



A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN COLONIZATION ON INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH

Boligorla Papaiah

Research Scholar

Department of English

Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan

papaiah.yadav30@gmail.com

Dr. Rajeev Kumar Jain

Research Guide

Department of English

Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan.

Abstract: *India is considered to give the study's a rich location that has inter textuality and impact, together with the modern and colonial past of the postcolonial culture. Additionally, compared to other colonial powers, British imperialism is far more realistic. The driving force is not religious but rather financial. India was the first country to have a literary effect on the West under the rise of "Orientalism," but this equation was subsequently turned around after colonial interference.*

The British seemed to have made the most significant alterations to Indian society. Indian authors respond discriminately, providing intricate examples of inter textuality and impact as being reception forms, in contrast to the few critics of India who are primarily concerned with criticizing and praising the influence of the West. The values and fundamental beliefs of the traditional attitude, culture, social life, and politics of the local people have influenced the literary movement.

For more than 200 years, both British authority and the governing power on the Indian subcontinent were suspended. Also, it becomes straightforward once you comprehend how the history of English literature relates to the lives of English people. This mindset permeates all aspect of social, cultural, and educational life. The movement of the British colony in the designated subcontinent has a demonstrable effect on people's social lives. The following research article examines in depth the impact of colonial rule on English literature in India.

Keywords: *Colonialism, colonization, Indian English literature, etc.*

Introduction

Indian culture is the oldest and most diverse. Culture may encompass the arts, institutions, and beliefs handed down from generation to generation. Culture is one's social lifestyle. According to an assumption regarding how the phrase "postcolonial" has been used, the colonial culture has been colonized, but the repercussions for various countries vary. Postcolonial frequently means "Third World." In contemporary literature, the Third World and Postcolonial blur. The "Third World" opposes overnight. Political, social, literary, and cultural factors have shaped this throughout time. Due to economic progress and other circumstances, India's post-colonial status has become a global notion despite the British Empire's two centuries as a colony. India's literature is no longer British "Indianized" English and regional literature. British imperialism and "colonialism" affect India's literature via the autonomous or semi-independent areas or princes under British authority.

In the 1830s, the British stressed Western education and English as the language of teaching in India. Indian literature was colonized, too. Modern Bengali and English literature is influenced by the use of English by all 15 primary language user populations. British impact on literature was initially recommended to promote English literature. European literature and culture, together with English, opened the door to India, where literary titans replied immediately. Subsequently, the British Empire's educational program for "colonized" Indians spread the English language.

COLONIZATION

Many feel colonialism has always occurred. Establishing authority gives one power over those with less power. The Latin term "colonia" means "settlement" or "farm" and alludes to the Romans as the land's population. Colonialism is troubling. Defining a phrase has several interpretations. This symbolizes the nation's expansion into conquered territories. A 15th-century phenomenon developed in the late 19th century. Colonization occurred everywhere. She links capitalism to colonialism. "Colonialism has been the midwife of European capitalism, and one that is part of the colonial expansion at the time of transition to capitalism fails to be adopted in Europe," she added. To find cheaper raw materials and more markets for finished goods, colonists have changed how things are exchanged. We must forcibly seize those territories because the above isn't friendly. Money trade has transformed barter trading. The initial phase emphasizes bold and fast things. This time saw little cultural or social intervention. The Industrial Revolution started in 1762, following the barter system utilized by tourists and indigenous peoples. Industrialization transformed colonization. British dominion divided India into two states. British India is the first. Imperialists would have ruled if colonization had directly conquered. This is cultural dictatorship against lesser nations. Culture is imposed. The Brits were interested in India for several reasons. Raw supplies, investments, and British product markets are the first. The former affects central and western India, whereas the latter are native or "Princely states" under Indian authority.

INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND WRITINGS

English Indian Writing has a 150-year history. Britain dominated India for about 150 years. England and India may trade, negotiate, and fight. Indian English literature captures and reflects the multilingual and multicultural culture and has its origins in the language. Traveling abroad is getting increasingly popular. Some writers have garnered critical acclaim and a broader readership.

