

Tribhuvan University

Representation of the Sri Lankan Civil War in Sehan Karunatilaka's

*The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*

A Thesis Submitted to the Central Department of English, T U

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

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Letter of Recommendation

Mr. Yagindra Rai has completed his thesis entitled, "Representation of the Sri Lankan Civil War in Sehan Karunatilaka's *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*. He carried out his research from June 2023 to November 2023. I hereby recommended his thesis to be submitted for viva.

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Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled, "Representation of the Sri Lankan Civil War in Sehan Karunatilaka's *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*," submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by Yagindra Rai has been approved by the undersigned member of the Research Committee.

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Yagindra Rai

## Representation of the Sri Lankan Civil War in Sehan Karunatilaka's

### *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*

#### Abstract

*This thesis explores representation of Sri Lanka's civil war and the cultural conflicts of two groups, the Tamil and the Sinhalese in Karunatilaka's novel The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida. Maali Almeida as a representative from the Tamil community works as a human right activist, and later gets killed by the Sri Lanka government. Moreover, Sri Lankan Government's brutality and its cruel behavior towards the Tamils community dominates, tortures, kills, and pulls to margin in the name of civil war. Michael Foucault's notion of Truth, Power, and Knowledge ventures the text from the perspective of criticizing the ideology made by Sri Lankan government as their ideology incorporates a false narrative to marginalize Tamils. Reading and analyzing the novel, Sri Lanka Government found to be expanding their language and right to resist by challenging war against the government; this is how the power creates knowledge as real to disseminate their own cultural value. Similarly, Paul Hamilton's theory of new historicism reveals the historicity of civil war and delineates the real representation. Sri Lankan Government dominates the Tamils from the history of civil war moment. In conclusion, the research find that Karunatilaka's novel is a record of representation of Sri Lankan civil war an appeal for justice, existence, and the pursuit of freedom for the Tamils population in the Jaffna state, covering the message that hegemony is always resisted in one or the other way.*

Keywords: Culture, Political Atrocities, Resistance, Marginal Voice, Existence

This thesis raises the issue of representation of the Sri Lankan Civil War in Sehan Karunatilaka's *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*. In this novel, Karunatilaka merges various genres like ghost story, murderer mystery, historical novel, political satire and homosexual love story. Basically, in his novel we can see the homosexual love story between Delan Dharmendra and Maali. In conflict about cultural language between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. He grows up with his father and mothers as well as Amma and Dada in childhood. Maali's father and mother's relation was not good. Therefore, Maali's father leaves his mother and becomes separated from the family. He works as a journalist usually covering war, violence and political atrocities in the 1980s. He works especially associated with news services. He spends gambling most of his time. One day he goes to casino and meets a girl named Jaki. They become fast friends and Maali starts to live with her in Jaki's apartment. They love and keep relation with each other. And Maali meets Dilan Dharmendra who is Jaki's cousin. Then Maali keeps his relationship with Dilan Dharmendra very closely. As decides to avoid him, Maali goes to meet Dilan Dharmendra to say something, but his father Stanley does not agree with Maali.

After death, Maali's soul wakes up and he does not remember dying and he believes that asleep and dreaming himself. Then he soon knows that he was killed very violently. He lives in the place called in-between place, a purgatorial has seven moons to solve the mystery of his death. He communicates with his friends Jaki and Dilan Dharmendra. He has a box of photographs hidden under the bed and wants to expose them to publish in front of the public. The photos prove the minister of injustice, hypocrisies, atrocities among others. The photos will prove the mystery death. Being a photojournalist, he could not publish his truth in front of people. After his death by becoming a ghost, his duty has been complete. It means truth is never

dying before the lying where Maali's photo speaks itself. So, this novel belongs to a genre of historical and political satire where power create discourse and give an effect of truth. In real life of people, innocent people cannot get justice in front of political power. So, Maali cannot get rid of the in-betweenness due to frustrated and unresolved trauma, guilt and sins from his bygone days. Although Maali's friends help to publicize his photographs by the end of his time In-between, his friends Jaki and Dilan Dharmendra shared their love that his life made beautiful and meaningful. At last, after his seven moons, Maali travels into the moons. In the moon, he gains salvation and achieves transcendence. Then he realizes that no matter how life and death might differ, it is all have inherent value. It gives message to us human life is mortal but before life we have to know how to love and friendship among the human beings and after death. We cannot do whatever we want. Otherwise, our soul is restless by remembering bygone days forever. So, we should not avoid our humanity. If we want to give our best performance do first prioritize immediately before dying. Then, human soul will be free after our death.

Karunatilaka's first manuscript is *The Painter*, the first listed Gratiaen prize in 2000 but it was not published. His first novel is *Chinaman: The Legend of Pradeep Mathew*. It was self-published book in 2010. In his novel he uses cricket as a device to pen about Sri Lankan Civil War. This novel narrates the alcoholic journalist's quest to track down missing Sri Lankan Cricketer of the 1980s. It describes "part-tragedy, part-comedy, part-mystery and part-drunken-memoir" (416). It was set in Sri Lanka in 1999 after the cricket world cup victory. Most of the activities belong to Colombo Streets, at cricket matches, in strange house and dodgy bars. This story narrates the ex-sports journalist WG Karunasena. In this novel, the main character plays the role

of a drunken man. Where we can see comedy, tragedy, and mystery role of WG Karunasena. It is all about sports fiction.

In 2012, *Chinaman* won DSC prize for South Asian Literature.

Another novel is *The Seven Moon of Maali Almeida*. This novel is set in Sri Lanka during the civil war. Maali Almeida represents the main character in this novel who is a dead photographer. He tries to solve the mystery of his own death in a week or seven moons. He travels during the seven moons in between afterlife and death. He has hope to retrieve a set of photographs under the bed and he tries to prove the truth about the political atrocities in front of the public and keeps peace by exposing photos openly of Sri Lankan Civil War. Karunatilaka's another manuscript is a Children's book. It is the story of his son entitled "Please Don't put that In Your Mouth" in 2019.

*The Seven Moon of Maali Almeida* is a murder mystery about his own life story. This novel merges of various genres like supernatural thriller, ghost story, political satire as well as historical novel. In this novel, before his life, Maali works as a photojournalist to service the nation an Army. In this novel, he keeps homosexual love affair with Dilan Dharmendra. He belongs to political family whose father is Stanly a cabinet minister. He spends most of his time in gambling. One day he goes to Casino for gambling, and he meets Jaki. Then, they become fast friends and keep relation to her, Maali Almeida lives in Jaki's flat, and Dilan Dharmendra is also there. Then, Maali Almeida loves him. One day, Maali decides to leave him and goes to meet him, but these things could not be accepted by Stanly. Then Stanly kills Maali.

