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Transitional Twist from Earning Education to Performative Protagonist as Outcome of Colonial Trends in Weep Not, Child of Ngugi Wa Thiong'o

D. B. Wankhade

Assistant Professor, Deptt. of English
Shri Shivaji Arts, Commerce & Science College Akot,
Dist. Akola (M.S.) India.

Abstract -

Ngugi wa Thiong'o is an author of global reputation. His pen has enlivened the reflection of African ethos and it's dynamic of transitional inclination to be fitted in existing time. Being belonged to Kenyan descent, his artistic imagination rests in his ethnic ethos and cultural shafts preserved in his soul as precious pride. He has been acclaimed as one of the foremost living African novelists, a post-colonial theorist, and as professor of English, experiencing at universities around the world. His addiction and admiration towards local native customs and traditional culture have been sufficiently flaunts by adopting his current name Bantu and discarding the westernize name James Ngugi to emphasize his aboriginal pride. The editions of his early books including Weep Not, Child and The River Between are published under the name James Ngugi.

The inheritance of colonial concerns has remained Ngugi's consistent interest throughout his life besmeared with different artistic styles. Ngugi's work is often extremely political, which has caused much controversy for him in Kenya. The present paper will try to seek out the atoms of heroic quality flourishing in a pre and post colonial context as a phase of transition from darkness to lightness in the life of Njoroge. Njoroge is the central character of the novel whose core aspiration throughout the story Weep Not, Child is to get as educated as possible.

Keywords - Being hero, colonial, education, consciousness, etc.

Introduction -

Ngugi wa Thiong'o composed Weep Not, Child in England in 1962, at Leeds college days. It speaks about Njoroge, a young boy, who passes thorough an exhausting and tragic journey to attain training at some point of the 1952-1960 emergencies in Kenya. It becomes a chaotic period which sowed the seed of emergence of Kenyan revolutionary agencies towards the British colonists.

Ngugi at the same time as gaining knowledge of at Leeds wrote his great regarded novel Weep Not, Child, which delivered him an international reputation. As a prolific writer, genius and as an enlighten novelist his style has modified over time but the tone and technique is actual. He wrote mainly sensible works, but in modern-day years he has tour around an extra experimental, magical realist aesthetic. Some of his other widely known novels are Petals of Blood (1977), A Grain of Wheat (1967), and Wizard of the Crow (2006). His memoir In the House of the Interpreter became published, in 2012. His politically proativeness delivered him various trials and tribulations in his existence. In his theatre, Ngugi attempts to involve the target audience without delay, which makes his political messages greater threatening to authorities.

At present Ngugi has been excellently serving as an outstanding professor in comparative literature and English at the college of California, Irvine. In the novel Weep Not, Child, the author's goal is to inform a few stories than to look a whole tradition in change and on the verge of violence, with numerous perspectives. It includes numerous sub-plots, such as the ones of Ngotho, Njoroge's father, who struggles in opposition to the loss of his own family's

land; and Mwhiki, a rich village woman who explores a romance with Njoroge. Maximumly, it also tries to recognize the mindset of one of the white colonists, Mr. Howlands.

The unconventional is portrayed into many parts and chapters. The primary part deals with the schooling of Njoroge, whereas second part deals with the growing rebellion, anti-colonist tumult in Kenya. Njoroge, a younger boy, is entreated to attend school by his mother. He is the primary considered one of his circle of relatives capable of go to school. His circle of relatives' lives at the land of Jacobo, an African made rich through his dealings with white settlers, specifically Mr. Howlands, the maximum effective land proprietor in the region. Njoroge's brother Kamau works as an apprentice to a Chippie, at the same time as Boro, the eldest dwelling son, is disturbed by using his stories even as in forced service all through international conflict, which includes witnessing the loss of life of his elder brother. Ngotho, Njoroge's father changed into a reputable man inside the close by place, serves Mr. Howlands' vegetation, however is annoyed by using his passion to shield his inherited land, rather than for any repayment or assist.

Ngotho is careworn about taking part within the strike of black employees call for a strike to attain better wages because he fears he will lose his activity. On the agitation, there are calls for better wages. All of sudden, the white police inspector expects Jacobo to pacify the collection of the native human beings. Jacobo attempts to stop to the strike. Ngotho attacks Jacobo, and the end result is a riot in which two people are killed. Jacobo survives and swears revenge. Ngotho loses his activity and Njoroge's circle of relatives is pressured to transport. Njoroge's brothers guide his training and seem to lose appreciate for their father. Mwhiki, Jacobo's daughter and Njoroge's excellent friend, enters a ladies' handiest boarding school, leaving Njoroge particularly on his own. He displays upon her leaving, and realizes that he was abashed by way of his father's movements in the direction of Jacobo. Njoroge isn't dissatisfied by her go out and their separation.

