



Indian Diaspora : *Theory, Text and Criticism*

Editor
Dr. Rohidas Dhakane

13. Ram Mohammad Thomas : Search for Identity in <i>Q & A</i>	LT. Sujit S. Chavhan	77
14. Indian Diaspora in Context United of Asian and States scenario and our foreign policy	Dr. Dilip Barsagade	84
15. The Motif of Cultural Alienation and Rootlessness in A. K. Ramanujan's Poetry	Mr. Santosh Shelke	91
16. Identity Crisis and Cross Cultural Conflicts in Jhumpha Lahiri's novel <i>The Namesake</i>	Mr. Sharad H. Bodakhe	97
17. Identity Crisis in Indian Diaspora Literature with reference to Jhumpha Lahiri's <i>The Namesake</i>	Mr. Prashant Shinde	101
18. Unaccustomed Earth : A Literary Representation of Parent - Child Relationship in the Indian-American Society	Ms. Rupal Waghmare	105
19. Cultural Alienation in Jhumpha Lahiri's <i>The Namesake</i>	Dr. Ashutosh Thakare	119
20. Modern Perspectives on the Women Writers of the Indian Diaspora	Mr. Amol Bade	126
21. A History of the Indian Diaspora	Mr. Bhagvat R. Dhesale	128
22. A Comparison of the Transformations of Identity and the Survival of Immigrants in Bharati Mukherjee's <i>Jasmine</i> and Jhumpha Lahiri's <i>The Namesake</i> .	Ms. Zeenat Hussain	133
23. Unhomeliness and Loss of Identity in V.S. Naipaul's <i>The Mimic Men</i>	Dr. Rohidas Dhakane	137

Modern perspectives on the Women Writers of the Indian Diaspora

Mr. Amol Bade

Assistant Professor of English
SNBP college of ACS and Management Studies,
Morwadi, Pimpri.

At the beginning it is necessary to know the term Diaspora and its background in India. This term refers to the immigrants; the immigrants are the people who came to live permanently in a foreign land. This particular process plays a vital role in the process of Diaspora. Therefore a diaspora is the group of people who are the immigrants means are living away from their homeland and share common experiences. Here we can say Diaspora literature is the writing of the immigrants. This particular literature is not based on any theory or philosophy but on the life experiences of the immigrants. Diasporic literature basically focuses on the themes like discrimination, cultural shock and reverses cultural shock, problems in adjustments and assimilation and displacements, dilemma, depression, hybridity and generational gap.

Most of the women writers have depicted the women as a free from economic and traditional moral dilemmas resulting from incompatible marriage. They depict marriage as not the ultimate goal of their life. Traditional moral values imposed on them are seen to be challenged they assert their control as life and human affairs including female sexuality. New aspects of the women's experiences fictionalized as a form of feminist understanding of life find expression in the novels of Nayantara Sahgal, Shobha De, Kamala Markandaya, Anita Nair, Manju Kapur, Namita Gokhale, Geetha Hariharan, Anita Desai, Bharati Mukharjee, Kiran Desai, Arundhati Roy and many others.

Diasporic writers like Bharati Mukharjee and Kiran Desai have different perspectives on the novels of their lives in India and abroad. They share the common concerns of Indian writers in terms of cultural bonding and bindings that help and also hinder us from evolving into a higher level of life. Jhumpa Lahiri's 'The

Indian Diaspora : Theory, Text and Criticism 126

Interpreters of Maladies' has smacks of disease. Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss* is a poignant story of an Indian unable to live live or there or anywhere for the social and political forces against him. In the novel of Kamala Markandaya *The Nowhere Man* the protagonist is oppressed by the discrimination even after living about 30 years in England. He lives in a dilemma as he can never accept India or England as his own land. Even in the novel of Anita Desai *Bye Bye Black Bird* immigrant is searching for the identity in different land. There is a dilemma of immigrant life, identity crisis, racial intolerance, international affairs and marriage in the *Manhattan Music* (1997) written by Meena Alexander.

Conclusion:

This article ends with the conclusion that in modern period diasporic women writers are presenting women in a feminist point of view. They represent diasporic female character's day to day negotiation with their ever transforming life. Many writers had been succeeding in doing this. Therefore besides all the oppositions, controversies and criticism, it seems that diasporic women writers are capable of bringing together different parts of the world to tell the tale of women's resilience and adaptability.

