

Critique of Psychic Colonization in Naipaul's *A Bend in the River*

V.S. Naipaul always represents the denial of third world spirit depicting how the third world countries suffer from the evils of psychic colonialism even in the postcolonial era. Naipaul has represented societies that have recently emerged from colonialism. Though imperialism has passed and the colonies have attained an independent status, these nations of the third world face a lot of problems like economic, social and political that ultimately damages the psyche of the formerly colonized people through the subtle process of cultural colonization.

Naipaul raised an issue of post-colonial world and the colonized people who are still suffering from various social, cultural, political and spiritual problems and anxieties. He speaks on the matter of oppression and domination of local culture, local identity by European culture and social values. His works give space to the marginalized people and raise voice of the voiceless. His strong writing and powerful words boil the blood of the colonized and colonizers both. Historical facts and competing analyses never separate from his works. Because of his powerful writing some of his contemporaries compare him with Conrad.

Today colonialism no longer exists in the society. However most of the people of the third world countries are unable to get rid from colonial ambivalence. Deep inside the mind of those people orientalism is ruling. For that reason, they are struggling to come up from their local primitive life, for which they are trying to mimic the life standard of westerners. In this process, most of them lose their culture, identity and their social values which ultimately bring sadness, loneliness and psychological suffocation in their life. After analyzing the novel, I come to know that, as per Chris Barker's concept, "creative consumption" is needed for resistance, to come up from the problem of Eurocentrism. According to creative consumption, we

should be creative while consuming the western goods and culture. What to take and what to overthrow is the thing which we should try to find and act accordingly.

Ferdinand, Metty, Inder, Mahesh are some characters in the novel who are unable to resist the culture. As they try to follow the westerners they never feel satisfied and happy in their life; always suffer from betrayal.

A Bend in the River is made doubly isolated by the remoteness of Africa in which it is situated. The reference to isolation and deprivation in the novel are appropriately associated with politics. Despite being free from the clutches of colonialism, the formerly colonized locations undergo the series of economic, social, cultural and psychological colonialism. This problem in the text is addressed by the present research emphasizing on the necessity of psychic decolonialism.

Naipaul's *A Bend in the River* is the replica of how the ex-colonies suffer from the evils of the psychic colonization. The present research addresses the issues that related to the evils of colonialism in the ex-colonies. The fiction mirrors the situation of psychic colonialism. How does the colonial legacy still undergo in the post colonial era? What are the consequences of psychic colonialism? How can the psychic decolonialism can be achieved? And what is the motto of the text in present the situation of psychic colonialism even in the post colonial era? These are some of the question that the research aims to solve.

The paper, interpreting the evils of post colonial and demand of psychic decolonization of former colonized locations. The big brother arrogance from the part of the colonizers always haunts the psyche of the colonized and formerly colonized individuals and the society. The superiority complex psychology of the westerners is still ruling the relationship between the colonizers and colonized. It is evident from the examination of the novel. Four different stories of the fiction account the tale of

different individuals suffering from the evils of psychic colonialism owing to the hitherto physical and psychological domination from the part of the colonizers. The paper stresses that there is the necessity of psychic decolonization in order to establish the freedom and decolonization in the ex-colonies. Narrator Salim in the novel says “I was worried for the Arabs. I was also worried for us. Because, so far as power went, there was no difference between the Arabs and ourselves. We were both small groups living under a European flag at the edge of the continent” (10).

Salim is an example of a character who belongs to ex-colonial nation and does not have fixed identity and place. Hybridity and inferiority inside the mind becomes major problem of Salim and other characters of the novel. Even in the present context where freedom and democracy is ruling the world, there is still the feeling of inferiority inside the mind of an individual of former colonized nation.

The paper hypothesizes that even after the ending of official colonialism, the characters in *A Bend in the River* belonging to the ex-colonies undergo the series of psychic humiliation in front of the individuals of former colonizers due to the operation of the colonization in the psyche, it demands the issue of psychic decolonization for the sake of complete freedom. In the novel, narrator Salim says, “I feared the lies – black men assuming the lies of white men” (11). Colonized people are unable to believe upon their own culture and social practices. They are following or assuming the European culture and social practices. They trusted on white lies of white men, they spread the education and through that education most of the native people ruin their life, and it is the advantage for Europeans. There is always identity crisis for the people who have mixed blood because they are outsiders for native. They do not go in one direction, it gives great stress in their life, Salim, Metty and Inder are going through the problem of identity. They do not have fixed identity. In

Inder's word, "We're washed up here, you know. To be in Africa you have to be strong. We're not strong. We don't even have a flag" (12). They do not have fixed identity which creates problems in their life.

