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Misrepresentation of Zambia and Its Native People in Christina Lamb's *The Africa House*

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Letter of Recommendation

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He carried out his research from March 2nd 2017 to June 16th 2017. I hereby recommend his thesis be submitted for viva voce.

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Letter of Approval

This thesis, entitled “Misrepresentation of Zambia and Its Native People in Christina Lamb's *The Africa House*” submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by UjwalBhattarai, has been approved by the undersigned members of the Research Committee.

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Misrepresentation of Zambia and Its Native People in Christina Lamb's *The Africa House*

*The research critically examines misrepresentation of Zambia and its both people and culture in Christina Lamb's *The African House*. Colonial mentality regarding others has been shown in the novel and by using negative adjectives Zambian society has been represented. Lamb presents colonial mission of the major character Browne to Zambia reveals his thought, perspective and preconception about Africa and particularly Zambia. Browne sees Zambia wherein he only finds poverty, slum area, uncivilized manner, ignorant people, restlessness, fighting, war, suffering and crying and it has been emphasized to represent the country. He never uses changed and new perspective over Zambia and their civilization. Browne reinforces and recreates discourses regarding African as well as Zambia. Majorly, Hall and Foucault's ideas have been used theoretically who profess representation concept that discourse and representation are same dimensions as to creating truth for others.*

This research paper studies misrepresentation of Zambian people, culture, and society in *The Africa House* in which Lamb recreates colonial perspective of colonizers to represent Zambia, an African country. By creating negative images of Zambia, the author recreates knowledge and discourse as to the country which represents composite picture of the country. Browne, an Englishman from England, represents a colonizer and he moves to Zambia with keeping colonizing mission in Zambia. In course of living in Zambia, he exposes all kinds of negative images of the country in order to show the country inferior. The colonizer's perspective represents Zambia as poor, uncivilized and backward country. But, it is Browne's perspective rather than truth of the country. By using negative words, language, and picture he constructs knowledge of Zambian people, culture and society.

The major character Browne typically represents Zambia from his personal insight. Browne visits Zambia with political mission to support in democratic movement in Zambia. But, his internal mission was different from external one. Having political interest of ruling over country, he enters into the country where he intentionally represents Zambia. By showing negative aspects of Zambia, he represents Zambian people, culture and society.

The novel introduces a typical and real story of Stewart Gore-Browne who leaves for Zambia from England. The protagonist Browne as well as narrator of this novel represents his outlook of Zambia and Africa. He describes a beautiful land but he never shows better cultures and lifestyle. He observes all Zambian cultural practices in comparison to English society. It is representative approach of English and it shows the English outlook for colonized. The research analyzes the novel through the perspective of new historicism focusing on the reflection and representation of African culture and people. The novel typically represents Zambia, a beautiful county from African continent. By creating a picture of Zambia, Lamb represents the country. This study shows how colonizers represent others as Browne represents Zambia and its cultures through a single perspective of colonizers. Colonizers' mentality of representing other means to create power and makes mothering. With the help of discourse someone or something is misrepresented, it is reflection of power relation.

The author misrepresents Zambia and looks it from the colonizers perspective. To represents the African society and culture, the author uses preoccupied concept about the African society. Browne is a representative character of English society who understands African country as poor, uncivilized and backward. He represents a colonizer, he thinks from colonizer's perspective to capture and exploit colonized land and people. Representation can be positive or negative but a part represents whole

thing. This novel depicts particularly Zambia in which it shows a colonial mentality that always misrepresents the colonized people. Browne does not change his perspective toward Zambia as it was before.

By making colonial discourse, he reiterates the same beliefs and notions toward Zambia where he desires to move into. The representative understanding of the colonizer shows a common thinking for colonized country. Colonizer's discourse is exploited to represent other. This Browne eyes Zambia as a poor country with uncivilized people. He exposes and digs out only negatives aspects like poverty, conflict, conservative norms and uncivilized practice of the country. It shows how Zambian experiences uncivilized social practice even in modern world. The major character Browne sees the country from his perspective and finds out negative aspects of this country.

Lamb's *The Africa House* is based on true story of a British man who is white settler or colonizer, and politician, set forth Africa being a supporter for African independence. His mission of decolonization in Northern Rhodesia was his pretention to enter African continent but he wants to establish political power. As he imagines, "Northern Rhodesia had been required by the British or rather by Cecil Rhodes's British Africa company at the tail end of the European powers nineteenth century scramble for Africa" (9). His intention behind penetrating into Zambia is political one and he observes everything from his corrupted mind.

