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## DIASPORA IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

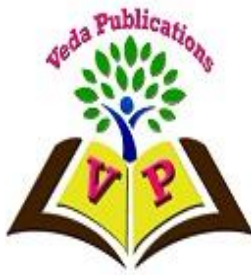
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### ABSTRACT



The emphasis of the current study is Diaspora in Indian English Literature. It is widely acknowledged that Diaspora writers have established a trend since the country's independence. Readers from all around the world are drawn to Diaspora literature, regardless of language, style, literary form, or technique. It could be stream of consciousness, magical realism, immigrancy, alienation, or the ability to adapt to a new environment and culture. As a result of these human travels, the notion of Diaspora was born, which refers to human settlements outside of their original homeland. For all Diaspora writers, the English literature of the Indian Diaspora is an important aspect of the mushrooming field of nostalgia.

**Keywords:** *Definition, Diaspora Literature, Indian Diaspora and Enlightenment of Diaspora.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Diaspora Theory, in its different forms, has inspired literature in every language spoken on the planet. Emigrant or Diasporic Literature is the term used to describe this type of literature. It would be appropriate to study features and parts of such literature in which Indian Writing in English has not only made significant contributions but has also earned international attention and acclaim in recent years.

## LITERATURE OF THE INDIAN DIASPORA

The book *Literature of the Indian Diaspora* is a comprehensive examination of Indian Diaspora literature and other cultural works. It also makes a significant addition to Diaspora theory as a whole. This anthology uses the term 'migrant identity' to refer to any ethnic enclave in a nation-state that defines itself, consciously or unconsciously, as a group in displacement, using a theoretical framework based on trauma, sorrow/impossible sorrow, specters, identity, travel, translation, and recognition.

The creative contributions of Indian Diaspora writers have profoundly improved English literature. Dislocation, unfriendliness, rootlessness, fragmentation, racial discrimination, marginalization, crisis of identity, cultural clash, and many other difficulties caused by the experience of migrancy and Diaspora are widely portrayed in contemporary Indian writing in English. However, migration from India

increased in the 17th century. V. S. Naipaul's early works *The Mystic Masseur* and *The Mimic Men* perfectly portray the melancholy and desires of such people who have been relocated due to agreement labor. During the 18th and 19th centuries, many people were uprooted to serve the British Empire in many regions of the world.

New routes and styles of thinking about Diaspora identities are emerging in the current global context, as cultures connect and combine. Various theorists now believe that when immigrants are thinking in different ways about their relationships to the new place, home, and past, the discourse and narratives of nation, ethnicity, or race, which are modes of belonging and place individuals in assurance of roots, are no longer appropriate. Many Indian Diaspora writers, working in English and other languages, have depicted community, area, and culture-specific issues in the new places of relocation in their literary works, exposing the diversity of Indian culture.

However, their main concerns about Diaspora issues have been dislocation, fragmentation, nostalgia for home, marginalization, racial hatred, cultural and gender hatred, conflicts, identity crises, generational differences, transformation of subjectivities, emergence of new patterns of life with cross-cultural interaction, and



fragmentation of Indian Diaspora family units, all of which have resulted in suffering, disturbances, and dilemmas for members of such families to varying degrees. They also see folks of the older generation who are lonely because everyone in the house is busy from morning to evening through this literature. They are also puzzled because they are unable to embrace the new cultural traditions that their children and grandchildren have acquired. Uncertain about the non-fulfillment of their expectations from their children in accordance with Indian cultural rules and the loss of their grasp on family units, they pass their time in front of the television or in the company of individuals from their own generation and community.

## CONCLUSION

By discussing features of Emigrant or Diasporic literature, the present has attempted to investigate the reflection of the Diaspora Concept and its different aspects in Indian English literature. Many Indian Diaspora writers, both in English and other languages, have depicted distinct community, area, and culture-specific issues in the new lands of relocation in their literary works, illuminating the diversity of Indian culture. It also looked at Indian contributions to English-language diasporic literature.

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