References:

1. Grewal, Inderpal. (2005). *Transnational America: Feminisms, Diasporas, Neoliberalisms*. Durham: Duke University Press.
2. Mohanty, Chandra Talpade. (1991). *Under Western Eyes: Feminist Scholarship and Colonial Discourses*. In Chandra Talpade Mohanty, Ann Russo and Lourdes Torres (Eds.), *Third World Women and the Politics of Feminism* Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
3. Verma, Mukesh Ranjan. (2002). *Indian English Novel Since 1980*. In Mukesh Ranjan Verma and Krishna Autaragarwal (Eds.), *Reflections on Indian English Literature*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons.

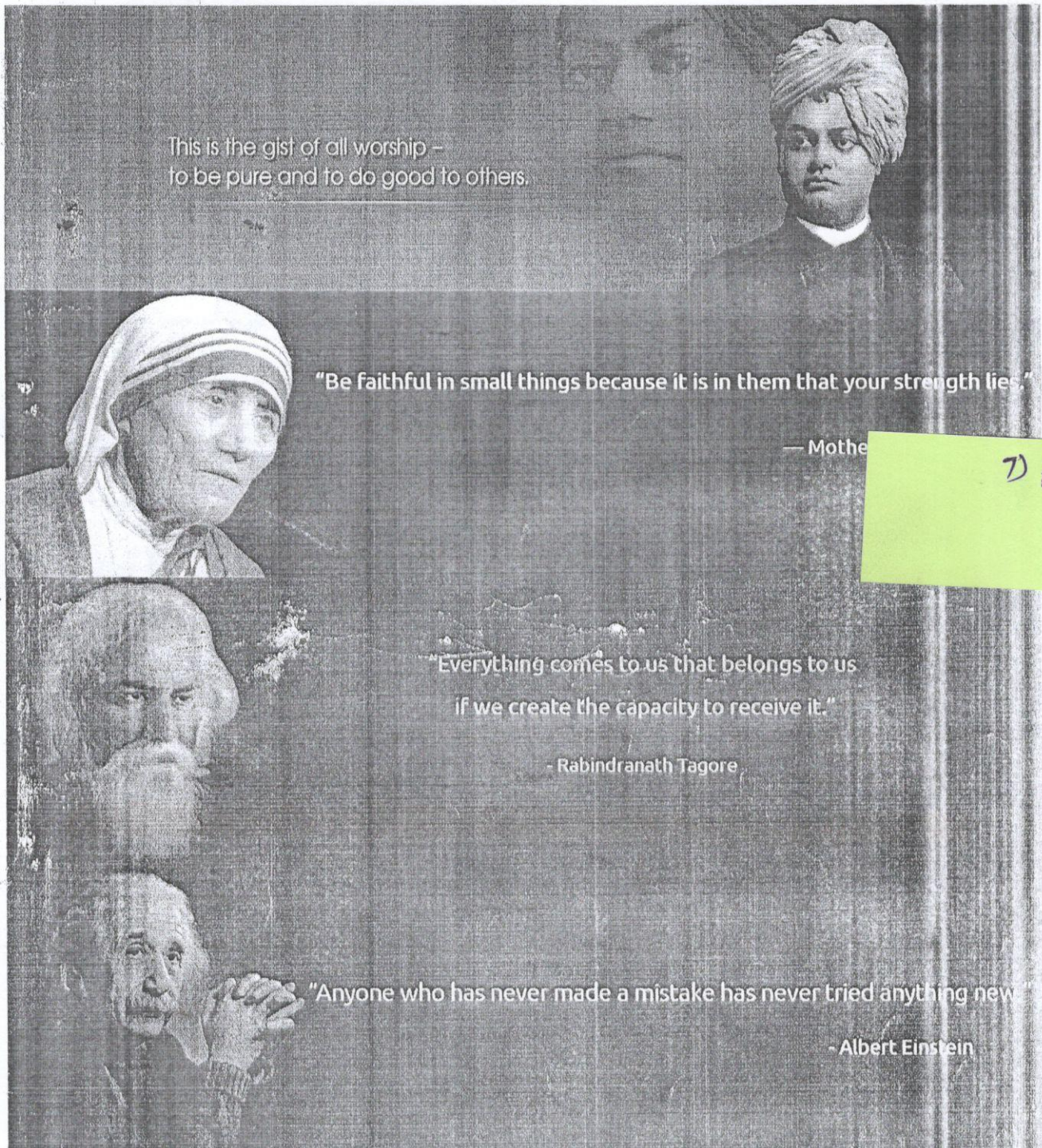
TLH The Literary Herald

An International Multicultural Journal

(index.php)

