

Tribhuvan University

Double Identity of Verloc: Anti-colonialism in Joseph Conrad's *The Secret Agent*

A Thesis Submitted to the
Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University, in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in English

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March, 2015

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Letter of Approval

This is to certify that this thesis, entitled “Double Identity of Verloc: Anti-colonialism in Joseph Conrad’s *The Secret Agent*”, submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University, by HarkaLalJugjali, has been approved by the undersigned members of the research committee.

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Acknowledgements

I am cordially thankful to Saroj Sharma Ghimire, Lecturer at the Central Department of English, my thesis supervisor, for his consistent availability and for enlightening discussions that shaped and directed the thesis.

I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Amma Raj Joshi, Head of the Central Department of English for providing me an opportunity to write this thesis. I am equally thankful to all the teachers at the Central Department of English who helped me to enhance my knowledge through their intellectual suggestions during my academic years directly or indirectly.

Finally, in materializing my dream of writing a thesis, my parents IrBahadurJugjali, KhadgamatiJugjali and the whole family's constant support and encouragement in every step of my life. I am highly indebted to my friends HariBanshaDahal, Ramesh Timsina, BimalKatwal, Deependra Jung KC, Sudan Aryal and AjayaGurung.

I would like to thank Miss MandiraMaharjan for providing help on computer typing. Ultimately my heartfelt thanks and lots of love to all the friends of Central Department of English who are the best friends I have ever met.

HarkaLalJugjali

March, 2015

Abstract

This research studies the anti-colonial resistance of the characters and their double identity presented in Conrad's *The Secret Agent*. It also examines the simple life style and vast inner activities of the characters. Conrad presents the mentally deformed and exploited characters. These characters' activities represent the revolutionary act. The novelist has managed the characters and their dialogues in the way that they are resisting against imperialism. It is highlighted that the radical conflict between colonized and colonizers in diverse forms attempts to force British Empire to withdraw itself from these countries. The novel is considered a contemporary classic because of its political theme that supports to maintain the then British Empire in various colonies. It's clarified that the dialogue and action of the characters represent the anti-colonial act to establish the public authority. And by highlighting the double identity and the spirit of resistance, Joseph Conrad in *The Secret Agent* questions the discourse and authority of the empire.

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I. Politics of Resistance against Colonialism: An Introduction

This research makes an attempt to study the operation of anti-colonial ideology through double identity of central character, Mr. Verloc presented in Conrad's *The Secret Agent*. It explores the issue of anti-colonialism by expressing the bitter reality of the then society. The character, Mr. Verloc appears with double identity. He, as a secret sharper, deposits his position and reminds the relationship towards anarchic and revolutionary agents who work against the British Empire. England as a colonial super-power was enjoying invasion of different geographies giving no attention to the wish of its subjects and colonized people. Insatiate English subject intend to impede the process of colonization and other people too.

Beside the exploration of anti-colonization, the project assesses the double identity of the characters and unearths their psychology. British Police Department representing the colonial power wants everything under its control including the political activities. On the other hand, unnamed foreign embassy in England attempts to strike back the colonial power – England employing the secret agent, the English one. Thus, the secret agent and the foreign embassy, in the novel *The Secret Agent*, operate as an anti-colonial force. To analyze anti-colonial operation, in the text, critically, the research draws upon the theoretical insights mainly from Chatterjee, Fanon and others.

The research vividly depicts the impact of colonialism and its aftermath particularly on the subjects of colonial force itself. It shows that ruler of the colonial force may enjoy expanding its boundary but that may not be the case with their subjects. They can resist against colonial powers within the country. Furthermore, this

project posits leftist wing's tilt to anti-colonial force. Influence of leftist-wing, in the country, has fueled to interrupt the process of colonialism. Though there was the boom of material prosperity in England, it was devoid of normative society. Thus, the decadence of culture and works of society enraged people which ultimately in novel leads to the disruption of the existing social order through explosion of bomb in Greenwich Observatory.

This research evokes the operation of anti-colonialism through the very strategic double identity of the central character, Mr. Verloc. It also explores the double identity of other characters like Mrs. Winnie Verloc, Comrade Ossipon, Stevie, and the Assistant Commissioner and so on. Mr. Verloc, the British subject, leads his life in double standard in London. He runs a small business in his house but does not care much about his ostensible business rather he works as espionage secretly for foreign embassy. He is more an anti-colonialist than a business man. He wants to disrupt the existing social order by bombing in Greenwich Observatory to wound the pride of British Empire. Other characters lead their life in two standards for their own utility. It shows England had been swept away by the decadence of culture and phony behavior of people. Adulteration of culture and phony behavior of people brought about by the colonialism keeps the English native culture, norms and value at stake. Thus, Mr. Verloc wants the complete annihilation of social order to resist against British colonial pride; Mr. Verloc is inspired by anarchism.

Conrad's *The Secret Agent*, published in 1907, is anarchism in the works of an author usually possessed by an urge to portray grim-naval existence and the horrors of reality in a harrowing and serious manner. In the text of Conrad, as the researcher, it is analyzed to portray the seeds of anti-colonialism implicitly. Anti-colonialism, an opposition and resistance to colonialism is new phenomenon during the period of

decolonization. Subjugated and crushed people by the colonial power seek the way out to strike back to the colonial power. A prominent post-colonial theorist Stephen Slemon, in his writing *Unsettling the Empire: Resistance Theory for the Second World*, mentions in this way “Andresistance literature, in this definition, can thus be seen as that category of literature which emerges as an integral part of an organized struggle or resistance for national liberation” (56). It means that the point at which the multiple forces of common people become articulated as a resistance to the practices of colonialism and political, economic and cultural institutions. It focuses on the need of rejection of the colonial hegemony. Conrad in this novel has shown resistance at the political level but with different situation. Though colonized people, in general, tries to unknot the web of colonial power, Conrad has shown a British subject who himself resists against England’s colonial power at the socio-political level.

Conrad initiating his writing career along with publication of his first novel, *Almayer’s Folly* has published several works such as *The Nigger of the Narcissus*, *Heart of Darkness*, *Lord Jim*, *Typhoon*, *The Secret Agent* and others. *Heart of Darkness* which has received many critical appreciations has made him a notable writer in the literary arena. But Chinua Achebe’s, a Nigerian critic and novelist, reading of *Heart of Darkness* has made him a colonial writer. This project, quite opposite to Achebe’s reading of *Heart of Darkness*, assesses him as a proto-anti colonial writer through this novel, *The Secret Agent*. In the novel, Conrad dramatizes the police force and its activism as a government colonial force which does several political activities inside and outside the country. Mr. Verloc, the central character in the novel, has been presented with double identity. He as a British businessman works secretly as an espionage for a foreign embassy to resist against the colonial force of his own country. To do so, he, using his brother-in-law, explodes a bomb in

Greenwich Observatory which symbolically signifies his wish for the disruption of existing socio-political order of the country.