After mysterious murder of Maali, he wakes up being a ghost because he had to complete his duty. Maali Almeida does not know himself dying. He believes in deep asleep and dreaming. Here, we can see the role of political power where a photojournalist is murdered. Even though the photojournalist's soul becomes a ghost



to complete his duty and expose the truth in front of the public the ghost wants political atrocities must be ended and should be given justice for innocent public. Here, the writer tries to show how the Sri Lankan civil war caused death of innocent people where Tamil's violence and Indian Indian Peace Keeping Force as well as Sinhalese were equally responsible. In a real world what is happening and occurring about Sri Lanka that all events have been portrayed in this novel. So, *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* is a supernatural thriller novel, where we can realize being as audience and reader. In this novel, Maali represents the multiple protagonists who have shown all events. At the end of this novel, he exposes all photographs in public about unlawful political atrocities, hypocrisies, violence and injustices among the public. One thing he realizes is that he cannot perform and sharing, caring, love relationship upon Jaki and Dilan Dharmendra. He travels to the moon, and he gains salvation and achieves transcendence. There is no matter, before life and after death in the world.

Gayatri Devi explains in her article, in *Asian Review of Books*, "*The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*," is smart, it is funny; it is moving but it is ultimately heinous territory of violence, torture, dismemberment, beheading and assassination (1-11). The novelist exposes the real life of event in his novel. When we read, we feel in real world that novel makes us realize. This is the best writing quality to make real feeling to the readers. He also criticizes the value of human life. How do you move between life and death? So, the writer claims that Maali's character represents the super humanity in this novel.

Another critic Tomiwa Olopade in his article from *The Guardian*, remarks that *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* by Sehan Karunatilaka's reviews life after death in Sri Lanka. "He adds also murder mystery of Maali who solves the retrieve of the

Sri Lankan civil war" (Para. 5). After death Maali gets rebirth as a ghost due to his great passion to complete his mission. What is the value of human life a ghost has proved in this miserable condition? The writer raises the queries about this novel. Do animals get an after-life? Or is their punishment to be reborn as human? So, he explains and claims *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* is a humor and pathos in his article, "The Guardian."

Another critic, Nicholas Lezard published his article in *The Spectator*, "*A ghoulish afterlife: The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* by Sehan Karunatilaka. Nicholas Lezard says in his article, "The muttering ghosts of Sri Lanka's civil war victims jostle each other for space in this dystopian novel that takes many moons to finish. "That such a miserable condition, the muttering ghost of Sri Lanka civil war victims jostle emerges to keep peace other for space in this dystopian that takes many moons to finish for maintaining good governance own their country. The novelist images such a dystopian land by solving many hinder and difficulties. So, being good civilian that types of duty must be fulfilled. In this novel, a ghoulish afterlife he has completed his mission by finding his own mystery murder and has shown truth of his miserable condition of the nation. The critic, Nicholas Lezard, supporting to the novel *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*, aim is to create dystopian nation at that time of civil war. The novelist focuses and messages us to end the Sri Lankan civil war by representing a photojournalist in his novel. The critics, Nicholas also describes the novel, in his article, Maali incomplete mission does complete after life being a ghost. It means great desire and patient; one man can achieve the goal for making peace. Here, we can see the Maali role is patriotism towards the nation for keeping peace.

In *New York Times*, Randy Boyagoda writes, "The Hero of this novel is Dead. He'd like to find out why?" (5). Here the hero's death is mystery even he tries to find

out his mystery death after death. In this novel, Maali represents a ghost character who plays a vital role to expose all events. The novelist symbolically uses mirror in his article. A mirror shows his image very clearly without any hesitation. So, being a ghost character, Maali represents all history of novel. He claims, "*The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*," is one hundred years of solitude. It means Karunatilaka's novel breaks with conventional mode of storytelling to reveal humanness in a strange, sprawling, and tragic situation.

Another critic Ron Charles elaborates on in his articles, *The Washington Post*, "*The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*," is a Booker-winning ghost story" (14). A ghost story occurs before life and death In Between mystery murder where the military force, Marxist groups and political atrocities torture him and causes death to a photojournalist. Here, photo is the truth of everything to prove all things. Maali figures out which is which as he struggles to solve the mystery of his own death. So, Ron Charles claims that Photos are truth to claim evidence to justice the value of human life. The novelist says, the novels' deeper themes reach beyond politics to the problem of evil threads through very theology and moral code. What Karunatilaka asks is our responsibility in the face of cruelty that God could not stop. His answer is not reassuring but given the incredible tension between vengeance and forgiveness, that is all the insight where we will ever get.

Hellen Elliott describes this novel in his article that was published, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, "It's obvious why this sensational novel won the Booker Prize" (11). The writer claims his novel portrays the whole sensational story as panopticon or 'big brother is watching you ' where a supreme God is observing Sri Lanka all history of the Civil War. Sri Lanka having civil war, Tamil's violence, Marxist group, murder mystery, political atrocities, ghost story, homosexual love story and historical events

all have simultaneously been portrayed in this novel. So, it is a supernatural thriller and sensational novel where second person narrating the story. The novelist also says that *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* is an organic, imaginative, political, mysterious, romantic as well sensation. It has a manic strum that along with the vivid chambers of horror not confined to the underworld will cause readers to put it down and not return. But it will have lasting effect. All genres merge and are interrelated with each other in *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*. So, the novelist claims the Seven Moons of *Maali Almeida* is a sensational novel.

All the previous researchers are concerned with different issues as memory trauma, domination and violence against the Tamils, the power structure of policy and harassment, killing of Tamils, violence and oppression. By focusing on this situation created by the power holder Sri Lanka Government to Tamils and Karunatilaka's voice towards the Tamils ideology, *Michael Foucault's* notion of Truth, Power, and Knowledge ventures the text from the perspective of criticizing the false ideology made by Sri Lankan government as their ideology incorporates a false narrative to Marginalize Tamils. Reading and analyzing the novel, Sri Lanka Government found to be expanding their language propaganda to be Tamils community as following the devils path; this is how the power creates knowledge as real to disseminate their own cultural value. Similarly, Paul Hamilton's theory of new historicism reveals the historicity of civil war and delineates the real representation. Sri Lankan Government dominates the Tamils from the history of civil war moment. Gradually, the concept of power and ideology by Michel Foucault causes the role of the agency Tamils as a power holder and the role of resisting voices of the Sinhalese as the voice from the margin.

