



Postcolonial Literature: New and Emerging Concepts

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Abstract

In today's world of globalization communities are threatened by implications. Some of the intellectuals of the same period described globalization as the current mirror of colonialism. This article aims to examine aspects of postcolonial studies that have pre disposed human society throughout the world. There are varied factors in it as postcolonial relationship, anti colonialism, role of caste/race, decolonization, emergence of post colonization, influence of the subaltern studies group, feminist critiques and contributions, hybridists' scholars, postcolonial methodological approaches and importance of postcolonial thoughts in current globalization and civic education. The discussion aims to bring about disperse of post colonization from a postcolonial perspective, its historical evolution, and its implication for the education. This article describes about the postcolonial globalization in the whole world.

Key words: globalization, post-colonialism, decolonization,

The literature written by colonized countries people is called Postcolonial literature which belongs to Europe, Asia, and Africa and Australia continents. The subject of Postcolonial literature generally relates with political freedom, cultural freedom, racialism, casteism etc. There are some debates about the Migrant literature and postcolonial literature. The term "postcolonial" shows a period "after" colonialism has ended. There are several major phases of colonialism as given below. There are some contradictions of this.

1. The European colonization of the Americas (15th century-19th century)
2. African colonization and Asian colonization (19th century)
3. The Non-European regions colonization (20th century- till the

decolonization of Africa, Asia and the Americas)

4. Settler colonialism in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand
5. Neo-colonialism in the Global South

Postcolonial literature includes modified traditional colonial writings. Its critical literary studies re-examines colonial and postcolonial literature as described by Edward Said of 'race' in his 'Orientalism'. Homi K. Bhabha (1949) a theorist had developed many neologisms and key concepts of colonial discourse analysis. In the modern era printing press, newspapers and magazines were used as a sharing platform for national community. In this way the geographical problems were solved through the language. Postcolonial literature strengthens the nationalism through former

struggles and criticizes the European colonialism as described by Salman Rushdie.

Globalization is a multifaceted phenomenon which encompasses cultural, social, political, linguistic and economic dimensions. Few intellectuals have intensively limited the scope of globalization to the current four decades in order to understand the former features of globalization. Other scholars tried to find the connections of globalization in the basic developments of 19th century. This indicates that it is an ongoing process. Globalization of literature sharply changes in the times of destruction and recession.

The postcolonial globalization across the whole world is discussed and explained in short as given below. French writers, politicians African intellectuals had developed literary philosophy *Negritude* which means the best strategy to oppose it was to encourage a common racial identity for native Africans. This is stated by Amie Césaire, Martinican poet, Léopold Sédar Senghor (Senegal), and Léon Damas (French Guiana).

The proponents of Pan-Africanism movement were Frantz Fanon (Afro-Caribbean writer, Marxist humanist, psychiatrist, philosopher), Marcus Mosiah Garvey (Jamaican publisher, journalist, political leader and entrepreneur) whose works influenced postcolonial studies and critical theory. Fanon argued for a national literature. Mosiah founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, Black Star Line (Pre 20th century shipping and passenger line) Garvey's Garveyism inspired economic empowerment, Islam to the Rastafari movement and a movement of *African Redemption*. Prince Hall, Martin Delany, Edward Wilmot Blyden, and Henry Highland Garnet contribution is also important in it. Mary Louise Pratt's transculturation analyzes colonizer and colonized conditions and effects and innocence of the imperialist in *Imperial Eyes* which proposes a theory of "anti-conquest".

Nawal El Saadawi, Chimamanda Adichie, Giannina Braschi, Audre Lorde, Maryse Condé, Fatou Diome, Rey Chow, Maria Lugones, Gayatri

Chakravorty Spivak, and Marie Ndiaye were famous for colonial non-white women, non-western women, political, economic, and cultural effects in their literature. They decolonize the imagination and society with patriarchy, mass migration, global debt and labor. Pacific writers Courtney Sina Meredith, Albert Wendt, Selina Tusitala Marsh, Witi Ihimaera and Lani Wendt Young and Sia Figiel writes about cultural loss and culture reclamation

Among the important Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-1788) William Dampier(England), Oodgeroo Noonuccal, Sally Morgan, Captain James Cook and his father, James Unaipon, Watkin Tench, David Unaipon, Jack Davis, Kevin Gilbert, Marcia Langton and Noel Pearson are noteworthy for their poetry, novel, journals, book and essays in Australian literature. Prominent writers of 21st century include Kim Scott, Alexis Wright, Kate Howarth, Tara June Winch, Yvette Holt, Bruce Pascoe, Eleanor Dark and Anita Heiss, Judith Wright, Donald Stuart and David Malouf.