Many blacks assume that he goes to bring about Kenya's independence. But Jomo loses the trial and is imprisoned. These consequences in further protests and greater suppression of the black population. Jacobo and a white landowner, Mr. Howlands, fight against the rising sports of the Mau Mau, a corporation striving for Kenyan monetary, political, and cultural independence. Jacobo accuses Ngotho of being the chief of the Mau Mau and attempts to imprison the whole circle of relatives. In the meantime, the situation within the USA is deteriorating. Six black guys are taken out of their houses and executed within the woods. Someday Njoroge meets Mwhiki once more, who has lower back from boarding school. Despite the fact that Njoroge had deliberate to avoid her due to the conflict among their fathers, their friendship is unaffected. Njoroge passes an essential exam that allows him to increase to high school. His village is happy with him, and collects cash to pay Njoroge's excessive school lessons.

Jacobo is murdered in his office by a member of the Mau Mau. Mr. Howlands has Njoroge removed from school for questioning. Each father and son is brutally overwhelmed before launch and Ngotho is left slightly alive. even though there would not seem to be a connection between Njoroge's circle of relatives and the murder, it's far sooner or later discovered that Njoroge's brothers are in the back of the assassination, and that Boro, is the real leader of the Mau Mau. Ngotho quickly dies from his injuries and Njoroge reveals out that his father became protecting his brothers. Kamau has been imprisoned for life. Handiest Njoroge

and his mother stay unfastened, and Njoroge is left as the sole provider of his two moms. Njoroge fears that he cannot make ends meet; he offers up desire of persevering with in school and loses faith in god.

Njoroge asks for Mwihaki's assist; however she is indignant because of her father's death. While he in the end pledges his like to her, she refuses to go away with him, understanding her responsibility to Kenya and her mother. Njoroge makes a decision to depart city and makes an attempt at suicide; but, he fails while his mothers discover him before he's capable of grasp himself. The radical closes with Njoroge feeling hopeless, and ashamed of cowardice. Ngugi desires to percentage the idea of amnesia propagated by the colonists a few of the native inhabitants making them paralyzed via intellectual and physical both leading to depression and negativity about the lifestyles.

In a few ways, grief is the primary riding force at the back of the action of Weep Not, Child. Boro is driven to enroll in the Mau Mau to appease his grief over his brother Mwangi's demise in world struggle. Ngotho's resentment is fueled by way of grief over dropping his own family's land to the British. Further, grief drives Njoroge's non secular evolution. Nothing can undermine his faith in god until Ngotho dies, at which factor Njoroge stops praying. Further, Jacobo's loss of life prevents Njoroge from being with Mwihaki, due to the fact she ought to take care of her mom. Because the characters cope with the deaths in their loved ones, their overwhelming grief slowly dissolves right into a sense of responsibility that permits them to go beyond their misery. Even though Njoroge is almost pushed to suicide by using Mwihaki's rejection and his father's death, its miles the necessity of worrying for his mothers that in the end saves him.

As Ngugi notes on numerous events, race is not the handiest obstacle that stops the characters from pursuing their dreams in lifestyles. They're arguably even extra hampered by means of their social elegance. This is applicable to poor characters like Kamau, who need to stick to the carpentry apprenticeship he dislikes so that it will help his circle of relatives. But, even upper-elegance characters find that their upbringing prevents them from being certainly unfastened. As an example, Mwihaki's affection for Njoroge is hampered through her family's wealth, and the expectations that come from that. Similarly, Stephen Howlands ought to attend boarding college in England despite the fact that he feels more at domestic in Kenya, and does not need to go away. Njoroge has a wonderful wish that training will assist bridge the gap of social magnificence, but situations concede his schooling earlier than he can test that idea.

Ngotho and Mr. Howlands share a fierce willpower to the land. At the center in their courting is the crucial trouble of the colonial presence in Kenya, and therefore to the radical's main conflicts. Everyone has his own deep connection to the land. Land is an essential part of Gikuyu lifestyle, an indicator of an own family. Mr. Howlands seems to have embodied a number of this sentiment, regardless of his racism. But, 'land' does no longer refer best to the physical area used for dwelling and farming. With the aid of the stop of the unconventional, it has received a multi-dimensional meaning. Further to Mr. Howlands's Shamba, the concept of land has come to consist of the individuals who live on it. Land, with all its profundity, is what the Africans misplaced to the British, and what they're preventing to regain. One of the major

questions that Weep Not, Child increases is whether love is a robust enough force to go beyond suffering.

Weep Not, Child is complete of evidence that infighting among Africans changed into a major problem during the Mau Mau uprising. Ngugi indicates that some of it is able to be justified; for instance, Jacobo is in reality villainous man or woman, and we're intended to sympathize with Ngotho whilst he assaults him. However, Ngugi is very express approximately the reality that such infighting ultimately performed into the hands of the British, using blocks between Africans and making the conflict greater violent than was important. The distinction between the reputations of Jomo and Dedan Kimathi screen how significant the ideological variations among Africans had become. Whilst Njoroge and Stephen Howlands talk the causes of prejudice, their insights offer a way for Africans to move past their differences and combat for the not unusual exact. The tragedy is that man or woman desires are often useless before larger social forces that during many methods hurt each person.