This research work is based on representation of Sri Lankan civil war that includes a photojournalist who has personal life. After death being a ghost, he tries to solve the death mystery on how he died. "Seventy Tamils civilians were killed in the Omanthai massacre. There were children bleeding in front of me. But I took this photo instead. Big assignments. Big money. No more bleeding children. The photograph was nothing special. Just of a woman in a sari being ushered away in the early moments of the shooting by the Colonel."(194). He has seven nights and within this timeline he exposes all photos under his bed. Maali represents the real journalist who broadcasts about all truth about political atrocities, and he informs the unlawful government system within the public. He fights for injustice before life and after death. He tries to give a message about the value of human life that is we should do something good before we die. So, he proves himself as a superman to dare to fight against the burning issues about his country's civil war.

In Sri Lanka, civil war was held in the 1980s between Sri Lankan government, Tamils, Sinhalese as well as Indian Peace Keeping Force. It is the history of Sri Lanka. Tamils want separate state when the government deployed the Army force to oppress Tamils demand due to majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils. This is the brutal war operation against the Tamils and the government operational against Tamils violence. Then, Tamils declare the war and make own union to fight against the government to save their culture and language. Velupillai Prabhakaran led the Tamils. They had made military wing and political wing. Military wing was divided into three parts as Naval wing as a sea tiger, Air wing as air tigers and suicide bombing as a black tiger. Then, it caused a worse condition of Sri Lanka. Then, Indian Peace Keeping Force goes to help the Tamils. Initially, Indian Peace Keeping Force helps to Tamils and later on Tamils kills Rajiv Gandhi prime Minister of India

as well nearly 15 hundred soldiers in suicide bombings. Then, in this condition human right is watching there about the brutal violence.

So, to justify my arguments, I take ideas from *New Historicism*, by Paul Hamilton. New Historicism is a movement of literary criticism that began in 1980s. Which literary criticism is not universal and cannot be derived from text itself? Rather these all have product of writer's creation and socio-political situation. Some critics do not believe; however, people look a history related event objectively. The critics only believe that people's interpretation of history is influenced by many factors including socio political issues. Where Karunatilaka's interprets the novel by influencing the Sri Lanka civil war. New Historicism is not new at all, the critics claim that have always taken into consideration of social and political context of a piece of literature. The critics claim that new historicists are more concerned with the politics, sociology, place and biography, race and sexual orientation of the author. Power structure is another form of New Historicism which comes through the Marxist criticism focuses on ideas of the oppressed and oppressors. So, New Historicism concerns with the power structure. New Historicism is interested in finding out what really happened during the time and when the text was produced current issues? In New Historicism, circulation is another form of power, but new historicism does not believe in power. They claim that power just resides at the top of the society. Rather it is circulated, and everyone plays a role in maintaining current power structure. New Historicism regards what really happened during timeline? It keeps value. Political function also relates with New Historicism. What does it do? How was the condition of Government role violence or peace?

Discourse as a term, based on communication. It is spoken or written form. For instance, advertisement of fair lovely which can reflect in a written form and

hidden discourse for the commercial purpose. Another example is K P Oli's speech, Martin Luther king, "I have a dream". So, discourse is written form debate formation from the authority, which is hidden, and the writer's main intention is to reduce the hidden intention of the authority to reveal in a surface level. The written part of the book by the novelist brings Maali as representative character to excavate the real history of Sri Lanka civil war.

Power is based on the large groups of community and relates with the political parties. The power lies on the knowledge and truth. The political parties and the large groups of community use the knowledge which knowledge becomes truth for the public. Then, knowledge creates truth and both combinations make the power at last. So, here, in this novel we can see the central government of Sri Lanka as a representation of power creating. The effect of truth is also lies in the power and the power belongs to the truth, but this truth creates by the political power. The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida, the effect of truth is representing the box of photos under the bed and the central government operation against the Tamils.

The subjectivity-I refers to the Tamils and the Sinhalese. Tamils represent the role of hidden liberty like Nepal Maoist Movement. The Maoist Movement was held for the all Nepalese and the state shall be to establish a public welfare system of government, by establishing a just system in all aspects of the national life through the rule of law, values and norms of fundamental rights and human right, gender equality, proportional inclusion, participation and social justice, while at the same time protecting the life, property, equality and liberties of the people, in keeping with the vitality of freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Nepal and to consolidate a federal democratic republican system of governance in order to ensure an atmosphere conducive to the enjoyment of the fruits of democracy, while at the

same time maintaining the relations between the Federal units on the basis of cooperative federalism and incorporating the principle of proportional participation in the system of governance on the basis of local autonomy and decentralization. Here, the Tamils as shadow in front of the Sinhalese groups in case of justice, liberty, freedom, right, equality, persuade of happiness and so forth. The Tamils subjectivity becomes other in front of the Sinhalese subjectivity-I.

The novelist from this text shows the hidden intention of the central government of Sri Lanka is to govern the Tamils as the Sinhalese and they tried to demolish the identity of the Tamil groups. In the name of domination, exploitation and it has reason to expand their value, ideology, and discourse. The discourse carried by the Sinhalese groups claim that they are superior to the Tamils because most of the population are the followers of the Sinhalese groups. The Tamils represents as mindless, dull, greedy, and terrorist. On the other hand, the Sinhalese represents intellectual, authoritative, knowledgeable, makes good decision and followers of right path. Thus, the Tamils represents enemy in the land of Sri Lanka. Representations offer a version of reality, and they are subjective rather than objective and it is constructed.

*The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*, the context is related with the theory of New Historicism is " a reciprocal concern with the history of texts and the textuality of history", by Louis Montrose. Someone interpret it by taking history as a dynamic force because it is not said to have any fixed, objective facts. But it should be dealt like literature with which it interacts, as a text which must be interpreted. On the other hand, a piece of literature is said to be a discourse which consists of cultural constructs in the historical context of specified era (8). Through the power, discourse, truth, subjectivity and representation, we will closely observe this novel. This thesis



explores the imagery, metaphor and symbols that represent contemporary social political satire of Sri Lankan civil war.

