

Report of National Seminar (19th Nov 2019)

One day National Seminar was organised by English Deptt. of Tilka Ram Gird College. It was sponsored by DGHE. Dr. Sushma Yadav (VC, BPSMV) was the chief guest in a inaugural session. Dr. R. B. Solanki (VC, CRSU, Jind) was chief guest in valedictory session. Dr. Rajender Kumar (VC, DCRUST) was the keynote speaker. Dr. Randeep Rana, Dr. Anil Arora & Dr. Anamika Sharma acted as resource persons. 156 delegates participated in the seminar. The theme of the seminar was "Dialects & Indian English Literature".

Prabha

**National Seminar
ON
Diaspora & Indian English Literature
November 19th 2019
Schedule for National Seminar**

Registration	8:30 AM-9:00 -AM
Inaugural Session	9:00 AM-11:00- AM
Chief Guest: Dr. Sushma Yadav (VC,BPSMV)	
Welcome Address by Principal	9:00 AM-9:15- AM
Introduction of Theme by Convener	9:15 AM-9:20- AM
Key note Address by Dr. Rajender Kumar Anayath (VC,DCRUST)	9:20 AM-10:00 -AM

1st Technical Session

Lecture by Dr. Randeep Rana (Prof., MDU Rohtak)	10:00 AM-10:45-AM
Lecture by DR. Sujata (Prof.& Chairperson, DCRUST)	10:45 AM-11:15-AM
Tea Break	11:15 AM-11:30-AM
Address by Dr. Sushma Yadav, VC., BPSMV	11:30 AM-12:00-AM
Lecture by Delegates	12:00PM-01:30-PM
Lunch	01:30 PM-02:00-PM

2nd Technical Session

Lecture by Dr. Anil Aneja (Prof., Delhi University) & Delegates	02:00PM-03:30-PM
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3rd Technical Session

Lecture by Dr. Amrita Sharma (Prof., BPSMV) & Delegates	03:30-04:00 -PM
Valedictory Session	
Chief Guest: Dr. R.B. Solanki (VC,CRSU, Jind)	04:00-PM onwards
Vote of Thanks	

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TIKA RAM P.G. GIRLS COLLEGE
(Affiliated to Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak)

**One Day National Seminar
On
Diaspora &
Indian English Literature
November 19th, 2019**



Sponsored By:

**Director General Higher Education
Panchkula, Haryana**

Organized By : Department of English

Patron :	Dr. Monika Verma, Principal Tika Ram P.G. Girls College, Sonapat
Convener :	Dr. Hemlata Ph. 98122-13228
Organizing Secretary :	Dr. Hemlata Ph. 98122-13228 Ms. Kiran Ph. 7015743750
Co-ordinator :	Ms. Ravita Ms. Manju Ms. Jagriti Ms. Vishakha Ms. Monika Ms. Sonia Ms. Aarti



Prof. (Dr.) R.B. Solanki
Vice-Chancellor
Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University, Jind

It is matter of immense pleasure to know that Tikaram Girls P.G. College, Sonipat is organizing one day's National Seminar on "Diaspora and Indian English Literature" on 19th November 2019. I send my felicitations to the college and wish a great success to the event. The College should continue to provide the best education not limited to bookish knowledge but also through such qualitative interactive dialogues.

I am sure that this workshop will help record the journey of the college and provide an opportunity to the students to learn about the thinking of the Diaspora especially on Indian English Literature.

I extend my best wished to the organizing committee and other stakeholders for the success of the programme.

R.B. Solanki
(Prof. (Dr.) R.B. Solanki)

Deep Culture Shock Leading to Neurosis: A Critical Study of Bharati Mukherjee's Wife

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The twentieth century has aptly been called the age of alienation, an age of lost values, lost men and lost gods, where man is a confused and disintegrated soul. It is only natural that a pervasive phenomenon like alienation should leave such an indelible impact upon the contemporary literature. The theme of alienation forms the core of Indian diasporic fiction. Writers like Anita Desai, V.S. Naipaul, Bharati Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lahiri- to name only a few have marvellously dealt with various hues of this theme in their works. Bharati Mukherjee, a versatile immigrant writer has the keen psychological subtlety of deeply analysing her character's alienated self. Instead of trying to combine the freedom of the individual with tolerance for fellow beings, she chooses to glorify the alienated individual. The present paper will throw light on the violent psyche of an alienated and splintered soul Dimple, the protagonist of Mukherjee's widely acclaimed novel Wife and analyse how deftly the novelist probes the gloomy corridors of Dimple's psyche in an alienated dream world.

Key Words: Alienation, Rootlessness, Violence, Depression

Concept of 'Home' and 'Exile' in Preethi Nair's One Hundred Shades of White

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ABSTRACT : The word 'exile' evokes multiple meanings which cover a variety of relationships with the mother country- alienation, forced exile, self imposed exile, political exile and so on. In the Indian context perhaps all meanings are true with the migratory movements having been governed by different reasons at different times of history. Structurally the novel is divided into four sections with two main narrators - Maya and her mother, Nalini. Through the troubled relationship between mother and daughter, we get an insight into different cultural aspirations. Nalini tries to retain her loyalty to her Keralite roots, and struggles in her role as provider and preserver of values and traditions. Maya, on the other hand, desires to assimilate into the mainstream white culture and rejects all that her mother holds dear. The paper proposes to study Preethi Nair's One Hundred Shades of White as chronicle of such a journey spanning three generations of women through the metaphor of cooking. Food is one of the most popular tools in the hands of diasporic women writers to express their longing for, as well as rejection and finally acceptance of their home culture. The novel is an unforgettable rendering of a mother and daughter's search for identity and 'wholeness' in an alien land and coming to terms with the 'duality' of their existence.

Keywords: British Asian Literature, Diasporic literature, Women's literature, Preethi Nair.

Diasporic Literature with Reference to Jhumpa Lahiri's The Namesake

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Involuntary Diaspora has come to refer to involuntary mass movement of a population from its endemic territories. It implies not only a movement across the border of a country, but also the experience of traversing boundaries and barriers of space, time, race, culture, language and history. It is a manifold journey over different digressive and non digressive domains. Human societies have always been affected by transnationalism and globalisation which gave rise to diasporic literature. The chief features of diasporic writing are the quest for identity, uprooting, nostalgia etc. Their turning to roots serves as an outlet to the pent up emotions and feelings. In 'The Namesake, Jhumpa Lahiri has explored the psychic conditions of the first generation immigrants,

Ashima and Ashoka and the second generation immigrants Gagoi, Sonia and Moushami. It explores many of the emotional and cultural themes. As the title suggests, the title tackles the question of forming one's own identity. Gagoi's decision to change his name to Nikhil before leaving home for college demonstrates his desire to take control over his own identity. This paper looks into the plight and dilemma of sense of identity and belongingness of the characters of Indian origin and immigrants in USA.

