

Impact of Colonization on Indian English Literature

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ABSTRACT

India, along with the contemporary and colonial history of the postcolonial culture, is seen to offer the study's a rich site that has intertextuality and influence. Furthermore, British imperialism is far more pragmatic as compared to several colonial powers. The motivation is not evangelical but economic. Under the emergence of Orientalism, India was the first Nation to lay literary impact on the West, such an equation was then reversed during colonial intervention. The changes made by the British in the society of India appeared to be at the top. Where few critics of India are only focused on denouncing and acclaiming the effect of West, Indian writers discriminating response gives complex instances of intertextuality and influence being reception forms. The literary movement has been shaped by values and essential beliefs of traditional attitude, culture, social life and politics of local people. Authority of British along with the Indian subcontinent ruling power halted for more than two hundred years. Furthermore, it turns simple when you need to have an understanding of the English Literature history being related to the English people life. This attitude across the educational, social, and cultural way of living. The movement of the British colony in the given subcontinent has the testimonial impact of the literature on the people social life style. The current paper of research lays the study on the Effect of the Colonial Rule on The English Literature in India in details.

Keywords- Colonialism, colonization, Indian English literature.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Indian culture is the oldest across the globe and so it diverse in the impossibility to define and pin down. One can define culture in several life ways that consist of arts, institutions and belief of the population that has been delved from generation to another. Culture is said to be "one's way of living for the society [1]". An assumption relating to the way the term 'postcolonial' has been used would relate to the colonial society that has been colonized however the assumptions lay several distinctions pertaining to several countries implications. Generally, the term 'postcolonial' refers to the 'Third World'. In the current scenario of literature, there exists a thin line that demarcates the Third World and the Postcolonial. The above 'Third World' does not justify the overnight concept. This has long history with the outcome of the interaction of several political, social, literary and, cultural factors. India being the post-colonial country has been emerged to be important idea in the world owing to

the several instances like the economic development and rest irrespective of the fact the British Empire has been colonized for two centuries. Literature of India no longer remains the literature 'Indianised' under the influence of British that has been mirrored in the language of English along with the Indian Regional Literature. The British imperialism and 'colonialism' notion is successful that helps in creation of the literary effect on Indian as the independent or the semi-independent group of territories or prince do under the administration of British. The declarations done by the British in the 1830s focus on spreading the system of education in the Indian having the Western Fashion and English being the language principal that undertakes the growth of Indian nationalism along with Indian literature colonized concept. The way of Communication that uses English language of all the user community of 15 major languages is seen to exercise the influence on the literature contemporary literature of Bengali and English. The need to spread the English literature started the idea of the influence of British on the

literature. Along with the connection of English, European literature or culture paved the way to India where the geniuses of Indian literature took immediate response. Then, English Language entered in the nation with the educational policy of British Empire for native Indian 'colonized' and made a home soon

II. COLONIZATION

Colonization is often deemed to be the historical event that is into practice during the immemorial. In theory, an implication of the authority establishment by one is having greater power over the ones to have less power. The term "colonialism" is taken from Colonia, a Roman term that is deemed to be settlement or "farm" in reference to the Romans being the ones of Land. Colonialism is the concept having enormous problematic. It has been seen that there exists plenty of views relating to the ways and meaning where a definition of the term is given. This is thought to be the nation's expansion across the foreign territories under the forcible occupation. Such a phenomenon started during the 15th century which has been developed during late nineteenth century. So, the colonialism history exists across the globe [3]. She further focuses on the capitalism and colonialism relationship. She then stated: "colonialism occurs to be the midwife who has assisted during the time of European capitalism, and one that is part of the colonial expansion at the time of transition to capitalism fails to be taken in Europe." Further, colonizers have changed the travel motif during the goods exchanged to look for raw materials that are cheap along with newer markets that sell products that are machine-made in different territories. The above obviously is not amicable and so need territories forced occupation. The exchange system of Barter has been altered the way money has been transacted. At the time of first period, the major focus is laid on the several products adventurous expeditious. During this time, none of the attempt has been made for the intervention in the cultural and social system. This is similar to goods exchanging barter system between the natives and travelers. The next period started during 1762 which then witnessed the onset of the Industrial Revolution. Along with the industrialization, colonization has taken a different form. At the time of British rule, two different states formed the Indian subcontinent. The first being the "British India" which that is Indian subcontinent areas being under the control of the powers of British colony. In case, colonialism has a concrete part of the conquest, further imperialism forms the broader of dominance. Such a phenomenon is a domination form along with the cultural imposition and exploitation via power over the nations that are weak. It is, seen that British laid interest in India due to multiple reasons. The first is the raw material source, investment area and the British goods market. The above is seen to take several effects and forms and the next is native or "Princely states" that form part of the Indian kings rule the former has central and western Indian parts.

III. INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND WRITINGS

The English Indian Writing owns a significant history that is somewhat one and half century old. The Britishers dominated India for around 150 years. England and India is seen to deal in trade, political and military affairs. The English Literature of India has originated to be the important outcome of English education introduction in India under the rule of colonial era. During the recent years, the same is in accordance to the R. K. Dhawan is seen to attract the huge interest, in India as well as abroad. In this time, England has, taken up empire and wealth of the nation. In return, India, has taken up English language along with the idea of the on situational Government. Considering the perspective of history, the English Literature of Indian passes via different phases like Indo-English, Indo-Anglian, and Indian Writing is in English along with the Indian literature. Indian Writing as the term is used widely. Such is the body of the writer's work that has the mother tongue in different languages. Despite of the different race, culture, religion and race 129 of Indian English Writing is seen to recapture and also reflect the multilingual and multi-cultural society. In the outcome, there has risen the higher interest in abroad [5]. Different writer's works attained a bigger reader category and further deem critical acclaim. As of now, total Indian English writers lay contribution to the literature. During the British rule era, writing novelistic along with the English poetry and Indian English dramas arrested masses attention. As India is under the rule of British, English has been adopted by Indians being the language of awareness and understanding, literary and education expression as a crucial way of communication in the different people of varied religions. The entire regional possible author dedicated under the intelligence to render erudite 'British mother tongue', learned during such periods. Indian literary history's novel occurrence has been in a particular position in writing world of contemporary. Indian English Writings novel phenomenon is new and has owned popularity. In the literature of India, literary forms has been as old as the foundations that dates, back to centuries however the novel is a genre of literaro that is new in India. Epic, Poetry, short stories, drama, and fables are old literary history. But, Novel is the one that has arrived last. It's been not a century that the concept has been into the country but taken a successful shape [6]. Gandhi's nationwide movement laid an inspiration on the Indian English novelists and gave them significant themes, like freedom struggle, the encounter of East West, the problem communal and conditions miserable of untouchables, poor that are landless, the downtrodden, the oppressed, and economically exploited. Novelists then focused on the past so as to focus on the contemporary issues. The novel that has the political or the social issues which India has prominence. Several writers have taken up English to be the expression medium and paid a huge influence on literary forms.

IV. COLONIALISM IMPACT ON INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

“Colony” as the word has been derived from “Colonus”, the Latin term and referred to “a planter, or the settler in different land”. “Post colonialism” as the broader term has, been understood best by words etymology tracing of “Post” and “Colony”. “Post” as the term is taken from a Latin word “Postis”, that suggest “behind” Or “after”. So the term is the time after colonialism”. In a broader sense, “Post colonialism” is a term that focuses on the kind where ethnicity, race, culture along with the human identity being represented during the modern times, after several nations that has been independent [7]. Colonialism is sought to be the ravaging and dehumanizing events of the world history. This altered the historical course of countries and colonizers that lies under the control. Several languages or signs are now part of the world. Nonetheless, English language is the language which has greater claim and then gets contemplated which is said to be done by people across the globe. Displacement during the colonial era has been cited to be the factor that is causative for English reinforcement as the international language standard. Novels are seen to be the apt medium for racing the physical and intellectual richness of past and it has reminded the Indians on the rights and obligations. The national identity idea has emerged during the 19th century from literature and majority of the Indian writings is seen to be enlightenment voice. The above has made way to drive an understanding on the factual and the real position till the time twentieth century threshold is reached. During this time, Rabindranath Tagore started his novel that would be the challenge to the colonial criteria, colonial rule, and the authority giving a different aspect to the Indian nationalism. Further, an experience of colonial era as, the popular thread which would bind together the region of third world. and the domination of colonial cultural differed based on colonizers, it was seen that the objectives were same. Its main aim was exploiting the human and natural of colonies to aid benefit. Colonialism of British has an influence on the education and literature of India. The writers of India started to write short stories, poetry, and novels in the language of English. Successful writers such as R.K.Narayan, Rabindranath Tagore, Salman Rushdie etc, has written novels and poetry in English winning hearts of all at a level international [8]. English has brought such concept in colleges and schools being the second language however it is the instruction medium. No doubt, the colonialism of British laid an effect on the sub-continent of India. Colonialism further led to the ethnic violence through the addition of the social hierarchy concept. The influence of British is ubiquitous and present in the subcontinent of Asia. The above can be attributed to the English language persistence. Several Indians are seen to be conversant with the language of English as the colonialists strive to export culture or their values through teaching of English to the Indian