The Secret Agent is set in 1886, but its central incident is based on botched bomb attack on Greenwich in 1894. The incident has been exploited as anti-colonial tool by Conrad. Anti-colonialism opposes colonialism in different levels like political, economic and cultural. To expunge the colonial legacy of British Empire, Conrad has created character like Mr. Verloc having double identity. Thus, through the character sketch, Conrad has exposed the political mess in the novel. It means Russian adoption of Marxism infects the flourishing of the capitalism and creates the ambivalent situation in Britain. Marxism and capitalism contradict and create havoc which gives rise to anarchism. The narrator in the novel recounts that, “[h] is dominated and determined by the tool and the production- by the force economic conditions. Capitalism has made socialism and laws made by capitalism for the protection of property is responsible for the anarchism” (37) .The narrator seems too tilted to the Marxist ideology as he asserts history is dominated and determined by the force of economic condition. He gives the credit of anarchism to the rising capitalism which has given birth to socialism. Here, the birth of socialism connotes the awareness of minorities about the domination of imperialism which ultimately pushes them to knock the door of changes. To be a poor economic condition of the then people was the result of the system of that imperial society. To torn out the vast domination, common people produce their rage in term of resistance to settle their lives in peaceful society. So, the narrator tries to establish the harmonious society predicting conception of Marxism being a mouth piece of marginal people.

Immediately, after the explosion, the police officers of the special crime department become active and begin the investigation. One of the most reliable and

venerated police officers, Chief Inspector Heat rushes to the spot and the hospital for the investigation of the case. In course of Investigation into the case, the officers distress the mystery of crime. Mr. Verloc, on the other hand, having known to the death of Stevie without much destruction the Greenwich Observatory finds himself in tense situation. Winnie, Verloc's wife, knows all the matter. Since she loves her brother very much, she cannot control herself and kills her husband. Though the chief character that is also the chief agent for the subversion of colonizer dies, the foreign embassy still runs on. Thus, anti-colonial operation can be forced in British Empire which is vulnerable to be blown out anytime.

Since its publication in 1907, *The Secret Agent* has got wide discussion till date with equal fervor and has drawn attention of many scholars and researchers. Owing to different perspectives, the critics have widely explored into it. A critic, George, A. Panichas writes:

A novel of rigorous moral exploration, it forces one to see the things of the world that one has hitherto not seen, or has refused to see, or has fear to see. As such this novel also helps a reader to gain some semblance of “moral discovery” and in the process, to discern more sharply the deeper meanings of lives viewed in the context of assertion that have a confluent and recurrent motif in *The Secret Agent*: “This ain’t an easy world”; “life doesn’t stand much looking into”; “it may be good for one not to know if irony becomes in Thomas Mann’s phrase” form of morality. (420)

George critiques this novel focusing on the difficult lives of the common people. Imperial society, in Britain, imposes its power with domination, exploitation and dehumanization while extending its boundary of imperialism. At those very

periods, the power of resistance and limits of opponents were growing in the society which paved the way for the revolution. It means that the way the world is difficult for the people who are from working class, the way they are developing their consciousness for freedom from the domination of power. George analyzes that the novel has presented hitherto not seen acts of the characters. They are represented as moral beings that fought for freedom. According to him, the moral exploration of the text enforces one to observe the hitherto unseen things of the imperial world. Here, the people from minority have fear to see the world of colonization. They have hesitation; they could not sustain their life easy. The existence of the people in the society is very unrealistic. The world is not smooth for them because of the practice of imperialism. So, George mainly exposes his attitude on the basis of morality to discover the real existential lives of the people.

Similarly, Michael Martin discusses on the limelight of the destruction of the British Imperialism through his assertion. He writes:

Perhaps nowhere in *The Secret Agent* is the theme of an endangered Britain more clearly signaled than in the name Conrad assigns to his obese, beleaguered and weak- vision home secretary. Sir Ethelred is named after King Ethelred (also spelled Ethelred) “the unready”, who reigned from 978 to 1016 and is infamous for having lost Britain to Scandinavian Vikings. [...] Sherry is convinced that “though there is much macabre humor in *The Secret Agent*. (262)

Through the above passage, Martin critiques this fiction from the perspective of the destabilization of British Imperialism because of the outrage expression of the marginalized people. Martin expresses that the British is in the line of danger because of its colonial practices. He asserts that the backdrop of danger of Britain is an

explosion that is endeavored to blow Greenwich Observatory. The danger raises the public attention with a mystery. Anti-colonial attitudes arise just with the development of colonialism. Colonialism digs out its own tomb to be lied there once in the history. The dangerous climate for the destruction of British imperialism blew from the conscious mind and ideology of common people. Thus, Martin, here, presents destructive part of the imperial state like Britain. Likewise, John, G. Peters argues in the way that time of human beings is more valuable at the situation of revolution. He says:

Throughout his works, Conrad investigates the human experience of time and its relationship to knowledge of the external world. J. M. Kertzer has argued, “for Conrad, time is always in some sense ‘human time.’ [...] The world empty of human activity and judgment is a timeless void.” In investigating time, Conrad shows how human beings experience time in an individual and contextualized manner. In other words, context determines the human experience of time. To demonstrate this phenomenon, Conrad looks at human time (time as human beings experience it) and mechanical time (time as a clock measure it)-and more importantly at how the two interrelate. (420)

Peter exposes the value of human experiences and human thoughts relating it with the external world, which, sometimes, are impossible to imagine. Though there is author’s personal problem, it is universalized as one of the total humanity and their experiences. He argues that Conrad has universalized the personal concern into universal sphere. The context of the text determines the human time which is very valuable for human beings. It unfolds the individual mystery into limelight. He asserts that time measures the human activities and experience. Time for colonized people is

equally important with colonizers. The scenario of external world guides the human experiences with the valuation of time. External world is world of multiple experiences in which human increase the full of real and fact experiences. Here, Peter signalizes the external world to the world of imperial in Britain. He also evaluates the importance of time to the human being. Both individually and contextually the value of time is omnipotent; it is universal. He also focuses on the role of context that context of the world determines the human experience. He also demonstrates the mechanical time in resemblance with human time. Underlying, it connotes that the time of resistance and revolution to eliminate the power of imperialism is very valuable and important for the people.

Lastly, the critic, Mark, S. Bennet evaluates the work of art that work always contradicts the intention of the author. He asserts:

...any work of art can be made to serve political purposes in present and future times. Granted the political use of art often runs contrary to the artist's original intentions for the work, whether or not the artist is alike to correct misapprehensions about the work. Such was the case in the months and years following the 9/11 attacks, as numerous political commentators cited the string of novels as fictive case for unlocking the concept of the present-day terrorism in revealing ways. There was a relatively short but distinguished list of novels that deal with terrorism conspicuously, that were frequently cited by scholars and journalist in popular and critical discourse. Dostovsky's, *Demons*, James', *The*

Princess Casamassima, Zola's *Germinal* and Conrad's *The Secret Agent*. (1)

As the above quote suggests, Conrad's *The Secret Agent* too contradicts the intention of the author. Conrad wants to show the terrorist activities and anarchism but happens to present anti-colonial state. He tries to present the influence of Marxism in England but capitalism wins at the end. The changeable nature of human attitude is clearly presented through the above paragraph. Bennet signifies this Conrad's text as a political means. He critiques that the text is composed with full of political purpose to illustrate the environment of England. He asserts that this novel is relatively short but it is distinguished from others because it has provided the issues of politics and its impacts. It also unravels the concept of present-day terrorism. This terrorism brought the new vision and new glimpse of life in the society. It dismantled the imperial world to establish new one in the history. Here, terrorism signifies the radical changing power and resistance of minorities. According to him, different critics, scholars and journalists cited it as a critical discourse because of its political aspects. There is power in the discourse. He argues that it lacks the original intension of the artist; it lacks the aura of the work of but it carries out the then political context.

