



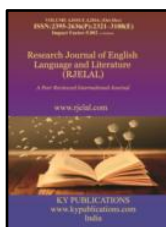
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FRUITION OF AN INDIVIDUAL IN A CLAUSTROPHOBIC ATMOSPHERE, WAY OF THE WORLD FOR LESSER FORTUNATE BRETHREN

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ABSTRACT

Bildungsroman was later on adapted by the post-modernist, socialist, black feminist and also a novel genre named as female *bildungsroman* emerged. In the modern world it helped address the problematic nature of the newly emerging notion of the youth. In fact it became a symbolic representation of modernity. When talking about modernity, the essence of it was to envision the world that seeks its denotation in the future. The expansion of the perspective of the present day youth as it fits well into the structure of the *Bildungsroman* is very well accommodated with the new quintessence of Post modernity. It emerges as an alternative and also as response to the young adults in the novel of post-modernist era. Bestowed with the developmental arch and the advanced cyberpunk roots.

In the early 19th century Black writers began to thrive in the new intellectually charged atmosphere. It was in the 1920's numerous of their works which was acknowledged critical praises in literary mainstream circles and popular acclaim among both Black and white audience. The outpour of literature which originally dubbed the New Negro movement came to be known as Harlem Renaissance. The politics and ideals that were born from this era served as an inspiration for the African American artists for years together. It also functioned as a basis for the civil rights movement of the 1960's. The kind of literary themes that gained prominence during that time were diverse and occasionally conflicting. They were usually concerned with promoting racial pride and embraced Pan - American sentiment. Most of their works were initiated to be addressing the frame of mind of alienation and marginality which were experienced by minorities in the American society. It was a rich and vibrant tradition at the same time it is kind of a complicated marriage between those of

progressive ideas with that of traditional custom and folklore of African American tradition.

Harlem Renaissance is the most influential movement in African American literary history, embarrassing literary, musical, theatrical and visual arts. They are made participants of which they sought to reconceptualise the race called "the Negro" apart from the demigods' whites who stereotyped and also influenced the Black peoples' relationship to their heritage and thence from them to each other. They also wanted to break and free themselves of Victorian moral values bourgeois shaming their lives that might, as seen by whites, reinforce, racist beliefs. Though they were never influenced or dominated by a particular school of thought which would be rather characterized by way of intense debate whereby the movement laid the groundwork for which all the later African American literature that had an enormous impact on the subsequent Black literature and consciousness worldwide. Most often the Renaissance period upheaval was confirmed to the Harlem district of New York City.

Harlem has also been successful in attracting a remarkable concentration of intellect and talent which also served as a symbolic capital of the cultural awakening. In fact the interest in Black heritage also coincided with the efforts to define on American culture which is distinct from that of European characterized by the ethnic pluralism as well as democratic ethos. The concept of cultural pluralism was also inspired by the nations which were developed by the United States to be a novel kind in which diverse cultures in a nation should be developed side by side in perfect harmony rather than just be "melted" together to form into an evolving civilization.

The collective foundations of this crusade included the Great migration of African Americans from the rural to urban spaces and from line South to the North. It also included the dramatic rise of the level of literacy, the creation of the national organization was dedicated to pressing African American civil rights, uplifting the race and also opening socioeconomic opportunities, thereby resulting in developing a race pride. Black expatriates and excites who came from the Caribbean and from Africa crossed paths in a metropolis such as New York City and Paris after World War I. They did have an invigorating influence on each other that gave the broader "Negro Renaissance" as it was well known then, in a profoundly important international cast.

The Renaissance had countless sources in Black culture, primarily in the United States and the Caribbean which established itself well beyond Harlem. As the symbolic capital of Harlem, acted as a catalyst for artistic experimentation and also became a popular nightlife destination. It so happened that its location in the communications capital of North America in fact had helped them to gain visibility and also created a lot of opportunities for publication which was not evident anywhere else. As the Renaissance was constructed on earlier ethnicities of African American culture, it was profoundly affected by the novel trends such as primitivism in the European as well as in the white American artistic circles. Modernist primitivism was partly inspired by the Freudian psychology, but it was intended to extol "primitive" people as enjoying

a more direct relationship to the natural world and to elemental human desires than the hyper civilized whites. The key to artistic revolution and authentic expression, some intellects felt would be found in the so called culture of "primitive races". The prestige that is to be upheld in all these experiments had caused the African American intellects to look into their own African heritage with wide open eyes and with new perspectives to reconnect with a heritage long dispersed or misunderstood by both Blacks and whites.

