

## CHAPTER - V

### Conclusion

In the light of analysis and interpretation made in the previous chapters, the present chapter attempts to put forth the research findings. It becomes apparent that the theme of racial conflict is explored in the select novels of Lewis Nkosi. The dissertation is divided into five chapters. It begins with the first chapter 'Introduction' which contains a brief survey of the life and works of Lewis Nkosi is undertaken in order to place him in the tradition and prepare a perceptive frame to interpret the select novels. A Brief review of his literary career reveals that his literary works extensively deals with the themes related to race, racial discrimination and racial conflict. In the South African context the theme of racial conflict and related issue of society and culture are unavoidable. The literary enterprises attempt to extend the medium to the suppressed voices of Negro and eradicate the fossilized prejudices by substituting them with the humanistic realities.

The review of biographical details reveals that he is influenced by this socio-cultural milieu and the famous personalities. His narrative style, imaginative faculty and the dealing of human issues are influenced by many literary personalities. His prolific literary career reveals that he is aware of the issues pertaining to the society and culture. For instance, his novel *Underground People* depicts the life of a Black teacher, poet and guerrilla fighter who fought against South African Apartheid policy. The novel is essentially a political in its motif as it satirizes the policies of South African Government. However, the second select novel *Mandela's Ego* also deals with the same issue of racial struggle as it embodies the picture of the life of Mandela who fights for Blacks against apartheid policy in South Africa. The Black protagonist Dumisani Gumede, is a representation of Mandela in the novel.

The second chapter deals with a theoretical frame prepared after the review of the opinions and discourses written by different theorists. The chapter deals with the social conception of race, political issue of racial difference and cultural problem of racial discrimination. It also considers the theory of Post colonialism in order to perceive the dynamics of racism. The chapter attempt to make a comprehensive statement on the term 'race' and instead of barricading it into either the frame of cultural studies or the sociological facts, it attempts to adopt an eclectic model that can be utilized in the context of literary criticism. It becomes apparent that Race is a category used to group humans into large and distinct groups based on different characteristics, geographic ancestry, culture, history language, physical appearance, ethnicity and social status.

Racism is a set of beliefs that states some people are inferior or superior to each other based on individual, natural or biological characteristics. As a result, different racial groups treat each other differently. It is a category of people into groups that are physically and naturally different in social behavior, culture and mental abilities. South African Racial Conflict is a struggle between the people of different ethnic and racial groups. The notion of colonialism gives us an idea of how a particular nation tries to control the native land for the sake of enhancing its economic and mechanical resources. It is a practice by which a powerful country controls on less powerful countries and uses their resources in order to further development. Yet, there are colonial effect on African language, education, religion, artistic sensibilities and culture. It helped to raise racial conflict in South Africa. Post colonialism deals with the effects of colonization on culture, societies and the people. It is a set of intellectual discourse that represents and responses to the cultural legacies of colonialism and imperialism.

Post-colonial South African writers have tried to show effects of racial conflict on people through their writings. Racism and racial discrimination was dominant feature of South African Society. Many writers have raised their voices against subaltern's oppression and have stated their condition through critical writings.

The third chapter deals with the analysis of the novel *Underground People* in the light of the theory prepared in the first chapter. The analysis reveals that the novel is a satirical laughter and considered a play between appearance and reality. The plot of the novel smoothly encircles around two major characters the Black Cornelius Molapo and the White emigrant Anthony Fergusson. In fact, there is no struggle between them on any reason. It is presumed that the hero is being held by the security forces, but in fact he simply goes underground. The novel is apparently a political thriller which gives air to the issues pertaining to the power play between the white and black race. A man of art and action Molapo disappears unexpectedly and Anthony Fergusson of Human Resource International, London is commissioned to search him. The story may seem simple case of kidnaping or murder but as the disappeared character is a local chairman of National Liberation Movement, it gets a political color. His investigation reveals that Molapo becomes a mysterious person since separation from wife Moureen. Meanwhile, he is selected by the movement for Tabanyane mission because of his knowledge of these people, their language, civilization and terrain. Their mission is to fight against Tabanyane regime, as well as Pretoria government who grabbed Black's land for the inhabitation of Whites. There is a struggle between the new Paramount Chief Sekala and his people and also Whites and Tabanyane Black natives.

The author with this political suspense skillfully reveals that the policy of apartheid is responsible for the land grabbing of natives. Many

occasions reveal that Black people's life is insecure in South-Africa. Princess Madi helps Cornelius to grant their lands to the Blacks in Tabanyane. Their main aim is to overthrow apartheid policy and to attain freedom and justice for Blacks and their children. Phiri and Cornelius take hostages to White farmer Gert Potgieter and White hotel receptionist Kristina Kemp. They both are making love under the bush. It is nothing but, an effect of White Gert's cruelty. But, Gert never want to give up to the Blacks. The Police Lieutenant Adam de Kock is in charge of Molapo's case. Meanwhile, guerrilla attacks on Malaita Location. Later, Police suspects to all members of National Liberation Movement. Anthony meets Joe Bulane and Adam de Kock. They go at Tabanyane Mountains to persuade Cornelius to surrender. They want to save him. But, Cornelius rejects his offer. According to it, no one has power to stop them. It is a real beginning of racial conflict in South Africa.