The origins of anti-colonialism lie in the historical resistance to colonial occupation and imperial control, the success of which then enabled a radical challenge to the political and conceptual structures of the systems on which such domination had been based. Historically, therefore, anti-colonial theory works from a number of different axes: a product of revolutionary Marxism, of the national liberation movements of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the political and cultural consequence of the success. Colonization and anti-colonization are two conspicuously apposite process where colonization tries to exploit the foreign land, natural and

human resources and the politics along with the inhuman treatment of the colonized people, whereas anti-colonization selects those encroachment and strikes back for the safe of humanity and serenity of the nation state.

Western anti-colonialism is itself as old as colonialism, and much of its diverse intellectual work as well as the history of its forms of resistance remains comparatively little known. It is not in any sense simply a western phenomenon even metropolitan phenomenon, but hybrid product of the violent historical interactions of the west with the continents in historical, political, cultural and conceptual terms. Before Marx, there were two main traditions of anti-colonialism, one moral, and the other an economic argument. What Marx then did was to combine the two and restructure the basis of anti-colonial theory by drawing on attitudes characteristic of the liberal idealist advocates of colonialism. At both practical and theoretical level, anti-colonialism goes back to the beginnings of colonialism itself. In many ways, colonization from the very first carried with it the seed of its own destruction. The long, dynamic history of active resistance to colonialism and revolt and rebellion against it is well known. Such above mentioned theoretical truth can be observed in the text that the British colonial practices sowed its seeds of destruction by growing the consciousness of resistance on mind of subalterns like Mr. Verloc's, his wife's and others' activities in novel.

A prominent post-colonial theorist Stephen Slemon, in his writing, mentions in this way:

Colonialism, obviously, is an enormously problematical category: it is by definition transhistorical and unspecific, and it in relation to very different kinds of cultural oppression and economic control. But like the term 'patriarchy', which shares similar problems in definition, the

concept of colonialism, to this third critical field, remains crucial to a critique of past and present power relations in world affairs, and thus to a specifically post-critical practice which attempts to understand the relation of literary writing to power to its contestations. (55)

Above mentioned theoretical perspective is quite related to the issue that the characters such as Mr. Verloc and his family members are in the grip of the power of colonialism. The practice of colonialism, in Britain, is in problematic condition because of its very crucial and oppressive functions upon the indigenous people of that community. Colonialism itself begot the power of resistance providing the awareness and consciousness about its bad impacts. British colonialism is in relation to the cultural and economic control to increase its territorial and non-territorial super power. Mr. Verloc, in his revolutionary nature, takes the initiatives of action for the struggle to destabilize the economic and cultural control of British imperialism. Such actions of the characters deform the evil eye of the colonialism which reforms the style of gazing to the communal people. All the characters are aware towards their actions with revolutionary and peaceful pride as well. Man of active character like Mr. Verla, a delegate of the Central Red Committee, personal friend of certain anarchists, and a votary of social revolution, always inspires the other to revolt for changing the society.

Similarly, a great critic Jurgen Osterhammel, in his *Colonialism: A Theoretical Overview*, defines colonialism as "Colonialism is a relationship between an indigenous (or forcibly imported) majority and a minority of foreign invaders. The fundamental decisions affecting the lives of the colonized people are made and implemented by the colonial rulers in pursued of interests that are often defined in a distant metropolis. Rejecting cultural compromises with the colonized population, the

colonizers are convinced of their own superiority and their ordained mandate to note.”

(6). Colonizer always affects the lives of the common people manipulating their interests. They never treat colonized people as the social creatures rather they took them as the domestic animals to deconstruct their majority as if they could not overcome the superiority of colonizers.

Anti-colonialism calls for a critique of the ongoing circumstances of colonized people and a imagining of what other possibilities exists rooted in the perspective and understanding of the experience of those who were subordinated through colonization. All knowledge system is situated in particular social contexts, and is therefore highly political as all knowledge serve perpetuate interests, the anti-colonization to disrupt dominant ways of knowing which perpetuate the social political and economic inequalities.

As opined by Frantz Fanon through his theoretical notion entitled *National Culture*, he mentions:

But, sooner or later, colonialism sees that it is not within its powers to put into practice a project of economic and social reforms which will satisfy the aspirations of the colonized people. Even where food supplies are concerned, colonialism gives proof of its inherent incapability. The colonialist state quickly discovers that if it wishes to disarm the nationalist parties on strictly economic questions then it will have to do in the colonies exactly what it has refused to do in its own country....(77)

Due to this above extract, it is clarified that one day the power of colonialism will be destroyed in one way or other. It has not long lasting goal though it exploits the

people of margin. It digs out its own ditch itself to be buried one day. Here, in the text, the lives of the characters have been distorted with their abnormal activities such as Mrs. Verloc stabbing her own husband, deformity of Steive and Mr. Verloc's involvement in anarchic activities.

This research has introduced politics of resistance against colonialism in brief in the initial chapter. Critically, analyzing the setting of the text, historical background, context, role and dialogue of the major characters, it is obvious that colonized people direct their destructive resistance to subvert the structures of the colonialism. To verify the resistance activities of the characters, all the chapters are operationally analyzed relating it with theoretical background. The last chapter has concluded anti-colonialism prolongs but with destructive the generation of destructive measure within against itself.

This research is mainly divided into three major chapters. The first section of the research has included the brief introduction to the project, some critical views and literature reviews of the novel. The second chapter critically analyzes the operation of colonialism and its disruption through anti-colonial force. The last chapter has concluded anti-colonialism prolongs but with the generation of destructive measure within against itself.

II. Subversion of Colonialism through Double Identity of Mr. Verloc

The history of colonialism dates back to the civilization and migration of human being and it prolongs till now in different states. However, the exploitation of colonialism sees no limitation and becomes unbearable; the colonized begins to resist getting their freedom, forming all kind of subordination. Thus, British Empire has received many critical responses from the colonized. With an extension, Conrad in his novel *The Secret Agent* presents the British Subject himself who critiques the colonial venture of his own country. Along with the beginning of decolonization, Anti-colonialism has been gained prominence as it dismantles the colonialist power in all its forms.

Anti-colonial thought also acknowledges the role of social structures and institutions in perpetuating the qualities and in doing so. It rejects the division of colonized people's histories into two periods such as colonial and postcolonial. In this light, examining the power relations inherent in academic knowledge produces on indigenous knowledge in development studies from the anti-colonial perspective to be a crucial time of inquiry. The anti-colonialism is closely tied with Mr. Verloc's identity of being a secret agent for the foreign embassy which the researcher explores in the text. Anti-colonialism signifies the resisting power of colonized towards the imperialism. The term 'anti-colonialism' brings to mind different things for different people. For some, it is the African struggles for independence against European colonialism in the 1950s/1960s and 1970s. The African Liberation Movements of the twentieth century are key sites of anti-colonial resistance and inspired key literature on the topic, anti-colonialism has a much broader history in regions and species around the globe. Further, although anti-colonialism draws on certain

postcolonial and neocolonial works, it is by no means synonymous with these approaches.

