries' domination while also highlighting the realities of the present. It begins with works of literature from colonial countries that describe the mistreatment of lower-class people and the resistance of those who are the object of that mistreatment. Post-colonialism may be considered historically significant because it deals with literature created after independence.

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