Keywords : diaspora, identity, dilemma

Themes of Alienation, Nostalgia And Loss of Identity Jhumpa Lahiri's The Namesake

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Jhumpa Lahiri is an American author of Indian origin, known for her short stories, novels and essays in English and more recently in Italian. She won the Pulitzer Prize in the year 2000. Her first novel *The Namesake* (2003) was adopted into the popular film of the same name. Her novel *The Namesake* deals with the tribulations of the immigrants in an alien land, the yearning of exile and the emotional bafflement of cross cultural dilemmas. The novel continues to develop further the themes of Alienation, Nostalgia and loss of identity. Moving between events in Calcutta, Boston, New York city, the novel examines the nuances involved with being caught between two conflicting cultures with highly distinct religious, social and ideological differences. Various aspects and challenges of immigration and assimilation are explored by Jhumpa Lahiri. The novel depicts the characters who are culturally, socially and psychologically alienated. Practically every character struggles with his or her identity, because practically every character feels the influence of different cultures and traditions. Alienation is present in the way that the characters are developed and are able to discover themselves and their identities. Lahiri shows that how immigrants face the loss of identity while making a new home on a foreign land. As the novel progresses, the characters begin to feel more and more nostalgic about earlier times in their lives. Striding Indian and American two cultures, the Indian American community also has a hybrid identity.

Keywords : Culture, Alienation, immigrants, identity, nostalgia

Thirty Days in September : A Study of Traumatized Childhood

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The study on child abuse (2007), carried by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, tells that 53.2% of our children are being sexually abused. But because of the relationship of the child with the perpetrator, the family chooses to remain silent on the issue. As a result of this, incest and child-abuse have thrived in silence for centuries. Often the strangulating taboo of talking about sex, especially regarding children, deters the parents from reporting the issue to the police or from bringing it out into the public. *Thirty Days in September*, a play in which Dattani explores the dark area of the life of a family where the members of different generations share outrageous relationships. The play is focused on the sensitive issue of child-abuse and incest which exposes the trauma of a girl-child, Mala, sexually abused by her maternal uncle. Her mother turns away as if she did not hear a single scream and even blames the child for bringing this on herself. The play forcefully depicts the effects of child-abuse which can prove to be the worst kind of horror in the lives of its victims and can leave permanent scars on their psyche. Characters with a history of child-sex abuse and adverse childhood experiences are found to be at a higher risk of developing psychological problems later in life. The effects of child abuse often prove to be highly devastating. Most of the victims of this atrocity suffer from guilt, shame and post-traumatic stress disorder which can trigger those feelings and thoughts that transport the victim back to the abused stage. Incest is an extreme and profound form of child-abuse because the innocence of the child is ruptured by her own family-members. The play seems to be a strong protest against child sexual abuse which ruins the lives of victims. Such experiences cause not only physical pain but also psychological anguish and distortions. It thus questions those of the social traditions which define woman as a silent receiver of pain.

establishing male-hegemony over female.

Key Words: incest, child abuse, psychological, male-hegemony

Identity conflict in Alice Munro's "Boys and Girls"

Alice Munro was born and brought up in the outskirts of Winingham. She is considered as one the Canada's major writers. Her experience of Canadian small towns is extraordinary. In "Boys and Girls" the main characters are on a kind of quest. Their journeys help them not only to realise their position but also to make adjustments. The young narrator in the story is drawn to her father, who breeds silver foxes for their furs (autobiographical) even though the work is a bloody business and is conducted with genuine coarseness. The housework of her mother is endless, dreary and peculiarly depressing but still "the work done out of doors and in my father's service ritualistically important" (117). Childhood is an important phase of one's life. Children, before becoming socialized according to the rules of the adult, have to cope with many challenges when young. Feminine and masculine analogies represents social constructs, patterns of sexuality and behaviour imposed by cultural and social norms. Femininity becomes a kind of social construct. From girlhood she moves gradually to the threshold of womanhood. The feeling of alienation is what the characters suffer before their eventual return and realization. But such internal exiles make their return into "a world of their own" which further leads them to a new realization and understanding.

Dr. Hemlata

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Alienation in Amitav Ghosh "the Shadow Lines"

Amitav Ghosh is known as Indian writer and got 5th Jnanpiti Award for his work in English fiction. His work has been translated into more than thirty languages. He holds two lifetime achievements awards and four honorary doctorates. He was renowned as Padma Shri by the government in 2007. The most famous work, The Shadow Lines that won him the Sahitya Akadami Award. The work talks about the perspective of time and events that bring people together and hold them apart. The story splits into two parts that talks about the young boy who grows up in Calcutta, who is educated in Delhi and then goes with the experiences in London. The novel constantly built crisscrossing web of memories of many people and never express to tell a story. It talks about the memories that hold mirrors of differing shades to the experiences of people. The novel background is Swadeshi Movement Second World War, Partition of India and Communal riots of 1963-64 in Dhaka and Calcutta. Through this concept, Amitav Ghosh generates the alienation concept through characters and their events.

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Keywords : Honorary, Doctorate, Crisscrossing, Movement, Communal Riots.

Themes Of Cultural Deprivation, Alienation And Displacement, Loss Of Identity, Religion In V. S. Naipaul's A House For Mr. Biswas

V. S. Naipaul was a Trinidadian and Tobagonian British writer of works of fiction and nonfiction in English. He won the Booker Prize(1971) and Noble Prize in Literature (2001). His fiction is often highly autobiographical, returning again and again to the themes of alienation, rootlessness, aspirations etc depicted in his masterpiece 'A House For Mr. Biswas' (1961) in which he describes the life of an indentured labourer, dogging by misfortune and humiliation. Through the character, Mohun Biswas, he describes the life of East Indians taken to Trinidad as labourers in the sugarcane fields. They are deprived of their culture, their identity, their home etc. Mr. Biswas is the unaccommodated man representing the outcast's symbolic quest for a place in the hostile universe. A sense

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of place and self, which was difficult for East Indians in Trinidad to have. The word 'home' is linked with identity, so his works often centres on identity, quest and displacement. To search for a stable sense of personal identity is the primary theme of the work. While Mr. Biswas was working towards gaining his separate identity, for the Tulsi family life is immersion in a community, which governs behaviour and prescribes emotions. The theme of religion is also depicted in the novel, Hanuman House is named after the monkey god of Hindu scripture. With its quarrels, back-bitings, disloyalties, harsh discipline and clannishness, Hanuman House represents a badly flawed communal life, a devouring swamp from which Mr. Biswas extricated himself in order to achieve his own selfhood. Mr. Biswas' desperate struggle to acquire a house of his own can be linked to an individual's need to develop an authentic identity.

KEYWORDS: Isolation, rootlessness, colonialism, religion, identity

Alienation and Detachment in Diasporic & Ethnic Literature

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My sole aim to write under this topic is that to clarify the difference between both terms Diaspora and Ethnicity. According to my perception from the beginning of Diasporic concept it is very different to ethnicity, but at the ending it interlinks to a new concept of ethnicity, when a person feels weak and powerless, physically and emotionally after a fast migration. Both terms Diaspora and Ethnicity are very relevant in contemporary time. Because in this period of atomic race, globalisation, commercialisation and utilitarianism, everybody is suffering from a crisis of ethical and moral values. Non-human values are taking place day by day and people are migrating from domestic to international boundaries to get a safe survival and shelter for future, but at each and every place they are exploited, it has been clarified my own poem, which is following under the title: Migration And Immigration.

