



Ethnic Identity and Racism in No New Land

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"Ethnic Identity and Racism in No New Land" ABSTRACT The paper emphasizes on how the outcome of racism and colonialism distort and change the very identify of Asian African migrated during the colonial time of British or The Americans. The paper will endeavour to examine the ethnic identity and racism caused to the protagonist due to cultural dislocation.

ABSTRACT

The paper emphasizes on how the outcome of racism and colonialism distort and change the very identify of Asian African migrated during the colonial time of British or The Americans. The paper will endeavour to examine the ethnic identity and racism caused to the protagonist due to cultural dislocation. Racial discrimination and differences are so irregular and cruel that they snatch away the individual existence of an immigrant. Due to Colonial authority implant the seeds of racism as anti-Semitism. The cultural and racial tensions mark the life of the setter community in Africa as depicted in No New Land. The Nurdin 's family shows double immigrants from Asia to Africa to Canada. They fought for their ethnic identity in whole novel. The conundrum of social bond in the novel as a matter of unreliability and anxiety which explores the problem of nationality, location, identity, and historical memory. We find a lot of racial discrimination and multiculturalism in Vassanji's No New Land.

KEYWORDS

Infotainment, Racial Discrimination, Double Immigrant, Psyche of rootless immigrants, Multicultural mosaic, Diaspora.

INTRODUCTION

At the advent of globalization, multicultural societies of the present days are a result of extensive diasporic racism that has been honour ship especially over the last two hundred years at various levels. The inhabitants of these countries reacted differently to the ways of immigrant. Moyez G. Vassanji is a Canadian novelist and editor who writer under the name M G Vassanji.

Vassanji's writing which has earned appreciable critical acclaim often focuses on issues of migration, diaspora, citizenship, gender and ethnicity. The focuses of his writings are upon the situation of India Asian peoples, Vassanji's forefathers belong to India and we find racism diaspora in his works. We can say that his most of novels are autobiographical; 'No New Land' is Vassanji's second novel which focuses on the theme of migration, racism, ethnic identity, Diaspora.

M. G. Vassanji is one of the leading younger African writers. He poses a vocal representation of the ambiguous experiences of Asian Africans as a cultural community in colonial East Africa (Moore, 2001). In all his novels he focuses on the hardship of life, the belonging and demeaned position of the East African people.

Objective

Vassanji is a great Canadian writer. I want to justify, the theme of Ethnic Identity and Racism in his novel 'No New Land'. In this novel we can see the resettlement of the family that is from Asia to Africa, Africa to Canada. Here it is visible that the family of protagonist faces so many problems on the basics of caste, creed and gender. The Canadian people think that the migrated people are like servants. In this novel we find so many incidents where the characters face a lot of discrimination. We can see another source of Diaspora. Vassanji writes about which affects the history most. And the show the connection between personal and public histories, including folk and colonial history. At the time of dependent Kenya and Tanzania serves as the backdrop for much of the work. The duality is not in between the coloniser and colonised; rather it is a thought process of human psyche as the difference between the self and other. However, the path of the colonised people sometimes creates uniformity in spite of the big difference in race, caste and religion is also centre part in this paper.

Review of Published Literature

"In Nostalgia, M.G. Vassanji explores generational anxiety, ethnic identity, economic subjugation and post-colonial strife- Emily Donaldson Published Friday, September 23, 2016."

The past has always played in M. G. Vassanji's diasporic, mixed-race characters. It haunts and nags, percolating into their lives in inconvenient ways until the inevitable reckoning. The writer has created a world where the problem of the past has been solved for good. That world of Toronto of the undefined but not too-far distant future in which technology has madenear- immortality possible.

Ethnic Identity and Racism in no New Land

'No New Land' is Vassanji's second novel. It is a story which moving on the experience of immigrants. Through this work he shows transplanted community. Here the writer looks like a keen observer of lives caught between one world and another. In this novel Nurdin Lalani and his family are Asian immigrants from Africa. M G Vassanji 'No New Land' is like a mock film whotouches the areas of multicultural Canada rephrasing room for cultural assimilation. "No New Land" accommodates the doubly immigrated Indians who are undergoing 'International', 'Diaspora' and depicts Canada as Shangri-La for international refugees. The Shamsi community described in the novel display the Indian community immigrated to Africa during colonial time and later in the historiography time, transplanted in Canada.