<https://www.facebook.com/The-Literary-Herald-1647223052175756/>
 ISSN : 2454-3365
 IMPACT FACTOR: 4.727 (SJIF)
<https://twitter.com/2005siddhartha>
<https://www.linkedin.com/in/tlhjournal>

[Home \(index.php\)](#) | [Editorial \(editorial.php\)](#) | [Editorial Board \(editorialboard.php\)](#) | [Submission Guidelines \(guidelines.php\)](#) | [Latest Issue \(currentissue.php\)](#) | [Archive \(archive.php\)](#)
[Author Desk \(author.php\)](#) | [Gallery \(gallery.php\)](#) | [Contact Us \(contact.php\)](#)



Public
Jou

TLH The Literary Herald

An International Refereed English e-Journal

www.TLHjournal.com

The Literary Herald

ISSN:2454-3365

Issues

Vol.1, Issue 4 (March 2016)

SNo	Topic Name	Author	Subject	Download
1	The Importance of Pedagogical Approaches and Methodologies in Teaching of English Language	Dr. Zubair Khan	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/1.dr.zubair-khan-article-(2).pdf)
2	Revelations of the Pastoral Enriching Backgrounds, British Empire & Indian Culture in Nirad C. Chaudhuri's The Autobiography of An Unknown Indian	Dr. Ashok K. Saini	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/2.dr.ashok-k-saini-article.pdf)
3	Eunuchs establishing identity through Indian Narratives	Sonia Jayant	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/3.sonia-jayant-article-(2).pdf)
4	Islam as a religion and its Rituality: A driving force in Re- establishing Islam in Mohsin Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist	Mirza Hossain	Mosaraf Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/4.mosaraf-article-(2).pdf)
5	Reinterpretation of Marriage and Motherhood in Doris Lessing's A Proper Marriage	Pooja Gupta	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/5.pooja-gupta-article-(2).pdf)
6	Innovative Practices in Higher Education - The Lecture Method vs. The Activity Based Teaching in ELT Classroom	Dhirendrasinh Pravinsinh Rana	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/6.dhirendrasinh-article-(2).pdf)
7	Franz Kafka's America: A Saga of Social Sufferings	Dr. Ajoy Batta	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/7.ajoy-batta-article-(2).pdf)
8	Indian English Literature and its caste discrimination: A Great Blow on Cultural diversity, with a special reference to Mulk Raj Anand's 'Untouchable'	Abu Tahir P	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/8.abu-tahir-article-(2).pdf)
9	The individual against the society, feminism and experimentalism in the short story "PRASHN" (The question) by Gajanan Madhav Muktiyodhod	Dr. A.C.V. KUMAR	RAMA Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/9.dr.acvrama-kumar-article-(2).pdf)
10	Arnold Wesker's The Merchant and Intertextuality: An Adaptation and Appropriation of William Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice	PRASUN MAJI	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/10.prasun-maji-article-(2).pdf)
11	Contemporary English Fiction and the works of Kazuo Ishiguro	Bhawna Singh	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/11.bhawna-singh-article-(2).pdf)
12	MANDELA'S "LONG WALK TO FREEDOM" AS A JOURNEY INTO THE MAKING OF A BLACK	Jayprakash Ray	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/12.jayprakash-ray-article.pdf)
13	THE PLIGHT OF WOMEN IN MEENA ALEXANDER'S "NAMPALLY ROAD"	Krishnaaveer Abhishek Chaila	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/13.krishnaaveer-article-(2).pdf)
14	Quest for identity in Anne Frank's The Diary of a Young Girl	C. Shanmuga Priya	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/14.shanmuga-article-(2).pdf)
15	Indian philosophy and Octavio Paz's Poetry	Sudershan Kumar	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/15.sudershan-kumar-article-(2).pdf)
16	Sexuality, Insanity and Violence: An Analysis of the Politics of Gender in Darren Aronofsky's Black Swan	Rafia Moienuddin Qaisar	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/16.rafia-qaisar-article-(2).pdf)
17	East-West Encounter with Special Reference to Anita Desai's Novel, Bye- Bye Blackbird	Ramesh Adhikari	Chandra Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/17.ramesh-adhikari-article-(2).pdf)
18	The Concept of Sufism in Sant Darshan Singh's Urdu Poetry	A.K. Chaturvedi	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/18.a-k-chaturvedi-article-(2).pdf)
19	LINGUISTIC STYLISTICS AND LITERARY STYLISTICS: Stylistic approaches to analyse literary text	BADE AMOL G	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/19.bade-amol-g-article-(2).pdf)
20	R.K. Narayan-An insight into the Indianness, a flavour of Indian life	Manju Chopra	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/20.manju-chopra-article-(2).pdf)
21	Aestheticism Versus Morality	Dr. Tarit Agrawal	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/21.dr-tarit-agrawal-article.pdf)
22	The Black Resistance in the Form of Verbal Expression: A Reading on Amiri Baraka's Poem "Black Art"	Jubinarosa S.S	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/22.jubinarosa-s-s-article-(2).pdf)
23	Empowerment of women in Ismat Chughtai's Quilt and other short stories	Miss Ifrat B. Siddiqui	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/23.miss-ifrat-b.-siddiqui-article-(2).pdf)
24	Comparative Criticism: The problems of Western Models and Paradigms in Relation to Indian Literature	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Dutta	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/24.sanjay-kumar-dutta-article.pdf)
25	FOLKLORE ELEMENTS IN THE WORKS OF VIJAYDAN DETHA	SHITANSHU BHARTI	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/25.shitanshu-bharti-article-(2).pdf)
26	What Defines A Woman In Legends And Literature?	Sushreeta Nayak	Article	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/26.sushreeta-article-(2).pdf)
27	Ignacio Hamilton Fotheringham 1842 - 1925 An English hardheaded general in Argentina	Gabriel Mario Gómez	Story	Click Here (http://tlhjournal.com/uploads/products/27.gabriel-mario-gomez-story-(2).pdf)