This study aims to find out the causes and effects of Sri Lankan civil war and mystery death of Maali as well as political atrocities of this period. Why does Seawright this novel about the civil war? What is the aim this novel? And what message does the novel give to the reader? And what is the theme of this novel? This was Maali killed and why? Is about the reason behind political atrocities and violence of the Marxist. Dilan Dharmendra belongs to political background. Dilan Dharmendra father Stanly is cabinet minister whose role is too unlawful and injustice towards the public. And there is a reason to die Maali who works for international news press service as a photojournalist. Maali has photos about all events about the political atrocities. The government wants to delete or erase such types of truth. So, Maali was killed by Stanly for deleting all truth about the political atrocities. Every country tries to hide the own secrecy from the dictatorship to save the national security in front of the human right and from other international security. Even in this novel, after death, Maali represents the role of being ghost and exposes the photos and truth in the public about the mystery of his death. So, this novel gives a messages truth never dies.

The representation of the Sri Lankan civil war in *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* includes several issues but this thesis paper focuses only on how to keep and maintain the peace in the country as well to bring good governance. The role of Maali represents the role of photojournalist to bring peace for nation. He focuses being a human; we understand the value of human life, no violence, no murder only one peace.

This novel is surrounded of Sri Lankan civil war during in the 1980's. In this periphery, the writer portrays all events based on the real incidents of victim

photographer, innocent people, cast violence and atrocities of political power. These all events have involved in this novel, *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*. So, how comes this all issues in novel of Sri Lanka? First and for most, we need to understand about Sri Lankan civil war history. In Sri Lanka civil war was held in the 1980s between Sri Lankan government, Tamils, Sinhalese as well as Indian Peace Keeping Force. It was the history of Sri Lanka. Tamils wanted to separate state when the government deployed the Army force to oppress Tamils demand due to majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils. This was the brutal war operation against the Tamils and the government operational against Tamil's violence. Then, Tamils declared the war and make own union to fight against the government to save their culture and language. Vellupillai Prabhakaran was led the Tamils. They had made military wing and political wing. Military wing was divided into three parts as Naval wing as a sea tiger, Air wing as air tigers and suicide bombing as a black tiger. Then, it caused a worse condition of Sri Lanka. Then, Indian Peace Keeping Force goes to help the Tamils. Initially, Indian Peace Keeping Force helps to Tamils in this miserable condition and later on Tamils opposes of Indian Peace Keeping Force. Then, Tamils plans to kill Rajiv Gandhi prime Minister of India by using girl students who is suicide bomber. By the help of suicide bombing, fifteen hundred Indian Peace Keeping Force soldiers dies. So, Tamils strongly makes terrorist against the Sri Lankan Government as well Indian Peace Keeping Force. By hook and crook, the Sri Lankan Government force to dominate and hide all things for the nation. This was the duty of every nation to maintain the peace and good governance. In the name of maintaining peace, the Sri Lankan Government faced such as challenges in front of other countries and violence.

In a family excuses the children, even in the name of fraud of the nation, one journalist could not forgive the traitors. "Father, forgive them, for I will never." (first moon). The people are facing domination and violence from sides of the nation. People are screaming and searching peace and justice even day by day the more violence increases. The heave of humanity is not there. Nobody listens people's voice. They have become refugee no rescue from sides of the nation. The Sri Lankan Government has become shadow for the people. "The pupils are in shades of bruises and scabs. Scrambled browns, blues and greens all of which disregard you. You have lived in refugee camps, visited street markets at noon, and fallen asleep at packet casinos. The heave of humanity is never picturesque. This heave throngs towards you and heaves you away from the counter" (4). Here, the moon is symbols the of constant change and the unseen character as a role of human right, public and journalist who knows and senses the own nation political situation and history. "The moon is always up there, even when you cannot see it. You think it stops circling the earth just because your breath stops" (6). In this world, we all are human being belongs to god or not that we believe and afraid of manmade law or natural law. We have boundary within the limitation. "For atheists there are only moral choices. Accept that we are alone and strive to create heaven on earth. Or accept that no one's watching and do whatever the hell you like. The latter is by far easier" (19). This quote mentions our memories as like as mirrors. That mirror shows exact face and reflection the other thing same to same. So, the ghost remembers the box of photo under the bed in this novel. "Mirrors lie as much as memories do" (19). In a state people have their own right to live freedom and equality whatever lower, or upper caste system and have or have not class. There is not any discrimination and domination. It must be equally treated from side of nation. "Mara trees catch winds. Like radios catch frequencies.

So, do bo trees, banyan trees and probably any other big tree that blows wind," (44).

In a state, where just happening civil war, that neighborhood also abandoned and neglects agreements in favor of toward the nation. "The back of Hotel Leo is an abandoned lot that serves as a rubbish dump for the neighborhood." (67).

The seven moon or seven nights, the ghost achieves his goal. He finds out his own mysterious murder and flash out the truth behind the curtain in this novel.

"Everything happens to everybody sooner or later if there is time enough"(85). Sri Lankan civil war message spreads and broadcasts all over the world. Human rights and UN cannot go for broadcasting news easily. The violence is happening rapidly.

"A wind blows in from the east, bringing with it the aroma of rain on trees and dew on temple flowers. The breeze smothers the stink for just a little while, before floating seaward, carrying Colombo's fragrances with it" (87). This quote mentions the real

character of activist. Who are they excellent to cheat the public very well? Most of the politicians are skilled to lie other. This is the good qualities they have. "Activists, like politicians, are skilled in the art of dodging accusations" (88). This quote mentions the political power and Stanly says I am above the law and I am the judge to give justice

other. "There is a thing. Called the law', says Stanly, waving his finger. 'I have called the Minister of Justice. You can show him your warrant" (116). In this quote, the

minister praises own national flag. The symbol of the mighty lion and it shows the patriotism towards the own nation. The national flag represents the owns and feels

proud. It means the Sri Lanka government senses the Tamils are enemy for the nation.

They say the Eelam flag is no better than national flag. The national flag is shown various colors. It means all type of cast is adopting but not Tamils. The Tamils are against the government. "Look at our flag. What an achcharu. It has everything.

Horizontal lines, vertical lines, primary colors, secondary colors, animal symbols,

nature symbols, weapons. Yellow, maroon, green and orange. Bo leaves, a sword and a beast. Like a fruit salad" (138).