Loss of Identity, Multiculturalism in Kiran Desai "Inheritance of Loss"

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Kiran Desai is the most promising young writer of the contemporary arena of Indian diasporic literature. She is a daughter of Anita Desai who is also diaspora writer in Indian English Writing. She came into focus with the publication of Fifty Years of Indian Writing, anthology with Salman Rushdie and her second novel 'The Inheritance of Loss', which won prestigious Man Booker Prize in 2006. She was the third Indian to win the Booker Prize including Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy. This novel has been widely admired, reviewed and read by critics throughout Asia, Europe and the United States. At the background of insurgency movement, Kiran Desai unfolds love story of Sai and Gyan with great compassion and intimacy, commenting on many issues of globalization. Marginalization has created many problems of self-consciousness among the third world countries. Loss of self and recovery is the major issue of the narrative. This article examines the major character's loss, realization and redemption of self in the period of globalization.

"SILENCE" is a recurring quest for identity and freedom has been dominant theme in Shashi Deshpande " THAT LONG SILENCE"

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The paper is an attempt to examine the feminist perspective in "THAT LONG SILENCE" of Shashi Deshpande. She is one of the prominent contemporary women writers in Indian writing in English. Her protagonists find themselves entrapped the roles assigned to them by society, but they achieve self-identity and independence within the confines of their marriage. Deshpande has won the prestigious Sahitya Academy award for the fifth novel "THAT LONG SILENCE" in 1990 and awarded "Padma Shri" in 2009. Silence is a

ubiquitous theme in her novel. This novel is one of unique works of Shashi Deshpande which signified the pathetic condition of Indian women. It is a reflection of suffering of an Indian women in dogmatic social milieu i.e. family, it also reflects how women suffers deeply and end up life silently bearing molestations of male. The male superiority signifies the patriarchal culture in the family relationship between Jaya and her husband Mohan, the result of the yield into frustration discard and disharmony as there was absence of love with only sex. Jaya was compelled to keep silence and surrender and adopt Socio- psychic nature feminist movement advocates the equal rights and equal opportunities for women, the true spirit of feminism is into look at women and man as human being. There should not be a gender bias or discrimination in a familial and social life. Establishing gender justice and gender equality is the key aspects of feminist movement according to women has every right to live here life, to develop her qualities, to take her decisions, to be independent and to take charge of her identity. That Long Silence, this explores the realities behind the silence of the protagonist Jaya, who attempt to resolve her problems by a process of temporary withdrawal and achieves it only after breaking long silence.

Keywords : Silence, prominent, ubiquitous, patriarchal, prestigious, dogmatic , protagonist

Unaccustomed Earth: A Transcultural Study

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Indian Diasporas' Literature has carved a special niche in the realm of World English Literature. Dispersion, leaving own native locality and departure from cultural roots are among the main thematic concerns of diasporic writers. The writers deal with multiple mixture of languages, histories, cultures places and times. It does not mean that people are dispersed in different locations but, on the other hand, they flock in other places, establishing new communities. In such type of gathering, a new kind of culture and consciousness is formed to add something new to the remaining culture. In these new imagined communities there is no hierarchy of nation, class, colour, creed, caste and race. In the writings of new diasporas, such communities cherish notion of equality and simply substitute old ones. Some desirous and good factors of a culture are pulled out and unwanted aspects are denounced. This is an unending cycle which attributes newness to culture. This notion of accepting other culture's values further leads to transculturalism. Being a second immigrant Jhumpa Lahiri always shows tendency of assimilation in her all works. No doubt we find pangs of loss, isolation and alienation in her characters but, here, as this collection belongs mainly with second or third immigrants so sense of assimilation is very strong. All the characters of Unaccustomed Earth celebrate the notion of transculturalism. The present paper aims to highlight how the concept of transculture and cosmopolitan is illustrated in Unaccustomed Earth.

Keywords: Diasporic Literature, hierarchy, equality, culture, transculture.

Cultural Conflict and Loss of Identity In Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's "Queen Of Dreams"

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Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is a prolific woman writer of South Asian diaspora living in America. The diasporic issues of identity homelessness, alienation, struggle for assimilation, separation , racial issues are realistically dealt in her fictional works. One can witness the cultural indenty crisis experienced by second generation in Divakaruni's novel Queen of Dreams. Mrs. Gupta the protagonist of the novel, gifted as dream teller who tells the dreams of the local people, interprets their dreams and the effect on their lives. But the gift proves to be inescapable, caring her, to help many persons, but she has to remain distant from her husband and daughter. This novel clearly depicts the Indian American's experience of struggling with two identities or cultures. Queen of dreams marks a growth in Divakaruni's vision of immigration. The narrator focused on the conflict and crisis of survival of a Bengali immigrant family living in California at the beginning of new millennium.

Indian Women Novelists of Post-Partition Era: A Feminist Overview

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"Feminine sensibility", as invoked by the post-Partition era, was characterised by "overfulness", a kind of feminine desire to bite more than one could chew. The era opened upon the upcoming female writers the floodgates of fiction. The decades that followed naturally gave us such talented women novelists as Kamala Markandaya (1924-2004), Nayantara Sahgal (1927-), Anita Desai (1937-), Shashi Deshpande (1938-) and Shobha De (1948-) who added, each in her own way, a whole yard to the dimensions of Indian English fiction. As female novelists, what they overenthusiastically accomplished in the process was something "only women could do". Hence their contribution to the "vitality, variety, humanity and artistic integrity that characterise the feminine sensibility". These women novelists seem, moreover, to justify the observation that "women are the natural story-tellers". Margaret Atwood has indeed a point when she says that "with their inborn skills in communication ... [they] are extremely good at finding things out, and so providing themselves with appropriate material". Hence, as Ian Watt confirms: "[As women, they are] better equipped to reveal the intricacies of personal relationships and ... [are] therefore at a real advantage in the realm of the novel". Besides, these Indian women novelists do not just play with words; they make no Anand- like efforts to Indianise English. With a pure, idiomatic, lucid language, they have such perfect command over English that they use it- "like a trained man does a trapeze with grace and pliability". "Nor do they add [needless] prefixes and suffixes to Indianise the words like Raja Rao they ... do not try to over-impose [the] vernacular tinge ... which would have marred its comprehensibility across the nation as India has [quite] a number of different languages and dialects in different regions". But, as representatives of their sex, they never fail to uphold the cause of women. They always concentrate upon their sufferings in the male-dominated society that still takes them as "ablas" or "the weaker vessels".

Streaks of Existentialism in Anita Desai's *Cry, The Peacock*

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Anita Desai's novel *Cry, the Peacock* projects the common contemporary issues of 'isolation, alienation and spiritual desolation' that almost every individual is facing whether in Western or Indian literary tradition. Desai has truthfully portrayed all her characters especially women who are suffering from the sense of existential dilemmas and passions. Her women protagonists like Maya of *Cry, the Peacock* are hypersensitive, solitary and helpless. They always show their mettle as they possess all the virtues of a great character but, unfortunately, they are denigrated, isolated and tormented by the patriarchal dominion. In Maya, heroine of the novel, streaks of existentialism grows from her yearning for self discovery, but she was initially restricted by her father and after marriage by her husband. Her quest for freedom remains incomplete as in a fit of frenzy she kills her husband and commits suicide. Desai tries to explore the unfathomable world of existence through weak women characters and falls short of the reader's expectations due to her blind accusation of males.

