

**SOUVENIR CUM ABSTRACT BOOK**  
**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
(HYBRID MODE)  
**ON**  
**“CHANGING TRENDS IN DIASPORIC**  
**LITERATURE”**  
**APRIL 22-23, 2022**



**ORGANISED BY:**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**  
**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNA**  
**DIST. UNA HIMACHAL PRADESH- 174303**



## **About Govt. College Una, Dist. Una, Himachal Pradesh (India)**

Govt. College Una is a premier institution of education and learning in district Una of Himachal Pradesh which has been satiating the intellectual thirst of the people of this area since 1968. It completed fifty golden years of its inception in 2018. It has been a gradual evolution and many novel concepts have been added over a period of time. With undaunted determination and perseverance of its incumbents, this college has flourished over the years with single-minded devotion of striving for innovation and excellence and reached its pinnacle where it can boast of quality education integrated with State-Of-The-Art infrastructure. It is due to its potential for excellence in academics and innovation and its calibre to tread the untrodden that Govt. College Una has been inducted in the list of few “Utthrisht Mahavidyalayas” (Excellent Colleges) of the state by the state Govt. in 2021.

Nestled in the foot hills of Mount Shivalik, Govt. College Una is a jewel in the crown of the town. While preserving the natural ecology in form of botanical gardens and beautification, the campus is fully equipped with modern facilities to accommodate the rapidly growing strength of the students. Besides undergraduate courses in Arts, Commerce and Science, Post Graduate students in English, Political Science, Economics and Commerce also benefit from the existing facilities. Professional courses like MBA, MCA, BBA, BCA and PGDCA are being run successfully under the aegis of HEIS, a registered society. In Govt. College Una the students are provided a competitive edge in the academically globalized environment so as to be at par with the international parameters. The syllabus of the various courses taught in the college is designed to keep pace with latest trends and developments in their respective fields. The faculty of the college is one of the national and international repute and is committed to come out with the best of ideas in their academic and professional fields.

## **About the Department of English, Govt. College Una:**

The department of English was established in the College since the inception of this institution in 1968. The PG course of MA in English was started in the college in the year 1994. Since then the English Department has played a pivotal role in the college by providing the means for students to reach an advanced level of proficiency in communication and also promote greater sensitivity to the literary and cultural traditions of the language and literature in the global context. The department of English has a highly qualified and experienced team that enriches the academic and professional ambience of the college. The commitment of the faculty in carving the future of the students has been clearly evidenced by the feat achieved by its alumni in the form of their success in the academic and professional life. Many of the students of our department have become university and college professors, school teachers, civil servants, professionals, successful public figures, technocrats, army officers and what not. By the stories of their success and glory their alma mater has a good reason to feel proud and profound. The teamwork and the commitment of the faculty has always enabled the students to meet the rising academic and professional challenges of today with confidence and enthusiasm.

## About the International Conference:



(Lighting of the sacred lamp by the Chief Guest and other dignitaries on the opening day of the conference)

English literature since the times of its origin has been in the continuous process of making and remaking. It is generally said that literature provides a mirror to the life which it represents. Since the modern world has crossed all boundaries of countries and cultures and it is on the way of becoming a global village, the lives of the people have also crossed the limits of time and space. The world is undergoing the phase of cultural transition and this cultural transition is best represented in the modern diasporic literature which is based on the experiences of multiculturalism and crossculturalism. As an entry into a different culture brings one face to face with many things unknown to one till date, it also brings lot of challenges and obstacles both at the individual and cultural level. These are the individual and cultural binaries which force one to look into not only the external life, but into the inner spheres of one's self too.

The diasporic writers have portrayed the intricacies and complexities involved in the lives of the people who settle abroad and find difficulty in coming to terms with the situation and circumstances of distant lands and different cultures. The primary goal of this conference is to look at the various aspects of the diasporic literature and to find out the various themes and subthemes which have been in the focus of these writers. The conference aims to have a wider discussion on how the notion of diaspora continues to be a fruitful literary pursuit for writers and researchers world over; it provides an opportunity for the students and scholars of English literature in particular and the other literatures in general to map the various landscapes of the diasporic literature. During the conference the participants will have the privilege to listen to the ideas of some eminent resource persons and deliberate upon their thoughts and insights on the one hand, and on the hand the participants will get an opportunity to give expression to their own ideas on the literature and literary works of world diaspora through their papers and presentations. The conference will use both online and offline modes for the presentations of papers by the participants.

## **Detail of topics for the International Conference:**

Papers are invited for conference in the following areas under the umbrella term- *Changing Trends in Diasporic Literature*:

- Theme of Cultural Conflict
- Crisis of Individual Identity
- Migration Issues
- Sense of Alienation and Reconciliation
- Perspectives on Race and Class
- Theme of Hybridity
- Displacement and Replacement
- Religion, Politics and Cultural Migration
- Perspectives on Gender Issues
- Perspectives on Economic Issues

## **Message from the Conference Patron:**

Dear all,

It gives me a sense of immense pleasure while I congratulate the organizing committee of the two days International Conference on the theme of 'Changing Trends in Diasporic Literature' being organized on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2022 by the Dept. of English, Govt. College Una. This is the maiden attempt by our institution at organizing an event of this magnitude. The participation of over 200 people from India and abroad gives me a sense of satisfaction and assurance that our efforts in organizing this conference have borne fruit. The conference is being held in a hybrid mode for the convenience of those who due to varied reasons are not able to attend it physically. The team has been working constantly for the last many days to make this conference a success. Although even the minutest detail about the arrangements of the conference is being taken care of, yet the scope of improvement always remains. I am sure that, for all the participants who have ensured their participation in this conference, it will be an intellectually stimulating and enriching experience. With this, I extend my best wishes to the Dept of English and all the participants for being a part of this conference.

Prof. Satdev Bhardwaj  
Patron of the Conference  
Principal,  
Govt College Una (HP)

## **Message from the Conference Convener:**

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

With a a sense of singular pride and exhilaration, I sit to pen down this introductory message for the two days International Conference on "Changing Trends in Diasporic Literature" being organized by the Dept. of English, Govt. College Una on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2022. Conferences serve as platforms for sharing research activities, developing contacts and collaborations and opportunities within the field of a specific subject. Accordingly, the basic purpose of this conference, I must admit is to provide a platform that would cover the whole spectrum of academic activities, points of view, interpretations and interpolations related to

this sphere. This indeed is a rare opportunity for all of us here because of the level of participation from all across the globe. We have received more than 200 papers from participants from India and abroad which in itself is a testimony to the relevance of this subject. The conference is being organized in a hybrid mode simply because the pandemic has left a deep physical and psychological impact on the mankind and some individuals are justifiably apprehensive of leaving the security of their home base. A high amount of care has been put towards the selection of the conference bag, book of abstracts, pens, pads, etc. However, this is absolutely not important, as the value of any conference does not lie on the material aspects offered to the participants. The importance should be placed on learning from other researchers and developing contacts.

The choice of subject is always a delicate decision because of the implications and scope involved. In the course of deliberations, the unanimous view that emerged was that the subject and sub themes would not only hold appeal for researchers in literature but also tickle the senses of people engaged in other areas of study and they would also be sufficiently provoked to make their own contributions. The term diaspora itself is open to individual interpretation and explanation. Diaspora refers to dispersion which I feel is a prerequisite for growth and evolution. Diaspora also contributes remarkably to the theme of globalization. The inter connectedness between people of different countries, the interface of different culture and value systems and the dialogue between strangers certainly contributes to the idea of world citizenry. The Indian mantra of **Vasudhaiv Kutumbakammam**; the whole world as a family is the nucleus of the idea of globalization. This is also the rallying point of diaspora which can usher peace between nations clashing with each other and within themselves.

I am sure that the abstracts published here will be thought-provoking and stimulate rich academic discourse and future research ideas. With a large number of participants, we are sure that this conference will be a memorable, highly educational, and “not-to-be-missed” event. We hope that this conference will help you understand the subject of ‘Diaspora’ in a better and enhanced perspective country. We truly value your participation and support for this conference.

Thank you

Dr. Meeta Sharma  
Conference Convenor  
Head, Dept. of English  
Govt. College Una (HP)

## Message from the Conference Secretary:

Dear friends,

The idea of organising an International Conference on “Changing Trends in Diasporic Literature” was conceived with the aim of hosting an academic feast which may be relished not only by the research scholars and teachers of English literature of the home state, but by the academicians from different states of India and by people from foreign lands too. The conference is going to be very useful for all intellectuals and (wo)men of letters irrespective of their subjects; but particularly for the students and scholars of English literature who take delight in diving deep into ocean of world literature and come out with gems of vital knowledge and literary ideas. It was with this aim that the International Conference was planned and proposed and to our utter delight the response received from the faculty members and research scholars not only from India, but also from academicians living abroad is overwhelming. The registrations for the conference swarmed in large number so



that we had to restrict our registrations in between. The abstracts which are received from different participants covered wide areas and diverse fields of Diaspora which aimed at bringing different themes within the ambience of the diasporic literature. On our part every effort is made to invite and welcome some of the most renowned and scholarly resource persons from different universities of India for giving the key-note address to the participants and for setting the tone of the conference. To talk about the practical aspect of the world diaspora and to express the pangs of their dislocation and to address their issues of identity, certain imminent literary figures from abroad have been added in the list of the key-note speakers who are here with us to deliberate upon the various issues of world diaspora and talk about the future avenues in diapsoric literature. The former/ retired teachers of the department and principals of the college who have been instrumental in giving shape to the department of English and have helped a great deal in carving the future destiny of this college are invited especially to add to the charm of this event. Their presence is sure to stimulate critical thinking and ignite the young minds during this historic literary fest.

Thanking you for being with us during this conference.

Dr. Raman Kumar  
Conference Secretary  
Department of English  
Govt. College Una (HP)



(Glimpse from the International Conference being organised through Hybrid mode)

## Detail of the Resource Persons:

The following literary figures and eminent academicians both from India and abroad consented to be the Resource persons for the International Conference and deliver the key note address to bring out the various nuances of the Diasporic literature and lay bare the complexities involved therein:

### 1. Prof. (Dr) Roshan Lal Sharma:



Dr Roshan Lal Sharma is Professor in the Department of English, Central University of Himachal Pradesh (CUHP), Dharamshala (HP). Prior to this he has served the Central University in various capacities and also has served as the Vice-Chancellor (Additional Charge) of CUHP. He has also served in the department of Higher Education, HP Govt. as Associate Professor before joining CUHP in 2012. A Fulbright Senior Research Fellow at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA), Prof. Sharma has also been an Honorary Fellow at the Institute for Research in the Humanities (IRH) at UW-Madison. He was awarded Certificate of Appreciation along with a Citation for his services as a Citizen Diplomat in Chicago by the International Visitors' Centre, Chicago and Chicago Public Library. He was awarded Associate Fellowship by the Inter-University Centre (IUC) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla. He is a member of the editorial board of *Review of International American Studies (RIAS)*, which is a peer-reviewed international journal. He has delivered Invited Lectures at many universities and institutes. He has guided 20 PhD and 11 MPhil scholars, and has published more than more than 75 research papers and chapters in journals and books.

Dr Sharma has authored about eighteen books including *Rao's Shorter Fiction* (2009), *Walt Whitman – A Critical Evaluation* (2000); co-authored *Som P. Ranchan: Dialogue Epic in Indian English Poetry* (2012); and co-edited *Gendered Spaces and Ruptured Identities: Representation of Women in African Literature* (2022), *Mapping Diaspora Identities: India and Beyond* (2017), *Communication in Contemporary Scenario: Its Multiple Dimensions* (2017), *Communication, Entrepreneurship and Finance: Renegotiating Diverse Perspectives* (2018), and *Envisioning Effective Management Communication* (2019), *Communication Perspectives in Modern Businesses* (2020). As a bilingual poet, Dr Sharma has published *The Unsaid and Other Poems* (2018) and *Mount Karol and Other Poems* (2008) along with *Shabd-Shabd Anugoonj* (2017) and *Lahar Lahar Bahav Aur Anya Kavayen* (2008). As a bi-lingual translator, he has translated Som P. Ranchan's folk

ballad *Shirgul Parmar: Ek Adhunik Lokgatha* (2008) into Hindi. Two of his translated stories from Hindi to English namely Mridula Garg's "The Girl who Weighed Three Kilos" and Manjul Bhagat's "Rubble" were published by Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi in *Vignettes* (2018).

## 2. Prof. (Dr) Rekha Sharma:



Dr Rekha Sharma (Prof of English and Dean Faculty of Languages) is an alumnus of Himachal Pradesh University Shimla. She has thirty three years of teaching experience; her specialization is in African literature. She has guided ten PhD theses and forty six MPhil dissertations; currently she is guiding eight PhD theses. Her areas of interest are: African Studies, Subaltern Studies, Women Studies, Translation Studies, Postcolonial Studies and New literatures. She has edited *Translation: Theory and Practice* (Authors Press: 2015); she is editor of *Manan: A Journal of the Faculty of Languages* (A Peer Reviewed Bi-Annual Journal) and *Conifers Call: Shimla Journal of Poetry and Criticism* (A Refereed Biannual Journal); she has translated HPU Ordinances and Statutes from English to Hindi; she has worked on a research project entitled, "Interface of Spirituality, Religion and Culture: Transcreation of Select Texts on Shri Naina Devi Ji Shaktipeeth" - it will be published as book this year only; and she has extensively published her research papers in national and international journals of great repute.

Prof. Rekha Sharma has held various positions in HPU as Dean, Faculty of Languages, Chairperson, Dept. of English, Sanskrit, Centre for Buddhist Studies and Member of Academic Council, University Court, Faculty of Languages, PhD Planning Committee, Editorial Board, Translation Committee and member Ordinances and Statutes in addition to being Convener of Board of Studies (UG and PG). Apart from this she has been a member of many other committees and inspection teams. Prof. Rekha Sharma has also acted as Member Senate, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Una, Member Selection Committee for Central Govt. Sanskrit College, Una, Member Selection Committee for Shiva Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bilaspur, Member Selection Committee for Baba Baroh College, Kangra, Member Selection Committee for Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan. Prof Sharma has also acted as External Expert/ Representative for PG BOS in English, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Department Research Committee, MDU, Rohtak, for Department Research Committee, CUHP, Dharamshala and for Department Research Committee, Sant Longowal University, Jalandhar.



### 3. Dr Sudhir Narayan Singh:



Dr Sudhir Narayan Singh is a Banaras Hindu University alumnus, a bilingual poet, editor, critic and short story writer. Dr Singh rendered his services at various reputed Indian Universities, Colleges and Institutes as English faculty and ELT Trainer. Presently he is serving as Associate Professor and Head, Department of Humanities and Management Science, Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, UP, India. Dr Singh also offered his services to visually challenged students. His international certifications include TESOL's ELT Leadership Management Certificate, the ELT Leadership Management Certificate Program conducted by TESOL International Association, Alexandria, Virginia, USA, January 19-21, 2017; and English Language Teachers' Summer Seminar 2018, by Department of Continuing Education at Exeter College, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, during July 22 — August 04, 2018 and many more. Dr Singh acted as resource person at HRDC-DDU GU, Gorakhpur; HRDCBPSWU, Sonipat; UGCASC, GJUS & T, Haryana. Dr Sudhir Narayan Singh has attended over 50 national/international seminars and conferences and has chaired technical sessions in them including IIM-Bangalore, BITS Pilani, SRM University and at other institutions of repute. His poems appeared in journals like *Poets International*, *Rock Pebbles* and anthologised in *The Enchanted World*, *Poets' Paradise*, *The Fancy Realm* and *The Melodies of Immortality*. Dr Sudhir Narayan Singh has contributed 75 research articles which have been widely published by Indian and foreign publishers; he has also edited 03 books including *Post Feminism in India: Myth or Reality?*, *Advanced Information Communication Technology in Engineering* and *Kyon Jaroori Hain Jaati Unmoolan?*. Dr Singh has Co-authored 02 books *Formal Letters* and *Feminine Consciousness: Glimpsing Indian Perspectives*.

Dr Singh has been awarded Shiksha Ratan Award by India International Friendship Society, New Delhi and Global Professional Membership of TESOL, Alexandria, Virginia by RELO, US Embassy, New Delhi. Dr Singh is Life Time Member of Association of English Studies of India and Osmania University Centre for International Program (Formerly American Study Research Centre-ASRC), Osmania University, Hyderabad. Dr Sudhir Narayan Singh is the Founder President of the National Digital Library of India Club, Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology (NDLI Club-MMMUT) Gorakhpur and Founder President of the Finance Club, MMMUT, Gorakhpur. He is Vice-Chairman, Council of Students' Activities (CSA) and Vice-President, CDC, MMMUT, Gorakhpur.

#### 4. Dr Bawa Kammampool:



Kammampool Bawa is an eminent academician. He holds a PhD in African studies (literature). He is an Associate Professor at University of Kara, Kara, Togo. He is a lecturer and a researcher in African studies and is tutor to many doctoral students in laboratory of research in literature language culture and sustainable development. He is leading a research team on sustainable development and the adaptability of technologies in 3rd world countries. He has published many research papers on post colonial literature in reputed research journals.

#### 5. Ms. Santosh Ram:



Ms. Santosh Ram is an eminent author and academician from Wolverhampton, England. She is an Ex-Lecturer and Assistant Professor from India who has taught in many reputed schools, colleges and universities in India including Kamala Nehru College and Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar (Punjab). She has also been to Thailand for one year during her teaching career in India. On going to England she worked in the Indian Embassy, Birmingham, UK for about one year. Ms. Ram is an eminent rising bilingual poet from England who writes both in Punjabi and English. She has also been invited by various radio and TV channels and has made her appearance on community radio and TV channels of Wolverhampton, England.

Ms Santosh Ram has delivered a number of key lectures including lectures on Stress Management and on National Educational Policy 2020 in Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology Gorakhpur, UP India and others. Ms Ram has authored two books in English with the title *An Anthology of Poetry* and a book on Punjabi issues published by Adampur Sahitya Sabha, Jalandhar; her other book is under publication from Canada. She has also got two of her books published by herself which are available on Amazon

out of which one is a translation work with the title *Punjabi Classic* and the other book is a children's work called *Trisha's Lockdown Diary*.

#### 6. Dr Sanjay Prasad Pandey:



Dr Sanjay Prasad Pandey is an Associate Professor in the department of English, Lovely Professional University, Punjab. He is PhD from VBS Purvanchal University, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh. Dr Pandey is actively involved in research and has successfully guided 10 PhD scholars and 20 MPhil students in their theses and dissertations. He has presented many research papers in different national and international seminars and conferences. He has authored a book titled *The Treatment of Women in Shashi Deshpande's Novels* and edited four books titled *Thinking Out of the Box*, *Vihang A Naik: A Study of his Mind and Art*, *Approaches and Methods of Teaching: A Reconsideration*, *Colonizing the Female Body: An Oeuvre of Bapsi Sidhwa and Khaled Hosseini*.

Dr Sanjay Prasad Pandey has published 35 research papers in different national and international journals which are Scopus Indexed, UGC CARE listed or are peer-reviewed. He is associated with various national and international literary societies and clubs/organisations. He is the editorial board member of *The Criterion: An International Journal in English* and is the Editor-in-Chief of *The Achievers Journal: Journal of English Language, Literature and Culture (TAJ)* which is a refereed, peer-reviewed and indexed research journal.

#### 7. Ms. Freshta Momand Khoshgowar:



Ms. Freshta Momand Khoshgowar is a former university lecturer at the English Department of Balkh University, Afghanistan. She taught language skills, translation courses in English Department, and EGP in sub departments. She also assisted and supervised dozens of students in writing and completing their monographs. She worked as Acting Head of the English Department, Balkh University, from 2008 to

2010. She worked as a public coordinator for ELTAA, Mazar-e-Sharif branch, in 2008, and an academic coordinator for ELTAA in 2009.

Ms. Khoshgowar had the honor to earn an M.A. in English from Lovely Professional University. She has attended many national and international training, programs, and workshops. She participated in the workshop of Global Education Dialogues, the South Asia Series, in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2014. She participated in a training program on Research Methodology in 2011, and Current Trends in Testing and Assessment and Association, Management, Support Women in Public Higher Education in Afghanistan in 2012. She has successfully completed a Training Program for Teachers of English at EFL University, Hyderabad, sponsored by the US Embassy in 2011. She is an IVLP alumnus and participated in the International Visitor Leadership Program in 2011. She also attended the 45<sup>th</sup> TESOL program in New Orleans, Louisiana USA. She was trained in Course Designing, Curriculum Development, and Writing ESP Materials from 2007 to 2009. She has got a certificate of completion from Goethe-Institute, Kabul, after completing a four-week Dutch Language study in 2007. She has participated in a six-week program organized by ELTAA in Sina College, Mazar-e-Sharif branch, and got a certificate in English Language Teaching Approaches and Methodology, Class Management and Lesson Planning. She has published researched articles in national and international journals.



(Audience listening to the keynote address by Prof Roshan Lal Shrama on the first day of the conference)





(Glimpse from the International Conference being organised through hybrid mode)



(Saraswati Vandana by college girls on the opening day of the International Conference)



## ***ABSTRACTS***

### **The Impact of Segregation on the Disadvantaged: A Psychoanalytic Study of Richard Wright's *Native Son***

AMINU BASHIR\*

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#### **Abstract:**

Identity studies in African-American literatures, over time, have depicted the interaction between black and white Americans and the connectedness of black Americans to their root. However, most of the analyses done the themes of segregation in African-American studies have examined segregation in African-American literature either in relation to racism or as a connection to the African root. This study analyses segregation from another dimension. It explores segregation as denying individuals basic rights from which they have no power to change the situation as such they are forced to exhibit negative behaviours. In analyzing Richard Wright's *Native Son*, this study therefore examines how segregation makes individuals to unconsciously exhibit negative behaviours. This study is based on Psychoanalysis theory and Freud's theory of Unconscious.

Keywords: psychoanalysis, segregation, African-American.

### **Gadaa System in Southern Ethiopia: An Anthropological Perspective**

Prof. P. Durga Rao

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#### **Abstract:**

Gadaa is an indigenous African democracy with its own control mechanisms. The Oromo Guji are the community most concerned with the Gadaa system, and they share a common cultural, political, and religious life with other Cushite ethnic groups who coexisted as neighbours prior to the Gadaa system. The Gadaa system has been practiced for centuries and is still used by all major clans in Southern Ethiopia's Oromo region, including the Borana, Guji, Gabra, Karrayu, Arsi, Afan Qallo, Ituu, Humbana, Tulama, and Macha clans. As a system of governance, Gadaa System guides the life course of the individual and regulates the political, economic, social, and religious activities of the community. It also serves as a mechanism of socialization, education, religious expression, peacekeeping and social cohesion, and promotes the principles of equality and liberty. Gadaa system is a complex system that includes central institutions such as Moggaasa (naturalization), Guddifacha (adoption), Araara (conflict resolution), Gumaa (reparation), Rakoo (marriage law), Waaqeffannaa (Oromo religion) and Siinqee (institution for the protection of women's rights). In these cultural spaces under the Oda (sycamore tree), which is considered a symbol of the Gadaa system, the Gadaa assemblies take place on the occasion of power transfer ceremonies and rites of passage. Besides these main centers, there are also several ritual and ceremonial sites within each clan's Gadaa system. These cultural spaces are legally and culturally protected. The secondary source data from various sources are used to represent the Gadaa system and its system of governance in southern Ethiopia. It turns out that the current generation of highly educated people in this region does not take the Gadaa system seriously and is interested in formal education, modern economy, modern

politics and the imitation of Western culture. Therefore, there is a need to record and document the Gadaa system as some of the cultural traits of the Oromia community are at risk; and the Gadaa system needs to be recognised by the government of Ethiopia since this system harmonises the society.