As a formal discourse, anti-colonialism emerged in the mid twentieth century as an expression of the voice of the colonized, and as an interrogation of the nature of anti-colonial relations. Anti-colonialism brings a newly holistic reading to domination and resistance, raising important questions around the interaction of class, gender, ethnicity, disability, sexuality, racial, linguistic and religion based operation. This approach challenges the normalizing gaze of the dominant in the construction of what constitutes valid and invalid knowledge and experience. Anti-colonialism is tool used to invoke resistance for the colonized and it is a tool used to invoke accountability for the colonizer.

As a post-colonial theorist, Stephen Slemon, mentions his theoretical notion in his work of writing in this way:

This mistaking of pro-active, anti-colonialist critical project with nation-based studies in Third- and Fourth- World literary writing comes about for good reason – for it has been, and always will be, the case that the most important forms of resistance to any forms of social power will be produced from within the communities that are most immediately and visibly subordinated by that power structure. But when the idea of anti-colonial resistance becomes *synonymous* with Third- and Fourth- World literary writing, two forms of displacement happen. First, all literary writing which emerges from these cultural locations will be understood as carrying a radical and contestatory content and this gives away the rather important point that subjected peoples are sometimes capable of producing reactionary literary

documents. And secondly, the idea will be discarded that important anti-colonialist literary writing can take place *outside* the ambit of Third- and Fourth-World literary writing- and this in effect excises the study of anti-colonialist Second- World literary activity from the larger study of anti-colonialist literary practice....(55)

This previous mentioned theoretical extract is obviously resemblance with the anti-colonial perspective. Though Conrad as a First World literary writer, he relates its issues with the context of Third- and Fourth- World literary writings. In terms of setting, characters, context and historical background, Conrad's text is none other than a resistance literary text which presents the revolutionary acts of the characters even though their necks are cackled to suppress the world of colonized people.

Paradoxically, anti-colonialist movements often expressed themselves in the appropriation and subversion of diverse layers borrowed from the organization of the colonizers and turned back on them. It has taken various forms in different colonial and imperial conditions: it is sometimes associated with an ideology of racial liberation, as in the case of nineteenth century West African nationalist such as Edward Wilmot Blyden and James Africans Horton. But here, this theoretical notion is mostly associated with political, cultural and economic sides of the inferior people in England. With the analytical measurement of these sides of resistance of the character like Mr. Verloc in the text, anti-colonialism is often articulated in terms of a radical Marxist discourse of liberation. Such anti-colonial national liberation movements developed the Marxist idea of a revolutionary cadre to explain the crucial role of the European colonial educated intelligentsia in the anti-colonial struggle. Anti- colonialism opposes and resists all forms of colonial dominant and subjugation.

British colonial exploitation triggered the outrage of colonized country and the people living in Britain itself.

Drawing upon the post-colonial ideology by Simon Durig, he theorizes his concept of post-colonialism in his work of writing as follows:

The post- colonial desire is the desire of decolonized communities for an identity.... Obviously it is closely connected to nationalism, for those communities are often, though not always, nations. In both literature and politics the post-colonial drive towards identity centers around language, partly because in post- modernity identity is barely available elsewhere. For the post-colonial to speak or write in the imperial tongues is to call forth a problem of identity to be drawn into mimicry and ambivalence. The question of language for post-colonialism is political cultural, and literary, not in the transcendental sense that the phrase as *differendables* politics, but in the material sense that a choice of language is a choice of identity. (69-70)

The process of decolonization is the result of the post-colonial movement that created the revolutionary ideas among the people of communities to erase the excremental practices of colonizers. The lost identity of the people is restored in connection with nationalism that is the voice of anti-colonialism. Identity crisis, mimicry and ambivalence are the products of the colonialism. To enhance their identity, the people of colonized countries activate themselves in different forms of national movements such as political, social, cultural and literary for the resistance of colonization. They choose language as the weapon in the movements for identity.

Mr. Verloc, the British subject, is the true represents of anti-colonial agent in the novel, *The Secret Agent*. Mr. Verloc works for the foreign embassy secretly which wants the entire disruption of British Empire. Mr. Verloc is unsatisfied with the colonial extension of Britain and its oppression over others. Thus, he attempts to create havoc on British politics through explosion. When the researcher analyzes the profession of the central character Adolf Verloc, the researcher finds Mr. Verloc starting his career with the colonial agent of British Empire but he later turns out to be an anti-colonial agent. Regarding the careers of Mr. Verloc, the narrator regards that "[h]is career had begun in a tropical colony. He had liked his work there. It was police work. He had been very successful in tracking and breaking up certain nefarious secret societies among the natives. Then he took his long leave, and got married rather impulsively. It was a good match from a worldly point of view, but his wife formed an unfavorable opinion of the colonial climate on hearsay evidence" (92). Beginning his career along with the colonial agent, he turns out to be prototype of anti-colonial agent after the influence of his wife Winnie. Mrs. Verloc creates the colonial climate due to which Mr. Verloc turns out to be an anti-colonial agent.

Mr. Verloc was an intermittent patron. He came and went without any very apparent reason. He generally arrived in London (like the influenza) from the continent, only he arrived unheralded by the Press; and his visitations set in with great severity. He breakfasted in bed and remained wallowing there with an air of quiet enjoyment till noon every day and sometimes even to a later hour. But when he went out he seemed to experience a great difficulty in finding his way back to his temporary home in the Belgravian Square. He left it late, and returned to it early- as early as three or four in the morning; and on waking up at

ten addressed Winnie, bringing in the breakfast tray, with jocular, exhausted civility, in the hoarse, failing tones of a man who had been talking vehemently for many hours together. (4)

As the quote above suggests, Mr. Verloc previously used to work in the continent for the British government. He used to come to London and go for no apparent reason. It is secret that what Mr. Verloc used to do. His mission was secret in sense that even his arrival to and departure from London remained unheralded by the press. His temporary home late and returning to it easily dramatizes the mystery of his work. On the other hand, Mr. Verloc remains wallowing in his bed till noon every day also implies his unease with his duty of colonial agent. Thus, coming to the influence of his wife Winnie, Mr. Verloc decides to leave the job of being colonial agent and happens to be an anti-colonial one.

Mr. Verloc, a man who runs a pornography shop and hangs out with a bunch of Marxists but who is also recent agent for a foreign government, talks about double lives. Thus, researcher discovers his double standard of life particularly in two senses, colonial and anti-colonial identity and Capitalist and Marxist. Since Mr. Verloc worked for British government in the continent, he sounds to be the colonial agent however, when he begins to work for the foreign embassy, he begins to plot against the British socio political order turning out to be an anti-colonial agent. Moreover, Mr. Verloc living with his family including his wife Winnie, his mentally retarded brother-in-law, Stevie and mother-in-law, in his apartment runs a pornographic shop. Pornographic shop stands for the capitalist mode. Mr. Verloc apparently runs the shop for livelihood. However, he, in reality makes the shop a platform to wide his real identity. He, behind the shop in his living room, runs secret leftist activities. He works with his friends like Michaelis, Comrade Ossipon and Karl Yundt. Working

undergrad, Mr. Verloc and his comrades even publish a news magazine named *The Future of Proletariat*. They are totally against the British imperial or colonial venture. The wing wants the British Empire's withdrawal from its colonies and establishment of good governance. Within the country, people in Britain are dissatisfied with their own government.

