



# WOMEN AND PROXIMATE COLONIZATION

## *A Study of Female Sensitivity*

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**Abstract :** The literatures of English and England talk about the enigmatic powers of and their extrusive ethnic western behavior. This sense of supremacy had laid down the social injustices caused to the matriarchal society- the identified subordinates of patriarchy. The hegemony exercised over the matriarchal society are forced to engross themselves into extreme passivity beneath gendered clutches of hierarchy, and supremacy has witnessed the nuances of definite injustices caused to women and her allied societal apprehensions.

**Keywords:** Supremacy, Dominant Culture, societal behavior, Gender identities, Binaries and opposition

The literature of India probably intensifies on the traumatic ethnicities that penetrated socially and culturally into the society curbing peace and harmony. It purely investigates the texts produced by Indian authors envisaging the suffocations to which people were forced to. The hegemonic attitude expressed by the patriarchal society was clearly stricken in the works of male writers. Post independent era, people were still clinging on to the traumatic implications that were raised during the pre-independence time. This was the time where the society was almost feeling open for destruction and barren for cultural sensibility. This destruction has efficiently paved the way for gender binaries. The present paper argues that social and gender injustices are prevalent till today. The denominations of culture and binary appropriates acute dissemination. Injustice to matriarchy is carried out by a group of clustered supremacy raising against a subordinate society. This was the sense of a period where they found that the land

was fertile and people were weak. This sensibility allowed the proximity of social injustices and cultural disharmony. This paper makes an attempt to attack a novel that elucidates gender power and injustices caused to matriarchy by disabling their mental ability to think further rationally. One absolute novel that talks about the injustices caused to women due to cultural disbaring or precisely cultural dissemination. Anita Desai's "Cry, the Peacock" revolves around the margin of narration that justifies injustice caused to women. The protagonist in the novel suffocates as a subject of supremacy. The character suffers with psychological frustrations. Colonialism was distressed with their cultural hangings of identity. Diasporic escalation was an expensive sense of personality. Indeterminacy of culture and identity played a pivotal role that altered the society to a greater extent. The patriarchs were made to believe that they were mentally and physically strong: this notion of Re- Gendering the concept of sexes in humans and attempted to alter to appropriate approval of power and hegemony. The patriarch's intended attitude was to dissolve the psychological stability that inertly held the edges of colonialism causing injustices to matriarchy. Female society was intended to surrender to inequalities caused at all corners. The novel "Cry, the Peacock" intensifies the societal and marital injustices caused. Inequality is equally spread to the female forum, irrespective of race, caste and gender. This paper is one such attempt that justifies the internal traumas and the societal injustices caused to women by their own culture and counterparts and at last momentous efforts taken by critics to reshape the justifiable positions of women in society.

Third world and post colonial trauma synthesising the hegemony exercised over the downtrodden has caused societal injustices to women. The literatures of English and England talks about the enigmatic powers and their extrusive ethnic western behaviours. This sense of supremacy has laid down the colonial justification over the third world countries- the identified subordinates. The hegemony exercised over the weak countries was forced to engross themselves into extreme passivity. The sense of being submissive beneath the cultural clutches of hierarchy and supremacy had witnessed the nuances of post colonial trauma: The indeterminacy.

The literatures of India probably intensifies on the traumatic ethnicities that penetrated socially and culturally into the societies curbing the peace and harmony. The Indian literature and the texts produced by Indian authors envisage the suffocations to which people were forced to. The hegemonic attitude expressed by the Britishers were clearly stricken in the works of post

colonial writers. Post independence, people were still clinging onto the traumatic implications that was raised during the colonial period. The research paper argues that post colonial trauma of its significance of cultural existentialism is still present betwixt the society. The denominations of culture and the binary appropriates acute dissemination. The term “ colonialism” refers to a group of clustered supremacy raising against a sub-ordinate society. This was a sense of period where they found the “ Land was fertile and people were weak” . This sensibility allowed the proximity of cultural disharmony. Any literature that is precisely written on the suffocations of colonialism is determined to be a post colonial literature. With the same literary productions when it is furthermore interrogated beneath the superficial framework then the ecstasy of post colonialism is magnified. Furthermore this ecstasy is theorized for better apprehensiveness of ethnicities. Nevertheless the indigenous ideology is aggressively questioned by the hegemonic attitudes and attributes that is essentially exercised over them. The coloniser gained and maintained their colonization through the military power and indoctrination of their colonial ideologies. The impact of these social behaviours of supremacy stays abundantly still in the contemporary society. The cultural intensions was perfectly brought to the colonise people eventually turning them. Cultural manifestation and indigenous misappropriation is the major acceleration for post colonial theories in English literature.

Cathy Caruth, the scholar of traumatic and post colonial studies says “ the main problem of trauma is in its representation”. With focussing on the communal conditions of post colonial world, the trauma tries to develop its theoretical framework based on realism and indigenous literary practices.

Significant post colonial critic, Gayatri Spivak attempts to explore on the harsh realities of traumatic appropriations. Her critical works suggests the inner passivity and cultural mishappening that existed through the dominance of colonisers in the post colonial world. Disharmony penetrated deep into the minds of people, thus the dramatic stature sensed out all logical and traditional learnings of human social behaviours. Traumatizing attitude was easily incorporated into human psyche, that eventually stimulated unconsciousness with identifying identity. One absolute novel that epitomizes the post colonial trauma is one of Anita Desai’s “ Cry the Peacock”. The margin of the narration talks about the justification that colonialism has reinforced. “ Cry the Peacock” penned by Anita Desai is a post colonial production that intensifies to voice the suffocations of the protagonist who is viewed as the subject of

colonialism. The character suffers with physiological frustrations and abnormal sensitiveness. Colonialism had distressed cultural hangings of identity. Diasporic escalation was an expensive sense of personality that prevailed aftermath of world war. Indeterminacy of culture and identity played a pivotal role that altered the society to a greater extent. The patriarchs were made to believe that they are mentally and physically strong. This notion of gender concepts sexes in humans have altered to the appropriate approval of power and hegemony. The colonisers intended attitude was to dissolve the psychological stability that invertly held the edges of post colonialism causing injustice to Matriarchy. Female society was intended to surrender to inequalities caused at all corners. The novel “Cry the Peacock” intensifies the societal and marital injustices caused by patriarchal society. Inequality is equally spread to female forum irrespective of caste and race. This paper is one such attempt that justifies the internal traumas and societal injustices caused to women by their own culture and counterparts and atlast a momentous effort taken by critics to reshape the justifiable positions of women in the society. This novel is truly one such intended colonial impacted structures that it carries along with the plot line, that testified with the incorrigible behaviours of Patriarchy. The colonial impact has penetrated so vast that insinuates ideally into their minds. This novel has essentially portrays the dissatisfaction of women and the illness is communicated in a culturally dominant society. The novel is a social custom that defies the male centric ideologies of female behaviour. The traumatic insinuation originally approves for the disintegration of gender that presumably separates gender that propels to physicality and equality. World wars and determined cultural dominance is efficiently made effective to the senses of binaries between sexes. Post colonial theories have argued that the psyche of the individuals is purely destabilised with the archaic conventions of hegemony which is truly evident through characters that epitomizes the disappearing effects of gender concepts. One such ideal representation of colonialism is Maya in the novel “Cry the Peacock”. It purely demonstrates the conflict between the self and the society because the latter prizes formalism over individualism, that remarks the character truly intuitive and timid naturally adhering to the concretes of identity.

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