Njoroge turns to many extraordinary resources of comfort as conditions go to pot in his village: college, faith, and his love for Mwihaki are some examples. But the handiest force that stands among him and suicide at the give up of the book is his experience of obligation to his moms, who could be on my own and destitute if he dies. Mwihaki rejects him due to the fact she, too, must take care of her mother. For Ngugi, family loyalty is the last bond. One of the number one challenges his characters face is figuring out how to great live loyal to their circle of relatives in a time of war and contradictions. Boro is an especially complicated example of this query. Ngotho orders him to prevent combating with the Mau Mau, but Boro feels he have to maintain in an effort to avenge his father's demise, and to combat for a better future for his younger siblings. Whether or not to guard one's circle of relatives by using right away providing or via preventing for his or her progeny is a question posed, however no longer answered, via the unconventional.

Weep Not, Child was the second novel Ngugi wrote and his first novel to be posted. Set in Kenya inside the turbulent 1950's, the novel tells the tale of a circle of relatives and the way it's miles laid low with the open antagonisms between natives and colonists. While the unconventional opens, the family is terrible but glad and harmonious; the route of the unconventional traces the disintegration of the family. The protagonist, Njoroge, is a young boy who wants extra than something to obtain schooling and is pleased to wait a missionary college. His father, Ngotho, is a tenant farmer on land owned with the aid of Jacobo, a wealthy African farmer. Ngotho works for the British Mr. Howlands on a tea plantation this is Ngotho's ancestral land. He waits patiently for the time while the gods will satisfy the prophecy and supply his humans from their oppression. His older son, Boro, has lower back from army provider in world conflict, bitter, upset, and having found out of the white guy's violence. Weep Not, Child is the story of a boy, Njoroge, growing up over the years of the Kenyan emergency. In this time, the Mau Mau warring parties dedicate many acts of violence against the White settlers and Africans that they view as traitors and the white authorities return this violence in kind. This novel explores the approaches that this warfare influences all of those concerned. The tale begins with Njoroge being advised that he's going to attend faculty; the first in his family to do so. This is Njoroge's finest wish, and schooling is a passion he pursues fervently at some point of the novel. His brother, Kamau, has been apprenticed as a carpenter and will not go to high school. Boro and Mwangi, their older brothers, had long past to combat in world struggle. Mwangi became killed

and Boro had again home a modified man. Their different brother, Kori, works in the nearby metropolis of Kipanga, and regularly brings home stories and pals within the evenings.

Njoroge hears his father's words about the prophecy too, and thinks that with his training perhaps he is destined to make a difference. As Njoroge's education progresses, so does the unrest among the African human beings of the area. A national strike is organized and Boro is one of the audio systems at a meeting on the first day. Despite being threatened with dismissal, Ngotho takes component inside the strike and attends the meeting, wherein he leads the group to assault Jacobo, a wealthy black farmer who has been delivered in to try to pacify the workers. No longer only does Ngotho lose his task, but he is also evicted from his domestic, which is on Jacobo's assets.

As the USA becomes more dangerous, and those Njoroge knows are arrested or killed, he buries himself deeper in his studies and his faith, viewing himself as like a prophet who, if he may want to simply get an education, could store the USA. He is a hit in gaining front to secondary college, wherein he finds a community of college students and instructors from all walks of lifestyles, operating and analyzing collectively efficaciously. His school is sort of a haven from the loss of life and destruction taking area within the relaxation of the USA.

Together with his family in portions, his dreams of schooling long gone, and his religion in god shattered, Njoroge attempts to turn to his childhood friend, Mwhaki the daughter of Jacobo with whom he has fallen in love. Despite the fact that she loves him too, she can't turn away from her duty to her own family and her use, as Njoroge asks. Having now lost the whole thing, Njoroge is going out and sits underneath a tree, waiting for darkish whilst he intends to hold himself. Before that can show up although, Njoroge's mom comes looking for him, and brings him home. Njoroge is the main protagonist of the unconventional, which follows his improvement using college. He is his father's, Ngotho, youngest son, and has 4 older brothers. Even though it is in short mentioned that he has sisters, they are not in any other case covered inside the novel.

On the start of the book, Njoroge is a small baby, given through his mother a threat to start faculty. He is a great and dedicated pupil, enjoys gaining knowledge of English, and is the best boy within the region to be prevalent into secondary school. For this, the complete community supports him to go to the missionary college, Siriana. Whilst his circle of relatives is implicated in Jacobo's murder, however, he is expelled from school and all his dreams are destroyed.

The references to mild and darkish at some stage in the novel talk to optimism and despair, to put in writing and incorrect, to hopelessness and salvation. Njoroge's cognizance on the mild enables to sustain him thru Kenya's dark instances, however whilst the light goes out for him, he waits for literal darkness so as to attempt to take his own lifestyles.

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