The fourth chapter focuses on the study of Lewis Nkosi's recent novel *Mandela's Ego*. The plot of the novel moves around the life and works of the great Black revolutionary, Nelson Mandela. It is Nkosi's satire on the disastrous consequences and effects of extreme hero worship. Dumisani Gumede is the Black hero of a novel. He is influenced by the whole lifestyle and personality of Nelson Mandela. He imitates him. Mandela fights against apartheid policy in South Africa.

Likewise, Young Dumisani tries to work like his hero. He imagines himself to be a strong Black bull just like Mandela. From childhood, Dumisani's uncle Simon tells him different stories with lies and half truths about Nelson Mandela. Dumisani runs after every young girl in his village. Everyone is charmed by his seduction except Nobuhle, a beautiful orphan girl. He found the Mandela Football Club. Meanwhile, he goes to Pietermaritzburg to demand equal rights for all races.

He is an exhibitionist student at Mondri Missionary School in Drakensberg. He loves his teacher, father Ross. A horrible incident takes place during a strike in the Johannesburg gold mines. Once, his uncle Simon shows a magazine carrying a photograph of Nelson Mandela with his young bride. He becomes happy. All Black people have the compulsion to keep a Dom passes means identity card with them. But Mandela burns his identity pass.

Meanwhile, a messenger comes at Dumisa's school and addresses a speech against government's apartheid policy. Dumisa participates in the gathering. Police come and torture to the participants in the meeting. Police complain and warn to Dumisa's father. After that, the messenger arrested. Thus, today, we know South African Freedom fighter Mandela becomes an idol of many generations in the world. He fought against racism, exploitation, civil war and abolished the apartheid system of South Africa.

Black Mkaba who is well-wisher of Whites and works for White Mr. and Mrs. Lombard. Mrs. Lombard forces Mkaba to be nude because she wants to draw a picture with a chains round his ankles and a steel collar around his neck. We see that how the Black becomes the doll of amusement in the hands of Whites in contemporary South Africa. This matter is discussed in parliament even. In the interim, thousands of people go to Pietermaritzburg along with members of Mandela Football Club. He becomes very happy, eager and excited. They all meet Mandela and heard his speech. He tells through his address that all black people should try to abolish all unjust and discriminatory laws. Later, Dumisa listen to the news of Mandela's arrest and he became impotent. He wanders everywhere aimlessly and works whatever he got. He becomes famous like his hero, Mandela. In conclusion, he gets his nerve power

back by hearing the news of Mandela's release. He reunites with Nobuhle, his favorite one.

The analysis of the select novels reveals that Lewis Nkosi is concerned with the issues pertaining to racial discrimination. The thematic concerns, the delineation of the characters, the exploration of political issues and the reflection of cultural problems make these novels the significant artistic articulation of the subaltern voices. Most of the novels that deal with the issues of race and social problems appear as a sociological or historical documentation of the chronological events happening in the personal as well as the social life of the character but these novels are exceptions to this as they are good work of art and interesting stories with the artistic qualities. The select novels are successful in the creation of the social atmosphere that simulates the reality and depicts the multiple layers of social realities.

The characters reflected in these novels are spirited with the enlightenment of humanism against racial discrimination. They are the part of the black movement as their lives are badly influenced by the government policies of discrimination. Many times it seems that these characters are not only struggling with the white race or the government but with the inner conflicts that are created by the socio-cultural atmosphere. The major actions of the select novels are in fact the events that take place in the black movement of South-Africa. As a result a simple event happening in the life of the character relates itself with the broader frame of the political events. The political frame of discrimination and the brutal realities of the black struggle are reflected in the novel. As a result it the novels surpasses the boundaries of art and becomes a political articulation of black author against the white race.

Another significant conclusion that can be drawn from the analysis is that the author uses the geography of South Africa not only as a base

for his stories but he uses it as a significant component that modifies the meaning of his text. As a result of it the select novels can be interpreted in the light of the principles of the discipline 'Cultural Studies'. The motif behind depicting the typical South-African life is not only to explore it in the modern world but conserve it for the fourth coming globalization. The cultural realities reflected in the select novels make them one of the fine explorations of the South African culture. Lewis Nkosi is a postcolonial writer as racial conflict is the feature of postcolonial literature.

Especially the use of language and expressions in Zulu in *Mandela's Ego* highlights this motif of the promotion of South African culture. The analysis of the black movement reveals that the promotion of the culture is also a part of the reaction against the racial discrimination. It reveals his vision that he does not believe in the imitation of what whites consider as a good but instead he is an opinion that the promotion of indignity is essential to create the separate socio-cultural identity.

Thus, the analysis of the select novels reveals that Lewis Nkosi is one of the finest authors of the great tradition of the South African literature. As the dissertation has the limitations of the scope many significant aspects of the racial conflict remain unexplored. The focus of the dissertation is to understand the racial conflict of the select novels in the South African English Literature. Besides these limitations, it is a humble attempt to analyze the select representative novels of South African Literature in the light of racism.