When analyzing the characters critically, the researcher finds Mr. Verloc as a secret agent as described by Conrad, is indolence. He has been employed by an unnamed embassy to spy on revolutionary groups which then appoint him to instigate a terrorist act against the Greenwich observatory. He is a part of leftist organization that creates pamphlet under the heading *The Future of the Proletariat*. He is married to Winnie and lives with his wife, his mother-in-law and his brother-in-law, Stevie. Similarly, another character, Mrs. Winnie Verloc cares deeply for her brother, Stevie who has mental age of young child of working class origins; her father was the owner of a pub. Hence, the Verloc family has its origin of working class. Along with the extension of British colonization, the government fails to heed to the need of its own subjects. Consequently, characters like Stevie happens to develop into parentally retarded one. In this sense, colonialism exploits not only the people colonized but the people dealing in colonial country too. Another member belonging to Verloc's family is Mrs. Verloc's mother, who is old and infirm. Her infirmity and dependence over Mr. Verloc engenders her to leave the household to live in an alehouse. These characters' pathetic situation is the result of inattention of the government. The colonial situation has created problem within the colonizer's country as well which spurs to the dissatisfaction of the people, living in the country.

Stevie, Winnie's brother, is feeble-minded but very sensitive. He spends his most of the time by drawing numerous circles on piece of paper. The symbolic

reading of Stevie's drawing circles shows that there is the limitation of the boundary of a country. He does not like to extend or exceed the boundary, hence, subconsciously he is tilted to anti-colonial campaign. His readiness to carry out the bomb showed his active participation to dismantle the existing colonial order.

There are other rational characters in the novel like Michaelis, Comrade Alexander Ossipon, Karl Yundt and the Professor who belong to the leftist wings. Michaelis is a member of Mr. Verloc's leftist group and the most philosophical man in the group. Comrade Ossipon, another member of the group turns out to be a corrupted one who survives with the seduction on the women. He represents the denegation and decay within the Marxist and anti-colonial force. Karl Yundt is often referred to as an "old terrorist". The professor, one of the prominent characters in the group has done a specialization in explosives. The professor always carries the flask of explosive in his coat that can be detonated within twenty second of him squeezing the explosive in his pocket. Mr. Verloc often getting the appointment by of blowing Greenwich Observatory by the foreign embassy requests the professor to manufacture a bomb and the professor does so.

The major anti-colonial force presented in the novel is the unnamed foreign embassy. Since the embassy is unnamed and the name of the officials in the embassy resembles to Russian name Mr. Vladimir. The researcher can claim that Mr. Vladimir, who is the first secretary of the embassy, is not from Europe rather he is from central Asia. Mr. Vladimir, being a central Asian, can be traced in the following dialogue:

it will cost money, Mr. Verloc said, by a sort of instinct.

'That cock won't fight,' Mr. Vladimir retorted, with an amazingly genuine English accent. 'You'll get your screw every month, and no

more till something happens. And if nothing happens very soon you won't get even that. What's your ostensible occupation? What are you supposed to live by?'

'I keep a shop', answered Mr. Verloc.

'A shop! What sort of shop?'

'Stationery, newspapers. My wife ...'

'Your what?' interrupted Mr. Vladimir in his guttural Central Asian tones.

'My wife.' Mr. Verloc raised his husky voice slightly. 'I am married.' (32)

This dialogue between media and Mr. Verloc talks much about Mr. Verloc's occupation and Mr. Vladimir's accent. Mr. Vladimir hinders Mr. Verloc in central Asian tones. Since Mr. Vladimir's tongue and tone belong to central Asian one, there is no doubt he is from central Asia.

Representing the British Government, British police act as a part of colonial ruler. Mainly, there are three high police officers. They are Chief Inspector Heat, the Assistant commissioner and Sir Ethelred. Chief Inspector Heat, a policeman investigates into the explosion at Greenwich. An astute and practical man who uses a clue found on the spot to trace the event back to Mr. Verloc's home. He informs his superior what he is planning to do with regards to the case. Heat knew Mr. Verloc well who does have the direct involvement in the explosion before the bombing as Mr. Verloc had supplied information to him through the embassy. The Assistant Commissioner, higher officer than the Chief Inspector, uses the knowledge gained from Heat to push the investigation personally another higher officer, Sir Ethelred, the secretary of state to whom the Assistant Commissioner reports. At the time of

bombing, he is busy trying to pass a bill regarding the nationalization of fisheries through the House of Commons against great opposition. Ethelred's bill of rationalizing the fisheries shows government's confiscation of private property and is with extensive exploitation over own subjects. Not only that the British government has sent other police officials to its colonies.

Mr. Verloc previously worked in French Force. His living in London and even works is mysterious which is evident in the following lines:

...that I came here because I was summoned by a peremptory letter. I have been here only twice before in the last eleven years, and certainly never at eleven in the morning. It is not very wise to call me up like this. There is just a chance of being seen. And that would be no joke for me. (25)

Mr. Verloc, through this dialogue with Vladimir, reveals his act of secret mission. He is afraid of being caught by the public. He himself admits that he had never been to the embassy at eleven in the morning before it. It also shows that he wishes to show his underlying identity of being secret agent. On the other hand, his own home has been described as mysteries in the novel. The narrator says: "In the day time the door remains closed; in the evening it stood discretely but suspiciously ajar" (1). What is going inside his home is always enigma for the others. Mr. Verloc has been described as a slothful character as he embraces "indolence from an impulse as profound as unexplainable" though he was "[b]orn of industrious parents for a life a toil" (10). Though Mr. Verloc works secretly for the foreign embassy, his mission in life is "the protection of social mechanism" (10). The remark is ironic in a sense that he wants the establishment of completely new order in the society. His mission is not to protect but to destroy the corrupt mechanisms and the government.

TekBahadurThapa, in his thesis, writes "Mr. Verloc is working in the embassy for a long time; he had begun his connection there with "stealing French gun designed" The embassy by exciting anarchic activities in London wants the empire to withdraw the domination from the colonies" (24). Here, Thapa unravels the true motif of foreign embassy, i. e. withdrawal of British Empire from its domination from the colonies. So far Mr. Verloc's connection with the embassy is concerned, he is there for long but in such a long time he has visited there only twice because he has the embassy and it would destroy his usefulness. He is one of the vice presidents of the revolutionary society, the leftist wing. He is such an "agent whose warnings" have the power to change the schemes and the dates of royal imperial grand-ducal journeys and sometimes cause them to be put off together" (24). It is with these testimonies, the foreign embassy and the working class people like Mr. Verloc has an infirmity, who solely wants to work against the will of British Empire.