"If you were to speak of what the novel is about. It is about the emigrant population in Toronto, forced to begin a new life in a strange and often unwell kind, confected with obstacles, prejudices and disillusionments." (Don Mills and Dar is floating the Borders New Contexts in Canadian Criticism, Chelva Kanaganayakam, p. 200).(Chelves Kanaganayakam)

Psyche of Rootless Immigrants

The community make their first journey to East Africa in the late 19th century as part of the apprentice mobility within the Nation of Commonwealth working employee. In premodern times, the condition of the Indian tribes in East Africa became bad. The postcolonial times marginalized the Asians of East Africa. As Vassanji's description indicates, this second phase of migration through his characters is prompted by racial tension and socio-economic changes as the now most of the South Asian community finds its authorize radically reduce or threatened with the rise of African Nationalism.

This narrative of global eradicate and unstable relocation is executed in Vassanji's no New Land. Here the novelist illustrates the nemesis of the Asian Africans in Canada. The characters of this novel try to chase the mirage of a world that has walls of gold, pillar of silver and floors that smell of must. But the reality they face is very harsh and awful and finally they realize that Canada cannot appear as a new land. Like an acute observer henarrates how the immigrants are victimized. But they have no other choice except to keep on living there and discovering something more of Canada every day.

In 'No New Land' Vassanji portraying different incidents caused by racial discrimination, survey by the characters the psyche of rootless, frightened and anxious splinter group of immigrants who are pitted against the hypocrite fanatic majority?

"We are but creatures neither of our origins and however stalwarts we march forward, paving new roads, seeking new worlds and the ghosts from our pasts stand nor far behind and are not easily shaken offs." (No New Land p.9).

He wants to pull out the spotlight of the readers on the theme of exile, alienation, memory, nostalgia, identity, race, culture, tradition and community. Vassanji's No New Land is a demonstration disjoin the Canadian multicultural mosaic. Relations by changing of immigration. The Nation Canada has been denied to many Asians and Africans who were dislocated during the colonial era of English. The Lalani family is Vassanji's No New Land shows the transplanted and dislocated Asians. The white community knew that Indians could be trustworthy administrators, clerks, menial servants. Vassanji has delineated this first phase of immigration in almost all his fantasy works and No New Land is no anomaly's to this.

Double Migrations

"The family of the protagonist Nurdin Lalani is double immigrant family – also to Africa to Canada." (P. 82) Arun Singh comments.

The leading character of the work epitomizes the attributes of a person who has forsaken his individual respect and individual identify with the homeland. Nurdin's children intensively imbibe the Canadian ways of living and even detest their father who does mental jobs. Nurdin's children stand for the metamorphose Asian-Canadians who are not troubled by their ancestry or home sickness. The multicultural mosaic of Canada is aggrandized with other cultural communities and this is palpable in Vassanji's narration at London airport, the immigration officers break their dream stop and see London. At this time Nurdin could not stop himself calling them 'The Bastards'?(P. 34)

Ethnic Identity and Multiculturalism

The family of Lalani always struggle for their identity because of their race Nurdin gets arrest for a rape of white woman. In Ontario addiction Centre Nurdin notices a white woman in anxiety. He lays hisland forfurther help. But unluckily, he was taking in with the charge sexually assaulting thus while woman. The illusion of homeand shelter from an alien society. Thus, throughout the novel, Vassanji' focuses the problems of the Lalani family in multiracialism Canada. The work ends with an optimistic mode. The white women drop the allegation of rape against Nurdin. It seems that "the tension between

assimilation and acculturation to main stream Canadian culture versus maintaining some kind of racial or cultural integrity brought over the old land.”

The novel “No New Land” ends with two incidents. Both are the results of racial discrimination. Nurdin’s daughter Fatima admittance in art and science as lieu of pharmacy the prestigious one and Nurdin is charged of raping a British girl. The later incidents become central to the novel. Fatima ultimately accepts her plight and decides that art and science were not too bad yet. In African city Nurdin gone through the discrimination. Even in Canada he also tolerates a lot due to his culture.

CONCLUSION

“No New Land” seems to show integration and assimilation of the children of the immigrants into Canadian society. It does not advocate anything but offers a Candid realistic, informed and persuasive appraisal of the fate of South Asian immigration in Canada. In the works of Vassanji, we can see the Anti-Semitism between the oppressive Britisher and the oppressed black symbolically presents the dual phase in the self/other relationship.

Edward Said (1978) observes, “The relationship between selves and other is a relationship of power of domination of varying degrees and of a complex hegemony.”

Family of Nurdin Lalani who was migrated faces a lot on the name of race, citizenship creed. But the novel ends a positive mode where the Caucasian woman unhand the rape case against Nurdin. And the two results of racial discrimination come out at the end of the play.

Here we also found a great reflection of favouritism because of race, caste, and creed. The black people face the harsh reality. And Vassanji’s works are the mirror of the racism and their characters struggle to find their ethnic identity.

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