The hidden motive leads him to the country where decided to settle down. This novel not only tells the story of an extraordinary character but also helps to explain the place of the white man in Arica. It explores the politics of Lamb as a white European behind the fictionalization of Zambian and its contemporary political scenario. Lamb represents the black people's resistance against the white colonialism as the terrorism and barbarism. The project aims to show how Zambia and Zambian

culture and society have been misrepresented. Colonizers have used stereotypical representations and presented black as savage, uneducated and uncivilized.

The research questions the colonial mentality of Lamb and subverts the western elitist representations, analyzing the lamb's white gaze genealogically.

Browne describes:

I wish I could describe the country to you so you could picture it, but it is very difficult. I personally had not the slightest idea of it. The little round huts and black men and occasional palm tree are. All here, but that is the only part that fits in with one's idea. For the rest there are miles and miles of red and green leaved trees which look when you climb a tree and see them from above, for all the would like a great mass of gorgeously painted waves. (10)

It is Browne's view of the country where he is fascinated by natural resources. He finds the country could be a perfect place to seize natural source for his country. For his business intention, he decides to settle down there. Like a colonizer, he overviews the country from advantage point of view. Moreover, hiding own real intention, he shows a different mission in Zambia where he makes propaganda of different luring programs, however, he represents them weaker and inferior. His narration and description represents Zambian culture and society as he describes:

But, Africa was not as he had expected, and it did not take him long to develop misgivings about the same British Rule back in London had given him such pride. Northern Rhodesia had been required by the British or rather by Cecil Rhodes's British Africa company at the tail end of the European powers nineteenth century scramble for Africa. (9)

The novel deals with representation of Zambian society and his perspective regarding African land and people. Hall say; "Any representational system which functions in this way can be thought of as working, broadly speaking according to the principles of representation through language" (5). Since colonization process, English people created discourse of others which made them powerful and powerless for other. The voice of the English constructed truth and knowledge of African which defines to African with the created definition. The major character of this novel Browne is fascinated by African land, country, people and culture.

This paper projects a stereotypical representation of Zambia and its native people. The researcher analyzes the Lamb's novel and his personal perspective upon African culture. With western perspective the author creates an African country which is not in favor for the country. It is proved in each case when Lamb tries to interpret non west society, culture, values as well as social customs. The researcher explores authorial perspective and vision toward African country which can be representative for all colonizers. The author through the major character Browne restates the same preoccupied perspective of African stereotypical images for African land.

This research deals with preconception regarding Zambia which resists generating new idea. Browne cannot make new outlook over Zambian culture and society. Though, Zambia has been changed, Browne looks for negative aspects and previous images of Zambia. Therefore, he cannot find new outlook and changed Zambian prospective in Zambia. It is a representation of blacks and their native. Christina Lamb portrays negative. Demeaning, racist, stereotypical images of black people and their communities but she presents the white people very positively. The problem is that Zambia and its native people are derogatorily represented legitimatizing the racist images and stereotypes:

The terrain was tough and mostly untrodden, so isolated that most of their supplies had to be carried with them by large numbers of porters or hunted, and he was eternally grateful for his late uncle Godfrey's lesions in shooting rabbits and woodpigeons at Brooklands that summer when he was sixteen. During the long period of waiting they would organize races between the Africans, taking bets on who would win. (11)

As a westerner, the author's latent colonial mentality is manifested in the construction of history of Zambia. She categorizes blacks as violent, savage, irrational, ignorant, Superstitious, enemy of white world and white as rational civilized, kind and educated etc, her process of construction of community regards black race as the race of violence, irrationality and barbarism. So Christina Lamb's subjectivity is naturalized with the myth of white supremacy over blacks and is manipulated by the western colonial mentality.

This research explores the Christina Lamb's politics of representations behind her fictionalization of Zambia and its people's life. She continues the racist portrayals of orientals to hegemonies the non-westerners. The reason behind the false portrayal of Zambia and its aboriginal people is westerner's arrogance and pain of losing control over Zambia. The argument is that, so called civilized and enlightened whites are not ready to acknowledge the orientals resistance and existential consciousness.

The Africa House questions misrepresentation of Zambia and its native people. It interrogates Lamb's aim of orientalizing the non-west and digs out that Lamb as a westerner is penetrating ideology of orientalism. It brings out the politics of stereotypical representations of Zambia and blacks and tries to question the white colonial mindset. This novel explains the British mindset about Africa and its representation:

He pictured something English style red bricked and tiled roves with workshops, farm buildings, schools a village shop and a post office, where blacks and whites would live in harmony. Of course it was remote there was no road, and was 400 miles harsh terrain and crocodile infested swamps from the nearest rail- way station at Ndola, which would make it hard bringing things in but the isolation rather appealed to him. (15)

The above extract shows the British eye upon Zambian society and people who are represented negatively. It is misrepresentation of them because it only shows weakness and poverty. Browne justifies his approach to Zambia where he missions to different relief programs, but his real desire is different. To represent Zambian as other is his mission to establish own business and power.

