

**Impact
Factor
4.574**

ISSN 2349-638x

Peer Reviewed And Indexed

**AAYUSHI
INTERNATIONAL
INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH JOURNAL
(AIIRJ)**

Monthly Journal

VOL-V

ISSUE-VII

July

2018

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Diaspora Writing

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Abstract

The term Indian English literature formerly known as “Indo-Anglican” or Indo-English literature, connotes literature written in English by Indian authors. It remarkably differs from Anglo-Indian Literature which was created by English in India, who were fascinated by her romantic and exotic charm. They made India the main theme of their writings. It is “for the most part, merely English literature marked by Indian local color.

Indian English literature is the outcome of the cross fertilization of two fruitful cultures – Indian and English since the days of Raj Ram Mohan Roy down to our own time belong Indian English literature. It spontaneously and powerfully express varying shades of emotion thoughts and feelings typical to the genius and character of India.

India is one of the countries in the world which has started shifting quite rapidly from vernacular to English language as medium of instruction in education. The attitude of the people towards English has now got change and there is a great demand of education of English in the country. The world has become a global village. English has become necessary for mobility and social and economic success in the world today. As a result teaching of English language has not yet acquired the level to which it is expected to be. Indian writing in English has witnessed over the years many changes both stylistically and thematically. It has represented from time to time the spirit of life in general proving that there is can be observed even in the long tradition of Indian literatures and Indian English literature.

Keyword: Indian literature and language, education, diaspora, society, culture.

Introduction:

The literature of the Indian Diaspora constitutes an important part of the burgeoning field of Anglophone Postcolonial literature. Some of the better-known authors in this archive include V. S. Naipaul, Salman Rushdie, Rohinton Misery, Bharati Mukharjee, Adorable Ghost, Jhumpa Lahiri, Anita Desai, M. G Vassanji, Shyam Selvadurai and Koran Desai. The growing international visibility of three authors has gone hand in hand with the popularity criticism and theory in academe.

Diaspora writing occupies a significant position between cultures and countries. It generates theory and defines position as it constructs a new identity which negotiates boundaries and confines and relates to different temporal and spatial metaphors. Cultures travel take root or get dislocated and individuals internationalized nostalgia or experience amnesia. Writers abroad live on the magazine of two societies and cultural theory is today being created by people who live on the margins.

It is universally accepted that all literary theories and terms have single sole object that they helping understanding a work of art or serves as tools to fathom the meaning of the text or human expressions. Shakespeare's heroes died being dominantly governed or guided by supernatural powers or elements in his fame earned tragedies in the same way. We see an impression or rather reality that most of Indian writers like Roy's or Rushdie's etc. Characters growing or surviving in the environment an element called Diaspora. It very much peeps out of their characters while reading them.

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Contemporary Indian Diaspora in USA the UK, Canada and Australia. Frankly speaking the very idea of India needs to be understood . Properly when contextualized in the back drop of cultured study of the Indian Diaspora.

Aims of studying the term diaspora:

While studying, we will examine how the diasporic experience can serve as a form of transcultural critique offering the possibility of reading one culture's space and time of another.

Indian Diasporic literature with its presence all over the world is one of the most talked about and discussed topics in world literature today. Displaced communities and their settlement elsewhere play a dominant role in it. From indentured labourers to educate people wishing for a better life in other countries. All comes under the space of Indian diasporic literature. The diasporic Indian writers depiction of dislocated characters gains immense importance of seen against the vast Indian subcontinent.

The diasporic Indian writers have generally dealt with characters from their own displaced community but some of them have also taken a liking for western characters and they have been convincing in dealing with them.

Roots of Diaspora

The term Indian English literature formally known as **Indo-Aglican or Indo-English literature**, written in English by Indian authors. It remarkably differs from Anglo-Indian literature which was created by English in India, who were fascinated by her romantic n exoticcharm. They made India the main theme of their writings. It is "for the most part", merely English literature marked by Indian local colour".

Indian English literature is the out-come of the cross fertilization of two fruitful cultures Indians and English. It is literature created by Indians both before and after independence. All Indian writers who wrote in English since the days of Raj Mohan Roy down to our owntime belong Indian English literature. It spontaneously and powerfully express varying shades of emotion thoughts and feelings typical to the genius and character of India. Indian English literature is "a curious native exception an expression of the practical no less than creative genius of the Indian people". Indians have written and are writing in English for communicating with one another and with the outside world for achieving self-expression too artistically using English if necessary or necessarily in an Indian way. "English which had been domesticated and native in India, has been one of our own languages like Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Bengali etc..

Hence literature written in indianised or nativised English is Indian English literature".

Globalization has produced new patterns of migration and provoked. Divergent responses worldwide. The seeming homogenizing effect of globalization can not hide the different responses. Within its reach. Questions of diaspora arise internationalism and nationalism. The relationship between place and identity and the ways cultures and literatures interact. New patterns of mobility ate being drawn on the familiar landscape of migration and exilicexclusions migration deprived economics to land of opportunities seen fertile ground for new forms of Identity politics. New articulations of diaspora necessarily overlapping with familiar way of conceptualizing it have founded their way to literature/literary writings.

With more and more writes of Indian origin settling abroad and engaging themselves in creating writing in the countries of their domicile, the theoretical problems is that of the critical parameters by which their own works have to be defined and assessed. Although, there are certain common resonancesin the literary representations of the experience of the writers of the indenture and the new India diaspora. The responses of the narratives of the individual writers. Very greatly all writers differ

from each other. Not only in their socio-cultural background and literary ancestries but also in their thematic pre-occupations and literary styles. Further, the responses of the diasporic writers to India are also varied and not always adulterous; they range from sentimentality and nostalgia to a cynical celebration of their diasporic condition, their sense of exile and alienation and their efforts to seek replenishment by making symbolic refers to their origins blend all this writing into unity.

Conclusion :

Thus Indian diaspora is more than a term 'Parenthesis' and acts as a bridge between two countries and strengthens their bi-lateral ties. Indian and its diaspora can enrich each other in a spirit of mutual interest. "The Indian Diaspora is like a mass of variegated strands with differing form and texture. Each with its own needs and expectations". We must feel pride in the achievements of them and it's the apt time for us to stand up and acknowledge it.

Writers of the Indian Diaspora have been at the center stage in the last decade chiefly because of the theoretical formulation being generated by their works; languages and cultures are transformed when they come in contact with the others. These writers are often pre-occupied with the elements of nostalgia as they seek to locate themselves in new cultures of their homeland and at the same time adopt and negotiate with the cultural space of the host land. However, looking at the diasporic literature in a perspective it is seen that such literature helps in understanding various cultures, breaking the barriers between different countries, localizing the global and even spreading universal peace.

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