All Indian English-language writers have contributed to the canon. Under British administration, literature, poetry, and Indian English plays were popular. As India is ruled by the British, English has become the language of information, understanding, literature, and education for people of all religions. The complete local author was inspired by intelligence to generate sophisticated "British mother tongue" learned during such periods.

Modern writers value India's new event. Indian English-language books are new and popular. Despite India's long literary history, the book is a relatively new genre. Epic, poetry, short stories, drama, and fables comprise old literature. Novel came last. The notion hasn't been in the country for a century yet has succeeded.

Gandhi's campaign inspired Indian and English authors to write about independence, the East-West encounter, communal peace, and the plight of untouchables, landless peasants, the oppressed, and the exploited. Novelists focused on the past to address current issues. India-related political or social book. English-speaking writers have influenced literary styles.

COLONIALISM IMPACT ON INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

"Colony" comes from the Roman word "Colonus," meaning "a planter or the pioneer in a new region." When the roots of "post" and "colony" are studied, "post colonialism" becomes clearer. "Post" comes from "Postis," Latin for "behind" or "after." So, "post-colonization" Postcolonialism relates to how ethnicity, race, culture, and human identity are depicted after nations gain independence.

Colonialism was one of the most devastating and terrible times in history. The colonizers and conquerors' histories altered. Languages and signs are used everywhere. English has the most claim and is considered by people worldwide. English's reestablishment as the global language is linked to colonial migration. Books are the finest way to relive previous financial and intellectual wealth and remind Indians of their duty. Enlightenment authors dominate Indian literature, and national identity first arose in the 19th century. The above has enabled a thorough understanding of the situation till the 20th century. At this time, Rabindranath Tagore started composing his book, which challenged colonial norms and authority and reshaped Indian nationalism. Many others believe colonial history connects the third world. Colonizers used different methods to dominate colonial nations, but their aims were the same. It used natural and human resources to help colonies.

British colonization affected Indian literature and education. English-language short stories, poems, and novels by Indian writers started. English writings and poetry of R.K. Narayan, Rabindranath Tagore, Salman Rushdie, and others have attracted readers worldwide [8]. English, the dominant language of education, has spread this notion to colleges and schools despite being a second language. British colonialism affected India. Colonialism's socioeconomic structure exacerbated ethnic strife. British influence dominates Asia.

English's survival caused this. Many Indians speak English, which the colonialists use to spread their culture. British governments and schools adopting English. During colonization, America, Canada, and Australia acquired the language as their native tongue. British colonialism, which followed imperialism, dominated the English language worldwide. British colonization affected the Indian subcontinent, as seen across Asia. The British also introduced the English language, which transformed India's administration, economy, commerce, and trade. English is replacing Hindi in education, administration, commerce, and IT.

Due to the increased demand for English schools, India now hires English-certified teachers for local and international employment. Hybridization continues in literature, which never has the same influence as English Literature discovery but is difficult to cause.

Even if the issues appear paratextual, the critical Indian discourse on Western influences is intriguing. The two basic critic groups that may affect everyone may be separated from other critics who deny or downplay the influence. Nonetheless, both want to distinguish and differentiate good impacts from sterile or negative ones.

Language and Colonialism

Colonialism and literature need linguistic considerations. The languages of the colonizer and colonized will battle on many levels, including dominance, control, and obedience and cultural authority and status. Cultural and linguistic identity are linked at all levels. Although the belief that Bacchus was already in India, these concerns stretch back to antiquity, but European colonization began in early premodern periods, therefore these observations may begin towards the end of the fifteenth century. — English usage and English-language literature in India must be viewed in the context of European colonialism, commencing with Portuguese colonization, from the early modern period through the second half of the 20th century.