The embassy intends to direct its secret agents, who are the proletariats, to create a moral wound in British government. To do so, following the old and used up strategy like "assassination of president", an "outrage of church "or "murderous attempt in a theatre" (28) would be almost conventional there. The revolutionary act is not just the intention of vengeance, but, they say, it must be "purely destructive" which is determined to make a clean sweep of the whole social creation" (29). It may not be breaking of a few back windows in a man's house but, at least, to raise the roof, for example. The embassy has to apply such 'incomprehensible, inexplicable, almost thinkable" anarchism should hurt the "silence of governance in this regard the first secretary to the embassy. Mr. Vladimir limits Mr. Verloc and gives a detailed lecture of carrying out a bombing which would morally wound the government and "the whole world has heard of Greenwich" which they want" to raise a howl of execration" in the

whole British Empire” (31). A battle is sure to begin with this underground plot of the embassy which hires the anarchists to fulfill its undercurrent mission.

The foreign embassy urges Mr. Verloc for the explosion of bomb which must be effective to create havoc and terror. Mr. Vladimir in the embassy says that "[t] here outrages need not be especially sanguinary, but they must be sufficiently startling effective, let them be directed against buildings, for instance" (27). He said, "dynamite outrage must be provoked give you a month. The sittings of the conference are suspended. Before it resembles again something much have happened here or your connection with us ceases" (33). Vladimir working vitally for anti-colonialism, hence, he wants the complete disruption of colonial mechanism.

Mr. Verloc's appointment at the embassy makes it sure that the office secretary hires the anarchists, terrorists and leftists to destabilize British security. Mr. Verloc has to blow Greenwich Observatory because the embassy wants "activity- activity" not merely the discussion. The leftists take the nature of present British economy "Cannibalistic" which puts the proletarians always on the question of their existence. Mr. Verloc is just an apparent example for it. There are many such agents who have devoted their life time in Central Red Committee carrying out some activities against the empire though they claim themselves to be English subjects.

Getting an appointment by the embassy, Mr. Verloc returns home and calls his friends for the initiation work. They gather and talk about the matters, but his 'comrades' do not cooperate for this action. Now, Mr. Verloc alone has to complete the work, thus, becomes worried. Later on, Mr. Verloc decides to use his brother-in-law, Stevie for the explosion of bomb at the Observatory. He assigns the task of carrying the bomb to the observatory to Stevie. He took him to the Greenwich Park and leaves Stevie there with advice. Quite leaves to the observatory, Stevie stumbles,

falls down and the explosion takes place doing no serious harm as per the plan. The news wide spreads that “[T]here’s a man blown up in Greenwich Park this morning” (64). Having come to be known the news of explosion, the group of Leftist Wing begins the discussion over the event. Ossipon pulls out the newspaper and reads:

Ah! Here it is. Bomb in Greenwich Park. There isn’t much so far. Half-past eleven. Foggy morning. Effect of explosion felt as far as Romney Road and Park Place. Enormous holes in the ground under a tree filled with smashed roots and broken branches. All round fragments of a man’s body blown to pieces. That’s all. The rest’s mere newspaper gup. No doubt a wicked attempt to blow up the Observatory, they say. H’m. That’s hardly credible. (65)

The newspaper writes the attempt as a feeble one to blow up the Observatory. Though the attempt was wicked and feeble, it reflects the exhaustion of the people from the existing social-political order- British government and its imperialism. Greenwich Observatory, where the government provides security and takes care of it, represents the British colonial government. To destabilize the colonial structure of the society, the British subjects themselves work against the government with the joint venture of foreign embassy. The foreign embassy’s establishment and activities are directed against British government. The foreign embassy standing for the formerly colonized country and its delegation wants the withdrawal of British colonialism:

Just so! the condemned social order has not been built up on paper and ink, and I don’t fancy that a combination of paper and ink will ever put an end to it, whatever you may think. Yes I would give the stuff with both hands to every man, woman, or fool that likes to come along. I know what you are thinking about. But I am not taking my cue from

the Red Committee. I would see you all hounded out of here, or arrested or beheaded for that matter without turning a hair. What happens to us as individuals is not of the least consequence.(66)

Though the Red Committee theoretically is against the colonial subjugation and exploitation, it does not take any serious action against colonialism. Thus, Ossipon gets annoyed with the group. The committee has just become the forum for discussion. He explains that the social order and structure have not been built in the paper. He means to say that the group of people has not practiced to resist against the colonialism being serious yet. He advocates for all to come join hands to make the social order which has been dismantled by the super power in the society. He feels power in the majority but does not see anything with individual alone. Still, they are anti-colonialist by their psyche.

He looked up, and for a time watched the markedly non-committal attitude of his Chief Inspector. His nature was one that is not easily accessible to illusions. He knew that a department is at the mercy of its subordinate officers, who have own conceptions of loyalty. His career had begun in a tropical colony. He had liked his work there. It was police work. He had been very successful in tracking and breaking up certain nefarious secret societies amongst the natives. Then he took his long leave, and got married rather impulsively. It was a good match from a worldly point of view, but his wife formed an unfavorable opinion of the colonial climate on hearsay evidence.(92)

Mr. Verloc had begun his career as a colonial agent in a tropical colony. The colonial atmosphere of that period was spreading throughout the world. It means the direct and hegemonic super power expanding not only the territory but changes the mind and

lifestyle of subalterns of the society. Mr. Verloc also a character who could not escape from that society but he must run his career there. To change the mentality of minorities and their lifestyle, he never fled out from that condition but he smoothly scatters the seeds of changes in the society. He is very enthusiastic and ambitious in his duties and authority. He had been very successful in his duty during his stay over there. But returning to England and marrying to Winnie, his mission in life has been altered:

No doubt that from ignorance he exaggerated to himself its power for good and evil- especially for evil; and the rough east winds of the English Spring (which agreed with his wife) argument his general mistrust of men's motives and of the efficiency of this organization. The futility of police work especially appalled him on those days so trying to his sensitive lives. (93)

The above quoted extract unravels his mistrust on the work of colonial agent. Not only has that he found the organization evil and futile. That is why, he becomes the anti-colonial agent. His double identity of formerly being colonial man and latter anti-colonial secret agent is really dangerous due to which he runs his mission against colonial force in the later part of his life. Chief Inspector Heat previously believes Mr. Verloc's work. For him by spying under embassy but it is the same double identity which attempts to dismantle colonialism. Therefore, Mr. Verloc's double identity is a tool for the subversion of colonialism.

Anti-colonialism acknowledges the ongoing effects of colonialism and need for decolonization. Foreign embassy and Mr. Verloc comprehending the exploitation in politics, economy, race, gender, ethnicity and social mechanism strike back for the decolonization. Mr. Verloc himself being a colonial officer, once has well known the

true color of colonialism, begins working against it. The evils of colonialism have become unbearable for the colonized represented by embassy and English subjects as well.

Ashcroft, Griffiths and Tiffin define “anti-colonialism frequently perceived resistance to be the product of a fixed definite relationship in which colonizer and colonized were in absolute implacable” (16). To be free from all kinds of suppression from the colonizers and to establish equal relationship, people following anti-colonial ideology always voice against the colonization. Dynamite outrage in the novel is an example. The people felt to take action; the operation of psychology of characters like Mr. and Mrs. Verloc, Stevie, Michaelis, Ossipon, professor and officials in the embassy, is always anti-colonial as they denounce the British Empire.

