



DECOLONIZATION AS AN ONGOING PROCESS: A STUDY ON V.S. NAIPAUL'S INDIA: A MILLION MUTINIES NOW

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Abstract:

This paper examines the process of decolonization in India, as presented in V.S. Naipaul's *India: A Million Mutinies Now*. The paper examines the role of religion and political environment in shaping the Indian people's attitudes and responses to the British Raj. It explores how the Indian people reacted to British rule, and how they re-asserted their autonomy and freedom in the post-independence era. The paper argues that decolonization is an ongoing process, and even in the post-independence era, India's people continue to struggle against the legacy of imperialism. Through an examination of Naipaul's work, the paper demonstrates that decolonization is a complex and multifaceted process. It is a process that involves individuals, communities, and the nation, and requires both struggle and adaptation. The paper concludes by asserting that decolonization is not a one-time event, but an ongoing process that is necessary for a nation to maintain its autonomy and freedom.

Keywords: Decolonization, Traditional culture, Indian Society, Anti-Enlightenment, Post-colonization, Culture, Political Movements.

V.S. Naipaul's India: A Million Mutinies Now

The Process of Decolonization

Decolonization is a process that has been ongoing since the end of the 18th century. It involves the dismantling of the European empires and the emergence of nation-states that are no longer under European control. Decolonization has been a major issue of discussion and debate since the end of World War II when the world witnessed the dismantling of vast colonial empires. Decolonization is the process of undoing the effects of colonialism and the struggle for the independence of colonized nations (Mawby, 7). British colonization played a pivotal role in Indian society since the 17th century by introducing modern ideologies. These ideologies and moral values changed primitive social views.

In this research paper, the focus will be on analyzing the ongoing process of decolonization in the context of V.S. Naipaul's travelogue '*India: A Million Mutinies Now.*' This travelogue provides a vivid account of India's struggle for independence and the aftermath the decolonization process in India. Therefore, it seeks to examine the various factors that contribute to decolonization, such as political, economic, and cultural changes, and how they all interact in Naipaul's work. The focus of this paper will be to analyze how the process of decolonization has been portrayed in this research work and the implications of such a portrayal on the current postcolonial situation in India.

The travelogue '*India: A Million Mutinies Now*' by V.S. Naipaul provides a vivid account of India's struggle for independence aftermath of the decolonization process in India. The travelogue is written from the perspective of a traveler in India and it focuses on how the people of India have adjusted to the changes brought about by decolonization. It gives an in-depth view of the everyday lives of the people of India and how they have been affected by the process of decolonization. The book also provides a vivid account of the struggle of the people of India to establish a nation of their own and the difficulties they faced in the process.

Conflicts Between Traditional and Modern Social Views

The first section of this article examines the historical context of decolonization in India. It outlines the history of colonialism in India, as well as the various stages in the process of decolonization. It then introduces Naipaul's work and its focus on the process of decolonization in India. According to Hapugoda, "decolonization" is a failed project regarding the transformation of traditional society into modern society in this era (Selaimia, 35). He argued that this provides comfort to the traditional ideologies instead of modern secular views of the modern people. This research notes that the embarrassment, isolation, anxiety, and resentment towards the pleasures of contemporary secularism have caused the colonial people to aggressively respond to modernization by traumatizing the current living, as demonstrated in the writings of Naipaul (Hapugoda, 265). By "negating the normal relationships itself, the loss of its base," this movement has eroded the democratic political square of the colonial countries and given birth to a racist kind of patriotism. When traditional views co-exist with the "pre-modern" views in society, the archaic traditional ideologies stand as anti-progressive in these political conditions. There is a coalition between traditional and modern views in this society.

Cultural Views Through the Point of View of Naipaul

For Naipaul, this work comes the closest to capturing the feeling of returning home. It signifies Naipaul's reappearance after even a protracted search among the already receding swirls of India's socioeconomic and cultural contradictions. He witnesses a million tribe, caste, and gender rebellions erupting on the periphery (Krishnan, 190). The title of the most recent book is less ominous than that of *An Area of Darkness and India: A Wounded Civilization* whilst they may be regarded as the works of a contemporary writer, the usage of the word "mutinies" implies that Naipaul's publications still include elements of British colonialism. Naipaul has shown contemporary India in an exceptionally lovely manner. When in Bombay, Naipaul went to Muhammad Ali Road with writer Nikhil Laxman; his initial impression of the neighborhood is captured in his book and offers the residents of the ghetto a feeling of security via its confining environment and ghetto isolation

(Shirsath, 56). In Bombay, Naipaul recognized that was a delicate matter. He observed that everyone, even if they are from a small hamlet, should be able to survive there. He is reminded of his own circumstances in Trinidad after observing how Muslims live in Bombay.