This is a human nature what we need to remember that thing we can forget easily and what we want to forget that thing is always remember. "You forget what you want to remember, and you remember what you want to forget" (169). Sri Lankan government soldier deployed against the Tamil and there was Maali photographer and Tamils massively died in the Omanthai massacre with Maali. Then, Sri Lankan Government soldier becomes happy with this Omanthai operation and says big assignments and big money, no more bleeding children. The soldier thinks to die the photographer Maali in there Omanthai operation. And the soldier says photographer was nothing special, but Maali does not die he gets rebirth again. "Seventy Tamil civilians were killed in the Omanthai massacre. There were children bleeding in front of me. But I took this photo instead. Big assignments. Big money. No more bleeding children. The photograph was nothing special" (194). This quote mentions the Stanly who erases the proofs and kills the journalist for the nation to maintain the peace and good government of Sri Lanka. "I am an angel. I kill firstborns while their mamas watch. I turn cities to salt. I even, when I feel like it, rip the souls from little girls, and from now till kingdom come, the only thing you can count on in your entire existence does never understand why" (221). Casim belongs to Sena and clean the movement and minister ordered more to curfew for peace because Sri Lanka condition was so miserable. "Everything clean? Asks Cyril. Yes, sir, says Cassim. Yes, sir. Almost, says Racha. Curfew will be over soon, says Minister Cyril. Get it done" (239). The Sri Lankan civil war gets worse condition hither and thither looks violence and minister orders to curfew to control the violence. "Curfew will be over soon, says Minister Cyril. Get it done" (240). The Western power and politics is to sell the weapons and

create the war between the other countries and the super power America trains and stands opposition nation and supports one nation. Then, war creates various countries. "The British sell us guns and the Americans train our torturers. What chance do any of us have?" (261).

This quote mentions the after death of Maali who finds out the mystery murder and shows the truth of all events to end of civil war. The role of ghost Maali represents the role of angel who knows all thing. "Call unto Me, and I will answer thee, and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not" (263). The quotes mention credible impossibility to preferable to incredible possibility. The history may be fictional and fictional may be factual. "Tell the truth Amma. You had a baby to save a marriage. Everything else is myth. Dreams are ending. Return to surface" (272). This quote mentions the character and traits of a person what we want to be, regular we must step our small process carefully in our destination. "We are what we pretend to be, so we must be careful about what we pretend to be" (299). This quotes mentions about the after death man had great desire to rebirth and that such as souls shows after death to rebirth of Maali . "Its voice is elegant and gruff, though its lips do not seem to move. I was caught in a trap laid by a conservationist to catch a poacher. The grief-stricken conservationist brought my body to the Colombo University and then tried to kill himself. I was astonished. For the first time, I realized. Some humans actually have souls." (309). This quote mentions the changing life in our human being. If we need massive change, there must need violence, war and disaster in our life. "God's gift, the warden said, 'His violence ...God loves violence. You understand that do not you? ...Why else would there be so much of it? It is in us. It comes out of us. It is what we do more naturally than we breathe. There is no moral order at all. There is only these can my violence conquer yours?" (323).

This quote refers to the Maali rebirth. Here, humans being, and animal compares each other. After death, man gets rebirth and express before life events, but animal does not have that such a super sense. "There are good reasons humans cannot converse with animals, except after death. Because animals would not stop complaining. And that would make them harder to slaughter" (342). The novelist has own thoughts and always possess which thoughts across our mind and will succumb to more of us. "Humans believe they make their own thoughts and possess their own will. This is yet another placebo that we swallow after birth. Thoughts are whispers that come from without as well as within. They can no more be controlled than the wind Whispers will blow across your mind at all times, and you will succumb to more of them than you think" (344). This quote mentions Sri Lankan civil war history depicts through the novelist eyes views to convert a novel. He has super vision to convey the real incident by the novel. "Because on reflection, once you have seen your own face and recognized the color of your eyes, tasted the air and smelled the soil, drunk from the purest fountains and the dirtiest wells, that is the kindest thing you can say about life. It is not anything"(363).

This quote mentions the new historicism is ostensible suit for the subject which it is to be historically symptomatic. So, new historicism adopts all subject and they all include within the new historicism. "New historicism more ostensibly fits our subject. This it must be historically symptomatic."(152). New historicism refers to the subject which must be interrelated with history. "The nihilism into which at least one version of historicism led"(153). New historicism also includes the transcendent and nihilism. Here, we can see the novel about the Sinhalese who they belong to Buddhistnihilism. And on the other hand Hindu belongs to transcendent. This is all about theist and atheist in the god. "To the historicist imagination, history is the past,

or perhaps the past seen in and through the present; and the historical task is to attempt a reconstruction of the past, including, perhaps, the present of that past. But the cantos remind us that history includes the future, and that the historical task involves the construction as well of what shall be possible."(154). This quote describes the involving past and present incident but later on cantos also adds future. Future or for seen imagination events are interrelated with the history. In this novel, we can see the role of Maali who represent the role of future. So, future history also a history for the reader as well as the writer. "To understand another language, though, you need more than a dictionary, more than a grammar. To understand the use of words which gives them their meaning you require a thinker description of linguistic behavior than is found in any conventional primer. In Geert's ethnology everything is context for something else; nothing is the privileged repository of significance. The point is not to devise with hindsight a better of explication of past events but to enhance the way they are already scientifically eloquent on their own". (156). Here, mentions everything is context for the writer who can write new thing for the public, but it should be related history. "Again and again, critics stage and confront an avoidable mirroring of the present in the past and the dialectical struggle for objectivity which ensues. Attitudes toward the struggle vary. For some, it represents the chance to take political initiatives to appropriate polemically classical texts from the repressive ideologies they have been used to bolster in the past."(168). This quotes also adds to the past and present history which can give mirroring for the public. And there must be character struggle role and dialogue each other.

"For the less optimistic critics, not to be able to step through the looking glass remains a diminishing experience. Loss of objectivity leads not to political initiative but political pessimism. If mirror on mirror mirrored is all the show and



knowledge increase unreality, then we share the dilemma of Yeats subject in the statue. We are caught in Greenblatt 's postmodern perspectives, in which history becomes nothing but the stories people tell to keep themselves in power."(169). This reference explains the knowledge which knowledge includes the power circulation in the political. The political is great power than science or truth. "On this description, new historicists are wise to the power play underlying any historical pretension to be free of past or outlandish formations of power. Hence their use of anecdote to attempt critical stylistics of the kind we have seen Foucault practice. By anecdote is meant something precisely unrepresentative, non-mimetic juxtaposed to rather than figurative of the things to which it is illustratively adjacent. The new historicist endeavor to resist power's description of itself hegemonic description."(170). This quote mentions the related novel political issue and civil war of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka government forcefully oppresses the opposition and kills the journalist.