**LINGUISTIC STYLISTICS AND LITERARY STYLISTICS: Stylistic
approaches to analyse literary text**

BADE AMOL G.

MA.M.PHIL(ENGLISH)

S.P.PUNE UNIVERSITY,PUNE-07

ABSTRACT:

Stylistics is considered as a branch of applied linguistics. It analyses literary or non-literary text in an objective way. It has got immense vitality in analysing, understanding and comprehending literary work of art. Therefore I have taken this topic for the discussion. This very article will focus on the term stylistics, its role and its distinction from literary criticism. Two approaches of stylistics : linguistic stylistics and literary stylistics are discussed in general terms. This study will focus on which approach is better or more apt for the readers understanding of the literary piece. After all literature is created for the readers/audience(drama, one act plays) so, their understanding it is important. This article will also discuss the relationship between linguistics, stylistics and literary criticism.

LINGUISTIC STYLISTICS AND LITERARY STYLISTICS: Stylistic approaches to analyse literary text**BADE AMOL G.**
MA.M.PHIL(ENGLISH)
S.P.PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE-07

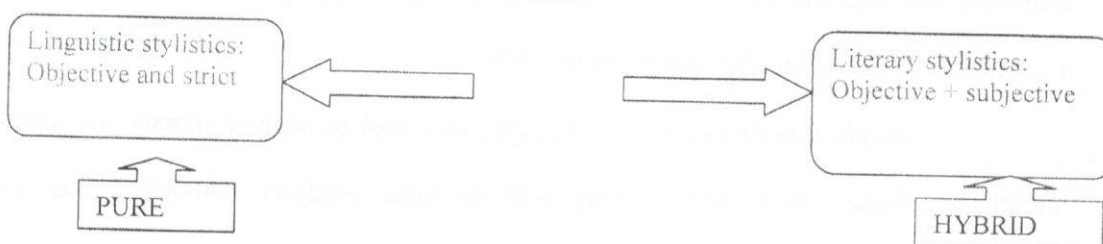
Stylistics has its origin from rhetoric which was an independent discipline in the classical period of Aristotal. As a branch of linguistics it applies linguistic theory, methodology to interpret literary style. Here the term style can be explained as a way of selecting or choosing linguistic means (wales.1989). Selection of particular linguistic patterns characterises writer's individual style. For Abrams it is 'manner of linguistic expression' (2005). Style can be on two levels – 1) individual –it can be stated as persons distinctive language habits, or the set or individual characteristics of language use.eg. Hemingway's style, Milton's style, Henry James' style. 2) Group or general-some or all the language habits shared by group of people at one time, or over a period of time. For example Elizabethan style, Victorian style etc.