population. In colonies of British, English language has led to the introduction of same in administration and education. America, Canada and Australia undergo a similar colonialism impact, there by adopting the language to be the mother tongue. The English dominance is remarkable at the time of British colonialism where the English language imperialism is evident across the modern world succeeded by colonialism. As seen in the Asian continent, Colonialism of British lays a huge effect on subcontinent of India. Furthermore, the British altered the administration, economy, business, and trade India thereby introducing the English language which has turned to be the blessing in disguise for the countrymen during the development phase. English is seen to replace Hindi in few aspects which is then used in education, administration, trade & commerce and, information technology. There exists huge demand for schools providing English education in India and now India is moving towards teachers that are qualified in English both as domestic teaching and teaching in foreign nations. It cannot be denied that the literature is seen to persist in the hybridized condition which never has the effect as powerful and hard to be caused by English Literature discovery. The critical Indian discourse on Western impact is fascinating enough where the issues appear to be para-textual dimension. Such a discourse can them be divided into two major critic’s category that may an influence everywhere, along with other critics that are reluctant to view the impact or pose to play that down. But the thing that unites the two is the concern common to identify the one that are deemed good and distinguishes the same from sterile or bad influence. A. Language and Colonialism Considering colonialism and literature means at the same time to consider questions of language. The language of the colonizer and the colonized will be in conflict on various levels, as e.g. those of dominance, control and obedience, or of cultural authority and prestige, and, related to all of them, of linguistic, and connected to this, cultural identity. These problems can be traced back to the times of antiquity, however, (disregarding a mythos like that of Bacchus having already been in India) since European colonialism began in early premodern time, it may be permitted to start reflections here from the very end of the fifteenth century. — The question of the use of English and the writing of literature in English in India must be seen before the broader background of European colonialism, beginning with Portuguese colonization, from the time of early modern period into the second half of the 20th century. That means that the question of English in India up to the beginning of a so called Anglo-Indian literature and the contemporary Indian literature in English have to be seen before the background of the beginning European colonization with the Portuguese arriving at Calicut, on the south western shore of India. The usage of Portuguese in Goa was part of the program to force the colonized to adapt themselves to Christian-European customs and behaviors. As it is of course not limited to India, the

enforced usage of non-Indian languages must be studied in the context of the problem of identity on various levels, cultural, including of course religion, nationality etc. By the 1930ies the Indian struggle for independence and freedom from British colonialism had considerably developed, with the 'boycott of foreign goods, swadeshi, wearing home-spun clothes, khadi and the taking of untaxed salt'. In the same decade works by three authors began to appear which are repeatedly brought forth as representative for Indian literature in English on an advanced level. English in India, Narayan argues, has to serve other purposes than in England or other English using parts of the world and to fulfill other expectations. Narayan considers this as possible and he asserts his confidence in the "flexibility" of English, what he explains with his own experience which showed that it was possible "conveying unambiguously" the world of his fictitious "small town named Malgudi supposed to be located in a corner of South India". If English is expected to serve the necessities of the Indian speaker it has to "reach the marketplace and the village green", and for this have to be developed as well the appropriate teaching methods. Narayan, here, advocates that "the language must be taught in a simpler manner, through a basic vocabulary, simplified spelling, and explained and interpreted through the many spoken languages of India". However, it would be wrong to assume that Narayan were advocating a kind of second-rank language. Connected to the complex of colonialism, language and cultural identity, one of the most often cited and known texts are Rajo Rao's Foreword to his novel *Kanthapura*. Similar to what Narayan says, he argues that the Indian English has to gain its own character. Although the text has been cited so often I shall reproduce it largely one time more here: "English is not really an alien language to us. It is the language of our intellectual make-up—like Sanskrit or Persian was before—but not of our emotional make-up. Our method of expression therefore has to be a dialect which will someday prove to be as distinctive and colorful as the Irish or the American". The fact that English is not the only language in India which came from outside, has been repeatedly brought in as an argument for the choice of language. Salman Rushdie, too, points to Urdu, when discussing the use of English as an Indian. We are all instinctively bilingual, many of us writing in our own language and in English. We cannot write like the English. We should not. We cannot write only as Indians. We have grown to look at the large world as part of us. Identity, Culture and Language Returning to Narayan we would like to say that on the few pages of English in India Narayan touches on many problems which have been brought up by other writers, of literature or of post/colonial theory. His observation that, despite English to become the language hold more important in school, he was initiated in Sanskrit too because it was the "classical language of India" makes me think of a conversation between two teachers of Hindi in Anita Desai's novel *In Custody*. The situation is complicated, anyway, in this