Analyzing and comparing both quotes from novel and new historicism supports the novel issues. For being researcher we use and observe through the various lenses. So, the novel, every angle we have to judge. New historicism is a method to compares and judges the novel weight and novelist talented. So, this novel represents the whole nation agony with narrating story by second person before and after life. This novel includes the supernatural thriller for us and amazing. When we read this novel, the novel makes us feel and judge own self is supreme god that types of feeling come from the novel. The ghost role is protagonist to keep peace in his country by being a photojournalist. This novel refers to violence and after violence changes the human life. So, this photographer gives us message the value of human life. Then, after death, he gets rebirth and complete his mission.

In this novel, Maali is narrating a story being second person 'you'. You, second person is representing an omnipresent as like as God role to see Sri Lankan civil war. We can see the role of Maali before and after life, his role is representing as a angel to solve the problem and to find out mystery murder himself within seven days Or seven moons. So, overall critics follow the novel and claim the novelist creation and imagination to involving country civil war with a person how to usually happen incident and what was the role to solve the problem. They have pointed down in their own articles. It is the amazing novel initially and ending.

*The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* novel set in the 1980s during the Sri Lanka civil war. This novel totally based on the civil war as well as role of photojournalist. In Sri Lanka, civil war was held between Sri Lankan government against the Tamils due to their majority and minority language after British colonization. The Sinhalese was nearly 75 percent, and the Tamils were only 15 percent in the Sri Lanaka. Tamils were educated and used to speak Tamils and English language but later on Sinhalese language was announced national language. Then, Tamils language became shadow in front of the national language Sinhalese. The Tamils began to start opposition towards the Sri Lankan government. Sri Lanka government was not allowed to Tamils language in the University and restrictions student to study in the colleges. The Tamils became aggressive with the government. And the Tamils declare own force name Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam to protest their own language and culture. The Tamils starts to protest their right and demand separate state and the government deployed the Army force to oppress Tamils demand. Then, minorities Tamils was becoming victim day by day in front of the Sri Lankan government. This misunderstanding, underrating, underestimating, and humiliating of the Tamils turns into the violence against the government. Then,

Tamils declare the war and make own union to fight against the government to save their culture and language. Vellupillai Prabhakaran led the Tamils. They had made military wing and political wing. Military wing was divided into three parts as Naval wing as a sea tiger, Air wing as air tigers and suicide bombing as a black tiger. Then, it caused a worse condition of Sri Lanka. Then, Indian Peace Keeping Force goes to help the Tamils for food, medicine and weapons. Initially, Indian Peace Keeping Force helps to Tamils and later on Tamils assassinate Rajiv Gandhi the prime minister of India in 1991 may 2 by a girl student name was Dhanu using suicide bombing. And the Tamils were killed nearly 15 hundred soldiers in a suicide bombing also. In Sri Lanka and India both sides the government was changed and agreement to keep peace. And the Sri Lankan government also agreement to cease the fire with Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in 2007. Then, all of sudden the Sri Lankan Army shots operation against them. Then, stop cease fire from side of government. Later in 2009, the Sri Lanka government soldier killed the Vellupillai Prabhakaran who was the leader of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The Sri Lankan civil war was end after 26 year later. This is the history of Sri Lankan civil war. This is the context of novel based on *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* by Karunatilaka. This is the background of Sri Lankan civil war history and identity of the novel.

*The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* the main protagonist is Maali ghost. Before life and death represent the role and narrating a story by second person 'you'. Maali character initially represents as like as unpractical. He falls in love with Jaki and another is Dilan Dharmendra. He keeps homosexual relation with him. He belongs from the political powerful leader's name was Stanly. Maali profession was a photojournalist, and he plays gamble in a casino aspect the photojournalist work. He had supported to the human right to maintaining good government in the nation. But

the Stanly and Minister Cyril did not like him and killed in an army operation. Maali does not know how he died. After life, Maali becomes a ghost, and he has great passion and desire to rebirth as a role of ghost. He has a mission to find out his own mystery murder who is killed. He solves the problem and show the truth within the seven days or moons. After life being a ghost role, the ghost represents as like as omnipresent to watch all events in this novel.

Jaki is another female character who falls in love with Maali and they are professional friends each other to work in the same field to help the human rights. Another character is Dilan Dharmendra who belongs from the higher class and political power. He keeps the homosexual relation with Maali then Dilan Dharmendra's father Stanly does not accept such an immoral relation with Maali. Maali was enemy for the political power then Stanly kills the Maali with the help of Army. Stanly is a national government person his role is to protest the nation and erase the truth of nation. Another character minister Cyril who also support the political party and they decide to kill and erase all prove of nation as well maintain the good government. The minister Cyril, Stanly and the Sena represents the antagonist role. From sides of government aim is to keep peace for the nation. So, political power oppressed to erase all violence in Sri Lanka.

Karunatilaka's novel *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* published in 2022. It belongs to the Sri Lanka civil war during the 1980s. In this novel Maali represents the main character. Maali father and mother relation do not good and they become separate each other after born of Maali. Then, Maali grows up with the help of his grand pa and grand ma. He faces many difficulties in the childhood. He studies secondary government school in local areas. He used to play gamble with his friends in a casino. He works as photojournalist in the human rights. One day he goes to play

gamble at a casino and meets Jaki. Then, they introduce each other and becomes very close friend them. Maali falls in love with Jaki and stay together with her apartment. He lives with Jaki apartment and there also meets with Jaki's cousin Dilan Dharmendra who comes to meet Jaki sometimes and Maali knows him very well him. Maali keeps him homosexual relation with him. Dilan Dharmendra represents the role of erotic.

After long time with Dilan Dharmendra homosexual relationship, Maali decides to leave him and goes to inform that thing to him but his father knows that all thing and kills Maali the place In-between by Stanly. After life, Maali becomes ghost, and he does not know how he died and why; he finds out the mysterious murderer himself. After death, he has a great passion to rebirth and solves all problem of his country. Stanly belongs to political power from the Sri Lanka government. Maali has seven days or seven Moons to complete his mission to find out his murderer and bring out the real events of truth. He has a box of photo under the bed and the photo published in the public with media and the photo is a prove the solve the mystery of murderer. Then, he becomes success to complete his seven days or seven moons in this novel.