This implies that English in India before Anglo-Indian writing and current Indian literature in English must be examined within the background of early European colonialism, which started with the Portuguese arriving at Calicut on India's south-western coast. Portuguese was employed in Goa to impose Christian-European values on the subjugated. As it is not limited to India, the forced use of non-Indian languages must be examined in the context of identity, including religion, nationality, and other considerations.

By the 1930s, the "boycott of foreign goods, swadeshi, wearing home-spun clothing, khadi, and the taking of untaxed salt" showed the Indian independence movement's progress. Three authors published sophisticated English-language Indian literature in the same decade. Narayan says English in India has distinct roles and expectations than in England or other English-speaking nations. Narayan trusts English's "flexibility" after seeing it "convey plainly" his imaginary "small hamlet named Malgudi alleged to be located in a corner of South India." English must "reach the marketplace and the village green" for Indian speakers, and the correct teaching tactics must be used. Narayan proposes teaching "the language in a simpler method, using a basic vocabulary, simplified spelling, and explained and comprehended via the multiple spoken Indian languages" (*italics added*). Narayan did not support a lower language.

Rajo Rao's Kanthapura Foreword is a famous essay about colonialism, language, and cultural identity. He agrees with Naryayan that Indian English must be distinct. I'll repeat the text again: We speak English. Its language is academic, not emotive, like Sanskrit or Persian before it. So, we must employ a dialect that will become as original and colorful as Irish or American. It has been suggested that choosing a language should not be based only on English being the only non-Indian language. Salman Rushdie discusses Urdu while discussing Indian English.

All humans are bilingual, and many write in both English and their original language. We cannot write English. Don't. We can't use Indian terminology. We've internalized the wide world.

Identity, Culture and Language

In his few English pages in India, Narayan addresses many literary and post-colonial themes highlighted by other writers. In Anita Desai's book *In Custody*, one Hindi teacher recalls that he was also taught Sanskrit, even though English was the "ancient language of India." It's complicated. One of them regrets teaching a topic that is "just" necessary for passing on tradition but worthless for earning enough money to move to America and live well. Jayadev grimaced.

Hence, language is a product of culture and communication, and culture expresses the whole set of values that affect how we view ourselves and the world, notably via orator and literature. Since language is linked to the mind, soul, identity, and thinking of people who speak their native language, most colonial civilizations focus on the language and linguistic identity of the communities they colonize.

Language is closely related to us as a group of humans with a specific form, character, history, and relationship to the outside world. Most people assume "language" defines a

country's culture. Knowing the power of language and cultural supremacy, colonialists tried to discreetly and secretly spread their ideology, ideas, and practices via language. This policy helps them infiltrate and colonize others.

Several colonial-era writers tell how students who used their native tongue in class were chastised or even beaten. In response to colonial linguistic imposition, some postcolonial writers and activists advocate a complete restoration to indigenous languages. Language dominates postcolonial studies. Invaders pushed their language on locals and banned them from speaking their own.

Colonists often banned native languages. Strong governments have broadened the linguistic reach of connected organizations and institutions and used all their society's resources to improve this language. Hence, we will see language development alongside other subjects. But, colonialists exploit this linguistic growth and authority not just for the language but also to strengthen their political base and colonialism over other linguistic minorities.

POST-COLONIALISM AND INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

"Postcolonial literature" emphasizes "people-produced writings that are oppressed and that was previously colonized." "Postcolonial literature" is "the corpus of works generated by colonized people towards the elimination of the effects as exerted on colonizers by themselves." Postcolonial literature emerged in the middle of the 20th century when many colonized nations fought for freedom. The French and English colonists chose different languages. They wrote in English to increase international interaction. They also intended to utilize language against the invaders. Postcolonial writers disagree on writing languages.

Few writers write in their native language. These writers believe that speaking one's native tongue best conveys customs and traditions. Postcolonial English writers utilized colonists' vocabulary to condemn and remedy their damage to numerous social, historical, economic, and cultural areas. The writers changed the phrasing for a natural English experience. Indian writers emerged to unite Indians and eliminate colonialism. After 200 years, British imperial authority over the Indian subcontinent was found. The imperial period oppressed natives.