The research analyzes the biased representation of Zambia and its native people through miss representing different images: of people, geography, culture, customs, language, etc. It also focuses on elitist representation of Zambia in negative connotations like lend of war, violence, error and people as barbaric, brutal and country as dark kingdom with fragmented conditions. So It studies the Zambia's – political and cultural scenario, dismantalizing the politics of orientalizing the African nation as 'heart of darkness' and evaluates the causes behind the stereotypical representations.

The novel *The Africa House* is about entire African continent and its representation by Christina Lamb. He relocates African continent and its enrichment in term of natural heritage, cultural diversity and social affairs. It captures the colonial interest when the white intentionally went to Africa to rule over the blacks. According to the plot line of the novel *The Africa House* presents a memoir of Stewart Gore-Browne, a White settler at modern Zambia, lives in Rhodesia with huge amount of

land. He was a beautiful dream for visiting Africa and as his wish, he leaves for Africa .As soon as he had reached there, he started to create African images from his perspective. Stuart Hall discusses on representation:

In language, we use signs and symbols whether they are sounds, written words electronically produced images, musical notes, even objects- to stand for or represent to other people our concepts, ideas and feelings. Language in one of the media through which thoughts, ideas and feelings are represented in culture. Representation through language is therefore central the process by which meaning is produced. This is the basic underlying idea which underpins. (1)

Like all white people, he had preconception about Africa and he observed the country from his predominant viewpoints. Being a welfare member for African people, he acted there to fulfill his desires. In course of settling their, he represented Africa. Particularly the novel recreates and represents Zambia and represents its overall picture. He was supporter of African freedom and independence .As being a white man or colonial representative from the white society, he settled down in Rhodesia with his family. Stewart Gore-Browne, an eccentric English aristocrat, gave up a given career in the British Army to purpose his African dream. He selects his unique site in Northern Rhodesia, befriends the local indigenous people. He projects his vision with indigenous people and tempests them to build a small community under his direction. He particularly builds ShiwaNg'andu, a small palace with splendid house. It is compared to the English state or colonial place. African people never took him negatively during his staying there but his intention was not as same as people would have expected. However, he represented Africa with same stereotypical images and discourses.

In the last decades of the British Empire, Stewart Gore-Brown builds himself a feudal paradise in Northern Rhodesia; a sprawling country estate modeled on the finest homes of England, complete with uniformed servants. He wanted to share it with the love of his life, the beautiful unconventional Ethel Locke King. It seemed he had found companionship and maybe love but the Africa house was his dream and it would be a hard one to share. Gore-Brown worked tirelessly to gain recognition for the black African at a time when no African could sit side by side with a white man. However, his intention was different; he used to think those African are uncivilized and ignorant. Then he decided to settle down there and exploit them. This desire for equality was outwardly exposed but Gore-Brown's motive was to get political power in Africa. On the basis of negative representation, the Zambian country is represented. Similarly Hall argues:

But what does representation have to do with culture: what is the connection between them. To put it simply culture is about shared meaning. Now language is the privileged medium in which we make sense of things, in which meaning is produced and expended meanings can only be shared through our common access to language. So language is central to meaning and culture and has been regarded as the key repository of repository of culture values and meanings. (1)

Hall's idea integrates white gaze towards blacks and mentions that the west has created a myth that validated the concept of a black person's inferiority and sub-humanness. It projects underpinning thought of English society who is compelled to think inherited tradition which understands other from readymade thought.

Kevin Killian analyzing *The Africa House* presents Lamb writing and his major issues as he chosen for writing. He majorly shows presence in writing standing in favor of colonizer's standpoint as he mentions:

Christina Lamb did a lot of homework before writing this book, even going to the tumbledown mansion where, as she writes, she would pull a book from the library shelves and it would crumble in her hands. Gore Browne's character in the light of British romantic novels will help us understand this odd old duffer, a man who championed the cause of black freedom and yet kept a cast of servant as though they were slaves. (7)

Killian analyses *The Africa House* through the new historical perspective depicting the misrepresentation of the then Zambian government and black people's revolt against the white colonialism. His argument strongly attacks Christina Lamb's representation of Zambia and opposes the western manipulative picturization of non-western country as excrementally conditioned nation.

Although all these critics and reviewers examined *The Africa House* from different points of views but this raised issue misrepresentation has not been explored yet in this novel. Having all kinds of previous study, the researcher attempts to show misrepresentation of Zambian in this novel.