Naipaul's *A Bend in the River* has received several critical appraisals since the time of the publication. Different critics have analyzed the novel from multiple perspectives. For Fawzia Mustafa, the novel is interesting as it speaks the assumption of common people; it is the world's literature. He claims "Naipaul is well known for having forged his own course outside and often in opposition to the trajectory of postcolonial discourses, anticipating as it were an entrepreneurial option within the emerging markets of, first, common wealth, then postcolonial Anglophone, and, now, first-world cosmopolitan literature" (232-263). Metty and Ferdinand are common character, they are struggling in postcolonial world and the novel is trying to present the difficulties of their life. Whole novel is revolving around the ordinary people of Africa who are lagging behind the world and are unable to compete with modern world. So life and struggle exist side by side in most of the Naipaul's characters.

The teacher of English at the graduate center of the city university of New York and also the author of "Politics and the Novel," Irving Howe takes Naipaul as masterful writer who get the gift of creating an aura of psychic and moral tension.

Salim's consciousness occupies the foreground space, struggling consciously to understand the new Africa; just behind occur the often capricious and fearful political acts set in motion by the Big Man.

These acts are not rendered in detail; Naipaul contents himself with a few mordant touches. On the surface, *A Bend in the River* emerges mostly as a web of caustic observation less exciting than its

Predecessor, "Guerillas"; but it is a much better and deeper novel, for

Naipaul has mastered the gift of creating an aura of psychic and moral tension even as, seemingly, very little happens. (Howe)

Similarly, another critic E.L.Johnson portrays Naipaul as an anti-colonialist writer.

His most of the work raise voice against colonialism and the condition of post-colonial world. In this regard E.L.Johnson claims;

V.S.Naipaul is somewhat infamous in postcolonial circles. As a world traveler and chronicler of global history, from the American south and Islamic fundamentalism in Iran to Indian diasporic histories on four continents, he is regarded alternately as a leading critic of the colonial condition and as an intellectual collaborator with that same regime. He is praised for the crystalline clarity of his prose and criticized for his skeptical characterization of nearly every society that he represents in his work; he is read as a Caribbean, Indian, and English writer. (209-230)

Naipaul's works focus on the condition of people living in Asia, Africa, Latin America etc which were ex-colonies. Various mental tensions people of this area should face because of the infection on their own identity. Identity is the standard of a person, if the identity is loss then the person do not have any space to live. African tribe hear are raising guns to gain their lose identity. Africans fight for the sake of freedom and their right, they want freedom to develop themselves and give good impression in the world. They want own identity and culture. In the novel people of Africa are trying to come up, they want development and particular image in the world but unable to do so because of weak mentality. They still think themselves as weaker, poorer and backward than European although the European already left their nation. Psychologically still they are not being a superior and ruler of themselves. In

the view of Uppinder Mehan, previously colonized nation should develop themselves psychologically at first to bring anti-colonialist revolution in the country. They can do various progresses in the field of science and technology and make their life comfortable in postcolonial world. It is necessary for the post colonized people to be strong psychologically and try to deal with the problem arise from colonization. They should understand the world and run with it to make self image and identity. He claims,

The colonialist understanding of the world in the last two centuries sees the colonies as devoid of any meaningful science and as the processors of only ancient technologies. Such a colonialist view is sufficiently strong enough in even the mid- twentieth century to cause anti- colonialist reformers and revolutionaries to promote western science education in the colonies. (1-14)

It is easy to see why contemporary reviewers described this novella as powerful and strong imaginative fiction obsessed with Savagery, cruelty, the human facility for violent sadism and unleashing horror, this novel drive us to the place where African feels as 'nothing' in a former African colony. They are being unable to come up from this inferior psychological state. In this respect another critic Jackie French claims;

There's also plenty that is Naipaul's own, however, he inhabit the mind of his protagonists totally and never flinches at unveiling their darker parts of their characters-the way they thinks Africans stink, their own self- hatred, their lack of purpose, the depths to which they will sink in order to survive. There are some superb set pieces. As a drive becomes a race against time and impending civil war, the tension is ratcheted up with accomplished skill. (67)

Salim is powerless by institutions (family/nation) and individual (identity) that have ruined his life, much less exact revenge. Naipaul successfully presents the internal aspect of Africans, their difficulties to survive, their thought regarding Europeans and their tensions etc. Thus, it is evident that different critics have analyzed the novel from multiple perspectives but the issue of the requirement of psychic decolonization has been yet untouched, which proves the innovation of the research.