**Keywords:** Culture, Equality, Governance, Indigenous, Peacekeeping, Politics, and Symbol.

## **Hebrew Writers: A Study of 'Kibbutz' Literature**

Dr. Daisy Verma

Department of English, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

### **Abstract:**

Jews since time immemorial have yearned for the Promised Land. They have remained scattered and dispersed for centuries. Jews were looked down upon as a race without land and power. To reclaim the land of their forefathers was a dream of every Jew which consequently resulted the wandering of Jews throughout the ages. They have desired and yearned for safe moorings promised to them from the time of Moses. The struggle for Jewish homeland is an account of distress and survival. Jewish history is replete with movements that called for revival and establishment of Holy Land, the Jewish Nation. The need for the Promised Land was felt more by Jews living in minority in Diaspora. They wanted to live in a nation where the Jews could be in majority, and are therefore able to carve and shape their own destiny as an independent and sovereign nation which they achieved in the creation of Israel wherein they indulged in many experiments like living together in groups with collective resources which was given the name 'kibbutz'. In Hebrew, 'Kibbutz' means collective or gathering. As the kibbutz ideology developed, it strengthened itself more by linking the concepts of Zionists, socialists and humanist values. Both social cooperation and individual freedom became the hallmark of their ideology. This is perhaps one of the main reasons kibbutz in Israel has survived till date while all other social experiments in the communal living in the world have failed. The kibbutz has played a pivotal role in the development of Israel. The members of kibbutz not only built and protected the country, but also contributed financially, developing the culture and arts. This paper intends to study important Hebrew writers and analyse the delicate and fragile relation between the individual and the collective. For these writers, kibbutz is a microcosm for national identity and values. This study shows that how kibbutz literature has legitimized the non-integrated individual, even in the midst of a tight-knit, seemingly well-integrated, socialist community. Hebrew literature aims to carve a strong bond between kibbutz ideology and Israel's nation building. The paper also traces the narratives of these writers by maintaining the balance between individual and community concerns.

## **Pangs of Displacement in Diasporic Literature: A General Overview**

Dr. Meeta Sharma

Associate Professor, Dept. of English, Govt. College Una (HP)

### **Abstract:**

The term diaspora is open to individual interpretation and explanation. Diaspora refers to dispersion or scattering which sometimes is forced and sometimes deliberate but in both the cases is a prerequisite for growth. Migration is a common feature since times immemorial. Ever since the human race became aware of their needs, they have been travelling not only the geographical but also the psychological frontiers in order to satiate their physical and intellectual cravings. Entry into a different culture brings one face to face with a plethora of challenges both individually and culturally.

The term 'displacement' has a strong connection with diaspora literature that studies the experiences of pain and pleasure of the people in the diaspora. People in the diaspora do not have comfortable life. They come across the feeling of displacement through alienation, homelessness, identity crisis etc. that are interconnected in the diaspora. A diasporic text can be investigated in terms of location, dislocation and relocation. The changing designation of home and accompanying nervousness about homelessness and unfeasibility of going back are recurrent themes in diasporic literature. The expatriate literature also deals mostly with the inner conflict in the context of cultural displacement. The immigrants away from the families fluctuate between crisis and reconstruction. They are thrice alienated from the native land they left behind, from their new host country and their children.

Diaspora literature is in constant conversation with the metahome. The longing to regain lost home often culminates in the creation of a different version of home. William Safran applies the terms 'Diaspora' to ...expatriate minority communities which have dispersed from an original center to two or more peripheral or foreign regions, to people who retain their myths about their motherland and feel alienated in the new land. As the expatriate writer experiences cultural, geographical and emotional displacement, there emerges a diasporic sensibility that mirrors the plural identity of the writer. There is a constant shifting between two worlds, voyaging back and forth between two locales. The writer sometimes visualizes his or her home country as a place of violence, poverty, corruption and sometimes it is romanticized. Displacement not only leads to separation but it also leads to alienation and rebirth in a new country, new culture, new society and new adjustments in an alien land. The protagonists of their novels look back to their native country with pain and nostalgia but after all these sufferings they are not ready to look back. The pain they experience however becomes a part of their existence.

### **Verses of the Homeless: An Analysis of Alienation and Trauma in Meena Alexander's Poems**

**Dr Shelly Narang**

Assistant Professor, SGGS College, Panjab University, Chandigarh

#### **ABSTRACT**

The paper seeks to cast a look at the length and breadth of Meena Alexander's poetic works, who was one of the most influential and significant voices of cross border experiences of women. The paper will plumb the depths of bodily trauma and memory, displacement and dislocation, global trauma and violence in her lyrics. In 2001, soon after 9/11, she reflected in one of her interviews: "The lyric poem is a place of extreme silence, which is protected from the world. To make a lyric poem you have to enter into a dream state. Yet at the same time by virtue of that disconnect, it becomes a very intense place to reflect on the world." Her dependence on poetry to voice and problematize concepts of home and border crossing, not only marked a strategic methodological departure from the established tropes of discussion of dissent but emphatically created spaces for challenging the myths of nationalism and cultural hybridity.

**Keywords:** diasporic women, alienation, negotiation of identity

### **Probing the Cultural Diffusion in Anita Desai's Bye-Bye Blackbird**

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**Abstract:**

Anita Desai's *Bye-Bye Blackbird* has explored cultural and societal problems of modern times happened due to the cultural diffusion and interaction between different cultures. The characters especially Dev, Adit and Sarah undergo a series of changes because of cultural interaction. Consequently, these characters seem to lose their identity and assimilate the values of the other culture, which clearly projects maladjustment and grim view of life, experienced by migrant people in modern times. Further, novel also portrays characters afflicted with the sense of alienation and pessimism due to the cultural friction and cultural elements such as faith, language, knowledge and customs. This paper exclusively probes the issues of the cultural diffusion to understand the social, psychological and cultural conditions presented in the novel to sort out the complex problems of migrants.

**Keywords:** cultural diffusion, maladjustment, migrant, cultural interaction, psychological.

Works cited:

### **FEMINISTIC DIMENSIONS IN THE WORKS OF TEHMINA DURRANI, TASLIMA NASRIN AND SHASHI DESHPANDE**

Dr. Rakesh Kumar

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**Abstract:**

The novels of Tehmina Durrani, Taslima Nasrin and Shashi Deshpande analyze socio-cultural factors that determine the destiny of women in South Asian countries. Age old patriarchal traditions supported by thinkers, philosophers and scriptures have turned women into what Simone de Beauvoir calls 'Others'. The psyche of women has inherited the 'Collective Unconscious' of subservience, subordination and subjugation. Women have internalized these suffocating traditions and have conditioned their minds in such a manner that they accept it all as part of their destiny. At times they even identify themselves with their tormentors and persecutors. Moreover, the 'sanctity' associated with the institution of marriage and an obsessive concern for the well-being of the family have made the position of women all the more precarious in a social milieu governed by patriarchal norms and dictates. Consequently women make all sorts of sacrifices and compromises for keeping their families in good humor thereby killing their own ambitions and aspirations. Middle class women willingly aim to play a larger than life role in society. The society cleverly strengthens their mental make-up by associating virtues of simplicity, sacrifice and decency with women. Novels of the above mentioned women novelists have analyzed in their works the social currents and under currents to delineate how women conduct themselves in their social matrix in the face of accepted values, religion and traditions.

### **Diaspora Studies: Issues, Perspectives and Future Trends**

Sanjay Kumar

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**Abstract:**

Contemporary times witness an unprecedented trend in diaspora research that has risen and proliferated in multiple dimensions. Rapid globalization and large-scaled transnational population migration, intermingling of different ethnic groups and cultures exchange has resulted in collision and conflict. Its footprints can be seen in the areas of culturology, anthropology, ethnology, economics, politics, and literature, and all fields are interrelated; nevertheless, diaspora research has the characteristics of the sociology discipline and all

branches are related to sociology as ethnic groups, immigration, emigration, refugees, ethnicity, and transnationalism are all major concepts of concern in sociology. All these dimensions find a due reflection in diasporic literature of different cultures across the globe. The diaspora studies have also received a flip through multicultural theories which has led to the development of diaspora studies which in turn have become the important theoretical basis for diaspora research. Being the major targets in diaspora studies, diaspora groups are classified into the classic group and the modern group. Distinguishing the two helps depicting the historical frame of diaspora issues and their developmental trends. Ethnicity being the core of diaspora studies deals with Immi/Emigrants diaspora groups. Transnationalism which is an important manifestation of diaspora involves transnational mobility as a reality that has attracted keen attention in current diaspora studies. Due to rapid changes in societal structures, the conceptual frameworks of classic diaspora also witness rapid changes. This change in the concepts vis a vis its meaning, similarities and differences has engendered the development of new interconnections and transformations. This change gradually brings changes in the reality. This paper endeavours to understand the different issues and perspectives related to diaspora studies with a discussion on its characteristics and anticipation of the futures trends in diaspora studies.

### **Perspectives on Gender Issues in Diasporic Literature**

Dr. Krishna Devi

Assistant Professor (English) S.D.A.Sanskrit College, Dohgi, Distt. Una. H.P

#### **Abstract:**

Reflecting continuous interest in the diaspora, this paper focuses on the gender and diaspora studies, exploring multiple ways in which literature negotiates, interprets and performs gender within established and emerging ethnic spaces. Based on current theories on diaspora as well as feminist and queer studies this focuses on close interpretation framework cultural and literary theory. Diaspora is an evolving concept can be traced to the early work of William Safran, who defines the diaspora as referring to a community which was historically dispersed and shared a common desire to return to the homeland. While gender spaces within the diaspora have become central to the study of migration in transnational and globalised context, its literary manifestations, voicing various concerns, approaches and attitudes to the representation of this complex are equally varied in treatment and range. An important development within studies of feminism and sexuality has been the inclusion of studies within the diaspora. In many ways in spite of protestations to the contrary by critics who resist the link between queer and the diaspora sharing positions, the potential marginalization of queer and the diasporic within normative communities has allowed for a sustain exploration of gender identities within diasporic spaces. While theorist link feminist concerns with concepts of marginalization, hybridity, identity and race, literary critics have more commonly called for increased focus on specific tales of travel which allow for women to voice their own particular situations outside the established framework of gender studies. Emerging work on diaspora thus rejects a monolithic approach in recognition of the many approaches to the notion of diasporic subjectivity by giving agency to the gender spaces within the global diaspora, literature allows for complexities of hitherto marginal voices to be articulated and explored.

### **Rethinking Nation, Home and Identity:**

#### **A Study of Selected Partition Narratives from India and Pakistan**

Dr. Shelly Parul Bhadwal

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**Abstract:**

The partition of India is undoubtedly one of the most terrible human catastrophes in the history of mankind. Being a tragedy of such magnitude, most of the accounts of what preceded, what manifested and the aftermath that followed, are saturated with bloodshed, slaughter, rage, murder, sexual violence, loot, displacement and migration. However, stories one might have read or heard may just be one part of the larger story of partition. It is at this juncture that oral histories come to play. The present paper looks into selected partition narratives from India and Pakistan to understand the official versions of history in a more nuanced way. The narratives selected for the analysis serve as a means to explore that while most of what is remembered is marked by hatred and violence, there also exist stories of survival, of friendship and mutual bonding which resulted in the saving of lives. It is interesting to observe how in the same instance of history each community was the inflictor of wounds as well as the healer, the perpetrators of violence but also saviours. Oral history, therefore, provides us with a humanistic lens to look at institutionalised history which often simplifies the complexity of this event by packaging it into neat categories of saviour and perpetrator, victimiser and victimised. The paper thus is an examination of the blurring of these set binaries and also a simultaneous rethinking the ideas of nation, home and identity.

**Keywords:** nation, home, partition, oral history.

### **Memory and Identity in Amita Ghosh's Shadow Lines**

Dr. Anchal Dahiya

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**Abstract:** Amitav Ghosh in his novel *Shadow Lines* amalgamates memory and identity intricately. The novel is based on the memories of the narrator through which we delve into the hyphenated identities of various characters. Diasporic discourse is based on two assumptions: a sense of belonging to a particular place or culture and migration or exile from that particular place. The themes of memory and identity are strongly connected with diasporic discourse. There are two diasporic characters in the novel i.e. Ila and the narrator's grandmother Thamma. The two offer very different insights into the theme of diaspora. The research paper will analyze how these two characters go through similar feelings and yet their experience of diaspora is very different.

### **Exploration of Identity and Individuality of the Women Characters in the Feminist Works**

Dr T Sai Mamata

Assistant Professor, Dept of English, Andhra Loyola College Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

**Abstract:**

As Simon de Beauvoir says 'One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman', why did the society make them a woman submissive and subservient? The reasons could be many, but is it not the time for transforming them from a subordinated status to an egalitarian status. In the modern world where the technology rules everyone, should women be ruled by technology or men? Women highly qualified in all the fields of education and are on par with men, should be given her due status. One column of the newspaper portrays woman as a high-flying politician, academician, entrepreneur and somewhere in the same paper, a column says how a woman is harassed and tortured. Whether it is a man or a woman, both strive for their independence. For men it is decided and women should fight for it. Despite the fact that many feminists have strived hard through their writings to make women more self-regulating and self-determining, the status of the women remained unchanged. Is it the case in the underdeveloped countries or even in the developed countries? Undoubtedly, everywhere on the earth, women are silenced and suppressed. The present article is going

to focus on two female characters shaped by two different feminist writers in their novels. Manju Kapur's *the Immigrant* and Anne Cherian's *A Good Indian Wife* questions the identity of women on a native as well as a foreign land.

Key words: Identity, alienation, sub ordination, cultural indifferences

### **Dialectic of Being and Becoming: A Study of R.K. Narayan's Representative Protagonists**

Dr Raman Kumar

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#### **Abstract:**

R.K. Narayan, an award winning novelist and essayist, is generally considered one of the greatest Indians writing in English. He shares this honour with Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao. But R.K. Narayan enjoys a place of rare distinction among these great writers too which is partly because of the rare setting of his novels, his close association with the traditional Indian society, his simple language, his humour and irony, and his characterization, which is so varied and colourful. Narayan has won many accolades from the Indian readers and the world's literary community because of his great contribution to Indo-Anglian literature. R.K. Narayan has fourteen novels to his credit. His novels show a marked influence of the dialectical forces of being and becoming on his major characters. All his protagonists show an influence of the dialectic of being and their urge for becoming which is the shaping force in their case. It is this contradictory nature of being and becoming which makes them what they are as they groom and grow in the social milieu of Malgudi society. The present paper looks into this aspect of R.K. Narayan through his novel the Vendor of Sweets and lays bare the intricacies involved in his characters.

**Keywords:** Dialectic, being and becoming, deviants, transformation, inners self.

### **MIGRATION ISSUES IN DIASPORIC LIFE**

Mrs. Rashmi Verma

Ph.D. (English) Research Scholar

Dr. Kulbhushan Kumar

Associate Professor, HOD, Department of English,  
Eternal University, Baru sahib (H.P)

#### **Abstract:**

The main aim of the present paper is to focus on the diasporic literature. Inevitably, the topic of discussion is the strongest desire to return, the migration or displacement in any manner whether it is forced or self-imposed, and this all is nothing but cataclysm. We can notice diasporic origination under various genres whether in the field of films, dance, theatre and music but the major exotic field is literature itself where diaspora might overshadow the comparisons on local, unsettled global national problems, racial and native conception of identity. It has always been a significant aspect of depicting history and culture of the nations and acknowledging reality to people about diaspora. The writings swing between the homeland and the new land.

Key Words:- Diaspora, migration, native and origination.



(Ms. Freshta Momand Khoshgowar addressing the audience from USA through virtual mode)



(Saraswati Vandana by college girls on the second day of the conference)

**Subaltern Women's Struggle Against Norms to Transgress Gender Roles:  
A Study of Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tides***

Asha Kumari

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**Abstract:**

In postcolonial literature, 'Subaltern Studies' has become a vibrant topic at present. The meaning of the term subaltern is used today in a broad sense which brings more diversity to subaltern studies. Subaltern literature reflects the pain and suffering undergone by the people who have been marginalized and suppressed from the main stream social activities by hegemony for various reasons such as race, colour, caste, religion, language and gender. Since the time immemorial, women have been portrayed as the 'Subaltern', as the 'Other', so, as the marginalized, the silenced, and the oppressed which throws light upon the mechanism of patriarchal power structure and reveals the attitude of the society towards women. Amitav Ghosh in his novels like *The Shadow Lines*, *The Glass Palace*, *The Hungry Tides* portrays his women characters as revolutionaries who seem to be aware of their milieu and their vulnerable positions and are desperate to establish an identity outside traditional domestic sphere. The burning issues of woman emancipation and woman empowerment against the changing global politics run undercurrent in all of Ghosh's fiction. This study highlights the subaltern women's predicaments as depicted in the novel *The Hungry Tides* and try to explore their struggle towards deliverance from male servitude to seek a room of their own with an urge to defy the well-established gender roles.

**Key Words :** Subaltern Studies, Patriarchy, Gender roles, Empowerment, Self-realization

**COPING WITH CULTURAL IDENTITY AS A MOTIF IN DIASPORIC  
LITERATURE**

Ms. Divya Rana, M.Phil. (English) Assistant Professor,  
Sri Sai University, Palampur, Distt. Kangra (H.P) India,

**Abstract:**

The word 'diasporic' means a dispersed mass of people who basically belong to different topographical origins. In past times the term diaspora has been accustomed to the dispersal of a large number of population from their original homelands, particularly referred to the displacement of the 'Jewish' community. Migration is in practice since the dawn of centuries. In past times also people used to migrate from one place to another for trade, job opportunities and in search of fodder for their livestock. In present times also the process of dispersion is still in practice due to willing or unwilling circumstances. The concept of seasonal migration is also practiced in various parts of the world. The migration leads to many terse changes in the lives of migrants. Sometimes migration paves the way to many problems and is the result of civil as well as religious tensions. Migration has resulted in the highest casualties like mass killings, loot and homelessness. The various concepts of migration have been discussed in the following study.

**Issues in African Diaspora: A Study of Homegoing by Yaa Gyasi**

Manju Rana

Lecturer in English, Govt. Sen. Sec. School Dhussara, Dist. Una (HP)

**Abstract:**

African Diaspora is a term which is commonly used for the literature produced by the Africans settled in transcendent foreign lands; to describe the mass dispersion of peoples from the African subcontinent during the Transatlantic Slave Trade which took place largely

from 1500 AD to 1800 AD. This migration took millions of people from Western and Central Africa to divergent regions of the American and Caribbean lands. Though diaspora generally stands for the migration made for the sake of better opportunities in terms of job and employment, but the same was not the case in context of African migration which was more or less due to slave trade and indentured labouring. This migration of the Africans to the foreign lands brought them in state of complete flux or uncertainty which has been represented in the literary works of the African diasporic writers. The present article seeks to look into the various issues of African diaspora through Yaa Gyasi's *Homegoing*. Yaa Gyasi is a Ghanaian-American writer who with her very first novel *Homegoing*, published in 2016, established herself as an eminent African diasporic writer. *Homegoing* is a historical novel which traces the descendents of two half-sisters named Effia and Esi. Through the series of events which take place in the lives of two sisters and that of their descendents the novelist brings out the various issues which are related to the African-African diaspora.

**Keywords:** Diaspora, slavery, alienation, migration, cultural conflicts, multiculturalism

### **‘Olga Nawoja Tokarczuk’s Novel The Books of Jacob as an Agglomeration of the Multiplicity of Fact, Fiction and Fantasy: A Pragmatic and Pluralistic Reading**

\*Paul Jacob (Research Scholar, LPU)

\*\*Dr Sanjay Prasad Pandey

\*Assistant Professor of English, St. Aloysius College, Edathua.

\*\*Associate Professor of English, Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar, Punjab

#### **Abstract:**

This paper approaches ‘the doctrine of multiplicity,’ by analysing history, culture, text and characters in Olga Tokarczuk’s *The Books of Jacob* through Pluralism, Pragmatism and Metamodernism. A pragmatic theory of truth holds that a proposition is true if it is useful to believe. The utility is the essential mark of truth. As the truth is like a gnarled tree, this experimental historical novel can be perceived as a whole forest of gnarled trees, haunting and irresistible. It attempts to explore the elements of multilingualism, multiculturalism, multidiscursivity, multivoicedness, a mixed multitude, multilateralism, multifacetedness, the protagonist’s multi-personality and multitextuality in Tokarczuk’s magnum opus of facts, fiction and fantasy. In the novel, there is a disagreement between the nationalistic and multicultural discourses reflected in the orthodox and heretic discourses. The pragmatic side of Messianism, the emancipating potential of the messianic discourse and the emancipating of individual subjectivity from community bonds centre Tokarczuk’s ‘Constellation Novel’. Contrary to the isolationism and exclusionism inherent to nationalism, as it is encountered in Poland and across the world, Tokarczuk insists on multiplicity, diversity, and connectivity. It also attempts to examine the ambivalent figure of Frank in the novel as an ideologue, pragmatist, heretic and hedonist.

**Keywords:** multiplicity, pluralism, pragmatism, metamodernism, macrohistory, microhistory, multiculturalism, multipersonality, polysemy, polyglot, Catholicism, Judaism, Frankism, messianism, heresy, hedonism, historical novel, constellation novel.

### **Yearning for the Lost Homeland and Dejection: A Study of Kamla Markandya’s *The Nowhere Man***

Anita Kumari

Department of English, Govt. Degree College Una HP

#### **Abstract:**

Cultural and linguistic transformation in the migrated country have been focused by the diasporic writers. Nostalgia for the lost homeland is seen in a complete new geographical location. Diasporic writing is full of the feelings of alienation, agony and displacement.



Diaspora is getting churned out with double identification of original homeland and in the adopted country. The protagonist of *The Nowhere Man* is settled in London who is shattered by the racial discrimination he had experienced even after living about thirty years in England. In this novel the cultural elements of the homeland and at the same time the adaptation struggle in the adopted country is repeated again and again. It deals with the dilemma of identity crisis and issues like the psychological transformations of the individuals due to displacement and resettlement in the new home. It also focuses how migrants are struggling to preserve their native culture to get connected with their home countries. Srinivas slides into depression as he can neither accept India nor England as his homeland. He oscillates between the past and the present. The novelist also explained the cultural separation between first and second immigrant generations as it carries the viewpoint of young immigrants, aspects of discrimination, east-west cultural dichotomies, disappointment and isolation faced by immigrants in the adopted country. His two sons—Laxman and Seshu having born in England have acclimatized themselves to the British way of life and culture. However, they were made to realize again and again by the British society that they are Indian. They faced identity crisis and were torn apart with the feelings of inbetweenness, and unbelongingness. Srinivas went to England to escape from the clutches of empirical powers but there became a hopeless and disillusioned man who suffered loneliness. He was waiting for death because life became a burden to him and ultimately left as a nowhere man in a nowhere country.

**Keywords:** Dejection, alienation, racial discrimination, identity crisis, delusion, displacement and replacement

### **Alienation, Negotiation and Metamorphoses Of Diasporic Women Identities As Presented In Stories Of Shauna Singh Baldwin**

Phaguni Bist

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#### **Abstract:**

The concept of diaspora is broadly associated with migrations from a homeland to a hostland. Such displacements are followed by a feeling of alienation, unbelongingness, cultural shock, nostalgia and a 'homing desire' in the diasporic communities as mentioned by Avtar Brah. In place of the forceful migrations in the olden times, contemporary transnational world is symptomatic of willful movements. However, the volition of contemporary movements leading to the occurrence of the diasporic communities does not obfuscate the issues faced by them such as problematics of identity, alienation and cultural negotiations in a foreign land besides economic and social adjustments. Diasporic literature then becomes a veritable source to study these issues. The texts placed in this genre contextualize the material, social and psychological encounters of the diasporic communities with the foreign culture and landscape. One such text is 'English Lessons and Short Stories' by the Canadian-American novelist of Indian descent Shauna Singh Baldwin that explores the experiences of the Indian immigrants to Canada during later half of 20th century. Using the perspective of female characters, she presents the aforementioned concerns specific to diasporic women with an additional dilemma of gender roles—being sandwiched between the traditional role of a wife, mother or daughter and the pressing demand of western society rerouted directly or indirectly through the man in her home to become a 'modern' woman. These varied concerns are taken up through this collection of fifteen stories, wherein the text opens vignettes into the lives of women like Devika who brings the sceptre of Asha to the Toronto flat as her alter-ego as an aid to express her inner desires hitherto suppressed by the Indian values and upbringing; Simran who is denied a return to her North Carolina educational course after a three-week

break in India as her parents are scandalised by the Western encroachments upon their daughter; and Piya and Bibiji in 'Toronto 1984' showcasing the clash between homeland-hostland cultures from the perspectives of two generations of women in the same house. The current paper aims to analyse the varied strands of alienation experienced by these and other women characters as they negotiate with the foreignness and wade through the material and psychological challenges so as to occupy an 'interstitial space' or as Bhabha calls it a 'thirdspace' in terms of identity and agency. With the aid of diasporic studies focused at women in transnational world, the paper shall interrogate these stories as Avtar Brah posits that immigrant identities are "constituted within the crucible of the materiality of everyday life; in the everyday stories we tell ourselves individually and collectively".