The second section of this article examines the key themes in Naipaul's *India: "A Million Mutinies Now."* It explores the ways in which Naipaul's work contributes to the larger conversation on decolonization, as well as how he presents the complexities of the process of decolonization in India. It also evaluates how Naipaul's work contributes to the ongoing process of decolonization in India (Krishnan, 110). The final section of this article examines the implications of Naipaul's work on the ongoing process of decolonization. It evaluates the ways in which Naipaul's work can be used to further the conversation on decolonization and how it can be used to inform current debates on the process of decolonization in India and around the world.

Impact of Media and Public Views

The travelogue discussed in this research article highlights the fact that the process of decolonization has been an ongoing one and that the effects of colonialism are still present in India. It also provides an insight into how the people of India have had to adjust to the changes brought about by the decolonization process and how these changes have affected their lives. The travelogue also provides insight into how the process of decolonization has been portrayed in the media (Biradar, 65). V.S. Naipaul paints a picture of how the media has portrayed the process of decolonization and how the media has tried to portray the process as a success (Phukan, 20). The travelogue also provides insight into how the media has been used as a tool in the process of decolonization and how the media has been used to shape public opinion in India. Finally, the travelogue also provides insight into the implications of the process of decolonization on the postcolonial situation in India. This report highlights the fact that the process of decolonization has not been a complete success and that there are still many challenges that the people of India face in the current postcolonial situation. It also provides insight into how the process of decolonization has affected the lives of the people of India and how the process of decolonization has impacted the current postcolonial situation in India.

Impact of Indian Political Structure in the Post-Colonial Era

Naipaul has focused on the social, political, and economic changes that have occurred in India since the end of colonialism. He has discussed how the British left a legacy of racial and religious divisions and how those divisions have been perpetuated in the post-independence era. He has also discussed how the caste system, which was a feature of pre-colonial India, has changed and adapted to the new social and economic realities (Sidhu, 19). Furthermore, Naipaul has explored the role of regionalism in India and how it has both helped and hindered the process of decolonization. At first, he was not aware of the Indian political setup during the first visit. From his second visit, he started to understand the political system of India based on the current postcolonial environment in India.

This article will argue that decolonization is an ongoing process that is constantly evolving and is not a simple or straightforward task. Naipaul's *India* provides a unique and valuable perspective on this process, showcasing the complexity of decolonization and the many facets that must be considered in order to achieve

true freedom from colonial rule. This research paper will also explore how Naipaul's work serves as a reminder of the importance of understanding the complexities of decolonization and the need to consider all aspects of the process when attempting to free society from colonial rule. Ultimately, this article will demonstrate that decolonization is an ongoing process that requires an understanding of multiple facets in order to be successful.

Social Disparities During the Post-Colonial Era: Anti-Enlightenment is a Core Factor of "Decolonization"

Specifically, this research paper focus on how Naipaul's narrative illuminates the complexities of the decolonization process, including the difficulties of achieving full independence and the emergence of anti-Enlightenment tendencies within Indian society. V. S. Naipaul's travelogue "*India: Million Mutinies Now*" is an examination of the impacts of decolonization on Indian society, culture, and politics. Through the narrative of an Indian journalist, Naipaul looks at the complex array of forces that are shaping the ongoing process of decolonization in India (Satpathy, 56). In particular, he examines the various forms of resistance to the process of decolonization, including the rise of religious fundamentalism, the emergence of Hindu-Muslim tensions, and the difficulties of achieving full independence.

The process of decolonization has had a profound impact on Indian society. Naipaul's literature provides insight into this impact, as it examines the various forms of resistance to the process of decolonization and the difficulties of achieving full independence. For example, the travelogue looks at the rise of religious fundamentalism, which has been a key factor in the emergence of Hindu-Muslim tensions (Chalcraft, 91). At the same time, this book also looks at the complexities of the Indian political system, which has been shaped by the legacy of British colonial rule. Finally, it examines the emergence of anti-Enlightenment tendencies within Indian society, which have been a major factor in the ongoing process of decolonization. Anti-enlightenment plays an effective role in the Western regions of India as per the diverse and global competencies in this Indian society.

Transitions of the Traditional Views

The anti-enlightenment sentiments in the formerly colonized globe are undermining universalist reasoning in favor of social conservatism. It is currently generally considered a scholarly obligation to safeguard baroque music's ancient history and its interesting and informative potential to liberate the world from its own obscure forms later. These "organic" societies currently have massive political power and discursive backing. They are also determined to wipe out everything that is contemporary, secular, and modern. Naipaul acknowledges the views of the article authors to observe the current situation of Indian society in this changing situation (Ramharack, 78). He developed into an author who skillfully exploited the insider-outsider perspective in order to grasp and communicate "the wider truth via not being partisan" as a result of his regional drift and experience of not existing. These "transitional makeshift" also prolonged the view of this author in this society by following the western views. Traditional views contrast with modern ideologies as per the archaic ideologies in this colonization period. Naipaul's powerful narrative also documents the ways in which Indian culture has been both reinforced and transformed by the process of decolonization (Deepak, 95). The book provides a close

examination of how Indian culture has been influenced by the influx of foreign cultures and ideologies and how Indians have adapted their traditional beliefs and practices to the changing context.