dialogue one of them regrets that they have chosen to become teachers of a subject that is 'only' valuable to convey tradition but worthless to gain enough money, that is that could enable someone to go e.g. to America to attain a prosperous life. "Jayadev made a face. Language as communication and as culture is then products of each other and Language carries culture, and culture carries, particularly through orator and literature, the entire body of values by which we perceive ourselves and our place in the world. Language relationship with mind, soul, identity and thought of those who speak in their mother tongue, make most of colonialists societies to colonizing other societies focus on language and language identity of those societies. Language is thus inseparable from us as a community of human beings with a specific form and character, a specific history, a specific relationship to the world. Most of the people believe that "language" is the basic tool used to give identity to a national culture. Being aware of importance of language and cultural domination, during their colonialism, colonialists try to convey their thought, beliefs and their customs through language as a cultural tool in an invisible and imperceptible way. Using this policy they can complete and strengthen their process of penetration and colonialism on others. Many writers educated under colonization recount how students were demoted, humiliated, or even beaten for speaking their native language in colonial schools. In response to the systematic imposition of colonial languages, some postcolonial writers and activists advocate a complete return to the use of indigenous languages. Language is often a central question in postcolonial studies. During colonization, colonizers usually imposed their language onto the peoples they colonized, forbidding natives to speak their mother tongues. In some cases colonizers systematically prohibited native languages. On the basis of this fact, powerful governments have covered connected institutions and establishments with lingual expand and used all abilities and potential of their societies to rich this language. So we will observe the language flourish and other connected domains in one side. In another side colonialists apply this lingual improvement and power not only for the language itself but for the more powerful aim of strengthen their political base and their colonialism on other lingual minority groups.

V. POST-COLONIALISM AND INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

"Postcolonial Literature" as the term focuses on the "people produced literature that are subjugated and formerly colonized". In different words, the word "Postcolonial Literature" is the "works body done by colonized people for the annihilation of the influences as exerted in the lives of colonizers by themselves". The Postcolonial Literature evolved during mid-twentieth century; at this time several colonized nations were into

fighters to attain liberty from colonizers. A different writers set prefer language usage of of colonizers, could be French or English. They wanted to better the communication of inter-nation, by writing the same in English. Further, they aimed to redirect the language tool in opposition to the colonizers. The writers of Postcolonial era have different views when choosing the language to write [9]. Few writers focus on using the native language for writing. Such writers are of the view that the customs, tradition and mannees that are age old is expressed best when native language is used. The English writers of Postcolonial time took the colonizers' language, for opposition of the colonizers and then rectifying the created damages in social, historical, economical and, cultural sects. But, the writers were seen to transform the language, so that the native e experience could be formed. So, there was emergence of the Indian writers under the idea to unite Indians further wiping the perspective of the colonial time. It was seen that the Indian subcontinent was still under the subjugation of the British Imperial rule and accounted for 200 years. At the time of the imperial rule, natives were harassed. Mainly, the moral and the cultural lives were misconfigured. Since there persists multiple languages, the writers prefer English. India literature writer literature in English, is, said to be "Indian English Literature". Also, the writers had to deal with range of sub-themes like 'rootlessness', 'alienation', 'discrimination', 'Hybridity,', 'labor exploitation', corruption, 'poverty', and, 'marginalize'. Of all the domain is the Postcolonial Indian English Literature, novel emerged to be the most effective and successful one [10]. Post-colonial writers rely on existing text produced by colonialist and also with having acquaintance and information of their political and cultural actions and behaviors towards other countries investigates biased approach of colonial studies of acts and their sovereignty effects and challenge vigorously the expansionist and transgressors imperialism of colonial powers and specially those values order that support Imperialism and yet is prevail on western world. Emphasizing on cultural lingual identity and novel look at relationship between domineering and subordinated nations, post colonialist thinkers represent a new read of distracted text of world and societies situated in it. If we study in the light of thinkers -Edward Said, Homi Bhabha, Spivak- the world and situated societies in it in the form of previous divisions as analyzed to superior and subordinated societies or cultures and analyze their doubt that are the most basic challenging part of their thoughts and ideas. Colonialism, weather in its old model or modern one, always try to represent some different sides of its culture that consist of some modern attraction using different and superior language uncommon but considerable and reflective concept and through this way representing it humble and old used and cultural disability and dispersion of subordinated nations try to lead them to

