Gabriel García Márquez is one of the most celebrated and revered writers of Latin America. In Bell-Villada’s words: “As a writer, García Márquez belongs to world literature. As a man, he has managed to remain sufficiently close to his world to be thought of as something of a Latin American Everyman” (García Márquez 69). Latin America’s enormous socio-political problems and prejudices have plagued the entire continent for centuries. Political unrest, coups, dictatorship regimes, military takeovers, mass massacres, economic inequities, poverty, corruption, censorships etc. — all these and more becomes a cause of concern for most Latin American writers to reflect on, and as well as express their disgust at such atrocities and inhumanities.

Colombia too shares a history of extreme political turmoil and violence along with the other Latin American nations; resulting in the loss of millions of lives and property. Numerous civil wars, political rivalries, insurgencies, etc. had led to acute political chaos which resulted in gross socio-economic inequities and underdevelopment. In such repressive states, the common man becomes the worst victim. Márquez too has been a witness to political violence and injustices, which had a tremendous influence on his life and career as a journalist and later on as a renowned writer. This thesis will make an attempt to study his five selected novels, namely No One Writes to the Colonel, In Evil Hour, One Hundred Years of Solitude, The Autumn of the Patriarch and The General in His Labyrinth; vis-à-vis his political standpoint and how his fictions are effective in reflecting or representing the turbulent history of Colombia and its effects on people.