Alienation and Quest for Identity in Manju Kapur's "THE IMMIGRANT"

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Saraswati Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Palwal Haryana

"The Immigrant who comes as a wife has a more difficult time. If work exists for her, it is in the future and after much finding of feet. At present all she is, is a wife, and a wife is alone for many, many hours. There

will come a day when even books are powerless to distract. When the house and its conveniences can no longer completely charm or compensate. Then she realizes she is an immigrant for life".

Manju Kapur is one of the prominent writers ruling this era. She is one of the eminent Indian women novelists like Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Arundhati Roy, Shashi Deshpande, Kamla Markanday, Bharti Mukherjee etc. Manju Kapur was born in 1948 in Amritsar. She is a professor in English at Miranda House College in Delhi. She is also one of Women Writers in India, whose protagonists, not only try to maintain a balance in life but also break the shackles of tradition and prejudices. The factor behind their strength is their extroverted nature which assists them to revolt against the struggles that they encounter.

Manju Kapur has shot into prominence with the publication of her debut novel *Difficult Daughters* in 1998 which won her commonwealth Writers Prize in Eurasia Region. Kapur has basically written about women; their marriage, life after marriage, their quest for identity, their trauma and dilemma if failing to achieve the aspired results in their life but in *The Immigrant*, she has made the departure from the above mentioned themes. While dealing with the issue of immigration, the first thing that comes into one's mind is how an immigrant will manage in a totally new environment and culture? What are the problems ahead in their life? The question of their identity is a very important issue in different ways and Kapur is one of them.

Manju Kapur's *Immigrant* (2009) deals with Nina a lecturer, 30 years old, unmarried and staying with her mother in Delhi. She gets married with a NRI doctor Ananda and went to Canada as a newlywed wife. Here the writer deals with the life of a married woman all alone in an alien land where Indian Culture and individualism has often remained alien ideas. Marital bliss, Women's role at home and their change of attitude is the central focus. The Indian bride in Canada is a phase where the butterfly begins to lose its colour. There is loneliness and a feeling of being uprooted from the place of origin and only a husband to talk with. At the end, readers find a Complete change in the personality and mental status of Nina. She develops a new attitude towards life and moving ahead with a new Cares and job.

Keywords: Individualism, Marital Focus, Loneliness, Uprooted, Personality, Attitude, Career, Immigrant, Post-colonialism, Culture, Value, Identity.

Fusion Of Cultures In Jhumpa Lahiri's Interpreter of maladies

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Abstract: Jhumpa Lahiri is a pioneer of Indian English Diaspora fiction. She has expressed the issue of Indian Immigrants leading their life in the host countries. Through her own personal experience she has developed the sense of dislocation and their aftermath effects. The dislocation of the characters clearly proves the problematic situation of the protagonists. The writings of Jhumpa Lahiri are all about diasporic Bengali migrants settled in the United States and their tensed relationship. She is thankfully amongst the writers who have ended up aware of the relativity of the idea of diaspora, its contradiction, numerous possibilities of alienation and assimilation, going again to various styles of memory, the marginal and the significant- which all we observe in her Pulitzer Prize-triumphing fiction *Interpreter of Maladies*.

The collection of quick tales talks no longer simplest approximately the contradictions, complexities and ambivalences of Bengali diaspora in Boston, but also of diaspora often occurring in abroad and even in a single's very own residence in the opposite circumstances when second generation if Immigrants visits India. It leaves them in the in-between state from their socio-psychological level. Lahiri has presented the human relationship from every dimension. The perception of relation changes its role from Indian to Western, upper class to middle class and from first migrated generation to second generation. It is essentially about those who are related to moving from one society and adjusting into any other.

Keywords : Diaspora, Fusion of cultures, Exile and Interpreter of Maladies.

Changing Notion of Home at Return in Days and Nights in Calcutta

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Abstract: Home is treated less a geographical entity more a matter of habits, routines and memories. As home remains a static entity in migrants' minds and even when they are away from their home physically, they go on resting on the same image of home as they had left it or go on creating an imaginary homeland and on return when that home does not come upto their expectations, they feel alienated. On return, one finds changed image of home and this changed perception can be compared with as Schiller and Fourn's avers, the 'old clothes that no longer fit'(2001). The present paper deals with the changed image of home Bharati Mukherjee observes when she returns to her homeland Calcutta after a lapse of about fourteen years in Days and Nights in Calcutta. Days and Nights in Calcutta is a memoir collaboratively written by Bharati Mukherjee and her husband Clark Blaise, a Canadian writer. This paper will discuss the fluid concept of home, causes of Mukherjee's return and how this return acts as a mean of gain and loss for her. In addition to this, paper will also focus on the orientalist gaze Mukherjee returns with and how she is received and resisted by her country of origin and how the variables of time play an important role in making diasporic return a success or a failure.

Keywords: Home, Return, Orientalism, Gaze, Memory

A Study of Alienation and Disharmony in Bharati Mukherjee's Jasmine

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The word 'Diaspora' derived from the Greek word Diaspeiro, literally means scattering or dispersion of people from their homeland. A large number of people have migrated from India to various alien lands under "forced exiles" or "Self-imposed exiles". Diasporic writings also known as 'expatriate writing' give voice to the traumatic experiences of the writers when they are on the rack owing to the clash of two cultures or the social discrimination they undergo. Alienation is the unbearable rift between a human being and self. The state of exile is a sense of loss. The pain of separation and dislocation makes Bharati Mukherjee's novel "Jasmine", a quest for identity in an alien land. Her Journey becomes a tale of moral courage, a search for self-awareences and self-assertion. Caught between the culture of the East and west, past and present, old and new Jasmine experiences alienation and disharmony.

Feminism and Gender Discrimination as Social Concern in The God of Small Things.

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Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things deals with feminism and gender discrimination in a conservative patriarchal domination where women have a very little in total happiness of the family where they are seldom allowed to take education and where men always dominate over women, the possessed over non-possessed and the powerful over the weak.

The God of Small Things portrays a truthful picture of the plight of Indian women, their great sufferings, cares and anxieties, their humble submission. It also shows the woman's struggle for seeking the sense of identity. This paper will present the social issues of feminism and gender discrimination in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things.

Keywords : Feminism , Gender , Social concern.

Detailed Study of Diasporic Experiences in Rohinton Mistry's Novels- Such A Long Journey and A Fine Balance

Indian Canadian Literature as an identifiable body came into existence in the 1970s. Rohinton Mistry is a well known immigrant Indian Canadian writer whose literary creation makes our concept of literature of the Indian Diasporas in Canada. Like other Parsi writers, his writing is informed by the experience of double displacement. Indian of almost all these diasporas have sought to record the manner in which they have adopted to their new environment and how they have experienced both identification with and alienation from their old and new homelands. This paper is the study of Rohinton Mistry's two novels which are the stories of human emotions but reveal the change of place and environment causes displacement and the feeling of insecurity.