*The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* , we can see the use of many literary device which makes the novel interesting to read for the reader and it feels us amazing and we are in the real world in this novel. The literary device adds more for us to bring sweetness while reading the novel. In this novel the use of metaphor mostly uses after life ghost character represents the role of amazing. Another metaphor is Mahakali, it symbols the god strength. It is the terrible and unpredictable to solve the mysterious murder. How do we believe towards the ghost ? who keeps the peace from brutal war and how to solve a ghost problem in the country? If every

man after life comes to solve the national political atrocities and correction of the economic unconditional? A ghost can develop the well nation after life. It is impossible for that to solve all problem but all impossible has made possible in this novel the role of ghost.

In the first moon we can see the literary devices simile to compare two thing each other. Like, you might as well go back to sleep. And, even as a fetus out of water, you knew what the Buddha sat under trees to discover. Unless you define a queue as an amorphous curve with multiple entry points. The child stares at you as if you have smashed its favorite toy. They pay as much attention to you as Mr. Reagan does to The Maldives. The figure smirks with teeth as yellow as its eyes. You hang onto the wind as dead Colombo air blows at your feet. You stand on the corpse as if it were a surfboard. You can for as long as you can. Mirrors lie as much as memories do. Though, as every gambler knows, the biggest killer in this godless universe is the random roll of the dice. Me, as you have pointed out. Because in 1983, we had yet to consider all Tamils as the enemy. You follow the cops as they trample parquet floors and enter through a rusted door. The shop has the same logo of the winged horse as the casino two floors above it. The hallway is as brightly lit as a hospital. The back of Hotel Leo is an abandoned lot that serves as a rubbish dump for the neighborhood.

In the second moon the simile is you think of all the pictures you have seen of this woman, plastered across the newspapers as saccharine tributes rolled in for the young mother of two and dedicated teacher. The ghost formerly known as Mr. Piyatilaka is not an impressive figure. In the third moon simile is, It is the Crow Uncle and he sounds as annoyed as you feel. You wonder what she is thinking of as she scans the cave for movement. Major Raja's staff saw the story as an example of civilian oppression under the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The afterlife is as

confusing as the Before Death, the In Between is as arbitrary as the Down There. An animal as a national symbol. Chang looks as Chinese as his father and sounds as Sinhalese as his mother.

An analogy refers to compare between one things to another. Here, in this novel, we can see the compare with life and death. Before life and afterlife Maali character represent different and extra than before life. An imagery refers to visual image in the novel. There are two types of imagery one is literary, and another is figurative. Literary Imagery are like the box of photo, refugee camp, moon, earth, teeth, clothes, Beira lake, boil cats, mirror, corpse, Mara tree, wind, banyan tree, King, Queen, twenty mothers, casino, ghost, bombs, cobra, serpent, Hotel Leo, Army, police, ticket, Galadari Hotel, Old man, door, horse, hallway, hospital, garbage, street, office, staff, the balcony, white man, dark, foggy, envelop, passenger, rats, camera, bridge, river, building, eyes, red, belt, flesh, dog, T-shirt, traffic lights, noose, X-rays, AK-47, chemical, gambling, soldiers, Nazi, legal team, burning tire, tiger, temple, table, forest, peahen, minister, Jaffna, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Indian Peace Keeping Force, cowboys, Amma, Dada, bodyguards, blood, demon, shadow, multiculturalism, Buddhist, savages, Sri Lankan flag, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam flag, human rights, journalist, Galle Road, elephant, school teacher, crow, cave, jewelry, gun, battle, villager, weapon, Hitler, truck, Diamond, stone, curfew, court, room, mangoes tree, dead priest, animal, etc. Figurative imagery are like, Sinhalese, Timils, color, death, sins, yellow, atheist, hell, memories, bullshit, dodgy, enemy, victims, justice, glow, sound, Chinese, good, flames, poor, peace, activist, politician, In Between, dangerous, illusion, flashing, soul, terror, murmur, staring, laughing, silly, oath, genocide, massacre, pranks, joke, ignition, gruesome, bloody mess, wealthy, whisper, Mahakali, and so on.

Symbolism refers to represent other thing as like Mara trees show the Buddhist opinion death, rebirth, and desire. The affair of Maali towards the nation, jaki and his occupation. And Maali hates the political atrocities and corrupt leader. Maali dies and devotion for the country. The personification we can see a lot in this novel, he has a great personality to have a good qualities love, death and to give first priority the value of human life in the whole story. In this novel hyperbole is also used there mirror lie as much as memories do. The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida uses irony the whole story. Juxtaposition the fact of two things contrasting effect like Sri Lankan civil war and another side the effect of photojournalist novelist. Paradox is beyond thinking of the novelist who makes sweet story with linking worse condition of Sri Lanka history. Here, in this novel, we can find the allusion of the author first and for most the story represents the before life and then represents the afterlife of photojournalist great passion exposes by killing novelist himself and narrating a story being second person. The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida we can see the use of allegory a narrative story to convey the patriotism and the value of human life. So, through the novel we understand say no to war, only peace for the nation, no violence. Ekphrasis, we can realize to apply the skill of describing thing with vivid detail in this novel very well like before and afterlife personal story related with Sri Lankan civil war. A very few uses of onomatopoeia in this novel as like, Huh? Ado! 'Aiyo.'Er, sorry, this much.

The figure of speech also uses in this novel that expression word with metaphorical meaning rather than literary meaning in this novel. For instance, Mara tree, ghost, mahakali, mirror, moon, photo, gun, other etc. So, both metaphorical and literary meaning has used in this novel. The figure of speech makes the novel very well to the subjective and objective techniques. The narrative technique has used here



in second person 'You', in the story or novel. The novelist expresses main character narrating before and afterlife in the novel. So, using through second person narrator is difficult to understand but it makes very authentic rather than other narrative techniques. *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* became one of the best bookers prized novel in 2022.

I find out here the use of language, in this novel is expressive, informative and directive. An expressive language is the expressing all agony of Sri Lanka civil war and Maali personal before and afterlife photojournalist role. Another informative language has been used in this novel, which novel gives us message to avoid the violence and war. And being a photojournalist, he has completed his mission to bring peace. In the name of good civilian, we have to fulfill our duty towards the motherland to maintain good governance and keeping peaceful nation. Third is directive language has been used in this novel; the novelist himself has been directed role to write novel in a second person narrative technique.