The novel presents the major character Browne as an Englishman, travels in African continent especially in Zambia. He intentionally moves to Africa where he intends to settle down in Zambia. In order to establish his own rule in Zambia sets forth his journey, though he claims his journey for independence and development for Zambia. In course of living in Zambia, he represents the country with the help of poverty, pollution, political turmoil, underdeveloped, practice of conservative culture and starvation. These images for Zambia misrepresent the country. In his narration in the novel he only digs out loopholes and weakness of the country. His colonial objective is reflected in his writing.

Browne a representative character overlooks Zambia from his perspective in which country he intensively settles down however he recreates colonial discourse regarding the country. As colonizer, he never changes his perspective upon African country. He travels main part of the African continent but he never mentions strength of African particularly of Zambia. It is reflected as a poor country without having proper physical development, organized city and advanced global culture as colonizers defined.

This project brings out the stereotypical western images of Africa and exposes the politics of westerner in the racist representation of Zambia's aboriginals. It questions the white colonial gaze towards blacks and destabilizes ethical characterizations. It makes the significant dialectical connection between the new historicism and imperialism. With the help of Foucauldian concept of representation and Edward Said's discourse on orientalism, it presents Christina Lamb as an agent of colonialism and challenges the westerner's colonial mentality. Hall discusses:

Thus photography is a representational system, using images on light-sensitive paper to communicate photographic meaning a lot a particular person, event or scene. Exhibition or display in a museum or gallery can also be thought of as like a language, since it uses objects on display to produce certain meanings about the subject matter of the exhibition. Music is like is like a language in so far as it uses musical notes to communicate feelings and ideas, even if these are very abstract and do not refer in any obvious way to the real world. (6)

Representation is a stereotypical presentation which leads or carries holistic meaning of something. The concept of representation generates modular concept of something in which rest of things must have shared features. It is through representation people know and understand the word and reality through the act of naming it.

As Said's idea of representation in western society, this author encapsulates this idea in novel. The major character Browne as a missionary for Zambia intends to settle down with view of political aim. Having political view in Zambia, he undermines Zambian because his mission is for educating them to live democratically. His interpretation of Zambia and Zambian shows derogatory idea of uncivilized. He presupposes Zambian lifestyles and manner of living. He explains here:

Africans were a rare sight in London, particularly in the company of a white gentleman, but he had hoped everyone would be too engrossed in the news and preparations for war to bother. Praying the boys would not disgrace him too much, and would remember what he had taught them about English manners the few times he had taught them about English manners the few times he had gone down to third class. (22)

It is misconception of white people who cannot observe any culture and society but judge them. From their own perspective, they observe others and look upon from own perspective. Browne also prematurely decides their way of living, behaving and communicating. It is monolithic outlook of Browne who no more changes his way of looking Zambian.

Representation is a stereotypical concept which generates a common idea for everything. Foucault was the problem in the orient the representation of discourse. The discourse is a system of representation framed by a whole set of forces that bring the non west in to western learning and western consciousness. So, the representation of oriental people, geography, culture religion and language cannot be matched with the essence of real orient. The representation is distortion of fact became the fact or nature of the orient does not remain static but the western knowledge about it becomes static and unchangeable.

Browne represents Zambian society and culture; he does not change his mentality as his forefather had. It is holistic understanding. Having preconception and readymade thought over African civilization, Brown could not be exceptional one, he previews the society. His mission was political one however he does not show his hidden desires whereas he emotively awaits for fulfilling his desires. His real interest has been reflected in his writing wherein he unfolds his insights, "So much of Africa is waiting, Gore-Browne had once written to Ethel during his days drawing up the border and he was impatient, though not surprised" (67). Representation is a concept that is related with one thing stands for another. Representation is right that stand for and take place something else. It is through representation people know and understand the world and reality through the act of naming it.

The concept of misrepresentation is an outcome of power play that determines and constructs truth for certain things. In course of representing others, power structure states truth for the particular things and its particular discourse is socially accepted. Power, discourse and representation are interrelated concepts; one idea determines another idea.

The study of *The African House* observes white settler who represents African country Zambia where the major character Brown shifts with exclusive aim of making political independence. This mission with his personal interest, he shifted in new country, however the country was already colonization of the English. In course of living in Zambia, he would permanently desire to shift there. For this reason, he had travelled before with his previous generation. The novel is a description of Zambia from a Whiteman perspective in which he observes the country and writes his viewpoint down. Brown visits entire Zambia and finds a small place where he shows desire to settle down. When he settles down in Africa then he projects description of Africa from his eye and his description represents a poor country Zambia:

