

Abstract

The present critique on “A Psychoanalytical Study of Colonial Paranoia in Select Novels of J.M. Coetzee” spotlights the racial and ethnical titrations which created an embranglement in South African political system. South Africa was populated by Europeans against the confrontation of Africans and was visualised as a combat zone between Briton and Boer. Though South Africa attained its state of independence in 1910, the country’s wide-ranging cultural integral elements had not been amalgamated into a pleasant whole, and the apprehension arising from the disparate affairs between Blacks and Whites is the convincing message of much South African Literature. The aboriginal South African Literature proficiently originated in the late nineteenth century and became moderately bountiful during the twentieth century. Many prominent literary masterpieces are produced by the unsurpassed writers of South Africa which was restricted in its perception.

South African artists only indistinctly accentuated on the goals, perspectives, and ethnicity of South Africans acquainting to the others who are of different origin. The population of English South African writers belonged majorly from suburban terrains and their ethnicity is based on English, which attracted a large group of audience from foreign countries. On the contrary, the writers of indigenous Afrikaan origin, were personally affiliated to their own Afrikan inhabitants as they were of self-protective by temperament. In 1960, there occurred a transition from Afrikaan to English which resulted in a core split of the original African convention.

In the sturdy and efficacious South African system the enforcement of Apartheid as a political policy created a cleavage among the racial groups. Apartheid laid emphasis on the racial segregation which was vastly prevalent in both South Africa and South West Africa between 1948 and early 1990. It was institutionalised with a motto of permanently isolating the Blacks from the Whites and also persisted on the inequity of legal, economical, social and political civil liberties for Whites and Blacks. The Apartheid system was vigorously imposed when Daniel Malan the leader of the African National Party became the first White Prime Minister of South African nations. It ignited an intercontinental and universal antagonism that led to the establishment of highly dominant worldwide societal association of the twentieth century. The Apartheid and its policies existed in the White minority sovereign country for a long period. With a strong remonstrance of the prominent South African Leader Nelson Mandela, the Apartheid system arrived at its termination as he won the South African general elections and became the first Black Prime Minister of South Africa.

When the dismantling of Apartheid pervaded throughout the nations, there occurred political intricacies which resulted in the equivalent consideration of all people irrespective of their race and cultures. The emergence and the termination of Apartheid political strategy paved way for the origination of Apartheid Literature. Subsequently after the flourishing of South African literature, the Apartheid literature also gained its significance as the South African writers embarked on producing abundant literary pieces on Apartheid and its ramifications. The writers recorded the state imposed racial bigotry and investigated many probabilities of confrontation. Promptly after the political termination of Apartheid, the Apartheid writers began their validated interrogations on the perception of resolution and restoration. Literature which explored these predicaments enabled to mould the cultural uniqueness and national integration.

Apartheid and also the post Apartheid writing can be regarded as the political treatises which lay close emphasis at the concurrence of both writings and moral principles. The major highlight of this literature is that many indigenous writers plunged into the production of Apartheid and its political aftermaths which gained worldwide recognition.

Many South African writers such as Nadine Gordimer, Coetzee, Andre Brink, Athol Fugard, Zakes Mda, Breyten Breytenbatch produced plentiful masterpieces on both Apartheid and Post Apartheid Literature, among which John Maxwell Coetzee is the most distinguished writer whose production are influential and productive. Coetzee is a native of South Africa who personally witnessed the Apartheid's repercussions in his own motherland as he pursued both his education and career in the same nation. His inimitable quality is that being a White and he has audaciously replicated on the injustices of Apartheid and its laws which rampantly existed in his country.

Chapter I is the preliminary chapter which comprises an exhaustive insight into the origination of South African Literature. It also elucidates the emergence of Apartheid and post Apartheid literature. It encompasses a brief account of each work of Coetzee and his contemporaries. Moreover, the scholarly researches of others are also recorded in a nutshell. The aim and the objectives of the present study are also stated lucidly.

Chapter II, titled, 'Embroidment of Apartheid and Marginalisation' endeavours to investigate how the enforcement of Apartheid transformed the lives of South African natives. It also accentuates on each law of Apartheid and the negative ensues that brought a drastic transition among the South Africans. The select novels of Coetzee and other South African writers are scrutinised with reference to political turmoil that existed in South African nations.

The most excruciating events and incidents are also dealt with adequate references from the sources of notable South African novelists.

Chapter III, entitled, 'Discourse of Psychological Derangement' distinctively surveys on the psychological retardations which the characters endure owing to the colonial implications. The Psychoanalytical Theory of two exceptional theorists Freud and Fanon are intensely contracted based on the events and the characteristic traits of the lead characters projected in Coetzee's novels are analysed. The psychological disproportions are caused owing to the peculiar occurrences in the environment.

Chapter IV, entitled, 'Paradigm of Colonial Trauma' underscores the peculiar traumatic experiences overborne by Coetzee's characters and the effects traumatisation are also spotlighted. It also sketches the causes and reasons of colonisation and the its negative effects on the South African natives. The paramount trauma theorists Vanderkolk and Caruth's trauma theory is also examined profoundly with reference to the characters and the circumstances they experience.

Chapter V, 'Summation' takes account of the eventual consolidation of all the preceding chapters. It explicitly comprises the findings of the present study and also has hinted on the further scope of the study on numerous innovative dimensions. The study specifically expounds the origination of Apartheid and Coetzee's contributions to the South African literature. Coetzee's novels selected for the study are *In the Heart of the Country*, *Disgrace*, *Foe*, *Life and Times of Michael K*, *Waiting for the Barbarians* are a few other novels of Coetzee's contemporaries are also focused to throw the limelight on the advantageous features of his novels. Literature proves to be an industrious instrument to articulate one's novelistic notions

and considerations which would unwaveringly convey the drastic revolutions that occur in both society and the nations. Coetzee's exceptional deliberation on Apartheid has been resounded in all his momentous novels.