Keywords : Indian Canadian literature, double displacement, insecurity,

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Diasporic Identity and Journey in Jhumpa Lahiri's "The Namesake"

The aim of this paper is to bring forth the diasporic elements in the novel 'The NameSake' by Jhumpa Lahiri a Pulitzer prize winner novelist. Diaspora fiction deals with the theme of alienation, rootlessness, homelessness, nostalgia and quest identity. Through this paper all these themes will be highlighted in the light of the novel. The paper will discuss the term "Diaspora" and it will address issues related to accumulation and amalgamation. Jhumpa Lahiri takes up the issues of impact of expatriation and immigration on the complexities of life as pitched against divergent ethnic, religious and cultural background. In the novel identity and name become the core issue in the case of Gogol. In the case of Ashima she struggles with cultural conflicts as she is not able to abandon her roots (India). Namesake deals with clashes between the two different words that ganguli family simultaneously in habits. Lahiri stresses the fact that for diasporic people "home" is a very fluid concept which changes its meaning along with the mindset of the person.

Keywords : Diaspora, Nostalgia, Identity and Cultural Dislocation

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Diaspora of Labour versus Diaspora of Longing

This paper focuses on the different terms which are used to explain the Diasporic Literature. It analysis the primary causes of migration responsible for the emergence of the theories of Diaspora. Acculturation, assimilation, alienation nostalgia, displacement, rootlessness and homelessness are the main themes discussed in Diasporic literature in a dexterous manner. The literal meaning of the word 'Diaspora' is 'Dispersal'. But that dispersal may be a combination of compulsion and choices. Sometimes exile is taken place by force or by choice. But both of the times there is a lose of One's identity. For searching a new identity there is already a lose of the old one. According to Matthew Arnold there are "wandering between the two worlds- the one dead, other powerless to be born." Various types of Diasporas which are put forth by different Indian theorists- Vijay Mishra, Bed Prasad Giri, M.L.Raina, Sudesh Mishra, Jasbir Jain and Veena Nobel Dass are also discussed.

Keywords: diaspora, Indian diasporic writers, diasporic writings, diasporic theorists

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Ecocriticism: A Study of Environmental Issues in Literature

During the most recent couple of decades, Environment has represented an extraordinary risk to human culture just as the mother earth. The broad abuse of normal assets has left us at the precarious edge of dump. The rainforests are chopped down, the non-renewable energy source is quick diminishing, the cycle of season is at

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clutter, biological calamity is visit presently round the globe and our condition is at edge. Under these conditions, there emerged another hypothesis of perusing nature composing during the most recent decade of the earlier century called Ecocriticism. It is an overall new development which appeared as a response to man's human-centric frame of mind of overwhelming nature. The present paper looks to investigate the ecocritical points of view as conceived in some select world writing just as Indian writing in English. This earth arranged investigation of writing achieves a biological proficiency among the peruses who in the process become ecoconscious, subsequently taking great consideration of Mother Nature. Ecological concern being one of the significant worries of the day, Ecocriticism has experienced fast improvement during its short residency since presentation. It is interpretive apparatus of breaking down nature composing which is generally connected with Environmental analysis, Animal thinks about, Green Cultural Studies, Ecosophy, Deep Ecology, Ecofeminism, Ecospiritualism and so forth.

Keywords: Environment, Literature, Nature, Ecocriticism

Odyssey of Shakuntala: Kalidas to Namita Gokhale

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Shakuntala is one of the most acclaimed women characters of Indian Literature. For the first time Shakuntala's character originated in The Mahabharata. Since then she has been represented in various texts in various languages of India. The present paper is an attempt to analyze the representation of Shakuntala by the authors from ancient times to the present. For this purpose ancient work Abhijnana Shakuntalam by Kalidas and the modern work Shakuntala: The Play of Memory by Namita Gokhale are studied.

In Kalidas's Abhijnana Shakuntalam Shakuntala is the real daughter of Sage Vishvamitra and nymph Menka. However, she is adopted and brought up by Sage Kanva and his wife Gautmi. She is a rustic girl, brought up in a hermitage. With the progress of the play, she is married to King Dushyanta who forgets her because of a curse. Later, she was adopted by sage Kashyapa and his wife Aditi. She gives birth to a brave child Bharat and finally reunites with her husband.

Shakuntala: The Play of Memory by Namita Gokhale was Published in 2005 and it is a challenging work of Indian English fiction. Like the remakes of films there may be re-invention and re-interpretation of old myths embodied in literary works. In her masterpiece Shakuntala, Namita Gokhale has portrayed the story of a woman named after the heroine of Kalidas's classic drama Abhijnana Shakuntalam. In contrast to her legendary namesake, she is bold, spirited and imaginative. Right from her childhood she is conscious of the discrimination towards female. In her marriage with a mahasamant, Srijan, she feels suffocated by social customs. Hungry for experience she deserts home to travel with a Greek horse merchant, Nearchus. Together they travel far and wide and surrender to unbridled pleasures. Shakuntala assumes the identity of Yaduri: the 'fallen woman.' But she forsakes this life as well to meet her salvation in her death at Kashi.

Key Words: Representation, subordination, identity, feminism

Diasporic Predicament in Anita Desai's Bye, Bye Black Bird

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Diasporic Predicament includes feelings of exile, nostalgia, cultural conflict, maladjustment, etc. This was the natural choice as theme for the Indian writers settled abroad. This also impacted their children who grow up absorbing the influence of their parents and the society around them. Anita Desai is the child of a German mother and Indian father. So, the alien culture was very much a part of her upbringing. A grown up Anita devided her time between India and America where she taught at different colleges and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Of late, she has been staying abroad constantly due to health reasons. Desai's novels seem pre-eminently a novel about east-west encounter and the agony of cross-cultural adjustment. Her novel Bye, Bye Black Bird is an early piece which focuses on the reaction of the English people to the marriage between Sarah, an English girl, and Audit, an Indian young man. Of all the novels, this is the

most intimately related to the experience of her own life. The novel is divided into three parts "Arrival", "Discovery" and "Recognition and Departure". By marrying a brown-coloured Indian, Sarah is supposed to have broken the social code. For this, she has to suffer humiliation at the hands not only of her acquaintances but also of the children of the school where she is employed as a clerk. All this leads to an identity crisis for her and her husband, but Sarah stands by her husband when he decides to leave England for India for good. The title of the novel alludes to England's proffering farewell to an Indian "Black Bird". The objective is to understand the problem of cultural conflict and adjustment from as many angles as possible.

Keywords: Diaspora, predicament, maladjustment,, cross-cultural.

Trauma of a Housewife in Shashi Deshpande's That Long Silence

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Shashi Deshpande, as a feminist writer, concentrates on the sufferings of middle-class Indian women who are educated, sensitive and are conscious of their legal, social and conjugal rights. In *That Long Silence*, Deshpande highlights the household conflict between husband and wife operating at the emotional and intellectual levels. Jaya, the protagonist, belongs to those women who are caught between tradition and modernity. Though, she is exposed to liberal western ideas but she finds Indian culture and tradition as the part of her life. She feels unable to come out of the clutches of a male dominated society. She has been trained from her childhood days to be a perfect wife who never questions her husband. Her aunt tells her, "remember Jaya, a husband is like a sheltering tree." After marriage, she becomes voiceless to remain happy in conjugal life. She plays the role of a perfect wife and looks after the comforts of her husband- his breakfast, tea, lunch and dinner. Jaya is a victim of gender discrimination and patriarchy. This paper is an attempt to trace the journey of Jaya from patriarchal suppression towards self-realization.