As we moved closer, I could see gaping holes in the roof where tiles had fallen, and some of the window-panes were cracked or spider-webbed over. The main gardens were quite neat, the air perfumed by the honeysuckle and bougainvillea winding round a tall cypress tree, in and out of which flit, bee-eaters, tiny flashes of color and sound, but to the side what had once been a walled rose garden was a tangle mess and a broken pathway led to an empty swimming-pool with a cracked concrete floor. (1)

This above line mentions a glimpse of Zambian city which does not show any more positive image of the city. It clearly depicts a city with full of poverty and problems. Everything seems chaotic and messy. This is reflection of Africa and it is representative for all African countries. Browne's mindful representation and prejudices regarding African land can be reflected here where he only sees negative sites of the city. He further more explains other infrastructure of the city where other areas also incomplete and careless, "The tennis court was long overgrown grass and steps down to the village through a series of arches were choked with tropical creepers, casting a strange green light. It looked as if the African bush was willfully trying to take back the house" (1). This explanation creates a kind of dirty image of the country; however, the country was rapidly growing. Browne hid his positive eye about Africa.

Representation of other culture with the known western symbol system is really a misleading. It is happening in each case when west tries to interpreter non-west society, culture, values as well as social customs and symbols. When west finds other culture dissimilar to their culture it represents subordinate representation of its binary with different propagation. Hall opines further:

Are meanings constantly shifting as we move from one culture to another, one language to another, one historical context, one community, and group or sub culture to another? Is it through our systems of representation, rather than the world, meaning is fixed? It is clear that representation rather than the world. It is clear that representation is neither unpack the idea, we need to do some work on a range of examples, and brings bear certain concepts and theories in order to explore and clarify its complexities. (8)

Typically two major views can be shown over there; Browne projects Zambia as an African country wherein people fights with daily problems. The country is poor, people are poor and society is uncivilized, with these reasons he justifies this country is not for human beings.

This concept regarding African society and country represents the African continent. His singular perspective cannot go away from colonizer's eye. The representative voice of English people can be reflected over here with political perspective:

Each day had brought news of other powers issuing ultimatums than mobilizing forces: Germany declaring was on Russia, and then invading France though Belgium and the France declaring was on German, which could only mean one thing. When he disembarked at Marseille and boarded the train to Paris, he found it full of reservists. (19)

This explanation constructs an image of entire humanity goes losses where the Zambian society clarifying societal poverty, problems and other society. It shows a political conflict in Zambia where many rulers claim African political system is not satisfactory. Because the African people face multiple problems and fight against

peace and prosperity, however the condition of country is not politically peaceful and calm. Many countries simultaneously rule over the same country therefore they reach at political confusion, conflict and improper ruling system. It does not work for African content. Following Foucault in his assumption says, "Social relations are, intrinsically, relation of power." (2). His idea suggests that representation and discourse are socially determined rather than reality. Colonizers also represent other from their own perspective.

The Foucault's notion, "a discourse which, although, it may seem to present, or reflect an external reality, in fact consists of what are called representations"(183).

The Foucauldian notion that views a text as verbal formation in the form of ideological products or cultural constructs of a certain historical era assists the concept of representation. Following Foucault in his assumption says, "Social relations are, intrinsically, relation of power. Foucault's notion articulates, "A discourse which, although, it may seem to present, or reflect an external reality, in fact consists of what is called representations"(183). The Foucauldian notion that views a text as verbal formation in the form of ideological products or cultural constructs of a certain historical era assists the concept. This concept is related to power and discourse relation to define truth and knowledge. Power always creates discourse which can be understood on the basis of available social position and power.

The Africa House picturizes the Zambia and its culture in surface level, it dehumanizes or demoralizes the black people presenting them poor and uncivilized. The novel describes the country from own perspective which determines and represents country from own perspective. So this book has stirred lots of curiosities and criticisms. Some of critics praised it for its fictionalization of history of Zambia where as some objected to the biased representation of Zambia and its native people. He explains:

There are no signs of the rhino. Was it wounded, waiting in the reeds? It was impossible to see, greenery was so high. A hunter should never follow wounded dangerous game into thick cover, but I could see no option. The only alternative would have been to run away and I could not do that as many of my men had shinned up the trees to watch. I edged forward gingerly through the long, sharp-edged grass, my heart hammering wildly against my chest. To my relief, there in front of me was a black lump, completely inert. The rhino had been killed stone dead with my bullet which had gone straight through the heart. (16)

It explains wild life of Africa where people are uncivilized because their profession of killing wild animals who have natural resources but they do not use it. The society is backward who are unable to know and use natural resources. It represents both views that Zambia is rich in natural resources however inhabitants are not civilized therefore they cannot be using natural resources. Due to poverty and illiterate status they sustain their life by hunting wild animals. It means African countries including Zambia are backward and poor.

