



Potrayal of Post Colonial theory and Examine Social Injustice in Arundhati Roy's "The God of Small Things"

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Abstract:

Indian English literature is also referred as Indian writing in English. It is the body of work by Indian writers who write in English whose native language is different; they used English language to express their thoughts ideas and emotion. There are many sub genres in Indian English literature such as mythological fiction, diaspora literature, social commentary, Dalit literature, postcolonial literature. The specific themes in Indian English literature are social stratification and identify, the struggle for equality, identity, the impact of colonialism, social hierarchy and oppression. This genre is so unique voice it blends English Language with Indian sensibilities and it has a rich thematic explanation. The postcolonial theory is used to analyse Indian English literature that explores the impact of British rule on Indian society and culture. The struggle for independence and the search for a new national identity. These are the effects of colonialism on India with the reference of THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS BY ARUNDHATI ROY (1997). In the postcolonial India, the novel is setting in Kerala 1960, the narration is moves past and present of the protagonist Rahels life and also, she and his brother Estheppan are fraternal twins. their mother Ammu, their family background is wealthy and upper class they are so called Syrian Christian family. through the novel, character "Velutha" as an "untouchable" so called "Paravan". The caste system and class inequality also the major consequences in Indian society. He works on Ammu's paradise pickle factory. This research also analyses the caste system and social injustice in the postcolonial India employed postcolonial theory. This novel highlights the critiques the hypocrisy of postcolonial societies, despite of this leads to independence.it started enforce the strict boundaries in caste system. In this research to examine the social economic and psychological impact of caste on different characters, particularly the Paravan community (Velutha) and the upper class (Ammu).

Keywords: Postcolonial, Psychological, Social Hierarchy, Caste System, Social Injustice

Indian English Literature is also known as Indian writing in English. The works written in English language, the authors who's native in Indian as well as those who admires English from different native, they chose Indian literature and write about various languages including Sanskrit, Bangali, Pali, Kannada diverse language in India. The authors have widely explored the themes and ideologies from eighteenth century to present era. Author's sake dean Mohammad wrote the first book in Indian English "the travel of sake Mohammed" it was published in England in the year 1794. Following him the notable authors started write in Indian English literature including Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Mulk raj Anand, R K Narayan, Raja Rao, kamala Markandeya, Khushwant Singh, Ruskin bond who all are eminent Indian English novelist. Indian English poets such as Madhusudan duty, sir Aurobindo, Rabindranath Tagore (he is well known for Indian National anthem Jana hana mana). Indian English dramatist include Makesh Dattani, Girish Karnad, Vijay Tendulkar etc... Women writers have also provided substantial impact to Indian English writing. Toru Dutt his famous work "The young Spanish maiden" Was the first novel by

Indian woman, Sarojini Naidu well known for her poetry, kamala das also a remarkable figure in her field. In Indian English literature based on the themes of colonial and postcolonial India, racial injustice, class struggle, Indian diaspora and immigration, feminism and women's empowerment Gandhiji, some other writers exemplified. Indian English literature widely recognized for its diverse themes and techniques.

Naxalite movement and rise of communism in Kerala served as the historical background of the novel "The God small things". This book is Arundhati Roy's semi-autobiographical novel, The author also faced obstacles include class struggle in her childhood so draw upon her personal experiences. She chose Kerala as a setting in her novel because there is a place cultural heritage established, all the religion like Hindu Christian Muslim Marxism also established and it reflect the Indian cultures. She also used pressing concerns such as caste system, class struggle, social injustice, post-traumatic stress disorder PTSD, diaspora. She used non-linear narrative techniques in the novel eschewing chronological sequence in events. Its moving back and forth. Utilizes multi voice narrator.