Stylistics is the study of style of writing. According to Chapman stylistics is "the linguistic study of different styles" (1973). It combines the use of linguistic analysis with the psychological process involved in reading. It primarily emerged as a reaction to the subjective, vague and impressionistic traditional literary criticism-says Abram (2008). Many modern theorists consider stylistics is close to literary criticism and practical criticism as both are text centred. It also is told that it combines linguistics and literary criticism, but there are sever

confrontations between linguists and literary critics. This is because linguistics is a science of a language and as a science it has to be objective. On the other hand literary critics are firm on their way of analysing literary text which is not as strict as linguistics. They study literature with their own response and experience of literature, life and language. Therefore their judgements are different from one another about literary style.

To mingle this to disciplines, stylistics as a tool to analyse literary text emerged. It investigates literary phenomenon along with linguistic analysis. Though it has combined different disciplines it does not lose its individuality. It analyses literary text based on linguistic constituents in them, without any consideration to external details. Widdowson calls it, an interfering area between the disciplines Linguistics and literary criticism (1977). Widdowson also writes on stylistics as "a study of literary discourse from linguistics orientation which shall take in view that distinguishes Stylistics from literary criticism on one hand and from linguistics on the other hand. Is that it is essential a means of linking the two and has no autonomous domain of its own" (1975).

Linguistic stylistics and literary stylistics are two important approaches of stylistics. Both of them have their own ways of interpreting literary or non-literary works of art. The following diagram shows the clear idea of stylistics.



Halliday defines linguistic stylistic as "the description of literary text, by methods derived from general linguistic theory using the categories of the description of the language as a whole; and the comparison of each text with other, by the same and by different authors in the same and in different genres." The linguistic stylistician considers literary text as a part of language system. It observes the language used in a text by an author and tries to differentiate and highlight the linguistic features such as phonological, lexical, syntactical, and semantical in a text. This description of a literary text is based on linguistic theories. This makes stylisticians able to interpret text objectively and precisely. He does not go beyond language structures, patterns in a literary piece. Prague school, formalism, structuralism, deconstruction, these theories support this study. Linguistic stylistic study involves close study of text. By this kind of study impressionistic reaction to the literary style will be implemented and they will be developed and modified by the application to them of the categories of linguistics.

As above we have seen linguistic stylistics is based on pre-determined knowledge of linguistics. But this approach to literary analysis does not relate linguistic facts used in a text to the motives of the writer. Leech and Short write "if a text is regarded in objective simplicity as a sequence of symbols on a paper then the modern linguist's scrutiny is not just a matter of looking at the text to its significance." On the other hand literary criticism deals with systematic matters in an entirely unsystematic way.

To fulfil this intense need literary stylistic emerged. It gathers linguistics and subjective criticism under an umbrella. It emphasises on both the linguistic features and artistic comprehension of the text. It is not as restricted as linguistic stylistic but uses expansive procedures. Modern criticism such as practical criticism is the best example of literary criticism. Leech and Short write "literary stylistic is typically concerned with explaining the relationship between style and literary or aesthetic function. In my opinion it can be called 'hybrid' stylistics.

As we know the importance of stylistics in understanding of a text and learning a language it has to be reader oriented. Literary stylistics unlike linguistic stylistics takes in to account literary aspects of a text than its mere linguistic constituents. This literary approach tends to be little bit subjective. Literary stylistician is more interested in a texts hidden meaning .He tries to make possible connection between content and form. It tries to build up a connection between language use and the context which offers meaning to the text. It finds true with the literary stylistics as Newman says "Style thinking out into language.