Browne mission in Zambia is to recreate power to rule over there. First he introduces his mission who is for welfare for Zambian people, but his hidden mission is different from what he expressed. He visits in Zambia to which he represents from his own perspective. As colonizer intention, he mentions describes Zambia from negative perspective where poverty, political turmoil and restlessness have been repeatedly explained which represents Zambian people and their internal politics. Due to colonizers divide and rule policy, Zambia undergoes political conflict and civil war but Browne interprets it as a barbaric practice of Zambian. He further explains about Zambian civil war, "The years of living under roaring guns and the scream of shells, and how he had longed for quiet. Considering war was one of the few things the three

men had in common, he thought it strange how little they talked about it, almost female crying" (79) . This extract misrepresents Zambian political status where people are not free from fear because of presence of other countries political interference; all countries find their interest upon there. Due to their interest and politics the Zambia is not free from tension.

Zambia has been represented as a poor country where inhabitants have food shortage, scarcity of physical infrastructure, starvation, and political mess etc gives a glimpse view of Zambia. As colonizer, Browne represents Zambia from his own perspective. Due to the powerful approach he misrepresents Zambia. Regarding his preconception and understating as to African as well as typical country Zambia, he further put forwards his idea. Mostly he shares his idea with his wife Lorna, however she does not believe his idea. His mentality is already set up with colonized mind therefore, he never changed his eye. As he explains that he had travelled in early life, so he further explains it:

It was important to him that she understood its charm and cared about it as he did, so that she could share his vision of the place. Lorna poked out her head, her emerald engagement ring flashing in the sunlight as her hand rested on the window, and happily inhaled the warm dust and wood smoke smell of Africa that unlocked memories of her childhood. Far below, where the trees ended the earth met the wide blue canvas of the sky, she would see a strip of water glinting deeper blue in the afternoon sun and behind it a distant line of purple hills. (134)

This expression emphasizes on unchanged face of Africa as Browne presents here. He does not find any more changes in African continent as he had travelled before. This reflects unchanged perspective of colonial mentality.

Foucault saw every action and very historical event as exercise in the exchange of power. The society is a huge web of power. Foucault writes: problem does not consist in drawing the line between that in a discourse which falls under the category of scientific or truth and that which comes under some other category, but in seeing historically how effects of truth are produced within discourse which on them is neither true nor false. (1119)

Foucault identifies the creation of truth in contemporary western society with five traits: the centering of truth on scientific discourse, accountability of truth to economic and political forces. Individuals would do well to recognize the ultimate truth. 'Truth' is the construct of the political economic forces that command the majority of the power within the social web. There is no truly universal truth at therefore the intellectual cannot convey universal truth. Foucault was the problem in the orient the representation of discourse. In this regard Said argues:

White man considers themselves superior to black man. Because of colonial Mentality of Lamb, white are represented as educated and civilized and Where as disgusting , dirty , weird , images are given to blacks .The black stories are told from white perspective or by white voice . In the book *The Africa House*, representation of blacks is associated with the adjectives like savagery, wildness, rowdiness etc.

(10)

The discourse is a system of representation framed by a whole set of forces that bring the non west in to western learning and western consciousness. So, the representation of oriental people, geography, culture religion and language cannot be matched with the essence of real orient. The representation is distortion of fact became the fact or nature of the orient does not remain static but the western knowledge about it becomes static and unchangeable.

Lamb penetrates Zambia and its indigenous people with negative images in such a way as to be favorable to the west. The author helps to create an image which represents the country. By showing problems and evils, he represents the Zambia country in his fictional text. It gives a clear and effective visual perception of the country. It explains:

It is hard to make the spirits stir trouble for an innocent man. Instead he seemed more concerned by a couple of other problems in the village. The son of Mashilipa, one of the house servants, had been killed by a black mamba, his body found all swollen up where they went to take him dinner. The villagers were linking the tragic event to the presence of a leopard, said to be stalking the place at night. (116)

The author identifies poor lives of the Zambian people; and violence, and political unrest are dramatized in the novel. It reinforces the ideas that Zambian as a whole African society is full of social evils. The author presentation of the Zambian culture reveals social problems in this country. By portraying such cultural problems the author is creating negative image of the Zambian culture. All Zambian including African people suffer and face from social problems. It is shown in the novel by projecting some characters but it ultimately represents all Zambian people.

Due to the colonial intention both they set up their business in Africa where they posit the intensive project of exploitation of colonized. It is commonly accepted idea that colonialism set up discrimination and exploitation because it is practiced in colonial rule. As Said says:

Colonialist literature in contrast was that which was specifically concerned with colonial expansion on the whole it was literature written by and for colonizing Europeans about non- European lands dominated by them. It embodied the imperialist point of view.