Diasporic dilemma in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner

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The present paper seeks to explore the diasporic dilemma in Khaled Hosseini's novel *The Kite Runner* (2003). Khaled Hosseini, an Afghan-American writer, deals with the consciousness of the diaspora. The word 'diaspora' literally means a scattering or dispersal. Any person's movement out of his/her own homeland would be a diaspora. A person's identity is always tied to the physical space they belong to and displacement problematizes his/her identity. The present paper explores the historical context of Afghanistan to study the diasporic dilemma resulting out of migration brought by outside invasion and internal conflicts. Hosseini, through his novel, recounts the historical and socio-political scenario of Afghanistan through personal lives of its people. In *The Kite Runner*, he uses the trauma caused by different invasions and the consequent escape from the nation.

Keywords: diaspora, Khaled Hosseini, homeland, nostalgia

Theme of the place of Nostalgia in Diasporic writing.

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Home And Belonging In The Fiction Of Bharti Mukherjee
The present paper "The place of Nostalgia in Diaspora writing. Home and Belonging in the short fiction of Bharti Mukherjee" explores the main theoretical approaches surrounding diaspora and the concept of home, belonging and nostalgia. It is to extrapolate from the theoretical framework and apply their relevance and limitation to the study of the diasporic condition. Primary focus will be on the Indian diaspora within the Indian United States and its portrayal in Bharti Mukherjee's short fiction. Specifically, I wish to look at how nostalgia is both employed as a method and represented as a theme in creating and shaping the sense of belonging and

home within her fictional narrative. Finally I will her work with in the larger context of diaspora literature and analyse the overall diasporic literary response to established and often problematic understanding of nostalgia, home and Belonging.

Keywords : Postcolonial culture, short fiction , Nostalgia,

Critical Analysis of Indian Diasporic Writings

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Language and culture both contribute in transformation at literary front to a large extent when they come in contact with each other. India is a land of multicultural, multi-lingua and multi-ethnicity. A famous American travelogue says, "India is the cradle of human, race, birth, place of human speech, and the mother of history, the grandmother of legend and the great grandmother of tradition." Moreover India is a store house of knowledge, wisdom and culture along with the rich past.

Since no human society could flourish in complete isolation, it opens possibilities for different society, nations and culture to come closer and to find expression through literature. Diasporic literature is an umbrella term encompassing all literary works of authors outside their native land and its culture. In a broader perspective it is a platform for enhancing and understanding various cultures. It also aids in glocalizing the globe and acts as a harbinger of universal peace and prosperity. Diasporic writers depict the plight and problems they faced in the alien land, their fear of environment and the struggle they face to discover their own identity in the hostile environment. The writers of Indian diaspora through their literary contributions have greatly enriched English literature. They dive deep into the realms of imaginations and the ocean of memory to paint something quite different and distinct from that portrayed by fellow novelists. The well-known writers in this area include V.S. Naipaul, Salman Rushdie, Rohinton Mistry, Bharati Mukherjee, Amitav Ghosh, Jhumpa Lahiri, Anita Desai, Chitra Bannerjee Divakaruni, Uma Parameswaran, Kiran Desai, Shauna Singh Baldwin and Anita Rau Badami. Their works exhibit a matrix of diversity of cultures, languages, histories, people, places, and times. The present paper is intended to deal with the issues and challenges concerned with the Indian Diaspora Literature. It also focuses on benefits of diasporic writings in globalized village.

Key words: Diaspora, Multi-cultural, Multi-ethnicity, Glocalizing, Bi-cultural.

Reinvention of Identity for Self Satisfaction in Jasmine by Bharati Mukherjee

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We talk about women's conditions; their status; their identity in society. We consider what men think about women; what other women think about a woman. When we talk about identity then what do we mean, what is an identity? Is it right to say that an identity is always created by someone else and not by the person to which it belongs. And whenever we say that a protagonist is on a quest for identity then a question becomes apparent "What is the purpose of the quest for identity?" If someone is a living being then it's an identity in itself then why do anyone needs to search for it? Is it our own insecurity or we search for it only for the sake of a considerable social status? What is more important, self satisfaction or others opinion about our identity. In this context, this paper endeavors to find out why the protagonist in Jasmine by Bharati Mukherjee needs to reinvent her identity.

Theme of Alienation and Displacement in Kiran Desai's The Inheritance of Loss

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Alienation is not an easy term to define. Literally, it means estrangement and separation. On the other hand, displacement, unfortunately, rarely has a definitive term for it seems to perpetuate itself. Being a diasporic writer

Kiran Desai dealt with the themes of alienation and displacement in her novel "The Inheritance of Loss" (2006). In her novel every character is a displaced individual who struggles to invent a life out of place away from their ancestral home and homeland. Kiran Desai, being an immigrant, whose rootlessness itself has become a kind of shelter points out the theme of colonialism and globalisation.

Keywords: Alienation, Diaspora, Rootlessness

Feminism and its Impact on woman in the Modern Society

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Woman passed through many problems, obstacles and barriers to become an important member in the society. In the past, woman did not have any kinds of rights; she was isolated, neglected and mistreated by man. By the coming of Feminism, the profile and the image woman have changed completely and from being a puppet in the hands of man she becomes a queen, president, artist and teacher... This dissertation examines the wishes, dreams and the ability of woman to change her position in the society not just as being a daughter, wife or a mother but rather as normal citizen with regular rights and duties. This research produces a number of key findings: recent research and statistics that confirm a significant development of woman participation in different fields such as economic growth, cultural upheavals in addition to the political and social structures. The main conclusion drawn from this research is that the Feminist efforts were efficient in many ways in which they brought a huge change in the position and the role of woman. They were able to remove the majority if not all the stereotypical pictures and to give her more importance in the society by giving her the political, social and economical rights.

Keywords: Obstacles, Member, Isolated, Feminism, Participation, Economic growth & Cultural.

Man-Woman Relationship in Ruth Praver Jhabvala's The Householder

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The Householder is one of the seminal works written by R.P. Jhabvala. Jhabvala is one of the greatest Anglo Indian writers in English literature. In her novels, she examines the social milieu of the middle class Indians who have profited from India's increasing urbanization and European expatriates who have married into Indian families. The Householder is unique among Jhabvala's novels as it is her only novel about the lower middle class. This paper aims at scrutinizing man-woman relationship in The Householder. The issue is well presented through Prem, a recently married young man and Indu, an exotic and sybaritic wife. The novel aptly demonstrates how both man and woman struggle due to the responsibilities placed upon them as householders. This is illustrated through the paramount problem of self-identity faced by Prem. His difficulties in coping spring from a diffident personality, but also from the fact that he is a little more than a child himself, by both age and experience. Prem strives to establish himself in the linked roles of husband, bread winner and householder. Indu finds difficulty in accommodating her individuality and lively outlook to the requirements of her role as a married woman and housewife. She wishes to be a credit to her parents and to Prem but she is also amused by the idea of herself as a dignified lady of the household. The book makes us aware of the daily routine life of the couple in a very realistic manner. The book also unfolds how trivial matters and misunderstandings create great problems in relationships. Jhabvala seems to be a great observer of man-woman psyche which she has portrayed through the characters of Prem and Indu.

Keywords: Grihasthashrami in Sanskrit, Indian tradition, Family responsibility, Hindu view of life.