a generality that themselves are the symbol of it. Post modernism point of view of this open minded people also become clear from this view. Post colonialism and its concept and containing are the result of post modernism thoughts and its definition can be the famous motto of post modernists, "to think universally, to act regionally". Post colonialist's reliance on their insider culture, is not the sign of being retrogressive but it is because of reliance on noble birth and at the same time thinking universally. Post colonialist critics, by writing and representing colonialism critics and their cultural politics and further more using the colonialist language quarrel with them. Here the thought of subordinated nations and open minded raised of them is conveyed that undoubtedly are thought by native language and represented by domineering language. There are different reactions in a society, the most powerful reaction can be "creative disobedience" that consist of refusing other's language and changing to insider language and create a lot of mental and literal works at the end. Subordinated nations continue to a fight which is however unequal but bearable in two levels of theory and creative texts and using their language. In creative text level, this nation's literature by entering in to colonialist's frontiers any way it will effect on their mind and thought. So, a subordinated nation but with a claimant identity appears against colonialism. The Indian English Postcolonial Literature women writers switched to the theme of microscopy of poverty, alienation', disillusionment and, 'isolation' in the Indian folks familial lives. As a result, the English authors of the Postcolonial India composed their writings to voice the issues of less privileged, so as to uplift them, by contributing to national growth, socially and culturally. It was possible for the writer to reshape the reader's minds and lead them to Nationalism's wholistic view. The Indian writers of Postcolonial era continued to see the influence of the same in India by adding importance and values of "Nationalism".

English is officially the most dominant language in more than 60 countries which is further seen in all continents. This suggests that English is the language used across the globe. Majority of the technological, scientific, and academic information across the globe is expressed in the language of English and more than 80% of information is stored in England embedded electronic retrieval systems. English evolution in the Indian literature is the consequence of the English adoption along with the literature in the Indian society. Also, Indians produced a significant amount of English language literature. The writings of India l in English saw major controversy based on its superiority and inferiority in comparison to the produced literature in different Indian languages. Further, it was said that it themselves uprooted from the Indian authentic sense. It then witnessed accusations as it was imitative, superficial, and, shallow etc. English writers of India are criticized since

they are not the actual ambassadors is the effort of Postcolonial times for resisting the realism of European notions. 'Magical realism' facilitates the cultural hybridity by reader's defamiliarisation and perspective broadening of the world. Colonialism is seen to lay an impact on the world which drastically changed with respect to the education, culture and communication. At the time of thinking on the English future arises, one cannot find a suitable answer as the impression laid is indelible. The English literature influence on Indian literature is extensive and has an influences of one literature on another, yet is a small part of huge narrative, as it could be said that British rule in India and entwined inextricably with it. This is cultural as well as a literary impact on the oppression of comprehensively hegemony. The colonialist attempts to incline the subordinated nations to their culture's language more than ever and force them to imitate, and this imitation consist of imitation of daily usual matters and personal connections as well as using language and identity form. But as we know imitation always is pretence of the original and somehow is a definition of the original, it is similar to it but not the same. In this meaning language is also a colonialist and is imposed on conquered nation more than any other matter and prepare a background and motivation for most of unwished problems and quarrels and also it is a defensive tool for conquered nations to affirm themselves by applying it and keeping their identity. The colonialist afraid of this alteration of cultural and lingual appearance but necessarily it should accept it and that is what disturbs its self-confidence more than ever. Indian post colonialist, Homi Bhabha, believes that imitation process ends to weakening the colonialist's spirit of self-confidence because imitation is more or less strange and altered process that conquered nation follows compulsorily or optional to imitate and repeat methods and discourses of colonialism.

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