African postcolonial includes Amadou Ham pate Bâ (Malia), Ayi Kwei Armah (Ghana), Tayib Salih (Sudan), Doris Lessing(Nobel Prize 2007), Yvonne Vera, Tsitsi Dangarembga (Zimbabwe), Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o (Kenya), Bate Besong, Anne Tanyi-Tang and Bole Butake (Cameroon) were famous as a playwright, poet and critic. Chinua Achebe (Nigeria) was very popular for his defense of English, Conrad's racism and Igbo society. Other notable Nigerians are Wole Soyinka (Nobel Prize 1986), Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie and Buchi Emecheta.

South Africa has 11 national linguistic and cultural languages: Afrikaans, English, Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho, Pedi, Tswana, Venda, Si Swati, Tsonga, and Ndebele. This diversity creates the literary systems based on language affiliation – White, Black, Coloured or Asian. The distinction "black" and "white" literature is further a remnant of colonialism that should be replaced by drawing distinctions between literary systems based on language affiliation rather than race. Modern South African writing are realistic, depicts traditional or modern norms, and racial, rural, urban conflicts. Sol

T. Plaatje, Thomas Mofolo, H. I. E. Dhlomo and Mazizi Kunene are noteworthy. Athol Fugard, Nadine Gordimer, J. M. Coetzee, Dalene Matthee, and Wilbur Smith are notable white South African writers in English.

Since 1950 West Indian writers have leave their home territories and base to make a living from their work. West Indian literature writers ask identity, ethnicity, and language questions that rise out of the Caribbean historical experience. Derek Walcott (St. Lucia), V. S. Naipaul, (Trinidad) won the Nobel Prize. Other notable Caribbean linguist are Earl Lovelace, Austin Clarke, Claude McKay, Orlando Patterson, Andrew Salkey, Edward Kamau Brathwaite, Linton Kwesi Johnson, and Michelle Cliff. Most recent Caribbean literary writers are Kittitian Caryl Phillips, Edwidge Danticat(Haiti), Anthony Kellman(Barbados), Jamaicans Colin Channer and Marlon James(Jamaica- Booker Prize Winner), Antiguan Marie-Elena John, and Lasana M. Sekou (St. Maarten/St. Martin). Dominica's most famous writer and authors from the British-Dominica are Jean Rhys(Dominica), Earl Lovelace (Trinidad).

American David Henry Hwang's, Maxine Hong Kingston (Chinese American) Bharati Mukherjee (East Indian), Jhumpa Lahiri, Pulitzer Prize 2000 winner (Indian-American) were famous from writings. Giannina Braschi (Puerto Rican) describes the Puerto Rican battle with Spanish and American colonialism. Margaret Atwood (Canada) is a Southern Ontario Gothic style writing post-colonial writer who dealt with identity-seeking themes. Canadian Michael Ondaatje (Sri Lanka), Cyril Dabydeen (Canada), George Elliott Clarke (African-Canadian), Joseph Pivato (Canada) and Eds Heather MacFarlane & Armand Garnet Ruffo are famous for their root writings. Chunghee Sara Soh (Korea), Naguib Mahfouz(Egypt), Edward Said (Palestinian-American), Tjalie Robinson, Maria Dermout, Bonny Hicks (Singapore Eurasian) and Marion Bloem (Dutch) were very active in their respective countries.

Indian Writing in English varied key issues are superficial and authentic, imitative or creative,

shallow or deep, critical or uncritical etc. Nissim Ezekiel was a founder of postcolonial Indian writing in English. The views of Salman Rushdie, Amit Chaudhuri, R. K. Narayan, Amitav Ghosh, Anita Desai, Hanif Kureishi, Rohinton Mistry, Meena Alexander, Arundhati Roy, Paigham Afaqui, Abdus Samad, Vikram Seth, Kiran Desai and Mahashweta Devi had remarkably describes their personal anecdotes and lifetime social, cultural incidents. Shakti Chattopadhyay, Malay Roy Choudhury, Samir Roychoudhury and Debi Roy were the members of the Hungry Generation. Nihal De Silva and Carl Muller (Sri Lanka) and Selim Al Deen (Bangladesh) has written postcolonial and post-colonial situation and the ethnic conflict. J. G. Farrell(Britain), E. M. Forster, Paul Scott and Joseph Conrad had written on British colonial rule in India and its impact. Saunders Lewis, R. S. Thomas (Welsh) was more sympathetic to Welsh nationalism and Welsh language. With the political change it made a change in their strategy.

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