Postcolonial theory is an exploration of colonialism in India. Post colonial era the people were affects mentally and physically. Many of them lost their shelter parents family and friends during the war. The people struggle with post traumatic stress disorder. Their families reside outskirts of the town. The elite people's lives not much affected, but the poor were struggling a lot. It took them a decade to recuperate from the effects of the conflict. On the other hand, the class division gallops unrestrained. The elite people dominate working class, they worked more for less penny. The people suffered by class struggle.

we clearly understood the consequences from class struggle in the postcolonial India. The elite people treat lower class people as a slave, the upper crust assumed that the poor existed to serve them. Those in power blocked the social mobility of the under privileged. Estha and Rahel, they called Velutha as uncle. They were kind to him, they felt safe. He had a very strong physique. So, Ammu like Velutha. Uncle became father but that doesn't happen because they are elite people their ancestors believes that the poor people were untouchables. However, they don't even allow them inside the elite's house also don't give them water in the glasses elite used. Mammachi only allowed Velutha in their factory outside because of some handyman work. Baby Kochamma also a cunning lady like an antagonist figure she doesn't like twins and their mother, she loves father Mullingan but he denied her, once he was father then had a faith in Vishnu became a saint. Baby Kochamma had a touch with him to his death. She knew the truth about Velutha and Ammu's relationship. That's why she falsely blamed Velutha. That allegations where he raped Ammu and also kidnaped twins. But he not, the police sight him in his house with twins their false judging was Velutha kidnaps them but the twins hide there because Sophie mol was drowned in river. When Sophie mil arrived Ayenemem, it's silence gone. The cops beat him to death. Velutha's death remained unresolved. Neither Estha nor Rahel's mistakes were exposed or acknowledged. Sophie mol's death also went unexplained. As a result of their mistake, Ammu sent Estha to his father. Although Rahel was reluctant to part with Estha, they were separated.

Years after Estha's departure, Ammu met a tragic end, she was raped and murdered at the age thirty-one. Her death too remained injustice. In fact, none of the character who died in this story had their deaths explained or justice served.

In cases of social injustice, gender inequality plays a major role, creating significant disparities between men and women. Women were often restricted from venturing out, denied the right to speak, vote, and were even subjected to the practice of sati in the postcolonial period. Women were primarily confined to childbirth, cooking, and household chores. Males dominated women in a patriarchal society. In the novel, Chacko was allowed to pursue higher studies abroad, while Ammu faced numerous obstacles within her own home. Treated disrespectfully, she sought solace in love and eloped with another man. However, her married life was also fraught with dominance, leading her to divorce and return to her mother's house

with her children. Even there, she faced humiliation, highlighting the pervasive dominance of women in patriarchal society.

The novel highlights the deep-rooted caste discrimination that divides society into hierarchical groups. The character Velutha, an untouchable handyman, faces severe caste discrimination in the novel. His tragic murder is a stark reminder of the physical and psychological violence that can result from caste-based discrimination. Ammu loves Velutha, but they were separated because of this caste division. The setting of Ayenemem House reflects the caste hierarchy. The elite class, the twins Estha and Rahel's family, lives a privileged life. However, the children don't seem to care about the caste system and love Velutha. They don't follow the elders' words about caste disparities. The lower-caste, like the untouchables, live in small huts near the riverbank. This shows the marginalized community. The river, a symbol of flow, liberation, and transformation, contrasts with the stagnant reality of the poor, who are isolated and forced to practice Dalit customs. This highlights the barriers they face.

Roy's depiction of postcolonial India and the postcolonial theory has been examined. Postcolonial theory provides an understanding of the impact of colonialism and marginalized community in India. Author chose this theory to convey the colonial power dynamics in India. The caste system gender inequality is a major consequence in social hierarchy. These are the ongoing concepts in Indian society. Roy masterfully portrayed social injustice in the God of small things. Social injustice includes class division caste discrimination perpetuation of colonial power dynamic and cultural identity erosion, postcolonialism leads to cultural displacement and confusion. For example, in Velutha a paravan forced to practices dalit customs. Economic inequality, postcolonial India's economic disparities, the people one who has more economic value oppressed the lower party. The nobles were paid less taxes but the working class paid three by fourth of their wages for tax in postcolonial period. The caste system a legacy of colonial rule, remains a significant source of social injustice.

In conclusion of this paper, through analysing "the God of small things " The title allude that small seemingly insignificant moments can have profound and lasting impacts. I gained profound insight on postcolonial consequences in this novel. Examined the critiques of the enduring colonial hierarchies with social fabrics. The novel remains a great impact of colonialism. through this research need a social change.

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