Keywords: diasporic women, alienation, negotiation of identity

### **Gender Imbalance and Identity Crisis in V.S. Naipaul's *A House for Mr. Biswas*: A Postcolonial Diasporic Discourse**

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Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (UP)

#### **Abstract:**

Identity crisis in the marginalised group is one of the major concerns of the post-colonial literature. It emerged as a momentum against the oppression, inequality, exploitation and politics of "otherness" prevalent in the society. Diasporic community, according to Vijay Mishra, lacks any possibility of happiness at all in its existence; the displaced communities are in the end a mass of unhappy souls that have no sense of belonging. Most recently, Diaspora and the related studies have occupied the centre of theoretical discourse which generates new critical formulations of new hybrid identities that can break the barriers of different nations and bring continuity across the borders. *A House for Mr. Biswas* deals with the displaced people of Indian origin who vainly try to bring order in their chaotic niche that is totally insular to the outside world. This paper intends to discuss such discursive Postcolonial Diasporic aspects in V.S. Naipaul's *A House for Mr. Biswas* by focussing on the main characters and analysing the inherent differences that exist in the writings of Naipaul who is at generational difference from his roots.

Keywords: postcolonial, marginalised, hybrid, identity, multiculturalism, modernity.

### **Curries and Sitar Strings: Representation of Indian Diaspora on the Television of the West**

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#### **Abstract:**

The presence of Indian diaspora on the Western television has primarily been registered through the stereotypical image of Indian restaurants that serve fiery curries accompanied with the frenzied Sitar strings playing in the background. The depiction of India, therefore, has largely been either exotic yet chaotic or impoverished and grimy. This paper aims to expand the dialogue from the clichéd cultural presence of Indian diaspora on the US small screen to the growing popularity of the Indian American narratives on the Western OTT (Over the Top) platform like Netflix. Through the comparison between the onscreen persona of Rajesh Koothrappali (*The Big Bang Theory* 2007-19) and Devi (*Never Have I Ever* 2020-22), the article studies the portrayal of Indians in America. The research attempts at the comprehension of displacement (Rajesh's conflicted personality), hybridity (Devi's acceptance of two cultures), and quest for identity (Rajesh and Devi's for the place in their

contemporary society). The study identifies ethnicity as an apparatus to enhance the cultural individuality and assert self-respect.

**Keywords:** Indian diaspora, displacement, hybridity, identity, ethnicity.

### **NIHILISM AND NIETZSCHE: A CRITICAL STUDY**

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<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Department of English, Lovely Professional University

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of English, Lovely Professional University

#### **Abstract:**

Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) was a German philosopher, much ahead of his times. He was anxious about the nihilistic worms which were eating into the entrails of society. The society had crept into false practices. Moral values were on the verge of decline. There was no religion, morality, or aesthetics in the true sense of the word. People were becoming more and more nihilistic. They measured life with money and materials. Humanity was losing. Religion failed to give direction. People lost their potential. They were not prepared to take charge of their lives. To conceal their fear and cowardice, they threw all responsibility of their sufferings on God's shoulders. Nietzsche declared that wrong practices of religion had made the followers devoid of life principles. He called it nihilistic. To make man responsible for his liabilities, the concept of God should be removed from their heads. He declared that God is dead. To substitute God, he gave the idea of Super-man or Over-man. He was not a nihilist. The word 'nihilism' has been derived from the Latin word 'nihil' which means nothing. The term nihilism was coined by Friedrich Jacobi in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century but popularized by the Russian novelist Ivan Turgenev in his novel 'Fathers and Sons'(1862). Nihilist is a negative, non-working, non-compromising and destructive kind of man. He gave the message of human freedom and strength. He gave the idea of Bildungsroman for psychological and moral growth. His purpose was to give remedy to the alienated and spiritually bankrupt people to make their fragmented personality integrated. Today nihilism is supposed to be something dark, negative and destructive like the years 2020 and 21 due to COVID-19. The purpose of this paper is to explore the positive spirit of Nietzsche behind his nihilism for upliftment of the individual for a better society.

**Keywords:** Bildungsroman, God is dead, life principles, nihilistic, superman, wrong practices.

### **Shaping influences on Maya Angelou and Rita Dove**

Sai Krishna, Prakasini Singh

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#### **Abstract:**

In the ultramodern era it is unbelievable to notice a gap in the society based on the skin colour. World is rapidly changing and moving ahead with new technologies and modernization of society. America, one of the most developed countries but still there is a harp line between the black and the white. Renowned black poets like Maya Angelou and Rita Dove have highlighted their struggle among the white Americans. Through their poems they have raised their voice against social discrimination, cultural barrier, racial prejudice and political discourse. They used poem as a medium of expressing their battle for survival. Maya Angelou and Rita Dove were the voice of every African American. Their poems are celebrated as the anthem of African American. Their poetry depicts the true picture of blacks. The black women have to fight against both racial bias against the whites and gender discrimination among the fellow black men. Through their poems they aimed at bringing a revolutionary change in the life of blacks among the whites.

## **Wavering Between Two Worlds: Negotiating Identities in Etaf Rum's *A Woman is No Man***

Archo Fatima Nissa

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Baramulla, Kashmir J&K.

### **Abstract:**

The research article tries to explore the negotiating identities in the Palestinian-American diasporic writer Etaf Rum's novel *A Woman is No Man* (2019). The text emphasizes the challenges being confronted by its women characters especially living wildly in between different cultures. It highlights the lives of the three generations of women struggling to survive the limited sphere available to traditional Arab women while navigating the identity conflicts inherent to emigrating from the old world and settling in the West. The paper tries to examine the concepts of identity and cultural conflicts in the selected novel and studies the various concerns of 'hybridity', 'liminality', and 'exilic' questions and various regional and cultural issues involved in cultural and relational identification. With reference to Palestinian Anglophone literature and diaspora, liminality is an apt metaphor to define the writings of exilic experiences of Palestinian writers living in other countries and belonging to different generations. The article thus ponders upon the Palestinian-American women navigating the challenges of identity as the characters attempt to live amidst two starkly different cultures.

Key words: diaspora, liminality, Palestinian, identity, culture

## **Marginalisation of Women in Diasporic Spaces: A Study of Jumpa Lehri's *Whereabouts and the Lowland*.**

Shafia Jamal Khan

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Govt. Degree College for Women Baramulla, Kashmir

### **Abstract:**

The diversity of experience in the migration of Indian women is as vast as Indian Diaspora itself. No doubt women around the corner share the space with men but the empirical model of migration has limited their experiences under the cover of linear viewpoint. Their perception of Diaspora or migration is furthermore subsumed on the basis that they wouldn't have any different to say than what men do. Though in reality, during the process of migration, women's adaptation to the new milieu from an exclusively feminine perspective is entirely different from that of men. Keeping in view the individual differences, women of high caliber tackle the situation or adapt the new environment quickly which others find difficult to do. Women especially from India usually migrate from within the patriarchal framework and being doubly marginalized they question their Identity. Despite suffering the double exploitation from the patriarchal setup and of the new country where they endeavor to belong, they manage to adopt and liberate themselves through the process of education and financial opportunities. It gives them an opportunity to find their new self and ensures a career growth in the new atmosphere. Oscillating between homeland and host land experiencing their subjugation, they are caught up between freedom of host land and stereotypes of homeland. Despite the subjugation or the hostility in the new country, they equally get exposed to new opportunities and self exploration. This paper endeavors to analyze woman's experience, struggles, self exploration during the process of immigration in Jumpa Lehri's *Whereabouts and The Lowland*.

Keywords: diaspora, marginality, migration, patriarchy, women.

## **Indian Diaspora: Cultural Conflict and Thirst for Settlement in the Work of V.S . Naipaul "A House for Mr. Biswas".**

Poonam Sharma, Dr. Anita Goswami

Assistant Professor, Department of English, IEC University, Himachal Pradesh India

**Abstract:**

Indian English literature is now enriched by the Indian diasporic writers and main theme of their works are cultural conflict, crises of individual identity, theme of hybridity, religion and cultural migration and sense of alienation and reconciliation. Diaspora Literature involves an idea of a homeland, a place from where the displacement occurs and narratives of harsh journeys undertaken on account of economic compulsions. The theme of Cultural conflict and thirst for settlement diasporic literature is so pervasive in this century that it may be called the literature of cultural conflict. V S Naipaul may be called a migrant as he is Indian by Ancestry only by two generations, birth in Trinidad and education in England. In "A House for Mr. Biswas" Personal life of Biswas is intertwined with the historical and cultural factors of Trinidad; the novelist, Naipaul tries to achieve an order through portrayal of Biswas in course of the socio-cultural change. A House for Mr Biswas, with the main focus being the way protagonist Mohan Biswas; painful struggle for accommodation and wholeness in an unwelcoming context, which is the legacy of his deracinated ancestors, has distorted his identity. Living in the disordered, rootless West Indian society in Trinidad with East Indian origin, uprooted from his motherland, Biswas; desperate fight to attain his own house is symbolic of his desire to develop a unique identity to replace his lost cultural heritage. It will be argued that Biswas; struggle to overcome communal and colonial pressures and give meaning to his existence is representative of a whole generation who has been afflicted with deracination and, consequently, a fractured and incomplete identity and selfhood. The purpose of this research paper is to bring out the pain and cultural conflict in the life of Mr. Biswas and his struggle to resettlement in life.

Key words - Displacement, Alienation, reconciliation, Migration, Diaspora

**Re-configured Identities in Chitra Divakaruni's *The Mistress of Spices***

Shivani Chaudhary

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Govt. Degree College Dehar,  
Distt. Mandi (H.P.)

**Abstract:**

A whole gamut of literature is available on diasporic writers. They write on the identities which are a product of cultural mixes. It becomes important to study diasporic writers for understanding the trauma that they face mainly as a result of displacement. The research gap that this paper addresses is the dealing of complex diasporic negotiations in order to understand the re-configured identities of characters and also the likes of the author. The aim of this paper is to question the nuances that create stereotypes especially of the South-Asian minorities in USA. Through a wide spectrum of Indians residing in diaspora, this paper highlights re-configuration and also assertion of their identities. The threads of feminism and diaspora are interwoven in the stories that the novel portrays. Divakaruni succeeds in effectively mapping the contours of the new South-Asian community in the U.S.

Keywords: Re-configured identities, feminism, diaspora.

**Cross-Cultural Conflict**

Sukh Dev, Asst. Professor-in-English, GC Amb (HP)

**Abstract:**

A competition has been set up due to globalization and the entry of the new markets has been made possible with the opening of the markets. Issues of cross-cultural conflicts have also arisen in this new vogue due to professionals of the different nationalities working collectively. An analysis of the various research articles shows that the prior knowledge of



the existing cultural influence and impact on the cordial relations of the projects must be looked into steps like the training on acquiring the skills in working and in managing the groups in the multicultural conditions. Conceptual framework, research theme and methodological approaches have been discussed.

**Keywords:** globalization, cross-cultural conflicts, multiculturalism, conflict, culture.

### **Quest for Identity and Place: Double Diaspora in M. G. Vassanji's *No New Land***

Dr. Subhash Verma

Asstt. Prof. of English

R.N.T. Govt. College Sarkaghat, District- Mandi (H.P.)

#### **Abstract:**

The diasporic writers in Canada are primarily concerned with the experience of being an immigrant. They look back to the land they had left behind in nostalgia. But at the same time they look forward to confront new challenges in their new lands. History and memory define and limit their creative, fictional works. M. G. Vassanji, Rohinton Mistry, Neil Bissoondath, Bapsi Sidhwa and Michael Ondaatje have come from different lands to settle in Canada. They set their works in different countries and in different milieu. Their works are essentially multi-regional and multi-cultural. M. G. Vassanji (the pen name of Moyez Ghulamhussein Vassanji), a Toronto based diasporic writer, settled in Canada in 1978. In each of his novels he presents the Asian immigrants trapped in two different worlds, fitting in neither. He deftly portrays complicated relations existing between the centre and the periphery, the present and the past, and the personal and the public histories. The present paper is an attempt to explore and analyse the various nuances of the diasporic experience as thematised by M. G. Vassanji in *No New Land* (1991). In an attempt to create an identity for the immigrant self the novel brings out vividly and effectively the hiatus between dream and reality, fact and faction. It portrays the history of the uprooted people and hints at the dislocation of the Shamsi community in India. *No New Land* problematizes the second generation migration of Indian diaspora to the developed countries, especially to Canada. It enlists several factors responsible for this migration. The novel reveals how people and cultures could be coerced and persuaded into defining themselves by the stereotypes offered by a dominant alien culture. In an attempt to perpetuate their hold on the subject races, the colonialists promote their cultural values.

### **‘The Book Thief’ as a quest for identity for an inhuman narrator ‘Death’**

Vandna Modgil

Research Scholar, Department of English, Chandigarh University, Mohali, (Pb)

#### **Abstract:**

When we encounter a heart rending story told by someone victim to a war, we usually feel pathetic and could relate to the plight of the victim. This is only possible if the narrator is a human being like us. But, what if the narrator is none other than the most powerful supernatural element known to mankind-Death? This novel portrays death as the greatest destructor as well as the greatest survivor during the World war II. World war II had been indeed, on good terms with death because it gifted her with many precious souls who were not yet willing to die. In this novel ‘The Book Thief’, death witnesses all that happened during the time span of 1939 to 1945 and with each departing soul, Death feels more ‘belonged’ to the earth. Liesel’s brother was on the to-do list of death but when she finally arrives to engulf him, she feels broken to do such an ‘inhuman job’. The present paper is Death’s quest for self identity through her experiences during the war and its aftermath.

**Keywords:** Self identity, crisis of individual identity, death as an omniscient narrator, identity conflict

## Displacement and Replacement

Sunayna

Research Scholar, Department of English.

Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab.

### Abstract:

Cultural Diversity is a term used for an environment with different cultural influences, as opposed to one with homogenous cultural set up. According to the UNESCO University Declaration on Cultural Diversity: "Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations" (Article 1, UNESCO, 2001). The declaration also outlines cultural diversity as being guaranteed by human rights, and, underlines the need to ensure that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known (UNESCO, 2001). Displacement is defined as the forced movement of people from their home region, environment, or occupational activities due to armed conflict, environmental issues, famine, or development and economic changes. According to the United Nations "The world is witnessing the highest levels of displacement on records."

### Divided Homelands: Disillusioned People: A Study of Qurratulain Hyder's *River of Fire*

Dr. Varun Dev Vasishta

Assistant Professor of English, DAV College Jalandhar, Punjab

### Abstract:

Qurratulain Hyder is a famous Urdu writer who has explored the disintegration of Muslim society of the United Provinces in the wake of Partition in her works. In the present paper, her novel, *River of Fire* (1998) has been examined to assess the impact of Partition on the Muslim community of Lucknow. She explores the cataclysmic relocation of the population as a result of the abrupt change in social order ushered in by the Partition. Those who were uprooted from their homes suffered from nostalgia and a sense of loss and constantly looked back to their roots. Hyder gives a graphic account of Partition and its aftermath in the lives of people of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. *River of Fire* traces the trajectory of the Indian people from ancient times to modern age, presenting a rich picture of cultures and identities. The 1947 Partition inspires the writer to pause and reflect on the Hindu – Muslim cultural synthesis evolved and experienced over centuries. The pain of the erosion of this culture runs through the narrative as the sub- text of the novel. The underlying question it raises is, how could the continuities perceived in the history of several centuries simply collapse with one stroke, that of Partition. The novel interrogates the psychological acceptability of the rupture caused by the division of the country, in the light of the formidable history pooled into the common flow of the national stream of consciousness.

Keywords: Partition, Nostalgia, Trauma, Cultural Loss, Ganga-Jamni Culture, Rehabilitation

### The Psychological Study of Indian Immigration in Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake*

Neha Parbhakar,

PhD Scholar (English) Indus International University, Una (HP)

Dr. Ram Krishan, Assistant Professor (English) Indus International University, Una (HP)

### Abstract:

Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake*, published in 2003, is a novel on the Indian diaspora. After independence, Indian History of Diaspora caught the attention of creative writers. The present paper attempts to explore the life of an Indian immigrant family and their psychology. The

novelist is familiar with the problems of immigrants living in America, particularly their norms, values, culture, religion, language, and above all, their identity. This paper is an analysis of the psychological effects of the diaspora faced by the characters in *The Namesake*. This research paper will analyze the long span of almost thirty years of the life and its dilemmas of two generations of Ganguli family migrated from the Calcutta, India to Massachusetts, U.S.A. . People didn't stop migrating even after the end of the colonial period. Economic, political, cultural, or personal reasons are responsible for migrating. The settling in an alien land is known as the Diaspora. The central idea of the paper is to bring to light the psychological alienation faced by Jumpy Lahiri's fictional characters in *The Namesake*. It also deals with the cultural identity crisis faced by two generations of the immigrants. In the case of the first generation, the immigrants face the psychological dilemma of being an outsider and cultural identity crisis due to the language, dressing essence and food habits. But the second generation immigrants face the dilemma in relation to the personality, identity and adjustment in a new land .

Key words- *psychology, alienation, immigration, identity crisis, culture.*

### **Institutionalizing Sikh Diaspora and Sensibility: A Gynocritical study of the novel by Bhira Backhaus Naliz**

Riju Sharma

Department of English, Post Graduate Government College Sector-46, Chandigarh (UT)

#### **Abstract:**

This paper aims at exploring the resonating cries and voices of women characters in selected Sikh Diasporic Literature. Their voices of frustration and failure have gone and still go unheard in a patriarchal planet. Sikh Diasporic Literature is an imminent area with a vast compass of research and involves an idea of a homeland, a place from where the displacement occurs and the narratives of unforgiving and unforgettable journeys are undertaken on account of social, economic and political compulsions. To delimit my topic, the proposed research paper will examine the gynocritical impulse underlying the immigrant experiences of women in the selected work of fiction by Bhira Backhaus. The study of the novel 'Under the Lemon Trees' will be a voyage within, to explore the private consciousness of the women characters and to measure the tension that immigrants and their first-generation descendants often experience. Living in a culturally plural environment, within the innards of modernity through tradition, the women in this bildungsroman shuttle between the intricate threads of the family in which they were born and the home and lifestyle they were forced to accept at a later stage in life. This paper will further endeavour to identify the direct and indirect shared consequences of women's lives thereby analyzing the positive as well as the downbeat emotional impacts laid on their consciousness.

### **Colonial Expansion and Marginality: Representation of Native's Struggle in Leslie Marmon Silko's Ceremony**

Neena Kumari (Research Scholar, Dept. of English, Lovely Professional University)

Dr. Vani Khurana (Associate Professor, Dept. of English, Lovely Professional University)

#### **Abstract:**

In the field of postcolonial studies, there is a continuous and unending discussion of the process of European colonialism and thereafter marginalization of native colonized communities. In almost all the colonized nations, Europeans tried to put their control on political, economic, military, educational and religious institutions. Subsequently, through the process of domination and exploration of European ideas, native colonized communities become prey to subjugation and marginality. Like other colonized countries, American history is also eclipsed with European imperialism and native marginalization. Leslie

Marmon Silko, a native American renaissance writer, seeks to explore strategic techniques of imperialism and influence of these imperialist techniques on native American tribes. Present paper is based on the most prominent novel, *Ceremony* (1977), written by Leslie Marmon Silko. This novel revolves around the story of mixed blood protagonist, Tayo, who tries to adjust in a multicultural society. Tayo suffers from mental disorder and identity conflict. This condition of Tayo is because of European colonization of native American tribes. It is only with the help of performance of local ceremonies Tayo regains his mental stability.

Keywords- imperialism, exploitation, identity conflict, inferiority complex, marginality

### **Discovery of the Self, Adaptability and Diaspora in Shauna Singh Baldwin's *In English Lessons and Other Stories***

Dr Sapna Dogra

Government College Baroh, Kangra (HP)

#### **Abstract:**

Shauna Singh Baldwin is a Canadian-American writer of Indian origin and is one of the most significant writers of Indian diaspora writing on the experiences of Sikh community. Her work focuses on partition of Indian and its aftermath on the Sikh community. The present paper focuses on a study of Shauna Singh Baldwin's short story collection *In English Lessons and Other Stories* (1996) in relation to the issues of dislocation, cultural displacement, memory, diasporic consciousness, gender and immigrant experiences. The anthology gives a powerful voice to women in India and explores how women negotiate their identity in their own culture and elsewhere. The paper argues that it is through the trope of 'adaptability' that the author offers interesting and poignant narratives that negotiates the issues of identity, home and belongingness. Her work can be an interesting read for neo-historicists as she touches upon the major events of history but depicts them with a different shade than provided by the official historical documents.

Keywords: Shauna Singh Baldwin, diaspora, identity, gender, adapt

### **Introducing Connectionist Literary Criticism**

Prof. Shaji Khan

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#### **Abstract:**

Connectionism is a theoretical framework which is based on the processes by which information processing is performed in the brain. To understand and analyse data, models are designed which mimic the neural pathways of the brain. The neural networks follow the same design patterns and functionality as neurons in the human cognitive systems. In the human nervous system, a neuron takes in information, and if the action potential of the neuron is above a certain threshold, the neuron will "fire" and pass the impulse further along to its connected neurons. This has two aspects. Firstly, the information is passed along one way, from the cell body towards the synapse through the axon. Secondly, one neuron may be connected to many other neurons in the system, thus creating a vast network of neurons. This network is replicated in Connectionist models, which are thereby also called Neural Networks. This research paper will attempt to introduce a framework for literary criticism in which a Connectionism would be introduced as a paradigm under which a literary text would be analysed as a language, and indicative features of the text would be extracted. A secondary underlying critical theory would then be applied to these features in an attempt to locate the text within the paradigm of the applied theory. Finally, an attempt would be made to create a Connectionist model of the text, which will be useful in further comparative analysis of the text. In this paper I will introduce Connectionism to literary criticism by incorporating methodologies and concepts from Connectionist studies to analyse literary texts and gain

insights to identify key factors and extract differentiating features which can be used to assist further literary analysis and criticism of a literary text

### **Cultural Hybridity in the works of Marlon James**

Suman Devi

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Dr Kumar Gaurav,

Assistant Professor, Department of English LPU, Phagwara, Punjab

#### **Abstract:**

The present paper entitled “Cultural Hybridity in the Works of Marlon James” will explore the novels of Marlon James from the perspective of Hybridity, a postcolonial theme. Marlon James was awarded the Booker Prize for dealing with multiculturalism and Hybridity in his novels. He also makes her characters appear both multifaceted and memorable to her readers. As part of the characters’ experience, they are confronted with conflicts between assimilating and preserving their cultures. The novel illustrates the lives of a wide range of backgrounds, and the novel sets both the objects of irony and satire, implying the need for a more nuanced reading and understanding of such characters and settings. The characters are overflowing with “hybridity”; mixed backgrounds, various religions, and a subsequent generation of blended cultures. Though the characters inhabit such vastly different spheres, they are united and able to relate to one another through their common humanity. Marlon James’s writing suggests that the reality of the past and history must be recognized to move forward. Homi K. Bhabha has developed his concept of Hybridity in his significant text, “The Location of Culture” (1994), where it is presented as a Paradigm of colonial anxiety. The term is used in discourses about race, identity and multiculturalism. The significant proposition is the Hybridity of colonial identity.

Keywords: Crisis, Colonial, Hybridity, Identity, Multiculturalism, Race etc.