Colonialist literature was informed by theories concerning the superiority of European culture and the rightness of empire. (3)

Thus, colonialism was a cruel form of subjugation which only resulted in the discrimination of the indigenous people living mostly in Asia and Africa. They were and are still victimized by the impact of colonial rule.

Due to the colonial impact Browne like character unchanged his perspective toward other countries. Even after going in Zambia, he never observes changes and new prospects of Zambia whereas he observes same thing as it was before in Zambia which represents Zambia an African country still faces same situation of poverty and problem. This concept has been highlights in the novel.

Frantz Fanon writes, “Colonialism is not satisfied merely with holding the people in its grip and emptying the native’s brain of all form and content. By a kind of the perverted logic it turns to the past of the oppressed people and distorts, disfigures and destroys it” (170). The colonizers by employing ruling ideas in their discourse started domination over the natives. Homi K. Bhabha mentions:

The objective of colonial discourse is to construe the colonized as a population of degenerate type on the basis of racial origin in order to justify conquest and to establish system of administration and instruction. Therefore, despite the ‘play’ in the colonial system which is crucial to its exercise of power, colonial discourse produces the colonized as a social reality which is at once. An ‘other’ and get entirely knowable and visible. (70-71)

Historians often distinguish between two forms of colonialism, chiefly based on the number of people from the colonizing country who settle in the colony

Browne presents to the typically Zambian culture and reprehensively African culture. Because of the cultural defects, Zambian people face problems and he sheds

light on political aspects in which he discusses civil war. Even common people do not have proper environment for sustaining their lives. A kind of psychological fear and tension do not create proper situation for them. In this way, the author only digs out negative aspects of the Zambian society. By giving social problem is an identity of Zambian people. This kind of presentation in the fictional writing is enough to misrepresent the Zambia country. Michel Foucault replaces ideology with more species "discourse". He defines ideology in six different ways. It can mean the general material process of production of ideas beliefs, and values in social life. Here, it denotes the whole complex of signifying practices and symbolic process in a particular society. It would allude to the way individual lived their social practices. It further discusses:

There were fewer than 11000 whites in Northern Rhodesian a territory there times the size of Britain compared to an estimated one and quarter million Africans, and everyone feared that one fine and quarter million Africans, and everyone feared that one find day a labor government would simply hand them over to with safeguards, and they would lose all they had worked for. But he believed that Amalgamation would mean government by not competent settlers, and that it was pointless pushing for it and that it would be better to look for another.

(178)

The novel depicts social problems, people's thoughts, political unrest, social conflict and typical lifestyles of his country. The aspects represent and picturizes all about African culture and country. These problems of the country depict their culture society and people in global arena. Similarly, this novel's story by narrating typical societies reflects the composite picture of the society. Lois Tyson opines "history is a

matter of interpretation, not facts, and that interpretations always occur within a framework of social conventions"(286).

Lamb explores the contemporary history in the background of Zambia. Then it explains picture of what Zambia was and what it has become. It describes vividly how the combination of war can devastate a country and people and it also illuminates the fact that most Zambian cultures, law abiding people. Furthermore, traditional and ethnic consciousness shapes the individual mind resulting heart aching domination. It talks to a great extent about the Zambia and the black in which study of Zambian culture and people would be incomplete without study of hunger, war, landmines.

For Foucault "discourses are coherent, self-referential bodies of statements that produce an account of reality by generating 'knowledge' about particular objects or concept"(84). Discourses provide a so-called vantage point to know the world. Indeed, discourses both influence and are influenced by socio-historical and cultural climate as Tyson argues:

Discourse is a social language created by particular cultural conditions at a particular time and place, and it expresses a particular way of understanding human experience.... From a new historical perspective, no discourse, by itself can adequately explain the complex cultural dynamics of social power.... There is, instead, a dynamic interplay among discourses.... No discourse is permanent. (281)

Group of statements --discourses -- exists historically and get changed as their material conditions for their possibility change. Therefore, no discourse is final and permanent.

After the examination of all these reviews and criticisms, we notice the hidden politics of Christina Lamb in the construction of stereotypical images of Zambia and its majority of people fictionalized in *The Africa House*, it expose out the hidden

intention of Christina Lamb to win the favor of western people by orientalizing the Third-World.

Browne intensively represents Zambian people are politically unable to represent their own country therefore, British has to rule over the country. It is misrepresentation of Zambian people because Browne views reflects Zambian are not able to rule over own country. It shows barbaric civilization of Zambia otherwise the people could rule over own country. In Browne words:

Trips to the capital had become more frequent since the British South Africa company had handed control of Northern Rhodesia over to the colonial office in 1924, retaining the mineral rights. He hoped that being under British government control would mean development funds and real political representation for settlers. The country was now a crown protectorate administered by a British Governor and a legislative council with nine nominated and five elected European members. (105)

The above extract clearly explains why the British rule over African continent and especially Zambia in this context is to operate political system of the country. Even members of house are selected from England and Europe. It shows underestimation of Zambian community who are unable to drive their country and development. Its representation which shows Zambian government cannot run political system and development therefore, the British voluntarily settle in Zambia.

