

A Circle of Identity from Tara Banerjee in the novel “The Tiger’s Daughter”

S Sam Surya

Asst.Prof and Head,

PG Department of English,

Don Bosco College(Co-Ed), Yelagiri Hills

imsam5554@gmail.com

Indian English Literature is the body of work of writers in India, who writes in the English language and whose mother tongue is usually one of the numerous languages of India. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian Diasporas, were born in India. The earliest work of the Indian Literature was orally transmitted. Many Indian writers and emigrant writers are writing poetries, novels, and short-stories in Indian English Literature. The writing are express their thoughts and nature.

Especially, Salman Rushdie, R.K.Narayan, Nirad C.Chaudhri, Mulkraj Anand, Arundati Roy, Bharati Mukherjee, Jhumphalahiri, V.S.Naipaul, Raja Rao, Kiran Desai, Anita Desai, Bapsi Sidhwa and Chitra Banerjee Divakarunee. They express their individuality of the writings. There are many women writers having great strides but the critical attention given to Bharati Mukherjee is unparalleled.

Mukherjee is a fictional chronicler of the 20th century immigrant experience in North America. She was born in Calcutta on 27th July 1940. Her father was a Brahmin, Sudhirlal Mukherjee. On her return to India, she attended the Loreto Convent in Calcutta. In 1959, she passed her B.A (Honors) in English from University of Calcutta. In 1961, she obtained an M.A in English and Ancient Indian Civilization from Baroda University. She left India at the age of 21, with an International peace scholarship to attend the writer’s workshop at the University Iowa. In 1963, she passed her master degree in fine arts and a degree in creative writing from the University of Iowa. She finished PhD from university of Iowa in 1969. She married Clark Blaise a American writer in 1963. From 1967 to 1978 both were lived in Montreal in Canada.

Her Career life is broadly to reflects the hardwork. She is Instructor of English, Marquette University Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964-65, and University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1965; lecturer (1966-69), assistant professor (1969-73 and 1973 to 78), She became a full professor in 1978 McGill University, Montreal. She is working as a professor in Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs New York. She won many awards; Canada Arts Council grant (1973 and 1977), Guggenheim fellowship (1977), National Book critics Circle Award (1987), Pushcart prize (1999).

Mukherjee writings include novels, short-stories and non-fiction essays. Such as: *The Tiger's Daughter*, *The Wife*, *Jasmine*, *The Holder of the world* and *Leave it to me* (Novels), Her short-stories are *Darkness*, and *The middle man and other stories*. Her husband Clark Blaise was written by the screen play *Days and Nights in Calcutta*. Mukherjee's other works are; *A Kautilya's concept of Diplomacy: A New Interpretation*, *Days and Nights in Calcutta*, *The Sorrow and the Terror* and *Political Culture Leadership in India*. A thread that runs through all her eight works fiction is difference-cultural, religious, racial, sexual and economic class difference.

In this paper focusing on the Bharati Mukherjee's novels in the '80 development. In order to the author's involvement of thematic concerns, content style and technique has reflects on her earlier novels *The Tiger's Daughter* and *Wife*. The work has tells that Indian experience in the new society. Whenever the Indian people are going to outside the country them seeing the new world and different people and face many difficulties. In this expatriate is assimilated in the society for all the levels, psychological, sociological and linguistic is breaking with her homeland. Bharati Mukherjee's later writing is more at ease with new identities, and displays no undue need to recapture her Indianness.

She uses the theme of identity in her novels and the dichotomy in attitude to her homeland and also deals with the paradoxes contradictions in the immigrant psyche. Therefore she can write with great conviction about West Indians, Hispanics and Vietnamese, as immigrants from all these has followed the Culture mosaic of America. This sensibility definitely comes through her effectively combine past and present. The dictionary meaning of

the word “identity” is, to ‘become identical’, which means becoming the same as or essentially alike.

Now we are going to discussing about the Cadre of Identity in the novel “The Tiger’s Daughter” and how it is reflects. The main character of this novel is Tara. She is a protagonist of this novel. Cadre of identity means to searching for the someone or something who am I and what is this?.She is a well educated and Western-East woman in Calcutta. She is daughter of a Calcutta Zamindar and married to an American named, David Cartwright. After seven years later she is return from America to India. It is totally different for her. She did not accept her own identity, because the Indian culture is totally different from the American culture. In India, her friends are see her became a stranger and Naxalite, She was very depressing it. She noticed various mannerism, diction, accent and exaggeration of her relatives that she finds alternately amusing and irritating.

The Tiger’s Daughter depicts the Tara’s difficulties of being in two worlds; home and culture. Identity is a big problem of Tara Banerjee.She is searching for her own identity in India. She is missing all the activities of life.

“In time, the sidewalks beneath Joyonto grew restless with refugees from East Bengal and Tibet. Rioteers became insolent. Powerful landowners Were at first tormented, later beheaded”.

There is certain hostility in this writing, perhaps implying Mukherjee’s alienation, both with her mother country as well as her new land at this point of Canada. In this novel Tara faces many problems in her daily life from India. Whenever she goes outside and whatever she likes; the people are looking very differently and they treat her in different ways. They are maintaining a distance from Tara. She wants an immigrant life experience and women’s status in this society. The subject of the novel is the shock, uneasiness and transformation. Tara realises that forgotten all the Hindu rituals, because she is converted to Christian .She is searching for her own identity in India.

In this novel Mukherjee tells ambivalence at being an immigrant in Canada, for when her husband American, David, writes her to say, "I miss you very much. But I understand you have to work out her identity-does it lie with the old country or the new. Tara got a true heart to living an Indian. She wants to living in India. Here the double identity and double Culture is reflected thoroughly from Tara. She feels that "in India she was not married to a person, but to a foreigner and this foreignness was a burden".

In this novel implies that even in her homeland and new land Tara felt an alien, as she did in North America Where she was racially an outsider. At finally Tara tries to overcome the Indian culture. Then she is accepted the Indian culture. Since the alienation from the mother country Tara chooses to return to David and America. The author is now come one step close towards psychologically working out the old country from her psyche. In this end Tara got her own identity in India.

In today life the women are going to abroad and learned many things. They are follows the different culture. When they return to mother country, the women are lost her own identity. The mother land is totally different from her new homeland. So, they are facing many problems in all the ways to this society. So they feel depressed about it.

At finally they beats all the rules and regulations and be comfortable to living with her country. After they are going to new homeland they did not forget the own country life, and the memories are coming in front of her eyes again and again .They wants to return with her husband in her own place. In the day-to-day life the women still were searching for their own identity. They are proves her talents in all the levels and living correctly. But they are searching for their own identity and life.

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