Morality and culture were mainly misplaced. As English is still most generally spoken, the writers select it. "Indian English Literature" refers to Indian-authored English literature. "Rootlessness," "alienation," "discrimination," "Hybridity," "labor exploitation," "corruption," "poor," and "marginalize" must also be addressed by the writers. The postcolonial Indian English book is the most successful genre.

Post-colonial authors use colonialists' writings and their political and cultural acts against other countries. They also actively criticize the colonial nations' expansionist and transgressive imperialism, especially those values hierarchies that defend it yet remain prominent in the west. Postcolonial scholars emphasize cultural and linguistic identity and provide a new perspective on the relationship between dominant and subjected nations.

Edward Said, Humi Bhabha, and Spivak come to mind when we evaluate the world and its situated societies in terms of past divides as studied to superior and subordinated civilizations or cultures and analyze their uncertainty, which is the most essential difficult aspect of their thoughts and ideas. Colonialism, whether ancient or new, constantly seeks to express diverse parts of its culture that have current attractiveness utilizing unusual and better terminology and rare but important and insightful notion. By showing it modest, elderly, and culturally

disabled, as well as the dispersion of subservient countries, it seeks to convince them that they are its emblem.

This shows these open-minded people's postmodernist perspective. Postcolonialism "to think globally, act locally" emerged from postmodernist notions. Postcolonialists' dependency on their culture comes from their noble birth and global viewpoint, not laziness. Postcolonial critics employ colonialist vocabulary and literature to argue with them. Here, dominant language and native tongue thinking show how open-minded and subservient nations are. "Creative disobedience" rejecting outer language and using insider language to create numerous final mental and physical works is the most powerful cultural reaction.

The continual battle between subjected nations is unjust yet tolerated since it concerns their language, artistic works, and two levels of thought. Through crossing boundaries, this country's literature will influence colonialists' creative writing. Hence, a colonial nation claims an identity.

Indian English Postcolonial Literature's female writers focused on Indian families and poverty, alienation, disillusionment, and loneliness. Hence, English authors in postcolonial India wrote to help the poor and promote social and cultural progress at home. The author may persuade readers to embrace nationalism. Postcolonial Indian writers saw the similar impact by emphasizing "Nationalism."

CONCLUSION

English is the official language of over 60 countries on all continents. English is the most frequently spoken language. England saves 80% of information in embedded electronic retrieval systems, and most technological, scientific, and academic information is provided in English worldwide. English in Indian literature has grown as society has accepted it. Indian writers enriched English literature. Indian literature in English was criticized for its superiority and inferiority to literature in other Indian languages. They also strayed from Indian culture.

Copypast, flimsy, superficial, etc. were criticisms. English-language Indian writers are criticized for misrepresenting Indian culture. Such material is reliable for assessing Indian diamonds. Postcolonial Indian English authors utilize "magical realism" to challenge European notions. "Magical realism" blends cultures through expanding the reader's viewpoint. Colonialism changed education, culture, and communication worldwide.

As the picture left is indelible, England's future is unanswerable. As British control in India was closely linked to it, the English literary impact on Indian literature is extensive and has influenced one literature on another, yet it is just a small part of a big story. Literary and cultural influences affect hegemonic oppression.

The colonialist wants the conquered countries to adopt their language and identity, as well as their daily routines and relationships. As we all know, imitation never matches the original; it defines it. Language colonizes conquered countries more than any other problem. It causes most unanticipated disputes and issues and allows subjugated countries to keep their culture and self-identity.

The imperialist must recognize this linguistic and cultural transformation, which damages its self-confidence. An Indian postcolonialist, Homi Bhabha, believes that colonialists lose their

self-confidence through imitating as conquered countries imitate and emulate colonialism's ideology and practices.

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