Present research is library based research; it uses a close, discursive analytical style which draws on the post- colonial concept and vocabularies. The research is based on the authentic cites. Guidance from the lectures and professors is taken as the supportive tool. In addition the texts on the issue of postcolonial psychoanalytical theory are taken as the tools in making the application of the novel from the viewpoint of postcolonial psychoanalytical theory. Frantz Fanon's "Black Skin White Mask" and Said's "Orientalism" are used to analyze the novel in order to prove the hypothesis. Frantz Fanon's psychological assumptions are very much useful to analyze the novel. Many characters of the novel are psychologically impressed with the Europeans. As Fanon portrait, Africans are "imprisoned on his island,lost in an atmosphere that offers not the slightest outlets, the Negro breathes in this appeal of Europe like pure air"(21). This psychology is manipulating the life of African people in the novel.

In the same way Edward Said's concept of occidental is used in the analysis of the novel to prove its hypothesis. In his view, "there are of course 'the English', for whom the pronoun 'we' is used with full weight of a distinguished, powerful man who feels himself to be representative of all that is best in his nation's history" (35). Today Englishman are thinking themselves as super human being who can have the power to control over other. They are going through superior mentality where as poor

third world people are suffering from inferior mentality and taking European ideas, education, language etc as super one which they are giving high emphasis rather than own culture. This research unearths the elements of psychic colonialism of the ex-colonies borrowing the insights from the thinkers of postcolonial psychoanalysis.

In the novel native Africans hate the European culture and social, political values and at the same time they attach themselves with European culture. For instance, Zabeth is an African native who comes to the market to buy some goods like soap, toothpaste etc. This 'commodity culture' ruled the life of Africans. It is not their own culture but 'European'. "There is the psychological phenomenon that consists in the belief that the world will open to the extent to which frontiers are broken down. Imprisoned on his island, lost in an atmosphere that offers not the slightest outlets, the Negro breathes in this appeal of Europe like pure air" (Fanon 21). Africans are imprisoned themselves in their native land, they are not aware about outsiders and their trick. Whatever European teach them, they follow the same, they are giving respect to the Europeans culture, norms and social values instead of Africans norms and social values. Psychologically they are attaching more with European values, they do not know the fact that they are breathing European air in Africa.

The canvas that Africa offers reflects the unsatisfied, difficult, dark and merciful condition of the former colonial world. In the view of Salim, "We had become what the world outside had made us; we had to live in the world as it existed" (148). The reality of the present world becomes very difficult for the native Africans. They neither follow Europeans, nor leave native socio-cultural values which hang them somewhere between the sky and earth. In this postcolonial era the remains of colonial hunting the psyche of those Africans who were formerly colonized. They are unable to resist the situation because everywhere there is the obstacle. They have to

prove themselves in their locality which is being very difficult, consequently it brings mimicry of European culture and socio-political value to exist in the society. Struggle for existence is necessary to live a life in today's hybrid cultural era, where local norms and values are no more pure.

Education imparted by European is major cause for the downfall of Africa like third world countries. Many natives are getting European education which always emphasizes on European and represents them as super human beings whereas African and other third world people are represented as uncivilized, barbaric and poor. Salim is not separate from this education, because of his education he also takes Africa as European takes. He himself wants to be like a European; the ruler of the world. He narrates in the novel,

Africa was my home, had been the home of my family for centuries. But we came from the east coast, and that made the difference. The coast was not truly African. It was an Arab- Indian - Persian – Portuguese place, and we who lived there were really people of the Indian Ocean. True Africa was at our back. Many miles of scrub or desert separated us from the upcountry people: we looked east to the land which we traded Arabia, India, Persia. These were also the lands of our ancestors. But we could no longer say that we were Arabians or Indians or Persians, when we compared ourselves with these people, we felt like people of Africa (8).

Salim is showing his special family feature. His family is more than African and similar to European, which shows his superior feelings in front of the Africans. Salim does not like to be an African background, he is denying to be an Arabian, Indian or Persian because this makes him to feel like an African. Africans are backward and

uneducated for him, he is also watching the Africa through the eyes of Europeans. Salim's education is playing vital role for shaping his attitude. His European education gives him the concept about Negro and the White. Similarly he is also able to know the difference between Africans and Europeans. According to Fanon "in the magazines the wolf ,the devil, the evil spirit, the Bad man, the savage are always symbolized by Negroes or Indians" (146). This symbolical concept is manipulating the mind of Salim because of this education, he is taking Africa and Africans as 'others'. Because of this psychological aspect Salim is outsider for African and again outsider for European, because he seems close to Africa for European.