The kind of interest that was kindled in Black heritage coincided with efforts to define the American culture distinct from that of Europe, as an aspect which could be characterized by ethnic pluralism and that of the democratic ethos. Stimulated nationals of the United States as a new kind of nation on which assorted cultures should develop side by side in harmony. W.E.B. Du Bois was one of the prominent authors who reflected this view to the outside world. His works were texts defining the New Negro movement as it had reflected the profound effect it had on an entire generation that had formed the core of the Harlem Renaissance. It was during this period various forms of cultural pluralist thought took form and a fertile environment for the blossoming of African American arts developed. The exertions on the part of some American intellectual to distinguish American literature and culture from European cultural forms coincided with the beliefs about their relationship to American national identity with that of African American intellectuals by the African Americans.

The American Whites as always continued to look towards Europe or have sacrificed artistic values to that of commercial ones, claimed that Native American cultures seemed to be dying out. But African Americans' centuries ago struggled for freedom had made them the prophets of democracy and the vanguard of American culture. Frequently ironic and often bawdy, they expressed their longings and philosophical perspectives of the Black working class and the art for the countries most oppressed people, a materialistic equivalent the spirituals and those that acted as an corrective measure to the bourgeois Black assimilationism.

Amidst the worsening socio-economic conditions that were prevalent in Harlem and the political setback in what was a very conservative and racist era, it was during the 1920's that the kukluxlyion reached its peak in membership and the political influences in the Midwest and the South. Some of the Black leaders hoped that achievements in the arts would help revolutionize the race relations while enhancing the Blacks understanding of themselves as people. New Black authors got an opportunity to publish their world in New Important publications. Breaking away from an earlier emphasis on British literary tradition where great publishing houses like Alfred A. Knopf, Harcourt Brace and Boni & Liveright. Translated Modernist works from a variety of nationalities previously unread in the United States, except by immigrants in their respective languages were published. Though they were interested in the notions of American cultural pluralism in some cases which were influenced by the thought of the left wing, which in other words meant were involved in the drive for Black rights and were also aware of the vogue of primitivism. They saw a market for Blacks authored on "Negro" topics. Their concentration was accelerated by the determinations of African American magazine editors who organized literary prize contexts and other events showcasing Black literary talent.

The association stressed on a turn, away from the social remonstrance or propaganda towards self-expression built on what he termed 'folk values' a movement, which in other words, were akin to the Irish literary Renaissance which had to some extent preceded it. Yet the writers of the Harlem Renaissance were seeing eye to eye either with the artistic aims or with the methods. Disagreement also helped to account for the Renaissance's importance.

Black authors and artists developed distinct aesthetic tendencies inspired by African American folk sources and African traditions. The fiction belonging to the Harlem Renaissance is notable for its cultural instability in other words, for its modernity. The novelist of the great Renaissance explored the Black experience across the boundaries in varied aspects like that of class, color and gender while implicitly protesting anti-Black racism. The

transformation of mainstream culture affected by the new Black middle class and by the Black creative arts using the conventions of the novel of manners, advanced themes that included racial upliftment a strong sense of patriotism and optimism for the future and also for Black solidarity. They focused on the career and the various atrocities like the lynching of Blacks, protesting against racial oppression and exposing. The question arises whether new styles and literary forms might be needed to convey more effectively the sensibilities and Black experiences in fiction. But on the other hand, there were elements of Black experience that were considering that the continuing power.

The concept of damaging white stereotypes, would be better left untouched writers like Du Bois were worried that white editors and readers would draw Black authors into an empty aestheticism or salacious modes of primitivism. The immense sales of the book written by Van Vechten's *Nigger Heaven* seemed to be strongly confirming his fears, especially after some younger Black authors came to the novel's defense and about the same time, Harlem became a popular nightlife destination for whites. Multicultural parties accommodated by Blacks as well as whites also developed supportive networks and patronage led to the movement. But such patronage on the movement led it astray and ultimately destroyed it.

Issues of racial psychology, class and sexuality in the modern city were explored by Nella Larsen and Rudolph Fisher. Larsen explored the psychology of urban sophisticates and the psychological intricacies of the race and class. Larsen identified ultimately the price, color line culture extracted of those who transgressed its most fundamental rules and her fiction remains unequalled for the originality and incisiveness with which it discloses the contradictions of identities founded on the assertion of absolute difference between "Black and white". Hers was a unique achievement at a time when de facto and de jure segregation were becoming even more entrenched features of American society.

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