### **CHANGING TRENDS IN DIASPORIC LITERATURE: MIGRATION ISSUES**

Shashi Kanwar, Asso.Prof., Deptt. of Botany, Govt. College Una (H.P.) India

#### **Abstract:**

Diaspora is generally used to describe those people who identify with their” homeland, “but live outside of it. This not only include first generation emigrants, but also foreign-born children of these individuals, as long as they maintain some links to their parent’s home country. These links may be cultural, linguistic, historical and religious. Migration, which may be forced or voluntary refers to the people moving to different areas from the country of origin in search of work, trade and settlement (IOM Glossary of Migration 2019). The causes of migration are: economic, over population, social and religious, technology and general rise in the level of aspiration (Mishra). In most recent years covid- 19 Pandemic is also one of the major cause of migration. From an economic perspective and due to increase in demand and opportunities in different economic jurisdictions— Migration has evidently increased since 1980s. India is the largest migrating country and has been supplying a highly skilled labour force in many other countries. Indian diaspora outside India is supposed to be most vibrant. It contributes in many ways. They create win-win situation for both India and the country where they migrate. Challenges related to migration: The people who are economically poor and belong to marginalized sections do not find it easy get accepted in other countries. The host countries do not easily accept the migrants, they might remain as second-class citizens, so their confidence level get affected. They also face challenges like homesickness, loneliness, language barriers, cultural adaptations. Migrant workers are deprived of many opportunities like the political rights, accessing welfare schemes etc. But migration plays a very important role in achieving sustainable development of human goals. There is a need of migration centric policies, strategies and Institutional mechanisms for inclusive growth and

development of the world. There is a need to have more fluidities in migration policies that allow for easier transfer of human capital as migration is now vital to human development. Most prominent factors responsible for migration are socio-political, economical and environmental. It is beneficial for both origin country as well as to destination country. There is a need for having inclusive policy for vis-vis migration.

### **Changing Trends in Diasporic Literature: Displacement and Replacement**

Puneet Prem Kanwar, Asso.Prof., Deptt. of Chemistry  
Govt. College Una (H.P.)-India

#### **Abstract:**

Displacement of over 300,000 Hindu Kashmiri Pandits from the Kashmir Valley in late 1989 and early 1990 under conditions of political unrest and resettlement (largely in Jammu city) offer an opportunity to deepen our understanding of processes shaping the sacred geography of a displaced community. It reveals how collective memories of a community (re)create multiple social, religious and cultural organizations and how such spaces perpetuate identity and continuity of life through embodied practices. I examine the processes through which an ethnic group rediscovers its religious world and creates religious landscapes to (re)produce religious rituals in a quest to perpetuate distinct identity and continuity of spiritual life. It illustrates how religious worlds exhibiting continuities, discontinuities and innovations in beliefs, rituals and traditions trigger divergent meanings in the making of community formation. It also demonstrates the way (re)produced religious life implicates space, place and religious landscape in the new milieu. The research gives special attention to the role of replicas in the spiritual life of a displaced community and offers empirical insights into the dialectical conflict which can arise in a community due to divergent intergenerational geographical imaginations of the homeland's sacred space. The discussion is structured in four sections; the belief systems and religious spaces of Kashmiri Pandits in their original homeland; the political circumstances in which they migrated from the Kashmir Valley; the role of collective memories in the production of new sacred geographies; and the dialectics of the new produced religious landscape.

### **Cultural Hegemony in the works of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni: A Semiotic Approach**

Abhilasha Sati

PhD Research Scholar, Department of English LPU, Phagwara, Punjab  
Dr Kumar Gaurav, Assistant Professor, Department of English LPU, Phagwara Pb

#### **Abstract:**

The present paper entitled "Cultural Hegemony in the works of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni: A Semiotic Approach" will explore the hegemonic cultural discourse in the novels of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni from the perspective of semiotic theory. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is well known as a diasporic writer and belongs to first-generation Indian Americans. She has various aspects in her novel and is explored as an influential global writer. Characters in the writer's works suffer from diasporic conflict psychologically like cultural shock, nostalgia, alienation, rootlessness, and quest for identity. The paper concentrates on the idea of Ernesto Laclau, one of the current leading theorists of hegemony, applying American culture's hegemonic role in Divakaruni's works. The paper will not only prove the semi-conscious mind of a writer but will also take us on a tour of the psychological perspective of discourse used to plot a narrative identifying signs and relations between signifier and signified in text. The paper also explores the imaginary concept of understanding and interpreting the text and will increase the stock of knowledge in the pool of literary research.

**Keywords:** Alienation, Diaspora, Discourse, Hegemony, Semiotics





(Lighting of the sacred lamp by the Chief Guest and other dignitaries on the second day of the conference)



(Glimpse of paper presentations from the technical sessions conducted through hybrid mode)

**Alienation, Agony, and Anguish: Rahul Pandita's *Our Moon Has Blood Clots*.**

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "CHANGING TRENDS IN DIASPORIC LITERATURE" (22-23, APRIL 2022)

Nirja Sharma

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**Abstract:**

From a sociological perspective, identity and community are hugely important social phenomena. People rarely live alone, and to survive, they must have link. As a result of the interactions between and among people, diverse social connections evolve. Individuals enter emotional relationships with one another and tend to identify with a broader social group known as "society." Individuals identify themselves based on a variety of similarities, including common understanding, common culture, common heritage, and, most importantly, awareness of these similarities. Such consciousness fosters a sense of belonging and embeddedness, and it is passed down through the generations. The issue of identity formation around community, as well as the knowledge and affirmation of it in people who migrate from their own community to the "other," is addressed in this study. We believe that when a person or a group of individuals migrates from one location to another, their identity is not automatically lost or degraded, but rather that their sense of self and society survives and is intentionally preserved to remain socially rooted in their parental community. To maintain their social and psychological equilibrium, they must have a sense of belonging to their own group. The sense of camaraderie and togetherness among the Kashmiri diaspora is that this solidarity is also predominantly driven along ideological lines defined by the current political turmoil in Kashmir. As a result, we suggest in this research that the Kashmiri diaspora's sense of community and identity is shaped by extremism that mirrors that of Kashmir.

Keywords: Identity, Society, Consciousness, psychological equilibrium, Kashmiri diaspora.

**Gender Perspective in Lahiri's 'Sexy' And Adichie's 'the Arranger of Marriage'**

Dr. Meenu Bhaskar Jiwan

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**Abstract:**

This paper explores the stories of Jhumpa Lahiri's and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's, who are female authors of repute, writing from their diasporic space. Lahiri who is a second generation migrant to America and Adichie who hails from Nigeria, to find a second home in America, are chosen to represent diasporic literature. The stories which are taken for this study are Lahiri's 'Sexy' and Adichie's 'The Arranger of Marriage'. The female protagonists and characters in these stories, find themselves grappling with the question of gender. The gender perspective, this paper attempts to deal with, is a complex one which arises from the space back home and the space, one has longed for upward social mobility. The better monetary prospects of migration do not affect the matrimonial lives of these female characters as positively as expected. These two writers coming from two different countries and cultures share a common feature of being colonized by the British for centuries. The status of being a second rate citizen in a foreign land replicates and reappears in the consciousness of the characters as they connect to their 'racial memory'. Their social or cultural distinctions get manifested at the twist and turns of the plots. This paper also unveils the conflict which is carried in the minds of the female characters that face the recurrence of gender specific behavioural traits and its rendition in a space far away from home.

**Negotiating the Subaltern Space: Rohinton Mistry's *A Fine Balance***

Dr. Sapna Sanjay Pandit

Govt. College Nalagarh, Distt. Solan (HP)

**Abstract:** Unequally structured societies have brought forth individuals having differences and suffering depravation-disenchantment; disaffection and despondency become a part of everyday life

and grossly affect the social fabric. Mistry's novels are a protest against social imbalances and behavioral discrepancies that individuals encounter in their everyday social dealings. His characters are real and stark, not hidden under the garb of a romanticized vision. The life that they live and the fears that they experience, are very much a part of their everyday survival. Every character is weighed down by social pressures that demand a tailor cut role from them. Any deviation from the assigned role invites castration. Reflections on identity are best fashioned in the scholastic world. Identity has become a catchword in academic circles, a trend of erudite quest and an accomplishment of progress in philosophical thought. It is a mixed world and the most elevating aspect of it is that in a changing and challenging world, it is still a formidable concern for the academia. One of the most common refrain is that identity is not a static idea, but a dynamic one, which constantly shapes and reshapes itself. The question of identity is central to the postcolonial, diasporic, subaltern and feminist discourse. In a world that once echoed with struggles defined over the dimensions of class, race and gender, now rules the identity question. The focus on identity leads to a multidimensional approach that foregrounds identity itself, a fundamental notion of who we are and what we have become. Identity politics is a genuine spread of self-proclaimed positions, statements and standards. In a rapidly emerging field of cultural studies, with its earmarked spaces in universities, scholarly conferences and publications, identity is something substantial to hold on to, while proclaiming that it is a fluid concept, given to the whims of social and cultural factors, which seem to have logic of their own. Mistry deals not only with the question of the immigrants exiled to other countries, but also with that of internal migrations that result out of a need for a better life and fruitful opportunities resulting from modernization and industrialization. Mistry's '*A Fine Balance*' captures the textures of India as no writer has done before. Filled with a splash of Indian colours wrapping in it moments of pathos and humanity, the novel once again establishes Mistry as a master storyteller. The reader at once establishes a connection with the characters, living and breathing their lives. The novel is a coming together of four lower extremes – the subalterns-- a widow, two tailors living in the slums and a disillusioned student.

### **INDIAN DIASPORIC LITERATURE: A GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DIASPORIC EXPERIENCES OF FIRST GENERATION TO THE SECOND GENERATION**

Kritika Sharma (Research Scholar)

#### **Abstract:**

Shifting from one place to another, in order to fulfil the basic necessities, has always been there since the very beginning of our human civilization. Diaspora refers to a group of people who have scattered around the world and who share common heritage. Diasporic literature came forth when writers who have settled abroad started sharing their experiences of the host country through their works. The sense of belongingness to their homeland is different for the first generation of diasporic writers to the second generation. Whereas the second generation is not directly affected by the separation from their homeland, the impact of leaving it is evident in the first generation. For the second generation, the existence of their home country is just imaginary. This is the reason why they seem to be less interested in coming back to their land of origin. The case is however, quite the opposite with the first generation. Literary works like Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake*, *Unaccustomed Earth* ; Meera Syal's *Anita and Me* have thrown the light on this shift from first generation diasporic feelings to the second generation diasporic feelings. Whereas the first generation diaspora characters Ashoke and Ashima in the novel *The Namesake* tried to raise their children with their traditional cultures and values in the hostland, the second generation that is their children, they mostly define themselves with the cultures and traditions of the place they were born in and failed miserably to accept their ethnic background with American culture. Similarly, in *Anita and Me* by Meera Syal, the main character, a second generation migrant girl, Meena, strives for

her identity as a pure British. But despite of her yearning, she could not ignore her traditional culture and values because of her first generation parents' teachings. The two generations possess different attitudes and prospects in order to deal with the problems in the host country. The first generation tries their best to preserve their cultural values and beliefs, they create, in the words of Salman Rushdie, their 'imaginary homeland'. The second generation merely creates an image of the native culture based on the information they get through the first generation or by other means. The first generation finds it difficult to assimilate into the host culture but the second generation is more into the assimilation. They relate themselves better with the host culture and finds it difficult to accept their ethnic background.

### **Mythical Past and the Present Crisis: Revisiting the Aeneid as a Narrative of Displacement**

Insha Qayoom Shah

Research Scholar, Department of English, University of Kashmir,  
Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

#### **Abstract:**

Literature mirrors life in all its varied complexities and nuances. Displacement, migration, and the resulting alienation of people are the emerging issues of contemporary literary endeavours. While modern writers attempt to provide a voice to the crisis arising out of the cultural conflict, revisiting the narratives of the past is of much significance in order to understand the perpetual nature of the crisis. Virgil's epic, the Aeneid, stands as one such narrative of cultural transition, which can be undeniably read as a parable of dislocation and its subsequent effects. The paper aims to highlight the different aspects of displacement in literature through the prism of a mythical past. Virgil's rendition of the myth of Aeneas revolves around the heroic adventures of the protagonist and is usually read as a narrative glorifying heroism. The paper will try to approach Virgil's text from the perspective of a work which shows a close correspondence between the contemporary debates on dislocation/relocation and Virgil's portrayal of the sufferings of an immigrant hero who aspires to be the father of Rome.

### **MATRIX OF RACIAL AND SEXUAL REALITIES IN THE NOVEL II ALICE WALKER -THE THIRD LIFE OF GRANGE COPELAND**

Author- Dr. Poonam Sharma

Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of English  
Govt. Degree College Gangeshwari, Diss. Amroha, Utter Pradesh

#### **Abstract:**

We live in a society that is always busy in drawing the boundaries to divide the people on the name of various discriminations based on caste, creed, religion, region, community race, gender and never ending list of such other traumas. Building up of these walls work as a means to place people in categories to describe, identify and imprison individuals in certain groups. This categorization of our beautiful planet called earth, on the name of such trivial prejudices shatters the vision of *Vasudhev Kutumbkam* and reproduces exploitations, afflictions, brutality and in real sense to a chaotic world. Alice Walker has devoted her life to establish a literary canon of African American writers and to encourage the survival of whole of the victims of race and gender. Walker is no stranger to the hard knock of life that comes with racism and Civil Rights Violence. In her novels she reminds us of the sufferings of the blacks when they were made slaves and sold by the whites. They have had to mount over many obstacles to achieve their standing in the society. Like race or color, gender was also a cause of hellish discrimination in Afro-American society that made the life of poor black

women traumatic and filled it with sufferings, hatred tears and struggles. So racism and sexism both are interconnected with each other. The main objective of this research paper is to bring out the racist and sexist matrix in the novel *The Third Life of Grange Copeland*. This paper will reveal before us the layers of pain, suffering and deterioration of poor black families that were forced to breathe the poisonous air left by white anarchists, who robbed the peace, dignity and even the right to live from these poor black people. In this research paper an effort also will be made to bring out the psychological, emotional and above all the loss of life from the lives of double colonized black women like Margret, Mem and Joisie.

**Keywords:** Racism, Sexism, Discrimination, Colonization, Afflictions, Exploitation.

### **Concept of Displacement and Replacement of Identity in William Kent Krueger's *This Tender Land***

A Sai Fhalgun

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#### **Abstract:**

William Kent Krueger born in 16<sup>th</sup> November 1950 in Wyoming, United States is one of the most prominent figures in American Literature for the field of Crime Fiction and Post-Modern Literature. His sense of style and writing is based upon the real-life situations like the Great Depression and also on the fictional detective world. With his novels *Ordinary Grace* and *This Tender Land* Krueger became the Best Selling Author In New York Times report. He also garnered awards like Edgar Award. Krueger generally focused on the aspect of corrupt society and crime. His other major works include *Tamarack County*, *Northwest Angle* which are a part of his thirteen book series called Cork 'O' Connor Chronicles. He is currently residing in Ohio. *This Tender Land* is one of the well-known of Krueger which is centered upon the experiences narrated by Odie 'O' Bannion who serves as the protagonist. The entire plot of the text is written against the backdrop of Great Depression when there was a major crisis in the United States and the world. The novel discusses the idea of love, betrayal, pain, suffering an individual suffers in the world which leads him or her to the aspired goal in life. The novel discusses the idea of cultural inferiority and the individual psyche imprint which stays with one for the entire life. The entire novel is based upon the imagination and conflict that occurs in the mind of a child when he is put against the society abruptly.

### **Diasporic Consciousness in Anita Desai's *Bye, Bye Blackbird***

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Jalandhar Punjab (India) 144 030

#### **Abstract:**

By delimiting the western hegemonic texts due to the spurt of new literatures in the erstwhile colonized nations, the focus of the contemporary literature has been shifted to the postcolonial, cultural, subaltern and diasporic studies. The writers living abroad live on the margins of two societies shaping cultural theory by empathizing to relocate, reconstitute, reexamine and reestablish the cultural identity. Diaspora literally means a scattered population carrying within it the ambiguous status of being an ambassador and a refugee either by force or by choice. The diaspora communities live outside their homeland while maintaining active contacts with it and these communities remain in constant conflict regarding their original homeland and the adopted one. The requirements of the two are different: one requires the projection of one's culture and the ability to enhance its understanding whereas the 'other' seeks refuge and protection, and relates more positively to the host culture. Constantly shifting, uprooting and dislocating on two psychological planes create a condition of living in impermanence or inbetweenness. Some assimilate in their

hostlands and maintain only a marginal interest with their homelands, whereas others remain rooted in their homelands and view their hostlands as only a temporary abode. The expatriate under either the impact of forced exile or self imposed exile or political exile develops hybridity, alienation and nostalgic anchoring with the mother country. In trying to express diaspora, the creative writer develops the illusion of 'going home' someday that never dies out. Thus, the diasporas battling their insecurities, trying to relate to the new land and endeavouring to impress upon their individual selves, find themselves hanging between two worlds. Despite facing tremendous diversity and divergence, diaspora faces 'colonial consciousness' enabling the protagonist to assert his national identity and to give befitting expressions to the subversive impact of colonization. Diasporic literature, therefore, is an exploration as well as an assertion of the writer's fractured identity encompassing a crisis of language, culture and ethnicity. The sense of belonging comes out more pronounced when they drift away to new shores rejecting their safe heavens in favour of lands that offer better prospects of prosperity and affluence. There comes a time when they understand the significance of longing and belonging of homeland from a distance. Thus, diasporic consciousness reveals exilic existence, a sense of loss, consciousness of being an outsider, yearning for home, burden of dispossession and relocation. Such 'diasporic consciousness' is revealed by Anita Desai in her *Bye, Bye Blackbird* through the characters like Dev and Adit. Key Words: Homeland, hostland, ambiguous status, in-betweeness, alienation, nostalgia, fractured identity, yearning for home.

### **Reconfiguring the Narrative of Native Americans' Forced Assimilation: A Critical Analysis of 'Doctrine of Discovery'**

Dr. Rekha Batta

Assistant Professor of English, Government PG College Ambala Cantt. Haryana

#### **Abstract:**

The present paper has reconfigured the narrative of forced assimilation exerted by the United States settler powers over the Native Americans. The policy of assimilation has always remained entrenched in the dominant discourse of the settler powers and it has been used time and again to subjugate and distort the Native Americans. The roots of assimilation policy lay in the 'Doctrine of Discovery' (an international law of colonization) which became a crucial principle for European powers to exert control over the indigenous lands in a lawful manner. This discourse of Discovery Doctrine, in the eighteenth century, became an essential regulatory part of the United States colonizers to conquer and colonize the inhabitants of North America. It prompted the 'Westward Expansion of America' and also provided an opportunity to the colonists to formulate the concept of 'Manifest Destiny' and spread it across the continent. Keeping in view the discourse of the Discovery Doctrine, the paper focuses on the strategies concocted by the United States settler colonizers to assimilate the natives into mainstream American culture and what impact it has left on the native tribes.





(Keynote address by Dr Sanjay Prasad Pandey through hybrid mode on the second day of the conference)



(Ms Santosh Ram joining the conference from UK and addressing the audience through virtual mode)

## **Socio-Cultural Loss and Hope in Amitav Ghosh's Select Fiction**

Manjeet Singh,

Research Scholar: Maharaja Agrasen University, Baddi, District Solan, H.P.

### **Abstract:**

Ghosh's fiction is a tale of loss, as well as of hope. If colonial culture tells a tale of loss, then postcolonial culture tells a tale of hope as well. Amitav restructures an India that is opposite to the western, inscribed reality. He reconstructs the hidden episodes of the Asian reality which are discontinued, repressed and ill-represented in the western academics. The mantra to civilize the East was to replace everything with the contemporary and progressive ideology of the West. Moreover, the eastern societies and cultures could not find a voice for themselves and thus remained excommunicated, aloof or outside the mainstream Western discourse. Ghosh is very specific to narrate the cultural identities which are positioned between hybrid and ambivalent spaces. These hybrid and ambivalent relationships between humans and cultures stand firm against the ideological forces that support hegemony, purity and separatism. Ghosh explicitly examines the cultural politics that emphasize the stability of the Western culture. In his novels, cultural barriers and spaces are held loose for social and cultural influences. Ghosh's narratives move across shifting socio-cultural landscapes where social and cultural borders are fluid, and many times overlap each other. So, if his select fiction narrates a socio-cultural loss to the native cultures it also reconstructs and re-imagines new narratives of hope for native cultures. His narratives unveil the transformative forces, transcultural cosmopolitanism and transnational literature. Amitav's multidimensional perspective covers the diasporic trauma to account cultural loss. His fiction also accounts the costs of global connectivity for being a global citizen. His personal experiences are handy for him to delineate the diasporic complexities and catastrophic loss to native cultures.

## **A CONCEIT IN NEFARIOUS SUCCESS**

Dr. Lanke Subha

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### **Abstract:**

"World – a class of society." We find many societal people living together, working together around us. Sometimes we clinch a bond, or crack a bond all depends on the mindset of the human being. It is the human being who is walling in or walling out the relationship based on class, colour or creed. They enjoy the gaiety in it; on the other hand, aspire freedom from it too. The societal background or culture influences a person's mindset; it decides his dream, opportunity, and ultimately the success too. One who chases his/her dream meets many, admires many, challenges many, inspires many, criticizes many, but finally he/she decides to land up in the world of success. So, for a common man success may be fulfilment of his dream, but for an ambitious man success may be to influence others through his prideful words of success, status quo, wealth and so on. Dream, dream, dream in the world of reality to enjoy the fruit of success. During the early nineteenth century in American, there was attenuation in economy due to wars, displacement of people took place, some flourished in the new places, and some became slaves fighting for life. Has the class difference in the society decide the success of an individual or economy of a country decides it? To get the answer towards the question an analysis is made on the novel *Great Gatsby* written by Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century.

Key words: materialism, lack of morality, ambitious, pride, culture

## **Issues of Individual Identity and Cultural Alienation in Yaa Gyasi's Sense of Alienation and Reconciliation: A Study of Select Stories of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's *Arranged Marriage***

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Distt. Kangra (HP)

**Abstract:**

Literature has always remained a source of exhibiting social and cultural scenario. Diasporic literature recounts the alienation and rootlessness ingrained deeply in the minds of the individuals who move from their home to make a new home in some other foreign country and their efforts of reconciliation. The basic question to find peace and the state of bliss, however, remains unsolved for many. One who is able to maintain mental harmony under various conditions and pressures is able to live in the state of bliss whether one lives in India or elsewhere. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's stories deal with the existential predicament of expatriates. This paper discusses the sense of alienation and reconciliation in female characters as portrayed in Divakaruni's select stories, "Clothes", "Silver Pavements and Golden Roofs", "The Word Love", and "Meeting Mrinal" from her short story collection *Arranged Marriage*.

**Keywords:** Diaspora, alienation, harmony, bliss, reconciliation.

**Quest for Identity in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's *The Mistress of Spices***

Dr Balraj Kaur

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**Abstract:**

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's *The Mistress of Spices* is a psychological exploration of its protagonist's quest for identity in an alien nation where she is caught between the poles of fantasy and reality. Tilo, born with supernatural powers to foresee future, juggles between the sense of duty towards her ethnic community and the assertion of her individuality. Her movement in terms of her changing identities from being Nayantara to Bhagyavati to Tilo and to Maya is an assertion on Tilo's part to survive the multiple relocations that she has to go through. Every time she tries to confine herself to the life ordained by the circumstances, she feels an inner urge to break free from such a closed existence to an existence where dreams of her own self surface and resurface. Guided by her inner self to venture into a life of her own as opposed to a life of confinement and restrictions, Tilo by her sheer intuitive discretion, becomes a spokesperson of the Indian Diaspora caught between the dilemma of the past and the present, the roots and the wings, the commitments and the dreams. This paper is an attempt to explore Tilo, the Mistress as an embodiment of Browning's optimism, in spite of the repeated onslaughts on her existence dares to be a survivor on her own terms.

