African literature, the 'new' voice of Africa tries to emancipate Africa from its literary stereotype, a gloomy picture distorted by western motion pictures and the outside critics. The contemporary West African writing in English has added a new dimension to the vitality and variety of commonwealth literature. Chinua Achebe, Cyprian Ekwensi and Flora Nwapa have made rich contribution to the West African writing in English. These writers used the 'Novel' to voice the traumatic experiences during and after the colonial rule in Africa. African writers, with a deep sense of commitment, endeavour to bring Africans to rediscover the past and take pride in 'things' African. They have cautioned African writers to become conscious of their duty to re-educate and regenerate the African society for a better future unaffected by the outside world.

Chinua Achebe, the first major exponent of modern African writing in English, has successfully transmuted African oral literature material to given African 'colour' and authenticity to make African novel distinctly different from the western novel.
Achebe is greatly concerned with African cultural identity and group identity. His novels are but a dialectic transformation of African experience, and a new way of looking at tradition to create a different order of reality in fictional terms. His 'situational' novels trace chronologically life in Eastern Nigeria - from precolonial in Things Fall Apart (1958) to post modern situation in Anthills of the Savannah (1987), with new economic structure and socio-political crises. Achebe is concerned more with the nature of cultural change than the specific changes due to cultural interaction during and after the colonial rule. He contributes in his own way, specifically in his three novels exploring the effects of colonialism resulting in neo-colonialism in independent Nigeria, to the awakening of African.

The present study attempts to analyse the aspect of Neo-colonialism in the three novels of Chinua Achebe- No Longer at Ease, A Man of the People and Anthills of the Savannah dealing with contemporary situation in Nigeria within its limited scope of study, the dissertation conducts a short survey of Achebe's works and Achbe's fictional art
besides its focus on the effects of colonialism on Africa. Exploring the human condition in Africa in general, Nigeria in particular, Achebe cautions the Nigerian elite to fight the bad effects of colonialism resulting in rampant corruption—moral and monetary and even to revolt if necessary for a better future of the country in Anthills of the savannah.

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