Representation of the non-west by the west is based on the discourses produced. The west represents the orientals in their works through their jaundiced vision of so called superiority over the non-west and non-westerns. So the research draws the new historical approach as the methodological tool to question the colonial mindset of western people and their project of orientalizing the orientals.

The novel illustrates experiences of Browne in Zambia in which he does not find progress and development of the country through representative characters in the novel. Zambian community suffers unacceptable condition however; the society has been advanced in this world. Lamb shows inhuman practices and conservative norms and values in society. The country undergoes social problems like violence, misery and abuses which represent the Zambia and whole African continent. It misrepresents the culture and society. It is explained here:

Just as they were in their own homes, thorough not in African society, the women were in charge of this dance, a kind of courtship ritual where they chanted and skipped back and forth, clapping and swaying round the man of their choice until he agreed to take to the floor. (155)

It shows that Zambian society is full of violence, crime and gender discrimination where inhuman and unsocial practices are existed. The society never advances from cultural and traditional social practice which shows the barbaric aspect of developed society. This kind of representation in this novel exposes negative side of Zambian society. The author discusses on several dimensions of Zambian culture. He shows gender inequality in society wherein women have been undergoing severe suffering. Similarly, Zambian society has faced political turmoil, terrorism, murder and social, political anarchy. Moreover, he further explores religious rigidity, conservative beliefs and underdeveloped society. Therefore; it presents a composite picture of Zambia society which misrepresents it. Instead of discussing cultural richness and positive aspects of Zambian culture, he only exposes to Zambian culture, society and people as a problematic. His way of discussing, presenting Zambian culture represent negatively. He further explains:

All sorts of women were dancing- some old with staging breasts and bellies and masses of petticoats, yet still possessed of a strange grace;

others young and lithe with babies in slings on their backs which stayed motionless and doll- like, despite all the movement. One man coasted into the dance was so fast that as his belly flapped so fast on could hardly make out where it was. The audience roared. (155)

Lamb's novel *The African House* represents suffering of Zambian country under the tyranny of colonization and intra- racial conflict. Due to the problematic Zambian country, the author misrepresents it with poverty, cultural disasters, refugee problems, and domination upon the minority ethnicity, , hunger, landmine and other problems.

The research critically discusses on misrepresentation of an African country Zambia which shows the country as a poor, politically disturbed, uncivilized and chaotic country. Christina Lamb, writer of this novel, projects Zambia as a colonized country wherein political situation is not unrest due to the number of colonizers like French, Spanish, English and others who gaze their eye for natural resources of the country. At the beginning of the novel, the author highlights poor infrastructure, pollution, worn and old outlook of Zambia.

The research study finds out colonizers perspective toward colonized countries is not changed. They observe the unchanged landscape as it was before during colonial period. Browne representation of the African country Zambia is same. He never finds out growing economy of the country and changed scenario but he only explains negative aspects of African civilization. He creates discourse that African people have been fighting against numerous problems in their continent. Typically, Lamb gives his representative view of Zambia it is representation of the single African continent. It is misrepresentation of the Zambia and the African continent.

Representation carries a range of meaning and interpretation. Foucault insists both up on the materiality and the social productivity of discourse. Foucault is concerned about the involvement of textual practices in relation to power. The writing

discourse is representation because it is constructed. Such discursive formation massively determines and constrains the form of knowledge, the type of normality and the nature and subjectivity, which prevails in a particular period. The discursive practice has no universal validity but is historically dominant ways of controlling and preserving social relations of exploitation. Foucault regards the nature of discourse on an event in time since it is not only that which represents struggle of systems of domination.

Misrepresentation is related to a typical identity and feature that represents something. Misrepresentation idea is related to representation. If something is negatively represented. Representation theory is associated with discourse which is made in relation to power. With constructing particular discourse and truth something is represented. If it is representative feature stands for rest of the things.

Representation constructs certain norms and values. In course of giving meaning and values, power defines meaning. It gets thing embodied with intended notions that is repeatedly used for representation. In course of misrepresentation mostly used ideology determines outward portrayal. In this way it is defined as a body of ideas characteristic of a particular social group or class ideas or false ideas which help legitimate a dominant political power', as a forms of thought motivated by social interest: as socially necessary illusion, ideology also can be defined as a form of discourse related to power, identity and meaning in social life.

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