The historicity belongs to the concept of history. It is a critical moment insisting on the prime importance of historical context to the interpretation of the text of all kinds. It has enjoyed a long tradition of influence upon many disciplines of thoughts, recently experiencing a lively renewal in contemporary literary criticism. The most prominent late 20<sup>th</sup> century critical fashions, post structuralism and post modernism have ended up being understood through the images of history they imply. Yet this historical turns rejoins a well-worn tradition of historicism. At present, historicism is tempted to present itself as 'new'. Historicism emerges in reaction to the practice of deducing from first principles truths about how people are obliged to organized themselves socially and politically. Simply put, such anti-Enlightenment historicism develops a characteristically double focus. Firstly, historical aesthetic or

whatever in its historical context. Secondly, it typically doubles back on itself to explore the extent to which any historical enterprise inevitably reflects the interest and bias of the period in which it was written. On the other hand, therefore, historicism is suspicious of the stories the past talks about itself; on the other hand, it is equally suspicious of its own partisanship. It offers up both its present for ideological scrutiny. The critique of modernity is an historicizing one, which exposes the ideological content of the logic of a subjectivity that supposedly transcends local interests. To the extent, therefore, that they criticize modernity, Marx, Nietzsche and Freud write as historicist critics of the tradition by which we make sense of the past. Their postmodern successors Foucault, Derrida and Lyotard, pursue especially the reflexive implications of this skepticism. They distrust not only tradition but also any interpretation which does not acknowledge that its history of the past is relativized by being also a history of the present. The way around this problem, though, cannot be to provide yet another interpretation of the bias of their own interpretations. Postmodernists have to find alternative expression explaining how they can think differently from both their past and their present. So, in the novel relates the recent history of the Sri Lankan civil war.

The positionality of the novelist as a central character represents the role of second person narrator who is narrating a story in this novel. Maali before and afterlife represents the omnipresent role to solve the mystery murderer of himself. The novelist is presenting here as role of writer. He kills himself in this novel and stands as a super writer to depict the Sri Lankan civil war through his writing and tries to excavate the real history into the novel.

For the part of its application, the criticism of the ruling class idea of the ruling system is indispensable to analyze the concept of false narrative made by the power

structure Sri Lankan government. Michael Foucault's idea of power and ideology examines how Sehan Karunatilaka resists the representation of Sri Lankan Government. Foucault argued that power and ideology are inseparable and interwoven with each other. While ideology aids in preserving and defending power, power is the essential component of ruling through extending the concept of social relationships. In this respect, he reflects power originated from multiple sources and practices with various methods and techniques including discourse, hidden narrative, and social rules. Hence, the ruling class interconnects its hidden power and ideology to shape knowledge. Foucault writes:

Power is everywhere; not because it embraces everything, but because it comes from everywhere. Power comes from the people; it is diffused everywhere and is without a fixed localization. Knowledge is similarly diffused; it is produced not only by scholars and scientists but also by innumerable other social agents. Consequently, power and knowledge are inseparable. (93)

Foucault's line incorporates with Maali narrative, and it demonstrates Sehan Karunatilaka with the power of Sri Lankan Government. The power work as an extremist group surpasses power by brutality, coercion, and the imposition of its ideology. This power is not restricted to a single location, but rather extends its reach to govern the lives of Tamils individuals and their communities. This description depicts the pervasive and omnipresent nature of power, as represented by Foucault's view that power is everywhere and not isolated to certain locales. Therefore, this scene emphasizes the obvious presence and control of militants in Karunatilaka's surroundings as a means of exerting and maintaining power.

In conclusion, Karunatilaka's novel *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* depicts the voice of marginalization and hegemony the Tamils community. The narrative

revolves around the story of the Tamils and gives them a voice to claim a distinct identity among the Sinhalese or the central government of Sri Lanka. It reveals the ideological intention of the Tamils to expand the notion of the hegemony.

Karunatilka's novel stands as evidence to show central government brutality towards the Tamils. The views of Karunatilaka resistance flourish to give justice to the entire the Tamils community while defeating the central government it is the medium of violence. The novelist witnessed the traits of multiple violence, massacre, suicide bombing, mystery of murderer in the name of expanding and protecting the nation. Despite this, the novelist developed his faith and was finally able to publish his novel revealing his sorrowful experience and demanding justice towards the Tamils community as well as punishment for the brutal war by Sri Lanka central government.

Moreover, the Sri Lanka government is portrayed in Karunatilaka's memoir as a pitiful victim of the Tamils. However, these texts equally vocalize the Tamils community. The novelist discovers his experience about the Sri Lankan civil war, including violence, mystery murderer, political atrocities, homosexual relation, love, hate, dignity, fair occupation and patriotism towards the nation, through this representation of his embodiment as a photojournalist, employing his words that pave the way for resisting dominance hegemony.

Apparently, Karunatilaka's opposing opinions are widespread in order to provide the Tamils community justice. He shows the dramatic box of photos the Tamils and suffering to demonstrate the truth of the central government of Sri Lanka. He faced numerous challenges such as mystery of murder himself, violence, homosexual relation with Dilan Dharmendra , Jaki's love affair, hate from the central government, political atrocities, family affection, experience of the casino and loss of Tamils identity. However, he resists the Tamils ideology, but he is not mentioning

that all the Tamils followers are negative. But the power holder, who are in position to misuse their power in order to convert the central government of Sri Lanka for their hegemony process.

Consequently, Karunatilaka discusses his personal experience and speak out against the oppression to the Tamils community. His experience seems to be horrific and strong because in the name of conversion central government of Sri Lanka tortured entire the Tamils community pathetically. Similarly, he sees to challenge the central government control by amplifying the voice of the true victim and criticizing the extremist groups ideologically.

Therefore, representation of the Sri Lankan civil war in Karunatilaka's *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* covers the reality of the victims. However, his narrative captured the pathetic condition, massacre, violence, mystery murderer, political atrocities, homosexual relation, love, patriotism towards the nation, faced in the regime of the central government of Sri Lanka. Karunatilaka's novel reveals the hidden reality through the central government of Sri Lankan hegemony. Thus, the finding of the research paper, shows the novelist karunatilaka's voice against the central government hegemony as well as injustice done by Sri Lanka government in the name of expanding its hegemony. Through this novel, the writer's aim is to end the Sri Lanka civil war and keeps the good governance and peace for the nation.

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