Zabeth's intrests to send Ferdinand outside from the bush (Africa) for the sake of gaining European education. Ferdinand's interests to go out from bush and President's willingness to built mini-Europe in Africa are the evidences which reflect the inner- intension of African people that they are still ruling by the superiority complex nature of European. Africans love their Africa, they like to follow their own culture, religion and tradition but at the same time they dislike the originality and smell of Africa. They dislike the ownness because their originality is already mixed up with European culture and socio-political values. They begin to follow or adopt the practices of European. Salim represents this fact by saying "Africans noticed her smell. If they came into the shop when zabeth was there they wrinkled their noses and sometimes they went away" (7). They are taking education in the European socio-political structure, which Europeans left on there, is the superior one for them. These all characters of Naipaul like to walk on the path, which European had shown to them. Even though the colonialism end officially there is the fossils of colonialism. Africa newly emerges from colonial time period but it is not an easy task for Africans to adjust or adopt the culture of outsiders. "Salim's understanding of Africa, as well as

introducing a portrait of the first generation of post colonialism's political and cultural refugees" (Fawzia Mustafa 149). Through Salim Naipaul charts the problem of pre colonized country and its people, they are losing somewhere like crow in the fog. Their own identity is lost somewhere and they are trying to adopt European culture it brings the problem of identity crisis in their life. Salim, the narrator of Naipaul's novel is from Arabian- Indian-Persian areas which lies near Africa but he does not have pure identity. He continues, "All that I know of our history and the history of the Indian ocean I have got from the books written by European" (9). Salim does not know his past whatever he knows is the idea or perception of European. European impose their knowledge and idea to the people of third world by giving European education to them and showing their historical cultural background via European eyes. Salim is also adopting the knowledge imposed upon him by European. He is not from African origin so African takes him as outsider and he cannot adjust himself in another land even in the Arabian Indian land which was his original place. He further tells;

I was in Africa one day; I was in Europe the next morning. It was more than traveling fast. It was like being in two places at once. I wake up in London with little bits of Africa on me- like the airport tax ticket, given me by an official I knew, in the middle of another kind of crowd, in another kind of building, in another climate. Both places were real: both places were unreal. (139)

There is always stress inside the mind of salim because of his identity. Not having fixed identity creates a problem in his life. In post- colonial era most of the third world countries are going through identity problem only because of hybrid cultural and socio-political environment. Native culture has gone away and deep inside the

mind colonizers live, who are superior and rule the world. “The subject matter of postcolonial literature is marked by its concern for the ambiguity or loss of identity” (Dobie 187). Globalization bring glocal culture which is another name of colonization, most of the people in the world are facing the problem of loss of identity because they are unable to maintain proper place in local area (culture). Thus, it is important for the people of third world to adopt and adjust in different cultural background in post colonial context, which gives proper space to their own culture and identity too.

Here in the novel, African people are imitating the lifestyle of European, they are unable to maintain their local culture and lifestyle. Their culture is mixed up. Some local people are imitating culture, dressing style, social aspect, language and custom of European people. Ferdinand is one of the character who is representing the new generation of Africa and he is coping the European style. There is no nativeness of culture. African culture is unable to exist in post colonial era, their culture is mixed with European culture. In this hybrid cultural era, Salim and Ferdinand like characters are unable to exist in the world because they do not have huge native traits and cultural psychology. In the novel, Inder asked to the Ferdinand “What are your own feelings about African religion?” Ferdinand answered, “I don’t know. That’s why I asked. It is not an easy question for me” (75). This is the reality of each and every people of Africa. They neither have own culture nor they exist in other’s culture. Psychologically they are living in European world but in reality they are in Africa (dark continent). Salim is an outsider in Africa, his eyes gives us the figure and structure of Africa and its people, psychologically Salim is also dominating the African people although he lives in Africa with them. His attitude toward Ferdinand and Metty is different than his attitude toward Raymond and president. He seems

quite loyal and inferior in front of Raymond and the president. In contrast, he seems little rude and superior in front of Ferdinand and Metty. He is describing the African worlds through outsiders' eyes and he shows its dark, busy, muddy and a wet land. He takes the people of Africa as 'strange and unfriendly' (9). Inside his mind Africa is uncivilized, immature and primitive land, people of Africa are primitive and barbaric. He further explains, "The slavery of the east coast was not like the slavery of the west coast. No one was shipped off to plantations. Most of the people who left our coast went to Arabian homes as domestic servants. Some became members of the family they had joined; a few became powerful in their own rights" (9). Salim compares his family with primitive and poor Africans who lived in west coast, he came from east coast and that place is not like west it was little developed and civilized. This statement present his superior nature in front of inferior Africans. This means he is assuming Africa and Africans as inferior one.

Africa is representing the whole third world countries. Bend in river is an uncertain place in Africa which Naipaul represents here as an important reality of those people who are going through the post- colonial period and trying to emerge as new- people of the new world. Water hyacinth represents the new- generation of Africa after imperialism, it emerged but old generation is wonder about water hyacinths. Through the eyes of Salim, Naipaul presents the condition of Africa. How the people of Africa look like? How they are suffering from various problems related to the socio- cultural and political matter? Are the questions, which Naipaul through the eyes of Salim, tries to show. Salim is residing on the coast of central Africa, but still he is outsider for local Africans. Although he loves Africa more, they take him as an outsider. It brings isolation and a chaotic situation in Salim's life. "Naipaul can construct the universe within which the immigrant community of both Indian sub

continentals and European settlers as well as expatriates enact a Naipaulian version of a generic postcolonial experience” (Mustafa 48).