References:

- 1) Leech, G.(1969). *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*. London: Longmans, Green and co.
- 2) Nozar, Niazi; Rama Gautam. (2010). *How to Study Literature: Stylistic and pragmatic approaches*, Prentice Hall of India PVT Limited.

Souvenir
National Conference on
"Postcolonial Indian Writing in English"
January 27 and 28, 2017

ISBN : 978-93-24457-18-3

Organized by
Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidya Pratishthan Society's
DR. D. Y. Patil Arts, Commerce & Science College
Pimpri, Pune - 18
(NAAC Re-accredited 'A' Grade with 3.28 CC)

8) Publica
Proceed

Sponsored by
BCUD, Savitribai Phule Pune University

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of the Paper	Page No.
1	V. S. Naipaul : A Postcolonial Experience Pradeep Ingole	1
2	Postcolonial Perspectives in Aravind Adigas The White Tiger Narsingh Pimparne	7
3	Using Dialect as Dialogue: Appropriation in Nissim Ezekiel's Poems Dr. Shalini Sharma and Miss Sweta Thakkar	13
4	Gender Discrimination Reflected in Kishor Kale's Kolhatyacha Por Chaitali Mane Deshmukh	18
5	Understanding the Subaltern through Gayatri Charovorty Spivak Harkirat Kaur	26
6	The White Tiger : A postcolonial perspective Bhosale Suresh Dagdu	32
7	A Study of Linguistic Innovations in The God of Small Things and The Inheritance of Loss Avinash D. Khandizod	39
8	Class and Caste Conflict in Mulk Raj Anand's Fiction Gaikwad Balu Ahiman	45
9	Postcolonial reading of Salman Rushdie's Midnight Children Prof. S. S. Dhore	50
10	A Study: Post-colonial Indian writing in English Kadu Jalindar Dadabhau	54
11	Identity Crisis in the selected novels of Anita Desai Prof. Mrinalini V. Shekhar Mr. Ajit D. Bhosale	60
12	House Metaphor: A Symbol of Cultural Conflict and Quest for Identity in Naipaul's A House for Mr. Biswas Viveka Singh	66
13	Post colonialism: Problem of Identity in Mukherjee's Desirable Daughters Inamdar M M.	71
14	Enduring Voices: Agha Shahid Ali and Mahmoud Darwish Mir Liyaqat Nazir	78
15	Postcolonial Indian Writing in English: A View Mr. Amol Bade	86

Postcolonial Indian Writing in English: A View

Mr. Amol Bade

M.Phil, Department of English,
Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune-07

Abstract:

The term 'Postcolonial' came after the term 'colonial' which was based on the theory of superiority of European Culture and their idea of rightness of empire. In colonial period literature was written by natives or colonized is called colonial literature and postcolonial literature means the literature written after the withdrawal of the imperial power or colonizers from the territory of native people. After getting independence from the colonizers, postcolonial writers started searching their recognition .so, they raised their voice against the past exploitations and oppressions by the colonizers and attempted to establish their own identity. Identity crisis is the major issue we can see in the post colonial literature. The question of self-recognition of writer or poet, of the nation, of the religion and the national or regional literature is generated in everybody's mind and is significant for each native. The post colonial poet Niranjana Mohanty speaks over identity as "It's perhaps time to learn/ what makes me myself". Regarding the origin of the post colonialism Rajnath stated that 'The origins of postcolonial theories are rather complex. He asks questions about the emergence of it from post structuralism, Marxism or reaction against formalism. Edward Said's relationship with other critics and critical trends are far from simple, He has acknowledged the influence of Foucault who is both a structuralism and post structuralism.

In postcolonial era the lives of ordinary people and their culture have been widely discussed in both Indian English fiction and Indian English poetry by the different perceptions of different writers and poets of different cultures. Bhabhani Bhattacharya , Manohar Malgonkar, Khushwant Singh and Arun Joshi focus on specific socio-political problems placing the country whereas the novelists like R. P. Jhabvala, Kamala Markandaya, Nayantara Sehgal and Anita Desai view from feminist perspectives, socio-political as well as personal problems. Novelists like Salman Rushdie, Kiran Desai, Githa Hariharan and Amiatv Ghosh highlight postcolonial issue in more specific ways such as darkness of ignorance, illiteracy, starvation, poverty, suffering and humiliation.

