

Role of Indian Women Writers in Diaspora Writing

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Abstract

Women writers in India are advancing at the same rate as the rest of the globe, with strong and certain strides. We observe them in full bloom, each emitting its own unique smell. They are renowned for the uniqueness, variety, and native flavor of the land that they infuse into their work. Indian women authors such as Bharathi Mukherjee, Anita Desai, Nayantara Saghil, and many more performed a pioneering role in presenting a wide range of indigenous Indian topics with a strong feminist perspective to their audience. The purpose of this paper is to provide a conceptual overview of role of indian women writers in diaspora writing. Keywords: Migration, Diaspora, India, Migration, Emigration, and Immigration ,Country.

Introduction

Sociologists use the term "Diaspora" to simply refer to the process of acquiring and assimilating culture, making it equivalent with "socialisation." The themes include prejudice and cultural shock, reverse cultural shock and difficulties with adaptation and integration, orientalism and identity crisis, alienation and displacement, perplexity, hybridity, and generational gap. The diaspora and Transnationalism and Globalization, Universalism, Imperialism, and Capitalism also appear in literary works within these themes. According to Cohen, the Types of Diaspora are Victim diaspora, Imperial diaspora, Labour diaspora, Trade diaspora and Cultural diaspora

Characteristics of Diaspora

John McLeod in *Beginning: Post-Colonialism* (2012, Viva), Pramod K.Nayar in *Post-Colonial Literature – An Introduction* (2008, Pearson), Elleke Boehmer in *Colonial and Post-Colonial Literature – Migrant Metaphors* (2005, Oxford), and a few other eminent scholars in post-Colonial literature have come up with various definitions and characteristics of post-Colonial literature, particularly diaspora. It is interesting to note that they or their ancestors have likewise been scattered from a certain initial "central" to one or more peripheral or foreign places, as described in detail in the aforementioned great literature. The diaspora population maintains a communal memory, vision, or myth regarding their ancestral country, including its physical location, history, successes, and, frequently, tribulations. The dispersed group believes that they are not, and possibly cannot be, entirely accepted by their host community; as a result, they feel partially estranged and isolated from it. Additionally, some communities consider their ancestral homeland to be their actual, ideal home and the site to which they or their descendants will eventually return. The immigrants are adamant that they should be collectively devoted to the preservation or restoration of the security and prosperity of their native country. In addition to these characteristics, people continue to relate directly or vicariously to the homeland in some way, and their ethno-communal consciousness and

solidarity are significantly characterised by the existence of such a connection. In addition, the lack of such a relationship makes it impossible to discuss transnationalism, which is one of the most important aspects of an immigrant's existence. Because this group shares a common concept of "peoplehood" not just with the country of origin, but also with ethnic relatives from other nations. And these "roots to routes" communities are willing to endure as a minority by preserving and conveying a cultural and/or religious legacy drawn from their ancestral land.

The term "Diaspora" is derived from the Greek words "dia," meaning "through," and "speiro," meaning "to disperse." Literally, diaspora implies dispersion or scattering. It was first used to characterize the dispersion of Jews after their exile from Babylon in the sixth century B.C., and later came to refer to all Jews in exile outside of Palestine. Today, term is used to characterize any dispersed or scattered group of people with a distinct collective memory and a myth to return to their homeland.

Movements of Migration, Emigration, and Immigration

In European countries, migration, emigration, and immigration are regarded equivalent, with the same meaning "moving from one nation to another." However, these phrases are distinct and convey distinct meanings. The Concise Oxford Dictionary defines migration as "movement from one place to another," i.e., from one country to another, whereas immigration denotes "entry into a country." "arriving in a foreign country as a permanent resident" The definition of emigration is "leaving one's native nation to settle in another."

Memory

Memory is crucial to the existence of diasporic entities. It is both a method and a component. Process as it encompasses many back-and-forth travels as a new subjectivity is defined as relationships are evaluated and very often cleanses of bitterness and regret and raw material as it is the only reality experienced by them or their ancestors that has shaped them into who they are. Meaning is derived from the basic materials and primary baggage that have been carried along the routes. They have inhabited familial, societal, and national space as a result.

Space

A twin process one involving experience and the other involving memory makes space a significant category, but the two may not disclose the same image. The relocated space is characterized by a process of choosing or an experiential reality that has also undergone modification due to movement. Memories are triggered by spatial visuals as diverse as houses, landscapes, and battlefields.

Home Country refers to the fictitious borders of nation-states. Subjects of diaspora have a collective memory that romanticizes their homeland and are tasked for revitalising their nation and connecting it to the host country. In the collective memory of diasporic subjects, the physicality, history, and achievements of their country are engraved.

Tradition

Tradition refers to the transmission of customs or beliefs from one generation to the next, or the transmission itself. Tradition has it that the word diaspora, which was once linked with the dispersion of Jews from their homeland, is now sharing its meaning with other words, such as guest-workers, students, and labourers, among others, and therefore this demographic dispersion is ongoing. Before there were "pull" forces, there were "push" factors causing this population dispersion. Culture-crisis, identity-crisis, and racial prejudice dominate Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's writings.

Modernity

Modernity refers to the quality of being modern. By modernity, it is meant that transcultural memory has served as both a theoretical tool and a critical methodology to investigate the overlap of geographical, national, and cultural borders in the Indo-English novel, reflecting the phenomena of globalised modernity from both individual and societal perspectives.

Conclusion:-

The proposed research work would yield some significant outcomes about the role or contribution made by the women writer's in the diaspora writing . It will give a new dimension to the portrayal of India by a selected category of female writers. By focusing on a collation between gender and travel, ethnicity and experience, the study would untangle divergences as well as impact of socio-cultural factors over the presentation of cultural images of India. The Indian women writers in the recent times have achieved global recognition. The Indian women writers made their contribution by their role and position of Indian woman by their writing in literature with many famous novels. The novels written by Indian novelist dealt with historical, cultural, philosophical, Diasporic elements, explorative writing etc.

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