**QUEST FOR IDENTITY AS MAJOR THEME IN THE INDIAN DIASPORIC WRITING: A STUDY**

Litty Jose\*, Dr. Ashwani Rana\*\*

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**Abstract:**

The concept 'Diaspora' transmits a sense of break up, and dislocation. It was used initially for the dispersal of Jews when they were forced into exile. However, today it has come to mean any large public of a specific country or state living outside its nation & sharing some common bonds that give them an ethnic identity & consequent bonding. Diaspora literature includes a notion of a homeland, a home from where the dislocation occurs, and a complex set of negotiations and exchanges between the nostalgia & desire for the homeland. This research paper will try to explore the quest for identity as a major theme in the Indian Diasporic writing. The characteristics of Diasporic literature are Cultural, religious & class

conflicts, ghetto, ethnicity, double displacement, rethinking home, problem of an assimilation, historical belonging & spiritual affinities, a strong sense of linguistic hybridists, imaginary homeland, nostalgia & identity crises or search for identity, but the present attempt will focus more on the problem of identity & its quest. As a result of a wide variety of themes in Diasporic Literature, today it is considered mainstream literature. Some major writers or contributors are the global paradigm shift, since the challenges of postmodernism to overreaching narratives of power relations to silence the voices of the dispossessed, these marginal voices become more loud, audible & even found a current status of privileged. Due to all this, the avant-garde, writers & advocates of Diaspora literature like Salman Rushdie, Aravind Adiga, V. S. Naipaul, Anita Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, and Bharati Mukharji have been read and appreciated throughout the world. Diasporic existence always forces loneliness & a sense of exile on the individual often leading to severe identity confusion for a writer.

Keywords: Diasporic Identity, Hybridity, Nostalgia, Immigrant, Homeland, Displacement

### **Survival and Reclaiming Identities: Maori-Chinese Identity in Paula Morris's Novel *Hibiscus Coast***

Vandna Kaundal

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#### **Abstract:**

New Zealand is a multicultural society, which comprises the population of several ethnic and cultural groups living together. Maoris were the original inhabitant of New Zealand. Till seventeenth century Maoris were the only people who lived in New Zealand. European people discovered New Zealand in the beginning of the eighteenth century and settled there. The Native people of New Zealand had given the name 'Pakeha' to the Europeans. Indigenous people along with immigrants attained the status of convicts at the hands of colonizers. They were designated as inferior by White (Pakeha) people. The Whites' were considered to be good, superior, enlightened civilized unlike indigenous people who were delineated as primitive. Their discrimination put forward the paradigms of the superior 'us' and the inferior 'them'.

The present paper would focus on the issue of Maori-Chinese identity as discussed by Paula Morris in her much acclaimed novel *Hibiscus Coast* (2005). Paula Morris is a prolific writer who carved a niche for herself in New Zealand Literature. Culture politics has always gains significance in New Zealand literature and focus has primarily been on the study of binary opposition between the colonized (Maoris) and the colonizers (Pakehas). Morris explains the politicized memory of Maori Chinese people, the kind of reminiscence that is precisely illustrated by Jenny Bol Jun Lee –“guards against popular notions that seek to homogenize ethnic minority groups and position us in static binary oppositions.” The character of Emma comes up with comprehensive textual analysis. The writer attempts to classify and generalize Emma's character by her intricate presence in the novel. Emma's character serves as a sign of emerging mixed-blood indigenous literature that come to light in 21<sup>st</sup> century New Zealand.

### **Longing to Belong to the Centre**

Veena Sharma

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**Abstract:** The Australian Aboriginal and half-caste writers resort to autobiographical writing as a means of self-expression and socio-cultural reflection. The writing and the reading of such autobiographies are seen as therapeutic, as a process whereby the autobiographer and the reader are brought to a confrontation with Australian social history and its legacies in the

individual life. This leads to a deeper self-knowledge and a greater recognition of shared humanity. The present paper is the study of *The Dusty Road* (2005), an autobiography by Irene (Winnie) Larsen, which allows her to interrogate the painful and harsh memories of her *Noongar* childhood. It strongly relates to racism as is evident in the debates about the dispossession of indigenous peoples as a result of settler colonialism and unjust policies of the government. Larsen's life story is an interesting one, and obviously of importance in thinking about contemporary multi-cultural Australian society. The paper aims at analyzing how Larsen's autobiography plays an important role in recovering the indigenous heritage for Australia's national self-definition. It also analyses how it arguably works towards an assimilative conception of white reconciliation with an unacknowledged past of indigenous genocide.

Keywords: Aboriginals, racism, displacement, removal, multiculturalism.

### **Empathizing with the Victims of sexual violence in J M Coetzee's *Disgrace***

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Lovely Professional University, Punjab

#### **Abstract:**

J M. Coetzee, one of the most celebrated contemporary novelists deals with a vast thematic range in his fictional works such as political, socio-cultural, mythic, psychological, philosophical, economic, historical, and sexual. Motifs such as existential angst, love, violence, humiliation, colonial oppression, empathy, concern, compassion, etc. find concentrated and intricate expression in his fictions. This present paper is an attempt to experience empathy with the victims of sexual violence in his novel, '*Disgrace*', which explicitly deals with sexual violence thereby depicting its political, psychological, socio-cultural as well as historical implications. Coetzee delineates the sexual dimension of violence via textually demonstrating how sexual violence is employed as a narrative strategy with its empathetic culmination vis-a-vis the characters who are victims of it. Since the treatment of violence in his fiction culminates in the readers experiencing empathy with the oppressed/ victimized/ exploited, the concept of "narrative empathy" as enunciated by Suzanne Keen in her phenomenal book on *Empathy and the Novel* (2010) shall be evoked and employed to deepen the analysis of this paper critically. Coetzee deals with complex aspects of sexual violence in '*Disgrace*'. At one level, readers come across the perpetrator in the guise of the protagonist, David Lurie holding a powerful position of a university professor and being 'servant of Eros' using it to establish forced sexual liaison with his student; at another level readers have Petrus's 'people' who rape Lucy to assert that it is them who are in a position of control and authority. We notice that it is not the depiction of violence that the author is concerned with; it is rather empathy, concern and compassion that accumulate the mind of the readers as they pursue.

Key words: violence, narrative, empathy, concern, compassion

### **DIASPORIC CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE SELECT NOVELS OF AMITAV GHOSH**

Dr Jai Shree

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Govt Degree College Chamba (H.P.)

#### **Abstract:**

Diaspora is a psychological journey, a dilemma between homeland and new settlement nations. The migrant, journeying from place to place becomes a stranger in other land and this alienation makes an effect on identity and existential status of the characters. Amitav Ghosh, a novelist with an extraordinary sense of history and place is indisputably one of the

most important novelists of our time. Ghosh shows a keen interest in projecting the diasporic life in his novels. Many of his narratives focus on the histories of exodus and individuals' diasporic experiences. The blend of history and anthropology in Ghosh's novels helps him to bring out the diasporic consciousness of his characters in many aspects. This paper is an attempt to analyse the diasporic consciousness in his three novels *The Circle of Reason*, *The Glass Palace* and *The Sea of Poppies*.

Keywords: Diaspora, migration, alienation, Amitav Ghosh etc.

### **Racism and Xenophobia as Undeniable Aspects of Migration in Adib Khan's *Spiral Road***

Chetna Negi

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#### **Abstract:**

Literature has recently witnessed a surge in diasporic consciousness like never before. This is the result of a significant increase in literary activity by expatriate writers, whose works primarily focus on cultural differences and diverse diasporic experiences in new and strange lands. Diasporic works highlight expatriates' ongoing efforts to integrate into the cultural space of a new place, which is typically accompanied by their efforts to allow the original cultural attributes to play in the background. These writings juxtapose various cultures and practices by emphasizing the cultural traits of both; the homeland and the host land, resulting in a better understanding of different cultural boundaries. The migrants find themselves confining, expanding, mixing and matching their new and old homes, lifestyles, and identities. In this process, they face numerous challenges and difficulties in assimilating into their new environment. Aside from the major transition from a majority to a minority group, they face racial prejudices as another threat to their identity as immigrants. Racism continues to be at the heart of diasporic consciousness. The expatriates are subjected to the natives' discriminatory mindset. Because of the massive influx of migrants, especially from South Asian countries, most of which were once under colonial rule, the ratio of migrants to natives in first world nations is rapidly increasing, resulting in frequent cultural clashes. Migrants face racial abuse, marginalization, communal hatred, and hostility on the host land. It is undeniable that, from the past to the present, all types of displacement and its connection with colonialism have brought the diaspora in close contact with postcolonial philosophy and literature. The present paper aims to depict the huge chasm between the 'West' and the 'East' in the novel *Spiral Road* penned down by Adib Khan, a Bangladeshi postcolonial diasporic writer based in Australia. The paper also attempts to table the moving experiences of Muslim migrant characters who become targets of xenophobia and radicalization.

Key terms: Diasporic works, racism, postcolonial philosophy, Adib Khan, xenophobia.

### **Partition Diaspora and Fragmented Identities: A Study of "The Mother of Dhiren Muzumdar" and "A Grave Turned Inside Out"**

Dr Vinod K. Chopra,

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#### **Abstract:**

Diaspora literature has become a mainstream literature of late. Much has been written about the Indian diaspora living in the west or other part of the world. Tragically, no historical account ever mentioned the agony of those who got uprooted during the Partition. They were not treated humanely in the land where they took shelter as their 'own' country. They lost their homes, lands and, what was the worst, their identity. They were seen as 'outsiders' –as competitors for the property left by the evacuees. These ill-fated migrants were now known as refugees or *muhajirs* in the land they had set foot on. International migration has long



been a prevailing quality of world literature from both post-industrial and developing countries. The increasing demands of the global economic system and continued political instability in many of the world's regions have highlighted this shifting map of the world's peoples. Yet, political concern for the larger-scale economic and social impact of migration has effectively obscured the nature of the migratory experience itself, the emotions and actualities of departure, travel, arrival and the attempt to rebuild a home. Social and political upheavals across the world also cause migration and its repercussions have always been catastrophic. The partition of India was such a political upheaval that forced people to migrate to unfamiliar domains. "The Mother of Dhiren Muzumdar" and "A Grave Turned Inside Out" are two stories taken for detailed study that represent the Hindu and the Muslim communities that lost not only their homeland but also their identities when India was partitioned in 1947.

### **Reconfiguration of National and Diasporic Identity in Post 9/11 Context: A Critical Study of Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist***

Kusum Bhatia

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Govt. PG College Ambala Cantt. (Affiliated to KUK), Haryana

#### **Abstract:**

The research attempts to explore in detail the issue of identity in contemporary Pakistani American diasporic novel *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2007) by Mohsin Hamid. It throws light on how diasporic identity forms and transforms across cultural boundaries, especially in post- 9/11 times when almost all South Asian Muslims living in American metropolises were suspects. This paper will also conduct a reconfiguration of nation as a more inclusive space which includes ambivalent migrants, who are also global citizens. The objective of this study is to define nation beyond the geographical boundaries and in terms of the transnational and diasporic identities. Moreover, it seeks to appreciate how the phenomena of appropriation, acculturation, displacement, racialization, and alienation supported by the host state apparatus and its institutions affect diasporic mediations. This study will qualitatively analyze the text by invoking the specific theoretical concepts of Homi K. Bhabha, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak and Frantz Fanon and their critical assumptions serve as a theoretical framework for this exploration. The novel *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2007) by Mohsin Hamid is significant in its treatment of the issues faced by immigrants in the diaspora. Mohsin Hamid has grounded his resistance narrative in the identity narrative and through the prism of identity offers a deep insight into the American society and its ideals. The novel exposes the ugly side of the American society with its fundamentalist institutions and dislodges the narratives of fundamentalism as a Muslim monopoly and inverts the myths and discourses on identity to produce a counter narrative.

### **Food as the Symbol of Homeland, Culture and Identity: A Diasporic Study of Ragga Mennon's *Bhoojal Bhaat***

Stuti Lal Asstt.

Prof. Deptt. of Applied Sciences & Humanities,

Buddha Institute of Technology Gorakhpur, U.P., India

#### **Abstract:**

Diaspora relates to scattering: of cultures, languages, and the real meaning of 'home'. The diasporic population longs for a sense of belonging in their new homeland, and for centuries, the culinary practices have been used to create a native identity. The displacement, caused by social, political, geographical, or economic reasons, does not alter the cravings of the native taste palate. Literature, both in its written and performance forms, has highlighted the strong

urge of the diasporic population, be it first generation, second generation, or third generation diaspora, to stay connected to their roots through their native food, and the reason behind is the fact that food doesn't only gratify the stomach, but also the soul. In cultures across the world, specifically in South-Asian countries like India, people are very picky about not only what they eat, but also where the food/ingredients come from. People who follow the two major religions of India, namely Hinduism and Islam, are extremely particular about what goes into their plate, and where it comes from, hence establishing the cultural/religious significance of food. For an Indian, food goes far beyond the process of satisfying the appetite; the reason why survival of an Indian in a foreign land becomes difficult. The ceremonial value of food for them is exponential. When an Individual stays away from their homeland, and they miss the food, it is not only the food that they are missing, rather it is their homely environment and culture that they crave for. Hence, food reaches far beyond the stomach; it reaches the heart. The paper explores the supremacy of food in establishing and maintaining the rooted identity of a certain Indian diasporic population, living in a far-off land. It also explores various similar representations in films, each highlighting the sense of national pride that the diasporic population associates with their native food. It especially highlights the cultural connotations attached to a dialect of the Hindi heartland, i.e., Bhojpuri, and how food, which is otherwise, the mundane fuel for survival, becomes a cause of celebration, as showcased in Ragga Mennon's Bhojpuri Song, Bhoojal Bhaat. The paper aims at highlighting the ways through which food becomes a symbol of homeland, culture and identity for the diasporic population.

**Keywords:** Food, Diaspora, Homeland, Culture

### **CONFLICTED ART IN CYNTHIA OZICK'S IN "THE PAGAN RABBI AND OTHER STORIES"**

Shipra Parmar

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#### **Abstract:**

Jews in America constitute an ethnic group with the long history of questioned national affiliation. In course of time they have developed a rich tradition and self irony as a defense mechanism. Cynthia Ozick is a unique and emphatic voice of the new Jewish American novel. "The Pagan Rabbi and Other Stories" is her first collection of short fiction. In this fiction She reveals the conflict between Hellenism and Hebraism. She focuses on the social, lingual and existential crisis that a Jew has to face while living in a mainstream American Culture. The stories bring out the artistic dilemma because of the conflict between religion of art and religion of belief. In this collection Ozick also reveals themes like Jewish identity and Jewish history and tradition. The collection reflects the conflict between the Ghetto world and the Americanization and Judaism and Paganism.

Key words: Dilemma, Identity, Religion, Tradition, Crisis

### **IDENTITY ISSUES IN JAISHREE MISRA'S 'ANCIENT PROMISES'**

Mobi M. Das

CT University - SOPHE, Punjab

#### **Abstract:**

The identity of Indian women has always been seen from the perspective of the historical matrilineal past. Fiction acts as a gateway to a literary artist's perception of the social reality around him or her. Jaishree Misra's works act as a mirror to the social reality which is constantly negotiated and re-imagined. She projects herself as an ideal spokesperson as well as the representative of the women folk of the current time. The literary career of hers, took off with the very popular novel *Ancient Promises* that was written in 2000. The author's

primary focus is actually on the internal struggles of Indian women. Women in her novels are a personification of contemporary women who could be in a position to deal with the burden of inhibition they have carried from generation to generation. The household setup of all heroines of Misra is strictly patriarchal. Domestic violence is portrayed perfectly in the novel. This paper determines the idea of the awakened woman Janaki. The paper also traces the journey of the woman tracing and identifying herself at various phases of life. This is a reflection of representation of women from all walks of life seen as emerging from urban, rural and royal backgrounds. There is a focus on feminine psyche and women empowerment as a panacea for all global and local issues faced by women. Her works introduce female characters, in unavoidable social situations and provides an in-depth study of their responses. The paper researches pathways, to establish gender equitable, healthier societies and liberation of women from the confinement of patriarchal order. It also analyses education and economic independence as factors that contribute to women's empowerment. Jaishree Misra's semi-autobiographical work, *Ancient Promises* narrates the trajectories in the life of the protagonist Janaki aka Janu. It raises some important questions regarding the view of society towards womanhood and disability, as in a country like India. Disabled women are doubly marginalized, as they are female and also because of their disability which contradicts the parameters of normalcy. The Protagonist Janaki was forced into an arranged marriage by her parents when they come to know about their daughter's romantic relationship with Arjun, a Delhi boy. She was married to a traditional Marathi family in Kerala. But everything changes with the birth of her daughter Riya, who is mentally handicapped. Soon she realises that all these pre-set notions are worthless and she has to fight for the rights of her daughter. This realisation changes her into a completely different human being. The novel proves to be an anomaly from the representation of Indian woman in Indian English Literature. Its attempt to portray the disguised life of a middle class Indian woman is clear. The character Janu, in the novel is considered as an example of a 'new woman' who resists the dual moral standards in the hostile environment where she lives. The conflicts faced by Janu who is a member of a conservative Indian family, who had to get married off at a very early age is analysed as a fight against the tradition which questions her individuality.

Keywords: Alienation, quest for identity, entrapment, cross-culture, unrelenting determination.

## **IDENTITY CRISIS– THE BATTLE FOR THE MEANING OF EXISTENCE**

Dr. Pallavi Bhardwaj

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### **Abstract:**

To be yourself in a world that is constantly trying to make you something else is the greatest accomplishment.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

Identity crisis is a dodgy disorder. One has to focus on oneself so that others can also identify him/her. We are living in a planet packed with people who are contented in leading a fictitious and a pretentious life. As responsible citizens of our respective nations, we ought to stop blaming others and start developing faith in ourselves, as our identity is our most precious asset that must be guarded at any cost. Literature being a social phenomenon that widens along with life enables the writers to exert an ineffaceable impression on the psyche of not only individuals but the entire community by setting down the truth about the

humankind and by voicing their concern about a laudable future - veracity without which mankind cannot evolve.

Contemporary African literature, an ardent voice of world literature, manifests novel alterations, trends and dimensions in the wake of Africa's current state of achieved sovereignty with mounting responsiveness towards existing reality as well as national identity. Due to colonial impact - cultural, political and missionary influences - Africa has undergone a sea-change positing a need to foresee and represent the calamities in African society to reorient the inhabitants to restate the lost Eden. The corpus of African writing has witnessed an unparalleled escalation of African brilliance in the fictional works of Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Wole Soyinka, Kofi Awoonor, Chinua Achebe, Cyprian Ekwensi, Gabriel Okara, Flora Nwapa, Buchi Amecheta, Bessie Head, Mariamma Ba, Ayi Kwei Armah and others and have added a new dimension to the postcolonial literary tenet being a potent expression of the cultural confidence and self assurance of the African writers delineating the crises and conflicts in varied facets of African life and society fore grounded in the excruciating experience of colonialism. It is an unrelenting endeavor to emancipate Africa from the legacy of colonialism aiming at reassertion, fortification and reappropriation of African character and identity. Indeed, African literature is a literature of protest against mortification, defiance of ethics, customs, cultural patterns and cadence of existence in an effort to show a way out from the present muddle. The African writers cum intellectuals have diagnosed the tribulations distressing African societies and formulated techniques and approaches to reorganize their societies by altering the ways of thinking patterns. For it is the ethical duty and responsibility of a writer to motivate, educate and mentor people to fight against all authoritarian and anti-human repressive exploitative forces that beleaguered their subsistence in order to attain identity and selfhood.

The present paper is an endeavour to recognize and project the contemporary socio-political reality in three seminal authors, Chinua Achebe, Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Ayi Kwei Armah. Before looking into the current African situation, it is essential to have a peep in her past, particularly her historical encounter with the European settlers and colonizers. The need is to explore the concepts, such as the spread of the British Empire and the dawn of erstwhile colonies across the globe. Emerging from colonialism, African countries are in direct variance with their own history and cultural past as has been exemplified in dozens of literary works. One of the critical areas of conflict in contemporary African novel is in fact the questioning of one's own ideals, traditions and identity against an intricate set of historical experiences. Hence, it can be deduced that Achebe, Ngugi and Armah, offer an appraisal of the existing African society and the power centre that has failed to live up to the expectations of the masses and simultaneously the writers have tried their best to offer an optimistic direction to the Africans for the times to come by means of their fiction. The inevitable need of the hour is to retune the precedence to attain real African nationhood. The pan African vision is for the ideal Africa of the dreams that sustains the view that the individuality and wellbeing of the black population can be reinstated only in the form of eventual unification of the race.

### **VARIOUS THEMES IN DIASPORIC LITERATURE**

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#### **Abstract:**

"Diaspora", the term, generally refers to the people or population who leave their homeland and settle down to another place located far away from their homeland. Diasporic literature deals with the dilemma of the people torn between the memory of their homeland and the new place; the myths, customs of the old world and the freedom of the new land. It tells the

pain of the people not being accepted in the new places . Diasporic literature ,hence, depicts the culture and history of nation and the people on diaspora. This paper speaks about the diasporic literature focusing on the similarities and differences between the old generation of the Indian writers and the modern diasporic writers. This paper also unfolds the characteristics , different themes and even the changing trends in this literature , especially in context to location, dis location and relocation of the diasporic people. Key terms: Diaspora, homeland, new place , relocation, difficulty

### **Exploration of the Cosmopolitanism in Jhumpa Lahiri's *Whereabouts***

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Dr. Deb Dulal Halder,

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**Abstract:** The Bengali American writer Jhumpa Lahiri's new novel, *Whereabouts*, written in Italian and translated into English by the author herself, depicts the lonely existence of an unknown woman – a university teacher in her 40s – in an unknown place. The novel is a significant departure from her previous writings as it does not directly investigate the diasporic sensibilities but focuses on contemporary urban life, which is in a state of flux and thus complex. It depicts the narrator's unyielding solitude – the void – which she tries to fill in numerous ways. It does not contain even a single proper noun enabling the readers to identify peoples and places but rather the author moves beyond her diasporic involvement to examine the cosmopolitan ways in which a sense of connectedness has evolved in the twenty-first century. She tackles every day, the ordinary, and the big, the philosophical aspects of the twenty-first century through this nameless heroine. The present paper critically examines this new territory of urban awareness, a celebration of the 'third space' vis-à-vis the exploration of the deepest recesses of the heroine, her inner self when she wanders within while roaming the streets and sideways.

### **A Comparative Analysis of Diasporic Elements in Jhumpa Lahiri's "The Namesake" and Anita Nair's "Mistress"**

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**Abstract:** Diaspora refers to persons who live outside of their home country. As a result of the colonisation of numerous European countries, citizens of these countries who settled there during colonisation formed a new genre of literature. Although this word was originally applied to Jewish communities, it has since been used to assist establish the concept of migrants' inner reality. The term "Diaspora" refers to the dispersion of people in different parts of the world. Fear, alienation, a sense of belonging to one's land, frequent comparisons of culture and religion, restrictions on adopting a new culture, a sense of loss, existential crises, and rootlessness are all diasporic factors that aid in understanding migrants' psychology. This paper helps to understand the diasporic elements used by Jhumpa Lahiri in her novel 'The Namesake' and Anita Nair's 'Mistress'. In the instance of Gogol, the protagonists in 'The Namesake' novel, who are often the first generation of migrants, demonstrate a persistent tug towards the homeland and revulsion towards the country. The author depicts the inner realities of a migrant youngster, Sethu, in the novel "Mistress." Sethu relocates to Ceylon and works as a doctor's assistant. His relationship with Saadiya, his wife, sheds light on the cultural divide. The author has examined cultural differences and the consequences of these differences. In the instance of Ashima and Saadiya, an identity problem is evident. Ashima and Koman are disgruntled. This piece depicts the insecurity of

an immigrant in a new country. This paper would try to discuss diasporic elements in both novels. The objective of this paper is to discuss the diasporic features and comparative study in both works.