Key words: Postcolonial, subaltern, history,

In this paper we are to discuss writings of postcolonial Indian writers in English. Kamala Markandaya in her novel 'Nectar in a Sieve' show the effect of urbanization of rural areas that make people landless and homeless. She notices Rukmini's relentless struggle for survival in the context of urbanization of rural areas where a new founded Tannery disturbs the calm life of peasants during the rain, drought, and fine weather, hope and fear, hunger and starvation and then they become the captives of failure of crops, fear and the lure of the easy pleasures of life. Their lives are dependent on the farming and they sometimes eat and sometimes they have to starve. It is the truth that we live by our labors from one harvest to the next; there is no certain telling whether we shall be able to feed ourselves and our children.

In our lives there is no margin for misfortunes. This kind of view is also seen in Khushwant Singh's poem 'I shall not Hear the Nightingale' when he observes, "Our country has never been free and we have developed servile mentality, we are frightened of power". In 'Midnight's Children' Salman Rushdie writes: it is the privilege the course of the midnights children to be both masters of victim of their times to forsake privacy and be sucked into annihilating whirlpool of the multitudes and to be unable to live and die in peace. We see strength and endless struggle of human beings against the evil forces of mankind in Bhabani Bhattacharya's 'So Many Hungers'. Kajol's mother is not willing to sell the cow Mangala, since she regards her mother symbol that has provided nourishment to her family. She meets a desperate starving woman with no milk in her breast for her dying baby who in concern for her child says "poor godling, so hurt with hunger! Look my breast have no milk.....he has no throat to cry. If he sleeps a little! Where is a sleep? He is hurt and hurt all the time with his hunger."

East-West fusion remained the favorite theme of the postcolonial literature. There are many European characters that came to India and adopt the Indian culture and also remember their culture that creates a matter of compare and contrast between the east and the west. In this context Bhalchandra Rajan writesthe presence of two cultures in one's mind forms a wider and therefore saner basis on which to originate the quest for identity, and.....the discordance between these two cultures can be creative as well as merely confusing. To support this Shiv K. Kumar underlines the favorite theme east-west fusion of postcolonial Indian English poetry

and also states "Another recurring theme in most contemporary Indian poetry in English is east-west cultural encounter."

Apart from the themes, one important thing in postcolonial literature is the language in which it is written. Colonizers had a different intention behind introducing English. They started English language teaching in India not to educate people but converting them into mimic men but Indians learned to use English efficiently. Narayan Mohanty is well aware of the language question. He asks god to teach him, "How to begin my lesson with this/ talkative machine called language." He chooses to write in English with the intention of introducing the orient to the occident. Mohanty is well known to the situation. The poet weeps over the pitiable condition of his countryman. He expresses 'here it is my country/ burning and every instant falling apart, terrorists, their tempestuous uproar/ everywhere/ Bears and Tigers lolling out thirsty tongues/ like the tropical summer./ In the temple bloodbath./ In the streets, bomb blast/ In the house, frozen necked fears./ And godless emptiness/ everywhere./ What hell my country has turned into./

The writings of the Indian writers are purely postcolonial in texture and structure as their writings deal with national and transnational themes with a poetic mind. Poverty, injustice, hypocrisy, double dealing, east-west encounter and suffering of language and typical Indianness in the contemporary society.

References-

- 1) Niranjana Mohanty, 'Prayers to lord Jagannatha' Indus, New Delhi, 1994.
- 2) Rajnath, 'Edward Said and Postcolonial Theory', Journal of literary criticism,9:1 (June 2000).
- 3) Kamala Markandaya, 'Nectar in a Sieve', Jaico Publishing House, Mumbai, 1956.
- 4) Shiv k. Kumar, 'Contemporary Indian Literature in English' New Delhi, Manohar Publication,1992.
- 5) Leela Gandhi, 'Postcolonial Theory: A Critical Introduction' OUP, Delhi, 1999
- 6) Rajan Balachandra, ' Identity and Nationality in Commonwealth Literature, Heinmann Educational Books, John Press, London, 1965