Psychologically Salim is very sad, but even being sad he is not trying to maintain his own socio-cultural identity in Africa rather he is taking Africa as undeveloped, uncivilized, bushy dark nation and seems to take Europeans and other outsiders as Big. “There are of course ‘The English’, for whom the pronoun ‘We’ is used with the full weight of a distinguished, powerful man who feels himself to be representative of all that is best in his nation’s history” (Said 35). Salim gets influenced with European’s power, their language and history. He likes to be an English man, for this he learns English and tries to live like them. Salim’s attitude represents European style which is greater thing for Africans. Most of the Africans respect Salim for his appearance which is similar to European. His closeness toward Yvette and his behavior with Raymond is an evidence for this. Relationship with Yvette brings the confidence in Salim by which he begins to feel like white and also feel more secure. Collision of various culture African, Indian, Persian, Islam, Americans and Europeans create confusion in the mind of African, they are in trouble because of hybrid culture in native land. Besides coming up from hybrid culture they are following this which is the root of problem in their life. “The analysis of postcolonial literature characteristically explores the complex interactions and antagonisms between native, indigenous, ‘pre-colonial’ cultures and the imperial cultures imposed on them” (Leitch 26).

Imposed culture doesn’t give happiness to the human being, they are happy and satisfied with ownership, self respect, power and freedom. To get a power tribe of the Africa became worrier, they fight for freedom and power. Those tribal groups fighting against outsiders are not even able to adopt own culture, and political values.

President is a figure of native African who encourages local tribe to fight for Africa but later on he is unable to handle the war which brings bloodshed rather than civilized Africa and peaceful Africa. Dominators and continuous power struggle between native African people and outsiders cause civil war in the central Africa. Different native tribe of Africa united to fight against outsiders, but at the same time they are fighting to build Africa which is similar to Europe, here is the contradiction, tribe of Africa are fighting against outsiders physically but psychologically they are taking European (outsider) style as superior and trying to maintain their nation same as Europe rather than original Africa.

Although the European has already left African land, they still kept some fragrance inside the mind of African, they are still ruling the mind of African, unseen 'Big Brothers' are ruling and controlling the mind of every African. Metty is controlled by Eurocentric approach. He is able to contribute many things for his nation. He is African but instead of doing anything he just depend upon Salim; his master. He is helping Salim and always waits for him in this hope that, he (Salim) is the only one who can change his life, who can establish him and who is his life and expectation. Another character Zabeth is also thinks same like Metty, she belongs to Africa, she can also do many things to make Africa beautiful with local fragrance, in spite of this ability she depends upon outsider (Salim). She also believes that only Salim can change the life of her son 'Ferdinand'. In this regard Salim explains,

She wanted me to keep an eye on him in his strange town and take him under my protection. If Zabeth chose me for this job, it wasn't only because I was a business associate she had grown to trust. It was also because I was a foreigner, and English- speaking as well, someone

from whom Ferdinand could learn manners and the ways of the outside world. I was someone with whom Ferdinand could practice (23).

Zabeth chose Salim to look after her son, she has great respect for him, she has trust upon him although he is an outsider she likes to make her son like a European. For her “the European is a close reasoner; his statements of fact are devoid of any ambiguity; he is a natural logician, albeit he may not have studied logic; he is by nature skeptical and requires proof before he can accept the truth of any proposition; his trained intelligence works like a piece of mechanism” (Said 39). She believes that Salim is speaking English and has great personality who can teach manner to her son because she thinks that Africans are barbaric and uncivilized whom only the outsiders (European) can teach the manner. Africans are now free from colonial rule, they can enjoy the freedom and build their nation by themselves. They can be self-reliant and can compete with Europeans but they are not doing so, Salim, who is able to speak English and respected by Zabeth said her “Ferdinand’s a big boy. Beth. He can look after himself without me” (23). Zabeth answered to him, “No, no, Mis’ Salim. Ferdinand will come to you. You beat him whenever you want” (23). This statement presents the Eurocentric mentality of Zabeth.