Political Upheavals and Separatist Movements

The decolonization process in India began with the country's independence from British rule in 1947. However, Naipaul argues that the process of decolonization is still ongoing and is far from complete. He explains that India is still struggling to find its identity in a post-colonial world and that the country's history of colonialism has left a lasting impact on its political structure (Young, 40). Naipaul highlights the various ways in which British rule has shaped India's modern culture, including the legacy of the English language, the introduction of Christianity, and the imprint of British laws. He also explains how the British Raj has left a lasting economic impact on the country, from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. Finally, Naipaul points to the lingering presence of British politics in India, both in terms of the nation's democratic system and in the way that the ruling classes have maintained power. In sum, Naipaul's book is an important work that sheds light on the complexities of the decolonization process in India. Through his exploration of India's history, culture, and politics, Naipaul reveals the ongoing struggle of India to define its identity in a post-colonial world. His work serves as a reminder that the process of decolonization is an ongoing one and that the legacy of colonialism will continue to shape the country for years to come.

Decolonization is an ongoing process that involves the dismantling of imperial structures such as political, economic, social, and cultural. While the process of decolonization has been studied in many regions of the world, it is often overlooked in countries such as India. Through Naipaul's exploration of India's history, culture, and politics, the reader can gain a better understanding of the process of decolonization in the country. Additionally, this research paper will discuss the ways in which Naipaul's writing contributes to the ongoing debates surrounding decolonization and its implications for the Indian nation (Ghoshal, 81). Particular attention will be paid to the ways in which Naipaul's writing contributes to a discussion of the legacy of the British Raj and its implications for the nation's future. Naipaul has also highlighted how the Indian government has attempted to bring about change and development but has often failed to do so. He has argued that for decolonization to be successful, there must be a shift in the way the government approaches the issue. He has suggested that the government should focus less on economic development and more on the needs of the people (Purakayastha, *et al.* 119). This is especially important in terms of promoting education, health care, and other necessities. He has argued that decolonization is an ongoing process and not something that can be stopped or reversed. He has highlighted the need for a shift in the way the government approaches the issue and has suggested that people should be more involved in the process. This book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in understanding the complexities of decolonization in India.

Final Ingratiation Process

This research paper considered the ways in which Naipaul's writing reflects on the various forms of resistance to colonial rule in India and the ways in which the nation is continuing to grapple with the legacies of colonialism today (Mitra, 65). Naipaul's book highlights the fact that the process of decolonization has not

been a complete success and that there are still many challenges that the people of India face in the current postcolonial situation. The travelogue also provides an overview of how the process of decolonization has been portrayed in the media and how the media has been used as a tool in the process of decolonization.

Naipaul's literature is notable for his capacity to search for the thread of life in a rebellious metaphysical realm. He detects some consistency, and balance nonetheless in the face of what appears to be pandemonium. So, for Naipaul, a million mutinies represent the emergence of a post-colonial democracy. This is an important point as the book highlights the need to be mindful of preserving the cultural heritage of India while also allowing for cultural exchange and integration. Through his narrative, Naipaul paints a vivid picture of a country in transition, as it struggles to reconcile its traditional values with the modern world. He captures India's struggles to balance its traditional beliefs and customs with the influx of new ideas, trends, and technologies (Parikh, 350). He portrays the complex and often conflicting emotions of the Indian people as they grapple with their changing environment. On one hand, they long for an integrated society, while on the other, they are uncertain of the implications of such a transition. Naipaul's compassionate narrative allows readers to experience the difficulties of this transition, as well as the hope that a unified India can be achieved. Ultimately, Naipaul's narrative serves to highlight the challenges and potential of a nation in transition, while emphasizing the importance of understanding and respecting its cultural heritage.

Naipaul thus appears to be strongly in favor of India. He speaks in favor as well as in solidarity with India's mutinies. The vigor of the general cognitive life was being determined by the insurgencies. Mutinies really should not be dismissed because they helped a billion individuals in India to rebuild their lives in a new way. The changing pattern of Indian society played a crucial role by following the overall conditions. The new perspective in this book reveals a new Naipaul who has "a core will, a fundamental wisdom, a cohesive understanding," implying that the contradictory elements of his authenticity should not be legislated away since they have proven crucial to his development, restoration, and sense of accomplishment of the specific reality he had in consciousness throughout.

In conclusion, this research paper has analyzed the process of decolonization in the context of V.S. Naipaul's travelogue '*India: A Million Mutinies Now.*' The paper has highlighted the fact that the process of decolonization has been an ongoing one and that the effects of colonialism are still present in India. The paper has also highlighted the fact that the process of decolonization has not been a complete success and that there are still many challenges that the people of India face in the current postcolonial situation. Finally, the paper has also highlighted how the process of decolonization has been portrayed in the media and how the media has been used as a tool in the process of decolonization.

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