Resistance of Gender in the works of Mahasweta Devi : A Critical Study

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Mahasweta Devi was a pioneer in feminism and women rights. This is well evidenced by the various works she wrote in the backdrop of British colonial movement and the naxalite movement. Her female characters are either the bourgeoisie or the downtrodden of the society. Her works powerfully demonstrates the discrimination the women have to suffer in the hands of the male chauvinistic society. In the following paper various female characters will be discussed and attempts will be made to project how Devi succeeds in displaying them as powerful figures sometimes by rewriting of myths and sometimes by reworking on the societal standards and also by the way it perceives women.

Keywords: Myths, Women, Chauvinism

Communalism in Indian English women's poetry

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Contemporary women's writing has moved away from the confines of domesticity to engage with the historical, political, and economic and communalism of the public space. Women's poetry in India has responded to communal violence with great poignancy. The woman writer includes a plethora of issues like secularism, gender, fundamentalism and nationalism to problematize the contemporary contours of communalism. The present paper seeks to understand women's engagement with communalism in their poetic utterances. I will examine the implications of the creative transmutation of violent events and focus on the diverse aesthetic response to the communal predicament within the poetry of Rukmini Bhaya Nair, Seeme Qasim and Meena Alexander. Rukmini Bhaya Nair visited Ayodhya in 1992 after the Babri Masjid demolition and the visit culminated in *The Ayodhya Cantos*. Seeme Qasim has toured Gujrat as a journalist-photographer and observed the pre-and-post Ayodhya and 2002 socio-religious realities. Meena Alexander visited Gujarat in 2002 to interact with the riot affected places. The poets are members of specific religious-ethnic communities Muslim, Hindu - Bengali, Kerala - Christian. But they transcend their class - religion - region identities and adopt a cosmopolitan liberal-humanist secular stance to register their anger. Rukmini Bhaya Nair points out the amnesia that follows the shock of terror attacks and asks whether the relentless media images of violence and disaster actually dehumanize rather than sensitize us? It becomes necessary for the poet to re-inscribe the events in cultural memory in order to prevent public amnesia. Meena Alexander weaves a quilt of 'fragile places' shattered by war and violence. Willy-nilly, strife and unrest invade the poetic consciousness and take hold of the poetic discourse. Seeme Qasim underlines the meticulously organized nature of the Gujarat carnages.

Gauri : A Female Subaltern who Can Speak

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The Peasant Woman by Russian poet Nicholai Nekrasov, the story of Sita in Ramayana and the writings of Ali Sardar Jafri inspired Mulk Raj Anand to write his tenth novel *Gauri*. It was first published in 1960 under the title *The Old Woman and the Cow* and later re-issued by Orient Paper-back in its present name. Anand, who is the creator of memorable male characters, portrays for the first time a woman in her tenderness and resilience. In the author's own words, *Gauri* is "my offering to the beauty, dignity and devotion of Indian Woman." The novel foregrounds the issue of gender, apropos of the rebellious behaviour of a young Punjabi wife, first given in a marriage to a poor and violent villager, then sold off by her mother to an aged merchant and finally rescued by a benevolent medical man.

Keywords: Female subaltern, traditional roles, chauvinism and physical violence, devotion and suicide.

Rejection and Alienation: Psychological Causes of Tragedy in Shashi Deshpande's Novel "If I Die Today"

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Shashi Deshpande is a renowned Indian novelist who received Sahitya Akademi Award in 1990 for her novel "That Long Silence". She was born on 1 January, 1938 at Dharwad, Karnataka. She studied at Elphinstone College, Mumbai. She loved to read Economics, Law and Journalism. Besides short stories, and Children's books; she has written various glittering novels which are shining with great intensity in the galaxy of the contemporary Indian literature in English. The Dark Holds No Terror (1980), If I Die Today (1982), Come Up and Be Dead (1983), Small Remedies (2000), Moving On (2004) are some of her famous novels which are worth reading from psychological point of view.

As the name suggests, "If I die Today" is a novel which revolves around the theme of rejection and alienation as the sole causes of tragedy in the novel. On the one hand, Guru suffers from cancer and the advance knowledge of his death alters his behaviour which causes a lot of problems to others. On the other hand, Mriga, an unwanted girl child, suffered in the hands of her parents for being a girl child. Mriga developed Hysteria due to conditional love of her parents or due to the Adverse Childhood Experiences as provided by the patriarchal society in which she was forced to live in. The selected novel "If I die Today" beautifully portrays the psychological disorders in Indian English literature. The psychological problems depicted in the selected novel may also be analysed from Neuro-Linguistic point of view.

Keywords: Rejection, Alienation, Hysteria, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE), Significant Emotional Experiences (SEE), Patriarchal Society, NLP, Neuro-Linguistics, Psycho-analytics, Resourceful State, Event, Amygdala, Endorphine, Cortisol, Adrenaline Hormone.

Problem Of Obsessive Disorder in Shobhaa De's "Strange Obsession" and Ismat Chughtai's "The Quilt"

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Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a mental condition in which people experience unwanted and repeated thoughts, feelings, images or sensations (obsessions and engage in behavior or mental act (compulsions) in response.

Shobhaa De' is a prominent novelist of India. She wrote more than fourteen books, each has unique theme. " Strange Obsession"(1992) is about Amrita Aggarwal, a young, gorgeous and sexy model who went to Mumbai from Delhi to make her career as a successful model, but within months of her arrival she attracts the attention of a mysterious woman Meenakshi(Minx). She is trapped in the unwanted and unnatural relationship with Minx. Amrita wants to get out of the Minx friendship, but she wasn't able to do so. Minx is obsessed for Amrita when she leave her for Sheila. Minx is psychologically distorted when Amrita decided to end relationship with her. Amrita married to Rakesh, an NRI businessman and choice of her husband. In her obsession Minx kidnapped Rakesh from Nainital on his honeymoon. Minx was fighting in hospital when Mr. Iyenger disclose her secret that she psychological ill like her mother.

"The Quilt" by Ismat chughtai was published in Adab-e-Latifin (1942) and translated in 1999, revolves around the mysterious life of Nawab and Begum. They are couple in social term, but their union is never consummated due to the homosexual tendencies of the husband. This conduct of Nawab is contrary to 'hetero' obsessed spirit of society. This fear of alienation and exclusion from collective consciousness drives him to get married. He is effeminate. Begum Jan, too, creates an alternative for her sexual desire in Rabbu- a middle aged, dark lady who is a personal assistant though only to avoid psychological frustration and depression. The anonymous narrator display her alleged molestation by Begum Jan. her sentimental interpretations are a mixture of curiosity bordering upon fear and insecurity. Negotiation, filtration and repression- these pillars are responsible for

structuring society in such a manner that it constantly reflects the impression of being 'civilized'.

Keywords : Obsessive Disorder, sensations, relationship, unnatural, hetero, alienation, collective consciousness, filtration, repression.

Themes of Alienation And Displacement in Diasporic Writing in Bharati Mukherjee "jasmine"

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Bharati Mukherjee is known as Indian born American novelist and short story writer who described the cultural changes, alienation and displacement in her writing through immigrant experience. She wrote five novels, two collections of short stories, essays and two nonfiction books. Mukherjee's own experience of displacement and dislocation in her life and she correlate's the immigrant experience of the protagonist in the novel Jasmine. The novel Jasmine was selected as one of the New-York Times Book Reviews notable book of the year and renowned as best novel. Jasmine explores the female identity through displacement and alienation with different places like the journey which starts from the Punjab, to Florida, to New-York and the novel draws to a close she is about to set off for California. Jasmine tries to survive herself in order try to fit into American society. She is always literally changing her name based on different situations. Through these concepts Mukherjee examines the theme of identity, emigration and assimilation, both on physical and psychological levels throughout the novel.