Copying the lifestyle of Europeans, speaking English, and wearing dress like a European put greatest value for Africans because they are feeling inferior in front of European culture and language. European rule upon the world because they have strong language, they can speak and they can raise voice but Africans do not have strong language, they could not raise in front of the world so they just mimic the language of Europeans (white). On the one hand they chased outsiders away and on the other hand they are taking their norms, values and social practices as superior they like to copy those practices instead of leaving them. There is great respect and honor

somewhere inside the mind of African and they are unable to cope with this psychological situation. There is no more physical domination and suppression only the domination is psychological. Those suppressed people are still thinking about the Europeans and their domination. It is very difficult for them to come up from this psychological trauma.

As a postcolonial writer, Naipaul's focus on postcolonial issue bring different physical and mental anxiety of third world into light. While analyzing the novel, I found that, Naipaul is representing negative emotions of fear, contempt, disgust, self-hatred and isolation. These are the problems which exactly the people of third world are facing. This is what the situation Salim exactly faced. It is the author who gave him this ability to mark the suffocating situation of Africa.

Another character, Ferdinand, an intellect African student, a man who represent hope of Africa. As a native all the basic elements of post colonialism filled his life, he is arrogant and takes own self as an outstanding person than his friends because he is perfectly imitating the culture of westerners by joining the New Domain project. This is equivalent with what I learned that "Colonial subject practice mimicry- imitation of dress, language, behavior, even gesture- instead of resistance" (Dobie 189). Mostly Africans are following the footstep of European instead of walking on their own way, because of this they are facing many troubles, they are getting separate from their own location and also losing local fragrance and unity. They are distracting from native history, "Negro adopts a language different from that of the group into which he was born is evidence of a dislocation, a separation" (Fanon 25). They are getting separate from locality because they are adopting European language and cultural traits in this circumstances they are losing own identity, culture and being dominated by Europeans. Ferdinand has joined 'New Domain' project and

begin to study European cultural values their history and education. He is taking himself stronger and superior than other poor Africans, he is adopting foreign language and forgetting own language, his own identity and culture are dominated by European culture.

On the one hand he is coping European socio-cultural values, their language and political aspects on the other hand Ferdinand is scared with his identity, culture and social practices which are decaying day by day. This kind of contradiction brings the psychological conflict in African natives. Ferdinand mimicked different characters to convey that he is a super one in the town. At the beginning he mimicked Salim and then other Europeans, but internally he could not been able to find his position in the society. He does not know that his confidence and his prospect are composed of European culture which originally does not belonged to him. This is exactly how other Africans feel; they are happy with some ridiculous things with their narrow mind and they are also satisfied with living in their own world- a small world. For instance, Salim narrates “I thought the Bigburgers pictures looked like smooth white lips of bread over mangled black tongues of meat. But Mahesh didn’t like it when I told him, and I decided not to say anything disrespectful about Bigburgers again” (60). Mahesh, a native who takes over the Big Burger Franchise in the town, is proud of his career and become arrogant. In real sense, his career does not mean anything to the outsiders not even Salim too.

Even the natives wants to be free independent and love their own culture too much they are unable to resist the western culture. “Africans had become modern men built in concrete and glass and sat in cushioned chairs covered in imitation velvet” (62). Effect of western culture is deeply rooted in their life. The culture they

adopted had already been a hybrid one, they feel very proud to live like a European inside the house of glass.

After the colonial rule most of the colonized people face the problem of their background, native people seek their own background and claim they are the true lover of their motherland at the same time immigrants are losing their background, they are neither native nor outsider they love their land (Africa) but do not have background of it. The background of a person is an important thing because it is a standard that decided one's fate, that is, to dominate or to be dominated, with this background, Salim has a nicer life than those natives and is respected by them but he could not compete with the Europeans who were the 'real' dominators in African society. In this novel, there is a mysterious person called the 'Big Man.' We can see his appearance everywhere, which remained the people there is the native governor. This native governor had done a most influential thing for African natives that is to build the 'New Domain'. It is the place which first appear with happiness to the Africans and later on disappear. It shows the picture or example of Europe to the native Africans, this picture bring a dream in the life of Africans native so that they bring to the socio- political and socio- cultural structure of Europe. This 'New Domain' is a type of mini-Europe which imparts European education to the African youth by European teachers. This place represents the real change in Africa, which is brought by European. But in the real sense 'New Domain' is trick that the 'Big Man' reinforced power in the Africa and African people. "A related line of inquiry in postcolonial theory studies how institutions of western education function in the spread of imperialism...It helps western colonizers rule by consent rather than by violence" (Leitch 25). In this postcolonial era westerners are not directly dominating the third world countries. The education which they impart is ruling the world. That

imperialistic education is dominating the people living in third world. Feeling of inferiority come from that European education, which takes European as super one and others as weak. Most of the third world people are reading about their past, their history through Europeans. Salim, the narrator of Naipaul's novel come to know about his history by the education through European concept. He, himself does not know about his past and his background, whatever European education provide him, he acknowledged those things. Now a days world is free from other's domination, there is no more such power which Europeans showed toward third world. But, mentally the third world people are still suffering from the fear, hatred and anxieties given by the colonizers. Western education function the leading role to spread the imperialistic feelings and domination. Through the help of this education, Europeans are still ruling the mind of the ex-colonized people and it is the trick of colonizers to rule the world in this modern postcolonial period without violence and bloodsheds.