Through memory reading of the Assistant Commissioner, England being a colonial power can be understood easily. His memory has explicitly indicates England being a colonial power. “His memory evoked a certain old fat and wealthy native chief in the distant colony whom it was a tradition for the successive Colonial Governors to trust and make much of as a firm friend and supporter of the order and legality established by white men; whereas, when examined skeptically, he was found out to be principally his own good friend, and nobody else's. (110)

The experience of working with colonial government, the Assistant Commissioner in the distant colony shows how England has gone so far to extend its territory and exploit the people over there. Through the memory of Assistant Commissioner, the realities of the government is exposed that the colonial power is wide-spreading to be a super power in the world. That is why, the most philosophic member of Red

Committee, Michaelis writes about exploitation so that the common folks could become aware of the government's colonial venture and its exploitation. Michaelis' attempts of making common people are evident in the lines below:

And what may he be doing there? continued the Assistant Commissioner, who was perfectly informed on that point. Fitted with painful tightness into an old wooden armchair, before a worm eaten oak table in an upstairs room of a four roomed cottage with a roof of moss grown tiles, Michaelis was writing night and day in a shaky, slanting hand that 'Autobiography of a Prisoner' which was to be like a book of Revelation in the history of mankind. (112)

Michaelis tries to expose the stark reality of oppressed and crushed class and exploitation over them by the government. He also tries to show the history of colonizer and colonized in his book of revelation. The painful condition of Assistant Commissioner is pathetically presented to negate the bad practices of the government. He is tightened into an old wooden armchair in the cottage. It indicates that the government is suppressing the common people to be a super power. It is the dehumanizing nature of colonialism. So, the institutions of colonial power have cackled the neck of the voiceless people. Same picaresque can also be captured through the following lines:

The Police Department working in England had its member as agents in the colonies. We through the dialogue between the Assistant Commissioner and The Chief Inspector, we come to know that Chief Inspector personally had made relationship wife the French police extending his colonial interest to spy over others. He says, "... It's a private affair of my own. A personal friend of mine in the French

police gave me the hint that the fellow was an embassy spy. Private friendship, private information, and private use of it - that's how I look upon it. (119)

Colonial power or institution always wants to maintain the status quo and defend its dominant power-structure. In the novel, police department representing colonial mechanism immediately responds to the explosion at Greenwich Observatory. To have a thorough investigation of the explosion, Chief Inspector Heat rushes to the spot. By the time he reaches there, the man who blew himself in the park, was assembled the pieces of body and taken to hospital. The first eyewitness of the occurrence" had seen something like a heavy flash of lightening in the fog" and he ran "between the trees towards the observatory" (88). In the hospital, Heat observes the torn pieces of body, almost unidentifiable and seeks for any evidence of identity left, the fear of being ruptured the colonial structure of the government, police works for day and night to find out the criminal's identity and his association.

The Chief Inspector Heat, who has well-earned popularity for the investigation of mysterious case, in course of investigating the Greenwich explosion, shockingly pushes out to be working with against Police Department. The Chief Inspector runs investigation secretly who has companionship with Mr. Verloc. Having come to be known that Mr. Verloc, who used to work for him, does have the crucial involvement, he wants to put off investigation and wants to save him. The Inspector's feeling of sympathy and fear on the observation of the dead man has an ironic inking, which aroused the suspicion about his identity. He secretly owns two identities. Apparently, he is a renowned policeman but he wants to save the so-called anarchist. A hint leaks that Inspector Heat has other unsaid side of job. "Before the public he would have liked to vindicate the efficiency of his department by establishing the identity of that

man” (83) but after he knows the details, it appears, however, impossible for him. It is under such duality he meets the professor-one of the dangerous anarchist leftists, - on his way while running to headquarter from Greenwich. The meeting makes the professor fear and he lightly grasps his “India-rubber ball” in his pocket, which is the “supreme guarantee of his sinister freedom.”

The celebrated and famous Chief Inspector Heat certainly leads double standards of his life. He, ostensibly, works as a police who is the representative of British Imperial government. His duty, by apparent profession, is to investigate into the cases and bring the criminals under the law, but his underlying profession runs a secret relation with the so-called anarchists. In this sense, the Chief Inspector Heat serves as an agent to the so-called anarchist group led by Mr. Verloc. Even within the mechanism of the British government – the police department – the personnel seem to dissatisfied, hence, works secretly for Anti-colonial force. That is why, the Inspector Heat wants to save the principle of anti-colonialism and anarchism by not revealing the matter of investigation calling it a personal and secretly run to his higher officer, the Assistant Commissioner. To avoid the investigation directly on the so-called anarchists, he says that London anarchists have nothing to do with the explosion. To conceal the matter, the Inspector Heat asserts that it is very difficult to delve into the case and find out the criminals because he says that it was the work of “foreign anarchists” (95) who have come to London. The more Heat attempts to tamper the case, the more suspicion heightens for his senior who does not trust him.

If the higher officials know the fact that it would surely harm the Inspector’s reputation, his comfort and even so-called efficient performance of his duties, thereby, numbing the anti-colonial activism in London. Still, Heat feels that his office does not know this secret involvement with the anarchist. But he later says, “[C]ome, Chief

Inspector, this finessing with me is highly improper . . . And it is also unfair, you know. You shouldn't leave me to puzzle things out for myself like this. Really, I am surprised" (116). A little later, the Assistant Commissioner adds "[Y]our idea of secrecy seems to consist in keeping the chief of your department in the dark" (124). Analyzing the Commissioner's remark to the Inspector Heat, the Commissioner has started doubting Heat's double role and association with the anarchists. Heat, to expose the doubt of the Commissioner, defends his position remarking:

Mr. Verloc to be deep in the confidence of the prominent member of the Revolutionary International Council but that he was generally trusted, of that there could be no doubt. Whenever I've had reasons to think there was something in the wind . . . I have always found he could tell me something worth knowing. (123)

The security is the most vital phenomenon of life at the heart of London. The foreign embassies are the center for, though not apparent, creating political, social and public unrest. The foreign embassy in London wants to create havoc and unrest which is the chief institution to resist and strike back the colonialism of Britain. They wish for the entire collapse of British Empire and conduct the activities accordingly. Thus, the foreign embassy is presented as a resisting power which provides the shelter for the common people. It is a representative of the inferior people which adds more fuel struggle against the imperialism.

Colonialism is the particular form of socio-cultural, political and economic exploitation which developed with the expansion of Europe over the four hundred years. A pioneer critic, in her writing *Can the Subaltern Speak?*, writes:

Let us now move to consider the margins(one can just as well say the silent, silenced center) of the circuit marked out by this epistemic

violence, men and women among the illiterate peasantry, the tribals, the lowest strata of the urban subproletariat. According to Foucault and Deleuze(in the First World, under the standardization and regimentation of socialized capital, though they do not seem to recognize this) the oppressed, if given the chance (the problem of representation cannot be bypassed here), and the way to solidarity through alliance politics (a Marxist thematic is at work here) can speak and know their conditions. (13)

As they mention above in the quote, due to the exploitation of colonial situation, illiterate peasantries seek the way out from all kinds of subjugations due to which they begin to speak against the colonial force at various levels like social order, economy, politics, culture and others. That is the reason foreign embassy begins the activism in London to strike back and to compel British government to withdraw from its colonies. To hurt the pride of British Empire, the foreign embassy hires the secret agents and the group of leftists from Britain itself to work against the British government itself. Though the embassy employs many agents to work against the British imperial government, Mr. Verloc who is one of the most trusted gets an appointment to arouse the public outrage against, particularly by the explosion at a public place, the Greenwich Observatory. The explosion at the Observatory creates political mess and threat to security of London dwellers. People could die anywhere anytime if the police department could not provide the security dealing with the case of explosion.