Keywords:- Displacement, Alienation, Assimilation, Immigrant

Rama Mehta's Inside the Haveli : A Blend of Rebellion and Consensus

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Abstract: According to K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Inside the Haveli is a sensitive piece of realistic fiction, even an authentic sociological study. So it is a convincing account of the life in an aristocratic haveli, and as Iyengar points out, it has a naturalness that is disarming. Rama Mehta's Inside the Haveli (1977) which won the Sahitaya Akademi Award in 1979 depicts beautifully the life in a Rajasthani haveli. When Rama Mehta's only novel Inside the Haveli won the prestigious Sahitaya Akademi Award, there was considerable surprise. The author was a sociologist of some repute, having published two books, The Western Educated Hindu Woman and The Divorced Hindu Woman, but an award winning novel about the mysterious interiors of a Rajput home seemed an unlikely sequence to her works.

Women have only a second place in the haveli. They are always treated as inferior to men. But the women do not protest against this. When a female child is born it is always thought to be a burden. Inside the Haveli is the story of Geeta, an educated girl from Bombay, who comes to live in a haveli in Udaipur after her marriage to a University professor. It takes a long time - about fifteen years - for Geeta to adjust herself to the life in the haveli and became, finally, its mistress. When Geeta gets down at Udaipur station with her husband, the women who come to receive them ask her, "Where do you come from that you show your face to the world?"

In havelis education and employment for girls are not important. Some orthodox women even feel that it is a crime to educate them. Women are not encouraged to buy books. Education for girls, especially for those who belong to the servant class, is not recommended in most havelis. In this way Inside the Haveli is an unusual novel combining the issues of gender and class. The ultimate note of the novel is cautionary. Rama Mehta endorses change so long as it is gradual and receives community consensus.

Keywords : Consensus; Education; Orthodox; Aristocratic

WEDNESDAY 20 नवम्बर 2019
सोनीपत केसरी

अंग्रेजी विषय पर सैमीनार में वर्तमान दौर पर की चर्चा




सैमीनार को सम्बोधित करते मुरथल यूनिवर्सिटी के वी.सी. राजेंद्र कुमार अनायत।

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सैमीनार में रिसॉर्सपर्सनल डा. अजय अनेजा, डा. अमृता शर्मा थे। राजेंद्र कुमार अनायत ने भौतिक युग के बारे में चर्चा की। डा. अजय व डा. अमृता ने समाप्ता का जैडर के विषय पर विशेष प्रस्तुति दी। सैमीनार में लगभग 300 डैलीगेट्स ने भाग लिया। कन्वीनर व को-कन्वीनर की भूमिका डा. हेमलता व किरण ने निभाई। मंच संचालन रविता ने किया। सहायक डा. उपासना

दैनिक जागरण नई दिल्ली, 20 नवम्बर 2019

सैमीनार में अंग्रेजी साहित्य पर मंथन




अजय, वी.सी. राजेंद्र। टीकाराम कन्या पी.जी. कन्या महाविद्यालय में अंग्रेजी विभाग के संयोजन में डी.जी.एच.ई. ने एक दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय सैमीनार आयोजित किया। इसका शुभारंभ कुलपति प्रो. डा. सुषमा यादव व कालेज की प्राचार्या डा. मोनिका वर्मा ने बतौर मुख्यातिथि दीप प्रज्वलित करके किया। सैमीनार के मुख्य वक्ता मुरथल यूनिवर्सिटी के वी.सी. डा. राजेंद्र कुमार अनायत ने जीवन्त के वर्तमान दौर के बारे में चर्चा की।

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शुक्रवार, 20 नवम्बर, 2019 | 04

दैनिक भास्कर


अंग्रेजी सैमीनार में 300 प्रतिनिधियों ने लिया हिस्सा



सोनीपत। टीकाराम कन्या महाविद्यालय में समाप्ता की अंग्रेजी विभाग द्वारा सैमीनार का आयोजन किया गया। सैमीनार का शुभारंभ कुलपति प्रो. डा. सुषमा यादव एवं अनेजा प्राचार्या की ने किया। मुख्य अतिथि मुरथल यूनिवर्सिटी के वी.सी. राजेंद्र कुमार अनायत ने सैमीनार में जीवन्त के वर्तमान दौर के बारे में चर्चा की। सैमीनार में रिसॉर्सपर्सनल डा. अजय अनेजा, डा. अमृता शर्मा थे। राजेंद्र कुमार अनायत ने भौतिक युग के बारे में चर्चा की। डा. अजय व डा. अमृता ने समाप्ता का जैडर के विषय पर विशेष प्रस्तुति दी। सैमीनार में लगभग 300 डैलीगेट्स ने भाग लिया। कन्वीनर व को-कन्वीनर की भूमिका डा. हेमलता व किरण ने निभाई। मंच संचालन रविता ने किया। सहायक डा. उपासना

दैनिक भास्कर बुधवार 27 नवम्बर, 2019

राजस्थान ने लिए देश की जीत हासिल करने का संकल्प



सोनीपत। टीकाराम कन्या पी.जी. कन्या महाविद्यालय में अंग्रेजी विभाग के संयोजन में डी.जी.एच.ई. ने एक दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय सैमीनार आयोजित किया। इसका शुभारंभ कुलपति प्रो. डा. सुषमा यादव व कालेज की प्राचार्या डा. मोनिका वर्मा ने बतौर मुख्यातिथि दीप प्रज्वलित करके किया। सैमीनार के मुख्य वक्ता मुरथल यूनिवर्सिटी के वी.सी. डा. राजेंद्र कुमार अनायत ने जीवन्त के वर्तमान दौर के बारे में चर्चा की।

WEDNESDAY 20 नवम्बर 2019
सोनीपत केसरी

अंग्रेजी विषय पर सैमीनार में वर्तमान दौर पर की चर्चा



सैमीनार को सम्बोधित करते मुरथल यूनिवर्सिटी के वी.सी. राजेंद्र कुमार अनायत।

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व रेखा रही। सैमीनार का आयोजन प्रातःकालीन व सायंकालीन 2 सत्रों में किया गया। समापन समारोह के मुख्यातिथि डा. आर.बी. सोलंकी व कालेज प्राचार्या डा. मोनिका वर्मा ने सभी डैलीगेट्स को सर्टीफिकेट भेंट कर सम्मानित किया। इस मौके पर डा. सुरेंद्र राणा, डा. संतोष राठी, गोता, सुनीता देशवाल, आशा राठी, उपासना, रेखा, मंजू, सोनिया, आरती, विशाखा, मोनिका सहित कालेज का समस्त स्टाफ मौजूद था।



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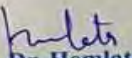
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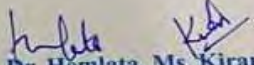
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Participated / Presented a paper and titled DIASPORIC LITERATURE WITH
REFERENCE TO THE NAMESAKE in the One Day National Seminar.


Dr. Monika Verma
Principal


Dr. Hemlata
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