Salim who is taking European education is not separate from Eurocentric ideology. His narration provides lots of information to us about his concept toward Africa and Africans. "We had faith in the president's white men" (47). Salim's this words are an example of his trust toward white men, he also takes European (white) as his protector, who can solve the problem of his life and show him the better way of living.

Narrator Salim's education not only gives Eurocentric concept to him but he also begins to follow the European approach i.e. to rule the inferior. Ferdinand's letter without an envelope makes him anxious, his writing without greetings gives a type of dissatisfaction to the Salim, which he mention through his speech, "I had given him shelter under my own roof, and to him, as an African, that hospitality was extraordinary and had to be acknowledged. But he didn't want to appear fawning or

weak and everything in the letter was deliberately crude- no envelope, the lined paper torn down one side, the very big and careless handwriting, the absence of the direct word of thanks, the “Salim!” and not “Dear Salim”, the “F” and not “Ferdinand” (50). His expectation from Ferdinand is not fulfilled, for Salim, his extraordinary support to Ferdinand is not recognized by the Ferdinand. Salim’s psychology here is to get respect by the African for being Arabian or for being the ruling class family background whose parents and grandparents used to rule over slaves like Metty.

New Domain is the dreamy place for all native African where they can get European education and able to imitate the culture of Europe but in contrast this New Domain is the joke for all those foreigners. Ironically, this place is also an imitation of western culture rather than African for which native Africans are dreaming rather to resist it or deny it. ‘Big Man’ wants to rule Africa socially, culturally and psychologically after the end of colonization. For this he creates dreams for those innocent villagers who are still thinking about Europe, their superior person. To win the heart of native, this ‘Big Man’ separates foreigners “to be a European in the orient always involves being a consciousness set apart from, and unequal with, its surroundings” (Said 158). To be different from African, Raymond stay far and rule New Domain which is the wish of president. This is an evidence that, how native believe upon white man. They have strong faith upon white, they think white man can only rule the black and teach them those qualities essential to exist in the world. African and European are unequal, although there is vast gap between these two, African are thinking about European and their power/capacity to rule Africa. Because of this faith upon white, president keeps Raymond, Yvette’s husband, at a distance by sending him to govern the New Domain. It did work at first but Africa is consist of various tribes and group of people, there are many complications against each other

but the president does not able to control the situation so at the end this problem aroused another war in central Africa.

After colonial period the African become aware about the domination and suppression. “The orient now appeared to constitute a challenge, not just to the west in general but to the west’s spirit, knowledge, and imperium”(said 249). They begin to raise up through war and violation. Their hatred and anger burst up. We come to know about this from salim’s explanation, “at independence the people of our region had gone mad with anger and fear- - all the accumulated anger of the colonial period, and every kind of reawakened tribal fear. The people of our region had been much abused, not only by Europeans and Arabs, but also by other Africans; and at independence they had refused to be ruled by the new government in the capital” (41). Although they refuse to rule by European or a new government (president) they are bowing down toward European. This presidential rule is not their own political tradition, like in *The suffrage of Elvira* Naipaul represents the political joke of African society here. African lived inside the forest by helping, co-operation and taking care of each other’s but at present after the colonial stage they become merciless, self-centered and the biggest things is they become the followers of European. They put masks of European where as they are African originally. As Salim argues “The African had called up this war, they would suffer dreadfully, more than anybody else; but they could cope” (43). Africans were suffered during and after colonial rule, they are unable to rise up, what they can do now is to come up from their own capacity and ability. They should leave the feeling of inferiority and get control over their own nation in post-colonial period. Without the support and blessing of white they should feel superior physically, socially and psychologically.

Inder and Ferdinand do not try to maintain their own cultural identity where as

they try to mixed up themselves in European culture. Salim overlook the Europe and says, “It was the Europe where Inder, after his time at the famous university, had suffered and tried to come to some resolution about his place in the world; where Nazruddin and his family had taken refugee; where hundreds of thousands of people like myself from parts of the world like mine, had forced themselves in, to work and live” (139). Shifting of the third world people into the first world consequently bring various psychological, social and cultural problems in the life of the people. As Salim moves from Africa to England, he begins to suffer more and more because of his identity. Whenever and wherever he goes his identity becomes his problem from which he never be separate. He says “It never occurs to us that we might make some contribution to it ourselves. And that is why we miss everything” (86). To contribute for own self is also quite important to maintain the identity, which Salim and other Africans are unable to do, which is the major cause of their suffering. They are not conserving their nativity, culture and civilization instead of this they are adopting the European style and culture. European socio-cultural and political concepts are deeply rooted in the African mind and because of this they are losing everything what they have.