The police department in London worries about the security of the country folks: "All these people had to be protected. Protection is the first necessity of opulence and luxury . . . their horses, carriages, houses, servants had to be protected;

and the sources of their wealth had to be protected in the heart of the city and the heart of the country" (10). There is necessity of social security in the society because of the fear of the process of colonization. The protections of the lives of the margins are very challenging duties. The authority of the country feels awesome to secure their houses, carriage, property, and even their lives. The future of the common people is dark. Such insecurity, uncertainty and unguaranteed way of lives of the people are none than the production of the evil practice of colonization.

In such a threatened and evil complacency, the Greenwich explosion makes the Assistant Commissioner anxious about the security of the public. On the one hand, the Assistant Commissioner wishes to run the investigation privately and on the other, the Chief Inspector Heat does wish the same. Thus, within the police department, there appears a clash between the senior officer and his subordinate. Indeed, the clash between the Assistant Commissioner and the Chief Inspector Heat is the clash between colonialism and anti-colonialism, the first representing the colonial force and the latter anti-colonial. Hence, to keep the existing power structure intact, the Assistant Commissioner is careful enough to deal with the present case with special secrecy and of his own firsthand investigation. However, his subordinate, the Chief Inspector Heat delves into the case paralleling the same spirit and the same secrecy. He, representing anti-colonial resistance, tries to find the fact and conceal it partly from the department to save his anti-colonial wing. This challenge by the subordinate officer to the Assistant Commissioner really is the stratagem conducted from the foreign embassy through Mr. Verloc and others.

Regarding the case of the explosion, TekBahadurThapa writes in his thesis:

The Assistant Commissioner looks the case more deeply and from the new perspective. He takes the accident not as a mere attempt of single

and simple person. The two men who appear on the surface are simply the grass root agents. And the plan is not of a minor thought. He takes it broadly as a “national calamity. (36)

Commissioner’s taking of the case as a national calamity foregrounds that the British government has internalized the anti-colonial venture against Britain. ‘National calamity’ in the quote above suggests that calamity over British government is calamity over British Empire that is what anti-colonial resistance is presented in the novel.

In the discussion between the Assistant Commissioner and the First Secretary of embassy, Vladimir the latter feels uneasy and infuriated as he comes to know that Mr. Verloc has been arrested. Vladimir at first hardly believes the Commissioner and remarks, “[A] lying dog of some sorts” with his “[O]riental phraseology” (213). But in the heart, he is dazzled by the miraculous efficiency and cleverness of English police. Adding more to his anguish and grief, the Assistant Commissioner makes a good use of situation and says:

What pleased me most in this affair is that it makes such an excellent starting point for a piece of work which I’ve felt must be taken in hand – that is, the clearing out of this country of all foreign political spies, police and the sort of-of-dogs . . . they are ghostly nuisance; also an element of danger. (213)

The explicit remark by the Commissioner, the colonial agent, unravels the colonialists’ exhaustion and their need of chasing away the foreign anti-colonial force including spies, police and the others. The exhaustion of the British government’s officials shows the powerful resistance of anti-colonial force working in London.

In this way, this text is very fruitful to analyze critically to find out the politics of resistance of the subalterns with associating the concept of anti-colonialism. It also presents the excremental realities of colonialism in the society. Conrad has mentioned such characters who are the victims of the imperialism. These characters try to restore their authorities by presenting their angst against the colonial power. To contextualize the issues of the text in relation to the theoretical framework is very relevant for the researcher. Thus, the anti-colonial glimpse is frequently found out through the fictional setting of the text is also resemblance with the real historical events of English society. Hence, the resistance of the characters and their social conflict against vices of the imperialism are obviously the overcome of the proletariat to construct the social order which is dismantled by the so-called power of colonialism. Ultimately, this text is very purposeful to dig out the key concept of the anti-colonialism to the researcher.

III. Double Identity and Anti-colonial Resistance

This research's main objective is to study the anti-colonial issue analyzing the characters' double identity and context of the text. Conrad as a writer from colonial era shows the real picture of the contemporary London of the early twentieth century. When the empire is fully fledged he works for maintaining the status quo of imperialism and he blows the anarchic and revolutionary agents fatally. Anti-colonial act can be studied directly and indirectly throughout the novel. Its purpose is also to identify the unstable identity of the character, Mr. Verloc. There are multiple characters; they are analyzed as revolutionary and anti-imperialists. Though the characters are scattered, they pose their resisting action against British imperialism. Thus, the issues of anti-colonialism and double identity of the victim have been studied typically as a research.

However, the analysis of the text is clear that there is conflict between British government agents and the agents of anti-colonialism. Anti-colonial ideology hires socialist or leftist revolutionary to create destabilization in London for establishing the anti-colonial atmosphere throughout the country. It also finds out the double identity of the major characters. It shows that the characters are presented as the simple local working people on the one hand but they turn as the revolutionists to fight against colonizer on the other.

The incident of explosion in Greenwich Park in London represents the anti-colonialists' indulgent in subversion of imperialism. The various forms of opposition have analyzed in the text. Economically, the major characters are represented as the working class people. The proletariats are victimized politically, socially, economically and culturally in one or other way. The voices of these victimizations

have been articulated as a resistance. Thus, the issues of resistance and double identity have been marked as the point of departure of the research.

Although Conrad has simply presented the scenario of realistic conception by means of setting, context and characters, the frequent anti-colonial act and resistance of the characters; the opposite relationship between colonizer and colonized and the battling of the proletariats against bourgeoisies have been foregrounded through the analysis of the novel in the research. So, the present research has its attention on text not only because it is one of Conrad's most important political novels but also because it is the text of margin with anti-colonial voices; voices of the voiceless people.

Anti-colonialism, in the second half of the twentieth century, articulated in terms of a radical Marxist discourse of liberation. Such anti-colonial ideology develops the Marxist idea of a revolutionary cadre to explain the crucial role of the colonial in the anti-colonial struggle. This Marxist idea of revolution can be viewed in an act of Mr. Verloc – explosion of bomb in Greenwich Park in London. This project posits the Marxist ideology to revolt against capitalist. It provokes the outrage and resisting action of the colonized to blur the vast gap between colonized and colonizer.

To accomplish the goal, this thesis attempts to probe into anti-colonial strategy which is frequently represented in the actions of the characters in the text. There is a battle between British authority and foreign embassy. The embassy intends to direct its secret agents, who are the proletariats, to create moral wounds in British government. It means that the power of resistance ultimately begins to battle against oppressors to get victory. This research depicts the effects of colonialism or imperialism and incremental realities of it.

Pursuing an anti-colonial approach to analyze the context and characters' activities has raised the issue of resistance and double identity. Though the marginalized people are victimized, their power of resistance challenges to deconstruct the colonial ideology. Hence, this thesis evokes the operation of anti-colonialism through the very strategic double identity of the character. To sum up, this research clearly signifies the issue of double identity and resistance of colonized people.

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