Key Words: Diasporic elements, Diasporic Literature, Identity Crisis, Cultural Difference, Alienation

### **Clash of Civilizations: Tradition, Modernity and Globalization -A Comparative Study of the Dislocation of Identity in Jhumpa Lahiri's Namesake and Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's Arranged Marriage**

Dr. Inderjeet Kour

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**Abstract:** Indian Diasporic fiction is a platform on which the conflict between roots, tradition and culture on one hand, and modernity, globalization and compromise on the other hand, is portrayed with a Realism that is unnerving, to say the least. It is one thing to hear about buzzwords like globalization, new world order, and world culture from a distance, and completely another when it is served up in a more personal narrative, at once affecting our ability to objectively assess its impact, as well as to completely comprehend the extent to which it wrecks irrecoverable damage to those involved. Jhumpa Lahiri and Chitra Bannerjee both approach the problem from different perspectives, but arrive at the same conclusion. While in the case of Lahiri, it is the independent young man who is faced with choices, the thrill of rebellion, and the regret for a world lost, in case of Banerjee, it is the woman, the female identity, which is forced to deal with its default state of mind of compromise and self induced oppression. This paper will highlight the key differences and common features of Lahiri's Namesake and Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's Arranged Marriage, and attempt to show how these novelists bring out the conflict that tradition has to face when it is dislocated in the name of Globalization

### **Sense of Alienation in Anita Desai's Fasting, Feasting**

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#### **Abstract:**

Alienation and displacement are the major issues that Anita Desai has portrayed in her novel Fasting, Feasting through her character, Arun, who has a stay of a couple of years in America. There he feels himself a complete stranger and a misfit as the food, culture, dressing and emotional make up are in stark contrast and opposition to his Indian ways and manners. The novel traces Arun's plight and survival through the deep sense of aloofness.

**Keywords:** Alienation, displacement, food, culture, misfit, aloofness

### **Sense of Alienation and Reconciliation**

\* Shiv Sethi (Scholar PhD)

\*\*Dr. Kumar Gaurav. Lovely Professional University,

#### **Abstract:**

Alienation comes with the state or experience of being isolated from a group or an activity to which one should belong or in which one should be involved. Language, detachment, estrangement, distance, separation, severance, parting division, divorce, cutting off, turning away, withdrawal, variance, difference, schism and loss or lack of sympathy; estrangement and "public alienation from bureaucracy". "All these may generate a sense of alienation and isolation. It is a condition of workers/ individuals, cultural and religious group in any system resulting from a lack of identity, insulting/degrading their belief way of life or anything else



their sense of being controlled or exploited. This creates Crisis of Individual Identity and group identity resulting in protests, bloodshed and eventually either subjugated or if the group could migrate.

### **Cross- Cultural Conflicts and Identity Crisis: A Study of Bharti Mukherjee's *Jasmine***

Dr. Savi Khera

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Teaching Resource Person, Gurugram University

#### **Abstract:**

Searching for and defining a new identity is a central question for immigrants living in a foreign land. The confusion of identity and cultural conflict pushes the immigrants into an identity crisis. Bharati Mukherjee's *Jasmine* is a saga of a young Punjabi woman named Jasmine who uproots herself from her life in India and re-roots herself in search of a new life and the identity in America. The novel exposes how Jasmine, as an outsider, strives to shape her identity to fit in the mainstream American society. The present paper tries to explore how Mukherjee's heroine "Jasmine" endeavours throughout her life to reinvent the coherent self by her constant effort to assimilate to the alien culture and setting.

**Keywords:** Identity crisis, conflict, diaspora.

### **Deciphering Diasporic Experiences of the Two Generations in Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake***

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Reetika Sood, Associate Professor, Maharaja Agrasen University Baddi, Solan, India.

#### **Abstract:**

Diasporic writings have of late fired the imagination of writers and readers alike as it delves deep to exhort the varied themes of exile, alienation, separation, home, family, assimilation and reintegration in the lives of the immigrants in an alien land. Thus, the present paper explores a comparative study of Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* to decipher the diasporic experiences of first and second Indo-American generation. As immigration has votaries of its own, the paper studies the dominant themes of assimilation and alienation of the major characters. It is also an attempt to study the changing paradigms of hybridity in the host culture and the native culture from the perspective of the first and second-generation diasporic characters from the novel.

### **Existential Crisis and Alienation in Kiran Desai's *Inheritance of Loss***

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Dr. Anish S. Georshia G, Assistant Professor, Department of English and Research Center, Scott Christian College (Autonomous), Nagercoil

#### **Abstract:**

Existential Crisis puts heavy impact on the life of human environment. The novel *Inheritance of Loss* dig deep the identity crisis and human relation through the migrated and alienated characters. The frustration and turmoil surrounds the individual psyche is explore by the writer. Kiran Desai, the Booker prize Awardee has established herself as Indian English novelist. She is one of the four children of the renowned writer Anita Desai. Her first novel *Hullabaloo in Guava Orchard* won the Betty Trask Prize in 1998 from British Society of authors. Her second novel is *Inheritance of Loss*. She won the Booker Prize for the novel *Inheritance of Loss* in the year 2007. The novel was hailed as a keen and richly descriptive piece of literature revolves around the issues like globalization, immigration and terrorism.

Kiran Desai admits that she loves writing and writing is her life. She spends seven years to shape the novel *Inheritance of Loss*. The novel explores the problem encounter by the alienated people. It too concentrates on the existential crisis and psychological turmoil faced by the Individual characters. The paper analyses the situation that creates in the mental space of the individual, that leads to alienate themselves. They find it hard to accommodate in a place, while they feel uncomfortable. The individual's life is designed in two worlds of past and present. The novel becomes interesting through her modern style and techniques of writing.

Key Words: Alienation, Accommodation, Existential Crisis, Migration, Isolation

### **The Hunt for Identity and Excruciating Trauma in Abdulrazak Gurnah's *The Last Gift***

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#### **Abstract:**

Crisis of Individual Identity is one of the most common elements to be found in Postcolonial Literature, more specifically, in Diasporic Literature. This crisis and quest for identity gradually lead to traumatic experiences that become an inescapable part of the sufferings of the immigrants on the alien land. Cultural displacement, as a result of migration, causes a sense of disillusionment and alienation. Abdulrazak Gurnah is known for his candid and realistic depiction of various subjects like identity, exile, trauma and silence, as well as, for his portrayal of the diasporic dilemmas in his novels. His novel, *The Last Gift*, is a heart-rendering narrative of the miserable life and unsettling traumatic experiences of Abbas, the protagonist, who had escaped from his native land, Zanzibar, years ago and after spending a considerable part of his life as a sailor, settled down in the UK in the hope of finding an anchor for his life. Though, he finds an anchor in the form of Maryam, his wife, who gives him refuge and a sense of belonging, this anchor proves to be temporary and isn't strong enough to hold him away from his traumatic past memories that come to him with a sense of guilt. Abbas's hunt for identity ends with his life. This research paper intends to explore the immigrants' conflicts with their new identity, and identity crisis that the characters, especially Abbas, face in *The Last Gift*, as well as, the diasporic dilemmas that result in excruciating trauma.

Keywords: Diaspora, Identity, Trauma, Postcolonial Literature, Displacement

### **Migration Issues in Amitav Ghosh's *Sea of Poppies***

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#### **Abstract:**

This paper seeks to present migration as a major thematic strand having far-reaching consequences for the migrants uprooted from their native land as portrayed by Amitav Ghosh in *Sea of Poppies*. Ghosh as an author brings to the fore the trials and tribulations faced by the indentured labourers who as migrants have to undergo such ordeals as oppression, suppression, mental anguish, gender discrimination and marginalization either at the hands of the dominant or powerful groups of society or because of their displacement from their motherland. Not only does Ghosh portray quite realistically various types of oppressive measures inflicted upon the displaced migrants but he also highlights, in a highly truthful manner, migration as the root cause of the problems faced by the ethnic minorities. *Sea of Poppies* is remarkable for its truthful depiction of the migration of Indian indentured labourers in large numbers to various British plantation colonies, Mauritius being the one

represented in the given novel. Ghosh accomplishes the self-imposed task of unearthing the historical truth about the opium trade between India and China in the mid-nineteenth century and its repercussions and ill-effects upon common native Indians who find themselves uprooted from their homeland and are compelled by circumstances beyond their control to move to Mauritius as indentured labourers. The objective of the present paper is to bring to the fore the ramifications and various nuances of migration and displacement in the world portrayed by Amitav Ghosh in *Sea of Poppies*.

### **Transcultural and transcontinental Ethos in the poems of Meena Alexander**

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#### **Abstract:**

The most controversial issues like identity crisis, search for roots, migration are beautifully presented by Meena Alexander. The poems like "The Bird's Bright Ring" and "Raw Silk" addressed the issues of class clash and cruelty faced by immigrants in the new place. "Raw Silk" shows us the mirror that though we are civilized still we are animals because we have not overcome our basic instincts for cruelty and animality. She has explored the major issues confronted by uprooted people in a hostile land like dejection, alienation displacement and replacement. Alexander expressed her own life's experiences of uprooting, exile, alienation, loneliness, separation and trauma in her poems as she had to migrate to different countries. She often questioned herself: who am I? and Where am I? because the memories of her past homeland tormented her a lot. A sense of belongingness with home remains so strong and unbroken in her memories. The acute sense of loss and nostalgia is reflected in her poem "Gold Horizon." She represents the inter connectedness of the past and the present uprootedness in immigrant imagination. Alexander reflects the major issues such as ethnicity, linguistic degradation, racism as well as transcultural and transcontinental ethos whenever she tries to locate herself within a fractured space between India and America. She has to move from one continent to another that's why she had undergone multiple identities in multiple places. She finds herself in the state of "unhomeliness"

Keywords: migration, cruelty, animality, displacement, replacement, identity crisis, exile

### **IMPACT OF RACISM IN RICHARD WRIGHT'S NATIVE SON**

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#### **Abstract:**

Native Son is written by one of the famous American author Richard Wright and it was published in the year 1940. It is a story of a 20 year old black boy named Bigger Thomas who becomes a victim of the white dominant society. It is the first novel of its kind to show the agony and plight of the black people living in the white privileged American society. Bigger is a poor black boy who needed a job to help his family. His mother got a job for him as a chauffeur in the house of the Daltons who are a rich white family. Many a times he is made to feel that America is the country of the white people and the black people are there only to serve them as their slaves. Though the Daltons tried to help him in every way but the thing that he is a black man and they are the white people and there is no match between them was always looming in his mind. Mary Dalton, daughter of Mr Dalton along with Jan Erlone tried to befriend him but he thought that they were making a fun of his black ugly body and they are just playing with him. In the course of the action Bigger accidentally kills Mary that land

him in jail and he becomes a criminal. The present paper tend to study the impact of racism on the black people and its after effects.

Keywords: Racism, black people, white people, poverty, plight.

### **The Foreigner's Sindi Oberai : An Alienated Hero**

Rakesh Kumar

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#### **Abstract:**

The Foreigner is a seminal novel written by Arun Joshi. Its chief protagonist Sindi oberai is an alienated, detached and rootless character. Sindi is a perennial outsider. The sense of alienation and detachment has become a part of his personality. He feels a sense of alienation and detachment wherever he goes. He has been to all the parts of the world, but still is unable to find the peace and sense of belongingness. The present paper intends to study the character of Sindi deeply and establish the alienation and detachment of his character.

Keywords: Alienation, rootless, detached, outsider, belongingness.

### **CHANGING TRENDS IN DIASPORIC LITERATURE- ANALYSIS FROM A FEMINIST LENS**

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#### **ABSTRACT:**

While the mere nomenclature of diaspora in a dictionary would signify voluntary or forcible movement of peoples from their homelands into new regions, diaspora in the background of migration, forcible or otherwise, in literature has had a much deeper meaning. The literature on the theme has led to abstract themes on acknowledgment of lore, memories, and nostalgia by immigrants. It, thus, becomes pertinent to analyse this theme from a feminist lens as in history and literature, women have faced been at the forefront of facing repercussions of such sudden diasporas to alien lands but ironically the theme from their perspective has rarely been analysed despite the development of contemporary and topical literature. It is in this furtherance that the author would analyse the works of authors, Chitra Banarjee Divakaruni, Anita Desai, and Jhumpa Lahiri in the background of diasporic theme. The author shall seek to analyse the theme of diaspora and migration from the perspective of these female authors and the impact it has had on the contemporary Indian feminist literature and diasporic literature as a whole. The author would also analyse the usage of distinct literary themes used by these writers and how they have differed from their male counterparts. By surveying the works of the aforementioned writers, the author will explore different dimensions of cultural heritage and how feminist literature has changed meaning of diasporic identity by inculcating heterogeneity in South-Asian literature and culture.

Keywords- Diaspora, feminism, South-Asian, women, sociological, culture, identity.

### **Diasporic Literature : Displacement and Replacement**

Dr. Sunita Goyal

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#### **Abstract:**

Diasporic literature or expatriate literature is a very broad term which incorporates the works of all those writers who are residing outside their country but are associated with their roots through their works. Diasporic literature not only delineates culture and history of nations and discusses the issues of alienation, nostalgia, quest of identity, existential rootlessness etc. but

also depicts the inner conflicts of the characters. Diaspora theory, with its above mentioned features, has influenced the literature of every language of the world. The desire of “homeland” or “root”, a strange and unusual attachment to one's own traditions, religion, language, gave birth to the so-called diaspora literature. Indian women authors have drawn a striking parallel between different cultures and depicted varied experiences of women across the globe and produced a plethora of critically acclaimed pieces of literature. This paper aims to reflect the cultural dilemmas, alienation and the crisis of individual identity in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's *The Mistress of Spices* where the writer has discussed the problems and experiences faced by the Indian immigrants in U.S and investigated the theme of displacement and replacement.

### **JHUMPA LAHIRI'S NAMESAKE: THROUGH THE LENS OF HOMI. K. BHABHA'S CONCEPT OF HYBRIDITY**

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**Abstract:** Diaspora in contemporary times has gained a significant importance under the broader category of post-colonial studies. The term Diaspora in its Greek form means dispersion and scattering of seeds during the process of sowing. However, in contemporary literary discourses the primary understanding of diaspora has changed. It relates to the dispersion of community or people migrating from their homeland to one or more foreign locations voluntary or forcibly. But this crossing of boundaries of homeland doesn't end up constructing 'home' in the host land. This is so because the migrant has not discarded his native culture. And this brings in to the picture Bhabha's concept of Hybridity. For him Culture is something which is fluid and is perpetually in motion. It is a melting pot of several disparate elements which are regularly being added and are regularly transforming cultural identities. So, terms such as diaspora and hybridity characterise globalized or mixed cultures. These issues of cultural conflicts that migrant faces are very well depicted through art and literature. It is in this context that this research paper will contextualise Jhumpa Lahiri's *Namesake*. It would interrogate the polyphony of different voices within the text that give rise to tensions with term hybridity. It will provide a comprehensive view of the different responses to such conflicts by first- and second-generation immigrants. Further this paper will provide an insight into conflicting viewpoints about concept of hybridity and its relevance in diasporic literature.

**Keywords:** Diaspora, hybridity, cross-cultural conflicts

### **Gender, Religion and Alienation in Nisha Da Cunha's "English Girl"**

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**Abstract:**

While movement from one place to another is largely triggered by many factors like war, job security, a search for greener pastures, it is also caused by the desire to cross geographical boundaries by being in love. While in the past, the conception of diaspora in Jewish context invokes pain and grief due to forced exile, in the modern parlance, even the voluntary movement to other countries to settle with a foreign beloved may also carry camouflaged, hidden pain. The present paper attempts to look at the alienating effect of a new locale/country on the British protagonist Sophie in Nisha Da Cunha's (1934-) short story "English Girl." The female heroine's flu-caused depression is cured the moment she comes across Rui, the Indian adolescent man from Goa, playing on his guitar in a park. As it

unfolds, Rui is in London for the last four years as he was disturbed by his parents' sealing his sister's fate for the forced vocation of a nun. As both feel for each other, Rui takes her to Goa but Rui's mother Dona Gabriela does not like Sophie for being an alien and from a different religion. However, Rui also changes, no longer plays on his guitar and asks Sophie to live in the same house with his insensitive mother. The story shows Sophie as a victim who finally leaves Goa and returns to London. She lives on her own terms as she cannot live in a house in Goa where she is not respected by Rui's mother. The paper primarily would look at how even love between the two people coming from different cultures is largely dominated by patriarchal attitudes of a man. It also looks at the dominating attitude of Rui as well as his mother who attempt to force her to accept their ways completely rather than looking at bridging the gap between two differing climes and the resultant climes and religions.

Key Words: Gender, Religion, Alienation, Diaspora, Culture, Difference, Locale

### **Forgetting the Roots and Forming the New Identity in Diaspora Literature."**

Bhupesh Sharma

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#### **Abstract:**

This paper seeks to explore the concept of identity crisis in relation to diaspora. In diasporic literature the separation from one's own roots and finding the self- identity on alienated land leads the individual on the path of identity crisis. In diasporic works character's identity is affected on psychological as well as on social basis. Characters feel outsiders and don't find anyone they can connect with. Immigrating to a new place and forgetting their old-selves, the individual undergoes a great pain of cutting themselves from their own roots. In some cases identities are forcefully taken and people have to adopt the new identity in order to survive. On the other hand, people crave to be somebody else in order to escape from the present realities, being among new people and becoming the part of different cultures. One's conditioning and life experiences forms their subconscious mind which cannot be changed merely by becoming part of new cultures and adopting new etiquettes. Characters start to vanish themselves when they look at their real-selves as an unconscious thought. According to Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis individuals have the tendency to appear in certain way in order to be accepted by the society while suppressing their real desire. That real desire can be compared to the character's longing for their motherland and trying to fulfill at the place which doesn't belong to them. The main proposition of this paper is to understand the psychological aspect of the crisis of individual identity.

Keywords: Diaspora, identity crisis, psychology, subconscious, unconscious, formation of new identity.

### **Cultural Clashes in Diasporic Societies**

Dr Ashwini Kumar

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#### **Abstract:**

Diaspora cultures exist as a result of the diffusion of communities throughout the world, often through forced dispersion or for other historical reasons. Diaspora communities represent and maintain a culture different from those of the countries within which they are located, often retaining strong ties with their country and culture of origin (real or perceived) and with other communities of the same origin in order to preserve that culture. This is an essentially cultural phenomenon and not necessarily linked to migration. Some diaspora cultures, with clear origins following enforced dispersions, are well documented, for example the Armenian, Greek, Irish, Italian and the Jewish diasporas and, more recently, the Balkan diasporas. However, the majority of countries throughout the world, and therefore most



Council of Europe member states, in fact recognise their own diaspora culture. In addition, whilst some diaspora cultures are relatively unknown, the majority of member states play “host” to a great number of different diaspora cultures.

### **Cultural aspects of Tribal Society in the novel “When the Kurinji Blooms” by Rajam Krishnan - A Study**

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#### **Abstract**

This paper aims to explore the cultural and traditional aspects of the Badaga society in “when the kurinji blooms” by Rajam Krishnan. She has written this novel originally in the regional language Tamil as “kirinji Then”. It is translated to English by Uma Narayanan and Prema Seetharam. This novel is a saga of the generations of two families of Badaga community transversing fifty years. The rich Badaga culture is redolent of the ancient age-old Indian mentality of surviving and thriving in the environment. Their dwellings, cultivated lands and general mode of life can be witnessed as their superiority. Badagas are contented in their life and culture. This novel begins with the Badagas who live a peaceful and content life in the hill sides of Nilgiri which is covered with kurinji flowers every twelve years and it ends with the dawn of new changes in the life of the people like hydro- electric power dam in the hill.

### **The Impact of Diasporic Community on India’s Economic Development**

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#### **Abstract:**

The Diasporic community plays an important role in shaping the future destiny of a society and a country. Human resource mobility is an essential feature of today’s globalised world where integrated world markets, networks and technologies are all contributing to the increasing movement of labour, students, professionals and families. The migrants of today are the Diaspora of tomorrow - and those of yesteryears, that of today. The Indo-European Diaspora represents a significant population in its size, spread and depth. Yet it is argued that their engagement – economic, social and cultural– with India is currently short of its potential relative to their counterparts in North America. This paper examines that relationship and suggests how both India and the EU must draw upon the Indian strategy to widen and strengthen the bridge that the Indian Diaspora represents. The paper focuses on a five select countries in the EU for this analysis, i.e. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, being countries that not only have the largest presence of Overseas Indians in mainland Europe but are also strategically important for India. The paper examines the link between Diaspora and development and concludes that it’s a relationship that needs to be nurtured for mutual benefit. It argues that the Indo-European Diaspora has contributed to the economies of the host countries and now is in a position to play a part in India’s developmental efforts. For this a conducive framework needs to be in place both at the govt level and at the community level.

Keywords: diaspora, immigration, migration, development perspectives



(Prof Bawa Kammampol joining the conference from Togo through online mode and addressing the audience)



(Prof Rekha Sharma giving the keynote address on the opening day of the conference)

### **Role of Indian Diaspora in Commerce and Trade Remittance: An overview**

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#### **Abstract:**

The liberalization and globalization of Indian economy since 1991 has opened up opportunities for accelerating the development process and investment in India. Diaspora plays a crucial role in augmenting trade, foreign direct investment and economic development of a country. One of the greatest economic contributions of Indian Diaspora has been in terms of remittance. According to a world bank Report, India received approximately 87 billion dollars in remittance in 2021 with USA being the biggest source. Overseas investors also supporting the stock market. India puts a large effort into working with its Diaspora. It no longer considers overseas migration of Indian skilled professionals as brain drain but rather as a brain circulation that enhance India's globe image. Through using innovating ideas and making investment in India, Indian Diasporas in country are recognized for contributing to entrepreneurships, competition, economic growth and job creation. Indian Diasporas are the top most contributors to the home economy, measured in terms of global remittance. Today, the Indian Diasporas is more prosperous than before and its involvement in India's development is increasing. It contribute by way of remittances ,investment, lobbying for India, promoting industry and Indian culture in abroad and building a good image of India by their intelligence . Diaspora finance in the form of remittance and investment helped India to come out from its foreign reserve crises and fuelled its economic growth .Indian Diaspora has acted as mediators, as facilitators of international trade and investment, given the high profile of Indian entrepreneur, technocrats and management consultants. In fact, improvement in ease of doing business will go a long way in enabling investments from the Indian Diaspora. The purpose of the study to examines the role of Indian Diaspora in economic development of country and commerce and trade remittance because they serve as an important bridge to access knowledge, expertise , resources and market for the development of country an source of large inflow of remittance and foreign direct investment which has been helping in making India self-reliant.

Keywords: Diaspora, Economic Development, Commerce and trade, Remittance

### **Social Concord in Diasporic Societies**

Shiv Kumar

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#### **Abstract:**

Diaspora is as old as the world is, and belonging to a unique group, they represent a conglomeration of the diverse cultures, societies and mentalities of the old and new worlds. It is often thought of that despite the various obstacles confronted, they tend to impact social harmony. This formation of a collective identity of the Diasporas in exile tends to organize and act as one. To maintain the identity, to make themselves hear and to carve a niche, it becomes imperative for them to hold their ground. But it is always easier said than done. For example, when an Indian decides to shift to an alien land or even within the limits of a nation, he has to become aware about the host culture and way of life. In communication with the host people, the Diaspora adapts the ways of the host culture. In this process, Diasporas gets socially adjusted satisfying their needs and expectations of others. This community has an option to make: either assimilate, or get integrated into the host culture. When the group is very small one just adopts the customs of the host society. One does not assimilate completely, but is integrated into the canvas of the country's culture. He integrates socially by

learning the language and culture of the country. This paper will try to ascertain the social concordance (culture, work, memory, myth, economical, political) that is seen in such a community on different fronts. It will try to portray a kaleidoscopic view of the life of such community and the challenges they have to face, while harmonizing themselves in the fabric of the host society.