At the beginning of second story ‘New Domain’ Naipaul, through Salim suggest us “If you look at a column of ants on the march you will see that there are some who are stragglers or have lost their way. The column has no time for them; it goes on. Sometimes the stragglers die. But even this has no effect on the column” (53). Post colonialism touches the issue of distress, dismay and irritation caused by colonial social, political and cultural background. It is necessary for ex-colonized people to cope with the condition and to move with the situation. After the end of colonial period physical and psychological freedom should be enjoyed by them in

their native land with their own native culture and tradition. Helping, co-operating and sharing views are erode, after colonialism people become self-centric and slowly they begin lonely and the problem of identity emerged. After examining the novel I found numbers of Africans are trying to find their place in the world by imitating other's culture. In this context, Fanon has argued that "I came into the world imbued with the will to find a meaning in things, my spirit filled with desire to attain to the source of the world, and then I found that I was an object in the midst of other objects" (109). Third world people are dreaming for better life and trying to explore in the world but in this exploring process they mixed with others, they are being different and just 'other' in front of the dominators of the world. People of third world try to establish their identity and value in the postcolonial world, for this they are trying to show them up by decorating themselves like a European, in this process maximum numbers of Africans lose their past at the back of their life. We are separated from the moral resources necessary to live a full and satisfying existence. Officially colonialism has already ended but its effect is still seen in the society, mostly people of third world are suffering from various problems left by colonial stage. At present most of the people are at the same stage of Salim; narrator of the novel, who is not only observing the society but also suffering from the problem of existence. Naipaul has presented the condition of all those third world people who are searching the value of their life in society. In his essay on "Yeats and Decolonization", Edward Said remarks that imperialism is "an act of geographical violence through which virtually every space in the world is explored, charted and finally brought under control" (36). Colonizers first enter into the geographical territory and slowly control the world. Big brother of the novel begun to rule the African nation and gradually they are spreading European education to control the world. In present context, European are spreading education

in third world through different medium. The education imparted by them are written or analyzed from their own perspective, they think and appreciate they are superior and logical people, in contrast third world people are inferior. This education is ruling the mind of third world people, which is necessary to remove for the sake of freedom and existence.

President of the novel is not only the person but he is one native African as well as a big brother who is living inside the every one's mind. This big brother is ruling the mind of people, his picture and posture is everywhere which means everywhere he is ruling and always he is the powerful. This president is native African too who wants to build Africa like Europe, which is the reality of the native. They like to save their local culture and identity where as they are keeping materialism and shiny Europe in their mind.

After analyzing the novel, I come to know that, most of the people of third world countries suffer from psychological domination. There is no more physical domination of westerners, but the psychological domination is giving trouble to the people of third world who were formerly ruled by the westerners. Native culture is replaced by the hybrid culture which brings identity crisis in third world's citizen. Identity is most important for human, it shows the existence of human in the society and the world. The background of a person is an important thing because it is a standard that decide one's fate. After the post colonialism most of the third world countries and its citizens are facing the problem of identity. Knowingly or unknowingly people are following foreign (western) culture and because of this they are neither like a westerners nor like a native.

Mostly people are imitating westerners like a parrot. They keep parroting the culture of oppressor instead protecting and preserving their own culture. From the

behavior of Ferdinand, Salim and Metty, I can observe that, although the characters of novel hate the European, they are still unable to love their ownness because they are running after the European values. Whatever European left in their land, they are giving continuity to those things. New Domain is one of its example where Ferdinand gets knowledge and Salim frequently visits with Inder. In this novel, I found that native Africans usually choose the western side. Zabeth, Ferdinand and Inder are some of its example. The contradiction between two cultures rooted in village life and the modern western urban is appalling.

After colonial rule, they were left with a fragmented society that lacked creative potential, with a society that cannot rule itself, a society which need external power to rule those people and their society. Naipaul's conclusion that third world people are not genuine and authentic human beings, like westerners. Further, Naipaul's implication that political and social disorder is the unavoidable product of contemporary liberation movements, and that Africans are challenged and deconstructed. Now, the third world countries need to resist the western culture. At present colonization is given another name 'globalization.' In this globalize era, third worlds are adopting western culture, education etc through the means of media, communication, conference etc. Here is no more just local culture, hybrid culture and mimicry of westerners is going on in here at this moment. The author conveyed a message that they could not break down the situation they are controlled by someone else, but this control does not physically appear, it appears psychologically which need to be removed forever to get the complete freedom.

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