**Keywords:** Diaspora, Concord, Diversity, Society, Culture

### **Issues of Individual Identity and Cultural Alienation in Yaa Gyasi's *Transcendent Kingdom***

Dr Raman Kumar

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#### **Abstract:**

Diasporic literature basically revolves around the idea of a homeland from where displacement occurs. This displacement involves harsh journeys undertaken on account of economic compulsions. Diaspora means a minority community living in exile. Etymologically 'Diaspora' is drawn from a Greek word which means 'to disperse' and signifies a voluntary or forcible movement of people from their homelands into new regions. The dispersal signifies the displacement of people involving a complex set of negotiations, sense of nostalgia and the desire for the homeland, the making of a new home, adapting to the power, and the relationship between the minority and the majority. African Diaspora is a term which is commonly used for the literature produced by the Africans settled in foreign lands; especially to describe the mass dispersion of peoples from the African subcontinent during the Transatlantic Slave Trade which took place largely from 1500 AD to 1800 AD. This migration took millions of people from Western and Central Africa to divergent regions of the American and Caribbean lands. The migration of the Africans to the foreign lands brought them in state of complete isolation where they found it difficult to find an identity of their own. In the state of cultural alienation and identity depravation the immigrants got into a state of great mental trauma and sickness. This mental trauma and tension arising out the lack of individual identity has been the theme of many African diasporic writers. The present article seeks to look into this theme of individual identity and cultural alienation through Yaa Gyasi's famous novel *Transcendent Kingdom*. Yaa Gyasi is a Ghanaian-American writer who got renowned with her first novel *Homegoing*, which was published in 2016. *Transcendent Kingdom* is the second novel of Gyasi which was published in 2020. It tells the story of a Ghanaian family which migrates to America in the hope of a better life. The story revolves around the character of Gifty who is traumatized by the departure of her father; the death of her brother and by the suicidal behaviour of her mother. The main themes in the novel are traumas of alienation, racism, immigration, addiction, abandonment and depression

**Keywords:** Diaspora, displacement, adaptation, alienation, traumas, immigration, cultural conflicts, depression

### **Study on Role of Indian Diaspora in Economic Development of India**

Dr. Alka Rani

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#### **Abstract:**

Indian Diaspora's role in economic transformation is growing continuously in the terms of remittance. Indian Diaspora has come a long way to play a significant role in keeping India at the centre of global affairs. Diasporas represent their country internationally and help in overall development of country. Indian Diaspora with about 18 million numbers across 136 countries is considered the largest diaspora community in the world, bringing highest amount

of remittance i.e \$87 billion in 2021. Indian diaspora brings so many opportunities for development of country by acting as bridge to access knowledge, expertise, resources and markets for the development of country of origin with the rest of world. Indian diaspora is acting as soft diplomacy as it played an important role in fructification of India- US Nuclear deal .In keeping view of role of diaspora the Government has facilitated the rules and regulations which creates a favourable environment for the businesses to invest in India .It gives an opportunity to the diaspora to confidently create an outreach strategy in their areas of influence. 'Make in India' Mission facilitated to contribute to the Indian development by investing in the greenfield and brownfield projects, as well as, portfolio investment in India .India's intellectual power beyond borders is brain gain and not brain drain. Now Diaspora is treated as 'strategic asset' in all round development of the country. Indian government is in the process of launching awareness generation portals like the Global Pravasi Rishta Portal, to provide a dynamic communication platform to connect the diaspora with the Ministry of foreign affairs, Indian Missions to ensure their active role in development of country and sense of belongingness with motherland.This paper tries to explore the role of Indian diaspora in economic development of country. The present study is based on secondary data and secondary sources includes books, journals, websites, newspapers etc.

**Key words:-** Diaspora, economic development, strategic asset.

### **India's Foreign Policy and Diaspora Policy - The Inter Linkages Therein: A Review**

*Dr. Ritu Sharma Soni*

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Una, Himachal Pradesh

#### **Abstract:**

Globalisation is characterised by mobility of human resources. In the Indian context, Overseas Indians, i.e., Persons of Indian Origin now holding foreign passports are entitled to apply for a PIO or OCI card if they themselves earlier held an Indian Passport or their parents or grandparents were born in erstwhile India. For all practical purposes therefore India recognises its Diaspora as those having emigrated from Indian Territory up to four generations ago ( as per Ministry of Home affairs and Ministry of External affairs). Using secondary data this paper attempts to review the points of convergence between India's Diaspora policy and the Foreign policy. The objective is to highlight the significance accorded to the Indian Diaspora in the public policy realm, recognising this entity as an instrument of soft power to benefit India's economic and development policies. Govt of India through the aegis of MEA has devised and implemented a number of initiatives for the mutual benefit of Indian Diaspora and their homeland. It is now explicitly recognised in the sphere of public policy and academics that Diasporas are the key drivers in development initiatives as well as fostering harmonious relations between nations. The revolution in telecommunication system and media has enabled Indian Diaspora to be actively involved in the political, cultural and economic life of their homeland and assert their ethnic identity here. Key Words: Diaspora, Public policy, India, Development, Benefit

### **Financial Appraisal of Indian Diaspora in South Africa-A Case Study of Sahara Computers**

Devinder Kumar

Department of Commerce, Govt. College Una, Distt. Una (H.P.)

#### **Abstract:**

Dispaoric communities play an important role in building the social and economic structure of both the parent nation and the nation where these communities take shelter. These communities play an important role in shaping the future destiny of such a society and

country. The migrants of today are the Diaspora of tomorrow - and those of yesteryears, that of today. The Indian Diaspora plays an important role in the development of economy in South Africa. One of the greatest examples of this role and contribution is the example of Sahara Computers, an enterprise which is owned and run by an Indian Diasporic family living in South Africa named as Guptas. Gupta-owned Sahara Computers is the leading IT Suppliers in South Africa. Sahara Computers was the first major IT company started by the three Gupta brothers — Ajay, Atul and Rajesh, who are originally from Uttar Pradesh's Saharanpur, after they settled in South Africa at the dawn of democracy under Nelson Mandela in the 1990's. Sahara Computers, at the height of its success, was one of South Africa's leading IT suppliers, with naming rights at the top three cricket stadiums in the country and leading sport and entertainment personalities as brand ambassadors.

Keywords: Diaspora, migration, investment, economic growth, stock market

### **Religion, Politics and Cultural Migration**

Dr. Rajender Kumar

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#### **Abstract:**

Some of the interesting and contentious issues that arise in connection with migration centre is religion, politics and cultural. A growing number of countries have experienced the rising popularity of political parties, political ideologies and political movements which regard immigration as a serious threat to their self identity, integrity and prosperity. More importantly government pursuing policies hostile to immigrants have already taken power in several countries. In some cases migration has religious motivation and causes. In many more cases it has implication not only for how migrants and their descendants practise religion but also for the societies in which they settle. It would be an exaggeration to claim that religion, culture and political was invariably an important aspect of migration except in cases such as migration in response to religious or migration in pursuit of religious objectives but there can be no doubt that the religious dimensions of migration and settlements in new locations can be significant. Coercion has been one of the important drivers of cross national migration in the past and the present. People displaced by violent conflicts, war and persecution as well as by natural disasters such as severe droughts, floods, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have been forced to cross borders to save their lives and protect their families. The settlements of migrants who are identified as minorities on basis of their ethnicity, race religion or nationality commonly gives rise to political debates about merit and scale of immigration and to policy oriented discussions about their entitlements. Their rights to residence, work opportunities, housing, health and welfare programme, education and citizenship are high on the political agenda of many countries. The history of relations between migration and religion is long, complex and changing. Particularly important investigations have highlighted the significance of factors such as gender and generation in shaping the ways in which migration, religion and culture intersect each other.

### **Chemistry and Literature: An Interdisciplinary Approach**

Suresh Kumar

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Govt. College Una, Himachal Pradesh

#### **Abstract:**

There is a famous proverb that an art is a science and to be an artistic person you must have scientific temperament. So no discipline is absolutely 'sole' rather there is an interdisciplinary link among all. Human mind is full of versatilities, on one hand where it can think of writing poems,



stories, novels, fictions; it can, on the other hand, also triggers processes involving scientific discoveries and innovations. There has been continuous dialogue between literary scholars, historians of culture and science, and chemists over the years. There are lot many multifaceted dignitaries who have chosen their profession in the field of Chemistry visa-vis they have also excelled in the field of literature, art and culture and vice-versa. Primo Levi was a graduate in chemistry, he presented his dissertation on “Walden Inversions”, although the director of his thesis was from the Physics. Most interestingly, he was a Holocaust author, his two important works were, *The Truce* and *This is a Man*. He had also written his autobiography, *The Periodic Table*. Humphry Davy (1778-1829) was the foremost chemist in Britain in the nineteenth century. He isolated many elements such as chlorine, potassium, and magnesium, however, he has been most famously known for his invention of ‘safety lamp’. Only few people know that he also wrote poetry. In fact, he wrote more than a hundred poems. Ludwig Boltzmann (1844-1906), brilliant Viennese mathematician and physicist, pioneering theorist of chemical gases and thermodynamics, pillar of the Academy of Sciences in Vienna, profound commentator, was also an accomplished classical pianist and renowned literary person. Raymond Queneau’s poem “The Song of Styrene” (1957) is another deliberately anachronistic text written in rhyming alexandrine couplets that is also a lyrical piece, a descriptive narrative. Thus in present article an attempt has been made to explore the contributions of people with Chemistry background in the realms of literature, art and culture.

Key Words: Interdisciplinary, literary, historian, culture

### **India- EU Migration & Its Impact on Economic Development of India**

Dr. Shubhangi B. Patil

Head, Department of Economics

K J Somaiya College of Arts & Commerce, Mumbai Maharashtra

#### **Abstract:**

Human resource mobility is an essential feature of today’s globalised world where integrated world markets, networks and technologies are all contributing to the increasing movement of labour, students, professionals and families. The migrants of today are the Diaspora of tomorrow - and those of yesteryears, that of today. The Indo-European Diaspora represents a significant population in its size, spread and depth. Yet it is argued that their engagement – economic, social and cultural– with India is currently short of its potential relative to their counterparts in North America. This paper examines that relationship and suggests how both India and the EU must draw upon the Indian strategy to widen and strengthen the bridge that the Indian Diaspora represents. The paper focuses on a five select countries in the EU for this analysis, i.e. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, being countries that not only have the largest presence of Overseas Indians in mainland Europe but are also strategically important for India. The paper examines the link between Diaspora and development and concludes that it’s a relationship that needs to be nurtured for mutual benefit. It argues that the Indo-European Diaspora has contributed to the economies of the host countries and now is in a position to play a part in India’s developmental efforts. For this a conducive framework needs to be in place. The Indian Government’s policies and programmes are steps in this direction and the time is opportune for the Diaspora to evolve mutually beneficial strategies with both host and home countries to carry forward the relationship.

Keywords: migration, development perspectives, diaspora

### **The Role of Sanskrit Language and Literature in Understanding Diasporic Mysteries”**

Dr. Ritesh Sharma

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**Abstract:**

In this research paper, the author has tried to highlight the role of Sanskrit language and literature in understanding the diasporic mysteries. For that, some of the most important characteristics of this language have been taken as the spinal track of the research paper e.g. Motherhood, Equanimity, Eternity, Omniscience, Realization (Self). Through these five characteristics, the role of Sanskrit language and literature, in understanding the diasporic mysteries, can be figured out. As such, we know, through this very transcendent language, that everything in this world, even the world and beyond that whatever exists is eternal, equanimous, omniscient, motherly and realizable. And if we say that it's impossible then a question arises how life is possible. After researching a lot, we have the answer in which researchers, scientists and great thinkers say that life is possible only and only because of vast molecular clouds of dust and gas condensed to form a protostar, Surrounded by a protoplanetary disk. In short we can say that a reaction between dust and gas is responsible for the existence of life. And this is the most current thought about the subject. But, for solving the same question, Sanskrit has a very different methodology. In which this fact is made clear that life never ends, nor begins but it's a continuous process where every moment life begins following an end. And an end, at every moment follows life. This way we can say that Sanskrit explains life, from beginning to end, very differently and has its own methodology to explain things. This research paper explains how the methodology, available in Sanskrit Literature, can explore the hidden things and mysteries related to diaspora.

**Participation of Tribal Women in the Rural Politics: A Study of Bharmour  
Constituency of Chamba District**

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**Abstract:**

In the developing countries, role of women in the sphere of politics has remained very disappointing. With the advent of democracy and decentralization of governance, there have been greater efforts for political participation of tribal women especially in grass root politics where they still do not have adequate participation. A positive and concrete step was taken in this direction by Indian parliament in the shape of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment act providing reservation for women particularly Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe Categories. This act provides one third representation to the women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and is an important milestone in the history of tribal women empowerment in country. The reservation has encouraged tribal women to demonstrate their leadership and has given new dimension to the entire political process at the grass root level. As a result of reservation, even the more marginalized section of tribal women has participated in Panchayats with sufficient responsibility to become social activists. The present paper reveals the impact of reservation on tribal women representatives in Bharmour Constituency of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh and underlines that there is no need to be cynical about the prospect of one third reservation that has now been increased to 50% since 2008, rather it needs to exhibit optimism to create more economic, social and political environment. This would help in a better understanding of the scenario to frame strategies and policies to bring tribal women who are on the margin into the main stream politics despite their socio-economic and gender based constraints.

**ALIENATION AND RECONCILIATION IN HAROLD PINTER'S *THE  
HOMECOMING, THE CARETAKER AND THE LANDSCAPE***

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Guru Nanak Khalsa College Yamuna Nagar Haryana.

**Abstract:**

This paper analyzes alienation and reconciliation in Harold Pinter's *The Homecoming* and *The Caretaker* and *The Landscape*. He himself had faced alienation and wanted somebody to belong to him in his life. The sense of isolation, which is a prominent theme of existentialism, is a recurring theme in his plays. Harold Pinter's plays like *The Birthday Party*, *The Homecoming*, *The Caretaker*, *No Man's Mind* and *Betrayal*; are the best example of alienation and reconciliation. *Landscape* is the best example of a love-triangle in which the characters like Ellen, Bates, Rumsey struggle for alienation and reconciliation. In *Ashes* Rebecca's struggle for brutal relationship and giving away the loss of the child. In Pinter's plays the characters also experience this kind of isolation. He approves of the fact that despite the technical developments and perfections in the life standards of the modern man, disaffection saturates the life of the human being in personal and social aspects.

Keywords- Absurd, Alienation, Belongingness, Reconciliation, Isolation, Brutal

**The Hunt for Identity and Excruciating Trauma in Abdulrazak Gurnah's *The Last Gift***

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**Abstract:**

Crisis of Individual Identity is one of the most common elements to be found in Postcolonial Literature, more specifically, in Diasporic Literature. This crisis and quest for identity gradually lead to traumatic experiences that become an inescapable part of the sufferings of the immigrants on the alien land. Cultural displacement, as a result of migration, causes a sense of disillusionment and alienation. Abdulrazak Gurnah is known for his candid and realistic depiction of various subjects like identity, exile, trauma and silence, as well as, for his portrayal of the diasporic dilemmas in his novels. His novel, *The Last Gift*, is a heart-rendering narrative of the miserable life and unsettling traumatic experiences of Abbas, the protagonist, who had escaped from his native land, Zanzibar, years ago and after spending a considerable part of his life as a sailor, settled down in the UK in the hope of finding an anchor for his life. Though, he finds an anchor in the form of Maryam, his wife, who gives him refuge and a sense of belonging, this anchor proves to be temporary and isn't strong enough to hold him away from his traumatic past memories that come to him with a sense of guilt. Abbas's hunt for identity ends with his life. This research paper intends to explore the immigrants' conflicts with their new identity, and identity crisis that the characters, especially Abbas, face in *The Last Gift*, as well as, the diasporic dilemmas that result in excruciating trauma.

**Keywords:** Diaspora, Identity, Trauma, Postcolonial Literature, Displacement

**Rethinking Nation, Home and Identity: A Study of Selected Partition Narratives from India and Pakistan**

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**ABSTRACT:**

The partition of India is undoubtedly one of the most terrible human catastrophes in the history of mankind. Being a tragedy of such magnitude, most of the accounts of what preceded, what manifested and the aftermath that followed, are saturated with bloodshed, slaughter, rage, murder, sexual violence, loot, displacement and migration. However, stories one might have read or heard may just be one part of the larger story of partition. It is at this juncture that oral histories come to play. The present paper looks into selected partition narratives from India and Pakistan to understand the official versions of history in a more nuanced way. The narratives selected for the analysis serve as a means to explore that while most of what is remembered is marked by hatred and violence, there also exist stories of survival, of friendship and mutual bonding which resulted in the saving of lives. It is interesting to observe how in the same instance of history each community was the inflictor of wounds as well as the healer, the perpetrators of violence but also saviours. Oral history, therefore, provides us with a humanistic lens to look at institutionalised history which often simplifies the complexity of this event by packaging it into neat categories of saviour and perpetrator, victimiser and victimised. The paper thus is an examination of the blurring of these set binaries and also a simultaneous rethinking the ideas of nation, home and identity.

**Keywords:** nation, home, partition, oral history

**ROLE OF INDIAN DIASPORA TO MAKE INDIAN ECONOMY SELF REALIANT  
- A CRITICAL ANALYSIS**

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**ABSTRACT:**

Diaspora refers to populations, such as members of an ethnic or religious group that originated from the same place but dispersed to different locations. The word *Diaspora* comes from the ancient Greek *dia speiro*, meaning “to sow over.” The concept of [Diaspora](#) has long been used to refer to the Greeks in the Hellenic world and to the Jews after the fall of Jerusalem in the early 6th century BCE. Beginning in the 1950s and 1960s, scholars began to use it with reference to the African diaspora, and the use of the term was extended further in the following decades. In the early 21st century, an estimated 10 percent of human beings lived in a diasporas situation. The number of individuals with dual citizenship exploded in a short period of time. The Indian Diaspora, is one of the most vibrant and dynamic, is the largest in the world, with 18 million people from the country living outside their homeland in 2020, according to UN report. India has the largest transnational population in the world. It has the most migrants abroad — 18 million, which is a significant number and another feature which is very interesting about the Indian migrant population is that they’re really distributed all over the globe, Population Affairs Officer in the Population Division at UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Indian diaspora is a strong community, which is approximately 18 million strong. They are the topmost contributors to the home economy, measured in terms of global remittances. In fact, Indians contribute 13% of global remittances. The remittance sent by Indians back to India amount to approximately 3.2% of the Indian GDP. This paper critically analyze the contribution on NRI’S in context to make Indian economy self reliant.

**Keywords:** Diaspora, Indian economy

**Socio-Economic Role of Temples in Diasporic Communities**

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Assistant Professor of History, Govt College Una (HP)

**Abstract:**

The diasporic community living abroad plays an important role in the temples of India and on the other hand the temples play an important role in the socio-economic life of the Indian diasporic communities. It goes hand in hand. On the one side we see people of diasporic communities contributing significantly in the temples and other religious places situated in India and on the other side we also see the people of Indian Diaspora coming sooner or later and offering large amount of money in these temples and shrines. Perhaps the socio-economic role the temples play in the lives of these people of Indian diapsora make them come again and again and try to remain connected with their roots in India. The present paper seeks to look into this aspect of Indian diaspora and the role played by the temples in the lives on the Indian diasporic communities.

Key words: Diaspora, roots, homeland, connection, foreign land

**Educational Philosophy of Indian Diaspora with special reference to Paramhansa Yogananda**

Karan Kumar  
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**Abstract:**

Educational is most essential component of any civilisations. History remembers only those civilisations which displayed great educational values. Even then today's society deals with number of psychophysical and psychosocial problems which are due to materialistic approach of our educational system. Educational authorities found it challenging to teach spiritualism in schools as they confuse it with idealism. Present paper makes an effort to discuss the implications of educational philosophy of Pramhansa Yogananda to modern world education. Paramhansa Yogananda an Indian Yogi who lived in America. When considered for balanced approach in education he found spiritual principal deficit in American educational system. In modern times it can also be seen in Indian educational system. According to Paramhansa Yogananda if educational authorities work on the universal principles of peace, love, service, tolerance, and faith that govern the spiritual life, and devise practical methods for inculcating such values in the fertile soil of the child's mind, then the imaginary difficulty would be dissolved. For this he suggested pragmato-idealistic philosophy based on Vedas specifically the Upanishad along with pragmatic approach to achieve those idealistic aims.

**'Land of No Return': Eternal Aching of Dam(ned) Evacuees in Murari Sharma's "Muthi Bhar Dhool" and "Vapasi"**

Dr. Khem Raj Sharma  
Department of English, Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala

**Abstract:**

Mountain ecology has given us three invaluable gifts: forest, water and land. Needless to say, we haven't left the sanctity of any of these gifts intact. The unconquerable state is now being conquered by a materialistic generation that has nestled in this sanctum sanctorum. The construction of dams in many parts of India, especially in the state of Himachal Pradesh has caused the creation of a diasporic community which faces forced migration of a large number

of people within one's own country. These internal Diasporas compromise for the evacuation of their lands solely on the promises of certain financial gains in addition to their rehabilitation at some other place. However, many people have been protesting and voicing their concerns before the authorities for longer periods of time because of the renege. The inherent nostalgias for their beloved land and the consequent uprooting in addition to such betrayals have enhanced their agony in varied ways. Murari Sharma's two short stories, viz. "Muthi Bhar Dhool" and "Vapasi", which are approximately sequels, talk about the eternal aching of the protagonist, who happens to be a dam evacuee from the Kol Dam Hydro Power Project site, in Himachal Pradesh; and who picks up a handful of dust to keep alive the memories of the land lost forever.

### **A District wise Analysis of Changes in Patterns of Migration in Himachal Pradesh**

Hakam Chand

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#### **Abstract:**

Migration is an important factor in population studies. Migration takes both space and time and it is equally important to research migration on all these aspects. This paper is an attempt to analyze the changes in patterns of migration in Himachal Pradesh since economic reforms. Migration patterns have significantly altered since economic reforms. Census data for the census year 1991 to 2011 has been analyzed to study the changes in patterns of migration during these periods. The paper found that migration level before 1991's was relatively low. Magnitude of migration is still quite low in absolute numbers as compared to other states.

Keywords: Migration, patterns, economic reforms

### **Theme of Alienation and Displacement in the Writings of the Indian Diasporic Writers**

Dr. Punam Chauhan

Department of English, SDWG Govt. College, Beetan, Una (HP)

#### **Abstract:**

The paper focuses on the theme of alienation, identity, multiculturalism and displacement in relation to the writings of the Indian Diaspora. It will also focus on the challenges that the diasporic Indians face after leaving their homeland and settling down in a far-off place. Diasporic Literature plays an important role in presenting the woes and realities of these displaced people. In the writings of the diaspora, we see how they swing between the memory of their homeland and the challenges faced by them in the new culture. They seem to be in a perpetual battle between the imbibed customs and traditions of the old world and the freedom of the new world. Each individual of the diaspora is a representative of the dilemma faced by their entire community regarding imbibing the new culture fully or to stay true to the old one. The diasporic writers are important in portraying the cultural transmission of the migrated community of a particular group of people and their struggles in dealing with the balancing of both cultures. The diasporic writings also show how the memories of the old culture slowly either mitigates into the new or faces a hard time in maintaining it.

### **Representation of the Contemporary Indian Society in Novels of Chetan Bhagat**

Upendra Singh

Research Scholar, V.B.S.P. University, Jaunpur (U.P)



### **Abstract:**

Literature is the mirror of society. Whatever happens around us, it's reflection is seen in literature. Every country's man of letters creates literature inspired by the events of his country. Chetan Bhagat, a columnist, screen writer, television personality, motivational speaker and novelist has shown the contemporary Indian society and culture in his novels, whether among youths or among families. The inclusion of all Indian human aspects is visible in his novels. His characters are the agents of contemporary middle class. The social situations of his major characters are the same as encountered by the young generation. His each novels diagnoses a particular nasty area of society. Five Point Someone attacks the Indian education system. One Night @ the Call Center denudes the exploitation and the humiliation of employees in offices. Three Mistakes of My Life deals with four very major areas of Indian society i.e. Cricket, Business, Politics and Religion. 2 States, Revolution 2020, Half Girlfriend and One Indian Girl describes the mentality of Indian society. Thus he is a realist and social reformer in dealing with the social issues.

### **Political and religious migration of Kashmiri Pandits - a Critical Perspective**

Parveen Kumar

Asst Prof. in Political Science, Govt. College Dehra, Kangra (HP)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The early 1990 period witnessed selective killing of prominent personalities supporting Indian rule in Kashmir, mass rallies chanting anti-Indian and Islamic slogans, denouncing of symbols of Indian nationalism and attempts at 'Islamisation'. During this period the state apparatus also failed to control militancy and provide security to minority groups. A majority of Kashmiri Pundits who had been comfortable with Kashmir's accession to the Indian Union could not identify with the azadi movement led by Kashmiri Muslims challenging Indian sovereignty. It was in the backdrop of these circumstances that Pandit migration took place from the valley to Jammu and other parts of India. Tens of thousands of Kashmiri Hindus left the Kashmir valley within months. i even after two decades the question of Pandit migration is very much vibrant in the discourses on contemporary self-determination. This paper critically analyse political and religious migration of Kashmiri Pandits.

Keywords: migration, religious, Political, challenges, Kashmiri Pandit.

### **Women in Indian Diaspora- Roles and Challenges**

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**Abstract:** The identity of women in Indian Diaspora presents a challenging situation born out of conflicts between the 'migrated and the 'indigenous' communities. Women have shared a space with men across transnational boundaries, while holding on to the traditional values on one hand and rediscovering freedom avenues on the other. The plight of women in cases of forced migration as in armed conflicts in Ukraine, Syria, Yemen etc. deserve an unbiased interrogation into gender discrimination and suppressive culture. Their contribution in the new heterogeneous and multicultural set-up must be evaluated to formulate policies and legislation for a welfare society. Today more women than ever migrate for work, education or as breadwinners. This so-called feminisation of migration is the outcome of changing economic systems and globalization. This puts them under tremendous pressure to break away from the conventional role of a domestic help and low cost labour to a more flexible

and safer work avenues. Migrant women have always played an active role in the organization of their diaspora and exile communities. It is difficult to speak of a common identity among the diasporic women due to varying conditions propelling their migration and their experiences during the process of migration and settlement have always been different and very specific to them. As torn between the homeland and host countries, patriarchal influences and domestic roles, women history of struggle has been very complex not only in India but also universally. There is a need to reinspect these roles from social, economic, cultural, and political aspects if women in Indian diaspora has has to take up the path of self exploration and walk beyond the predetermined gender issues and notions about her capabilities and potential.

Keywords: Diaspora, migrant women, identity, homeland, gender

## **FROM WOMANHOOD TO SELFHOOD: DIASPORIC SENSIBILITY IN MANJU KAPUR'S *THE IMMIGRANT***

Dr. Kulbhushan Sharma,

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**Abstract:** The research paper attempts to study the transformation of Nina, a thirty year old unmarried woman and staying with her mother in Delhi, from her immigrant and diasporic existence to a new woman. Manju Kapur's *The Immigrant* (2008) is a saga of struggle of Nina in an alien land where Indian culture and individualism has often remained unfamiliar notions. The main focus is on the conjugal bliss, women's role at home and their change of attitude. There is seclusion and a feeling of being uprooted, relocated and displacement from the place of origin and isolation. The immigrants have to face the trials and tribulations and an ordeal to adapt to new environs. Nina's acclimatisation and assimilation to a new culture paves the way for her transformation from a quiet and docile wife to a liberated soul. She embarks on the journey from womanhood to selfhood.

Keywords: migration, individualism, marital bliss, loneliness, displacement, identity.

## **Impact of Cultural Displacement- A Study of Bharti Mukherjee's "The Middle Man and Other Stories"**

Dr. Ruchy Sharma

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Culture is the context in which a person lives, thinks and feels. It is the collective identity of which everyone is an integral part. Displacement is a key term in post-colonial theory which applies to all migrant situations. It refers both to physical displacement and a sense of being socially or culturally "out of place". Cultural displacement and dilemma are basically the results of two living experiences, which develop conflicting ideologies in the mind of the protagonist. Cultural displacement is a related concern among residents who may experience a declining sense of ownership, control, or belonging as newer residents and commercial establishments move into their communities people from around the world as many sought new lives, new resources, and new opportunities have moved their families and entire communities to different lands. Diasporic literature helps in the circulation of information and in solving many problems too. Looking at it optimistically, diasporic literature creates good will, a cordial relationship and helps in spreading values, virtues and universality. The modern diasporic Indian writers can be grouped into two distinct classes.

The first class comprises of those who have spent a part of their life in India and have carried the baggage of their native land to a foreign land. The other class comprises of those who have been bred up since childhood from outside India. Bharati Mukherjee was an Indian American-Canadian writer. Bharati Mukherjee, an Indian-born American writer who explored the internal culture clashes of her immigrant characters in the award-winning collection "The Middleman and Other Stories". The idea for the story came to Mukherjee when she was writing an incomplete novel about a Vietnam veteran who becomes a mercenary soldier in Afghanistan and Central America. Bharti had written many stories like "The Middleman", "A Wife's Story", "Loose Ends", "Orbiting", "Fighting for the Rebound", "The Tenant", "Fathering", "Danny's Girls", "Buried Lives", "The Management of Grief" and "Jasmine". This paper tried to find out the impact of cultural displacement by application of Psycho-analytical theory to literary texts to study the characters and find out the reasons for different behaviours through only the story "The Middleman" which is a story about a man "The Middleman" is a story about a man from Iraq named Alfred working for a land-owner in South America. Alfred becomes a middleman between the land-owners attractive wife and her lover from her youth in plotting to kill and rob the land-owner.

Keywords: Culture, Physical displacement, Cultural Displacement, Behaviour.

### **The Diasporic Crisis of Hybrid Identity in Jhumpa Lahiri's The Namesake**

Dr. Gitanjali Thapar

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#### **Abstract:**

James Truslow Adams in his book *Epic of America* describes 'The American Dream' as "that dream of land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement". America is a nation of immigrants, where the immigrants adopt the American culture and identity in pursuit to achieve the American Dream. The lives of the immigrant Indian American families undergo Cultural displacement and face Identity crisis which leads to a hybrid position when the two are in conflict. The present article centres on Jhumpa Lahiri's, (byname of Nilanjana Sudeshna Lahiri) inclination for the Bengali Culture which she treasures and her longing to stay rooted to her Bengali heritage.

The novel *The Namesake*, conjures many enquiries as the novel is inspired by Lahiri's life and demands the reader to read under the lines to fathom into the Diasporic Crisis of a hybrid Identity thus evolved. The immigrants, Ashoke and Ashima pass on the Bengali Culture to their children Gogol and Sonia who are born in the United States and transmit the American cultural in their parents. Ashima a true Indian is torn between the cultural ties of bondage with Indian morals and ethics and struggles to inculcate Indian values into her children. The two generations live in America under identity crisis for 'Namesake'. The theme of struggle for securing a transnational identity emerges as an important issue for the immigrants. The article will also focus on how the novel celebrates the cultural hybridity resulting from globalization.

Keywords:- American Dream, Immigrants, Identity Crisis, Diasporic, hybrid Identity, transnational.

## Migration Issues in Diasporic Community

Aparna Sharma, Department of English, GC Bilaspur (HP)

**Abstract:** The prolific literature output in the present age has brought about a certain democratization of literary writing which is no longer confined to elite literary circles. As a result multiple trends are surfaced in the field of literature. It is well known that literature is the mirror of the society. The twentieth century has seen large scale migration of people for one reason or the other. The immigrant community gradually has become a force to reckon with. Consequently their writing has also acquired prominence. The features that mark this writing include diasporic consciousness, the notion of homeland homelessness, culture conflict among the minorities and the important question of identity crisis, which has primarily haunted the diaspora.

**Keywords:** Migration, homelessness, alienation, diasporic space, hybrid identity, identity crisis

## The notion of 'Home' in Shauna Singh Baldwin's *What the Body Remembers*

Monica Bhardwaj

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**Abstract:** Diaspora is an immigrant's experience in a foreign country or any alien land and the main cause being migration. The term diaspora was originally applied to the Jews who were forced out of their homeland. Marriage has rarely been dealt with, as an issue to bring out diasporic experience. The novel titled *What the Body Remembers* written by Shauna Singh Baldwin, deals with development of feelings of rootlessness, homelessness and nostalgia are caused due to the mandatory shift caused in the protagonist's life due to her marriage. The secondary reason that highlights the diasporic experience among the people is the partition of India into India and Pakistan. The current work narrates the story of two women in a polygamous marriage which further highlights the protagonist to shift from her parental home to her husband's home. Eventually a bitter truth dawns upon the protagonist, regarding her belonging. She realizes that no home belongs to her and she belongs to no place, after her marriage. The story witnesses the scene of partition at the end of the story, which adds epic dimension to the novel. While comparing the two reasons behind the development of diasporic experience it is concluded that it was caused due to shift which is indeed very traumatic. The novelist, Shauna Singh Baldwin is a diasporic writer, who was born and brought up in Montreal. She is culturally and politically rooted to Indian soil and community. The novel is a testimony of the fact that she realizes that one way to survive hybridity is to keep in touch with one roots, culture, rituals, customs and history.

**Keywords:** Diaspora, Nostalgia, Migrancy.

## RECONCEPTUALISING IDENTITY CRISIS IN DIASPORIC AMBIENCE IN JHUMPA LAHIRI'S THE NAMESAKE

Anjali Parmar

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**Abstract:**

The present paper explores the Diasporic Ambience in a new light where in Jhumpa Lahiri's

Namesake the second generation opts for reconceptualization and reconciliation. Jhumpa Lahiri, the most reputed and popular Indo- American writer, was born to Bengali parents from Calcutta. Lahiri moved to London and later settled in USA. She won Pulitzer Prize for her collection of stories 'Interpreter of Maladies'. Her works extensively express the Diasporic Ambience as she herself has keenly undergone the complexities of socio- cultural imbalance. The term Diaspora comes from an ancient Greek word meaning "to scatter about". Including Lahiri, the people of a diaspora scatter from their homeland settle in a foreign land, Confront the divide between two cultures and always experience psychological and cultural disparities. Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, V.S. Naipaul, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Amitav Ghosh and many more belong to the same streak. The present paper puts forth another aspect of the life of Indian immigrants who somehow try to reconceptualise their identity crisis and emotional imbalance in Diasporic Ambience. In 'The Namesake' unlike the first generation, the second generation prepares itself to get accustomed and acculturate in the new country by embracing its socio-cultural values and traditions.

**Keywords:** Diasporic Ambience, reconceptualization, reconciliation, socio-cultural imbalance, cultural disparities, identity crisis, acculturate.

### **The Quest for Identity in 'The Impressionist' by Hari Kunzru**

Vishakha Khajuria

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**Abstract:** The idea of 'diaspora' encompasses the experiences of those who have scattered away from their homeland. The sense of alienation, nostalgia, and displacement structure the works that fall under the broad category of diasporic fiction. This paper aims to review the protagonist's quest for identity in *The Impressionist* by Hari Kunzru. The brilliant narrative woven by Kunzru details a journey undertaken by the protagonist Pran Nath Razdan. From a young age, Pran is on his own, adopting different personas to survive while traveling from Victorian India to Edwardian London. This paper focuses on the search for identity and diasporic consciousness as elaborated by the author in the novel. It explores the blended identity that the protagonist adopts on his quest to find himself in a pluralistic world.

### **Socio-Cultural Dynamics of Stolen Generation: Sally Morgan's *My Place* and Doris Pilkington *Rabbit Proof Fence***

Anit Kumar,

Research Scholar, Career Point University, Kota, Rajasthan

**Abstract:** From the early 1900, the year of Australian Federation, to 1970, Australian Government Policies have instituted several policies for the Indigenous Australians. In fact, centuries' old socio-cultural constitution of the Aboriginals of the Australian continent was started to be crumbled and disintegrated in 1788 when the 'First Fleet' of British convict Transportation arrived at Botany Bay. The Aboriginals' systems of law and socio-cultural values had strong spiritual connections with land. The process of their complete disintegration from living values started when the British strategically usurped their land resources under the doctrine of *terra nullius* that prevailed until 1992. The socio-cultural structure of Aboriginals' living values turned into worst situation when the policies of Aboriginals' children removal, termed as the 'Stolen Generation', came into existence immediately after the Federation. All the policies framed on the name of Aboriginal welfare, like Aboriginal Protection Act including the policies of Multiculturalism and Assimilation have proved catastrophic for the centuries' old Indigenous value system, culture and 'kinship structure'. The practice of Indigenous child abduction was made in a planned way for making Australia a complete white nation, which proved later as a genocidal practice against the Aboriginal 'race'. The policies of 'Stolen Generation' caused a huge dispossession,

dislocation and disintegration for the Indigenous as they lost their land resources, population, culture, and particularly the kinship structures respectively. The present paper focuses on the Socio-Cultural Dynamics of Stolen Generation in Sally Morgan's *My Place* and Doris Pilkington *Rabbit Proof Fence*. It tries to find out the changes that occur in the identity of Aboriginals during pre-colonial, colonial and in contemporary time.

**Keywords:** Aboriginals, Indigenous, disintegration, Stolen Generation, dispossession, dislocation

### **Representation of the Natives: Native Land, Culture and People in Imaginary Life and Remembering Babylon**

Bandana Nirala

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**Abstract:** Representations of native land, culture and people in postcolonial literature play a significant role in analysing the past, present and future of the countries directly or indirectly came under the process of Western colonization. Since the colonial occupation of Australia by the British there has been colonial dominance of British language and literature that bypassed the thousands years old cultural heritage of the Aboriginals. In colonial history and literature of Australia the Aboriginals were shown as nomadic and half humans having no knowledge of the utilization of land water and forest resources. David Malouf and Peter Carey not only break the colonial myth about the Aboriginals' land and culture in *An Imaginary Life* and *Remembering Babylon*, but also represent their unique culture and living style as the best way of developing balance between life and environment. The present paper is an attempt to find out how the mainstream white writers of Australia represent the native land, people and culture in their writings. The paper also analyses the environmental and ecological skills of the Aboriginals portrayed by these novelists. Key Words: Colonial, Postcolonial, Representations, Land Culture, Aboriginals, Environment.

### **Dislocation, Displacement and Alienation: A Study of *Yellow Lights of Death* by Benyamin**

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#### **Abstract:**

Benyamin (Benny Daniel) is the most stunningly charming representative of the contemporary Keralite Diaspora. He took the literary scenario by storm through his debut *Goat Days* which won the first JCB Prize. This paper deals with the angst resulting from the dislocation, displacement and alienation undergone by the characters, especially the hero, of Benyamin's *Yellow Lights of Death*. Strangely set in Diego Garcia, yet swinging between the various locales in the Indian sub- continent, the island and the virtual world, this magically palimpsestic narrative deftly interweaves the elements of postmodern fiction, meta fiction, historic fiction, whodunit, magical realism as well as the phantasmagoria of horror, mystery and mind-boggling absurdity. An old schoolmate of the narrator is killed in broad daylight with a countable crowd as witnesses. But nobody dares to come forward as a witness and the hospital records just say that the victim died of heart failure. Even the family of the dead man believes that and the narrator has neither evidence nor witness to prove the murder. This community amnesia is quite shocking but everyone has many things to lose, including their



own pretty lives. This uncannily contemporary mass psychology working behind each public murder and man-missing spins us off to a Beckettian-Kafkaen landscape. But the narrator was determined to break out of the labyrinthian course of enquiry, just to face an extremely shocking revelation that questions his own credible and legal existence.

**Key Words:** Dislocation, Displacement, Alienation, Whodunit, Absurd

## प्रवासी साहित्य और अभिव्यक्ति के बदलते प्रतिमान

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### सारांश:

साहित्य समाज का आंतरिक व बाह्य दोनों प्रकार के प्रतिबिम्ब को प्रस्तुत करने में सक्षम होता है। वर्तमान में प्रिंट माध्यमों के साथ-साथ सोशल मीडिया ने विचारों के सम्प्रेषण को और अधिक उत्सर्ग दिया है। जैसे-जैसे सामाजिकता का प्रसार हुआ निश्चित रूप से साहित्य के स्थायी प्रतिमान भी अब धीरे-धीरे परिवर्तित हो रहे हैं। शिक्षा, रोजगार, पर्यटन, उद्योग, और, कला के क्षेत्र में प्रवास करने वालों ने साहित्य में प्रवासी साहित्य को एक अलग ही आयाम दिया है। मानक साहित्य से पृथक साहित्य को देखें तो सोशल मीडिया पर भी ब्लॉग, फेसबुक, बेवसाइट्स, और ई-पत्रिकाओं की अपार राशी ने बहुत से साहित्यकारों को मुखरित किया है। यद्यपि कुछ आलोचक इस प्रकार के साहित्य को साहित्य की श्रेणी में नहीं रखते हैं। परन्तु यह निश्चित है कि इस प्रकार के प्रवासी साहित्य ने सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों के हस्तांतरण में प्रमुख भूमिका निभायी है। विदेश में रह रहे प्रवासी भारतीय अपने मूल्यों व सांस्कृतिक विरासत के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील दिखायी देते हैं। विशेष रूप से इस प्रकार के तात्कालिक साहित्य ने अंतरसंवाद की अलग विधा को अस्तित्व में लाया है। यद्यपि इस विधा में लेखक या तो अधिक मुग्ध नजर आता है या बहुत ही एकाकी। कह सकते हैं कि यह अतिक्रमणता अथवा अतिवाद का साहित्य है। परन्तु इसे एक स्तर पर बहुत पसंद किया जा रहा है। यह वह साहित्य है जो शास्त्रीयता से पृथक मात्र प्रस्फूटन को ही महत्व देता है।

प्रमुख शब्द – प्रवासी – साहित्य, सोशल- मीडिया, अंतरसंवाद, अतिवाद, बदलते – प्रतिमान।

## प्रवासी हिंदी कथा साहित्य का बदलता परिप्रेक्ष्य एवं प्रवृत्तियां

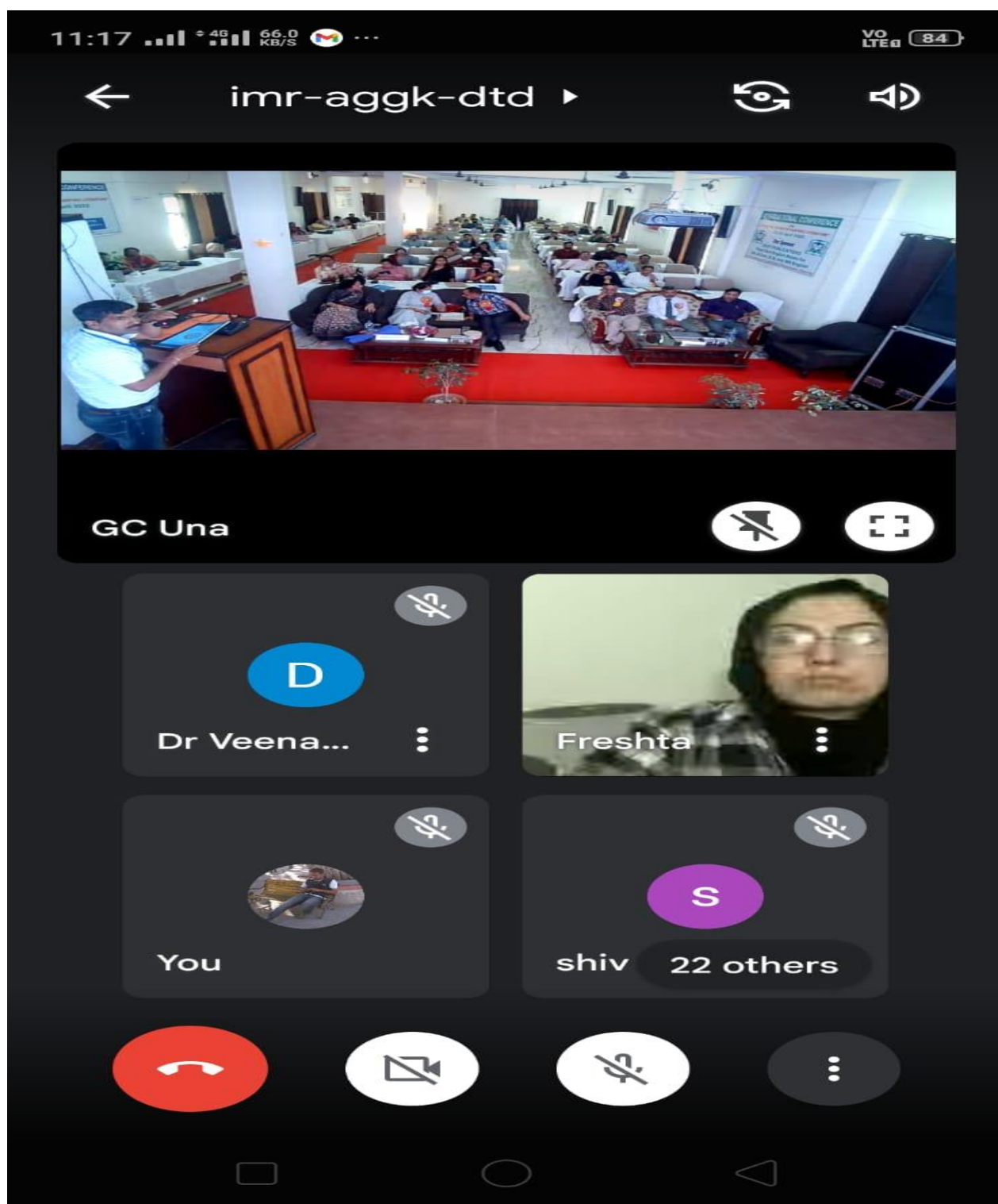
डॉक्टर आशु फुल्ल

हिंदी विभाग, शहीद कैप्टन विक्रम बत्रा राजकीय महाविद्यालय, पालमपुर, जिला कांगड़ा, हिमाचल प्रदेश

### सारांश:

दूतगामी परिवर्तनों तथा बहुसंख्यक उपलब्धियों सहित आज के समय में बहु सांस्कृतिक और बहुभाषिक देश भारत स्थानीय और भौगोलिक परिधियों को परे छिटकता भूमंडलीकरण के नवीन दौर में प्रवेश कर रहा है। आज भारतीय एक ग्लोबल विश्व के नागरिक हैं। ज्ञान विज्ञान की समस्त शाखाएं मांग और आपूर्ति के नियम अनुसार बिक्री की संभावनाओं को तलाश रही हैं। इन समस्त महत्वपूर्ण घटकों ने अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ हिंदी भाषा और इसके साहित्य के संसार में पर्याप्त हलचल मचाते हुए इन्हें असंख्य बदलावों की ओर अग्रसर कर दिया। पारस्परिक संवाद के टूटने के रूप में हिंदी भाषा की ताकत सहज संचारित सरलता और बहुलतागामी संस्कृति को अभिव्यक्त करने की उसकी भंगिमाओं में प्रस्तुत है इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं। विषय निरूपण, भाषा कौशल और परिवेश चित्रण आदि समस्त बिंदुओं पर हिंदी साहित्य ने सुदीर्घ यात्रा तय की है। ग्लोबल कनेक्टिविटी के तहत हिंदी और इसका साहित्य आज पूरे विश्व में पढ़ा लिखा जा रहा है और पूरे विश्व की संस्कृति और समस्याएं इस भाषा में चित्रित हो रही हैं। विश्व पटल पर हिंदी साहित्य के विराजित होने में विस्थापन ने महत्वपूर्ण

भूमिका निभाई। वर्तमान में यह प्रवासी साहित्य बाजारवाद, सूचना क्रांति, उद्योग कीकरण, तकनीकी विकास और माइग्रेशन की प्रक्रिया में बढ़ती निरंतरता के फलस्वरूप विश्व परिदृश्य से आत्मीयता से जुड़कर अपनी अपनी जगहें ले रहा है। फेसबुक ट्विटर व्हाट्सएप गूगल स्काइप ईमेल आदि विभिन्न सामुदायिक साइट्स संचार माध्यमों से दूरदराज देशों में बैठे लेखकों और पाठकों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ साथ प्रवासी लेखन में उभरती नवीन संवेदना, संप्रेषणीयता पठनीयता और गहन विचार विमर्श ने विश्व बाजार में स्थापित होने के उसे अवसर परोसें। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के माध्यम से इसी प्रवासी हिंदी कथा लेखन को निरंतर बदलते परिप्रेक्ष्य की सार्थकता के माध्यम से देखा परखा जाएगा और प्रवृत्तिगत अध्ययन और विश्लेषण भी इस पत्र का केंद्रबिंदु रहेगा। प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य लेखन की आवश्यकता किस प्रकार आधुनिक वैश्विक विशाल मंच के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, इसकी उपादेयता और प्रासंगिकता को परिवर्तित होते स्थितिगत संदर्भों, बदलती मानसिकता, बदलते जुड़ावों, टूटते बिखरते जीवन मूल्यों और सांस्कृतिक द्वंद्वों के आधार पर गौण रूप में विश्लेषित किया जाएगा।



(Glimpse from the International Conference being organised through hybrid mode)



(Chief guest on the second day of the conference alongwith other dignitaries)



(Closing ceremony on the successful completion of the Two Days International Conference)



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